



Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Unit Overview Subject: Geography Year Group: 6 Term: Autumn

Theme: Treasures

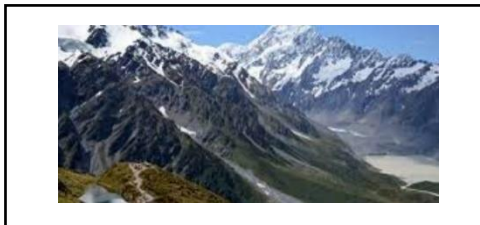
Main strands within this Geography unit



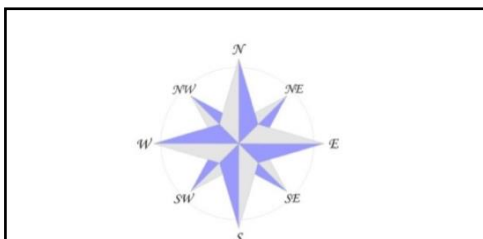
Locational knowledge – children will learn about the location of Egypt and surrounding countries. They will continue to learn about continents of the world.



Place knowledge – Children will learn about Cairo, Egypt and its current and previous land use.



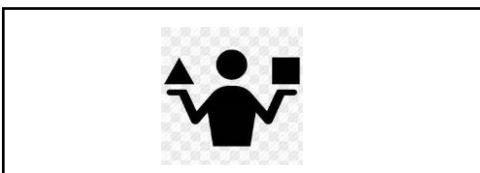
Physical geography – children will learn about the importance of the River Nile and develop their learning about rivers. They will learn about rivers in Yorkshire and the UK.



Map skills/fieldwork – Children will use maps, include 6 figure grid references to compare Cairo and London.



Transport – children will learn the importance of the Nile, in relation to transport and trade. How is this relevant in the present?



Comparison – children will compare London and Cairo



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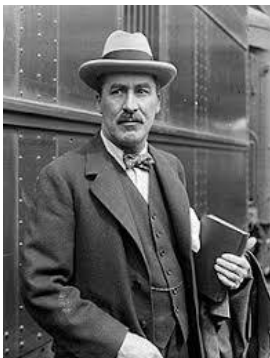
Core Learning of This Unit:

- Locate Egypt and Egyptian cities on a map. Locate the river Nile and famous landmarks including: Valley of the Kings, The Sphinx, The White Desert
- Discuss the physical and human geographical features of Cairo today. How does this contrast London? Use 6 figure grid references
- To understand and label different part of rivers and why these are so important
- Locate main rivers in UK and Europe including : Why do rivers flood? Link to previous flooding in Yorkshire and UK including: Severn, Thames, Trent, Ouse, Danube, Seine, Volga.
- To know why the River Nile was so important to the Egyptians

Prior Learning:

From KS1: Children should know capital cities of the UK and continents and oceans of the world.

From KS2: Children should have some knowledge of rivers from Year 3 and from studying the water cycle in Year 4.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers

Key Vocabulary:

Egypt - Egypt, a country linking northeast Africa with the Middle East, dates to the time of the pharaohs.

Six Figure Grid Reference - On a 6-figure grid reference the last digit refers to a tenth of the distance between the 1km grid reference lines, so the reference is only accurate to within 100 metres.

River - A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.

Source - the furthest point on the river from its mouth

River mouth - The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean

Downstream - The direction of or nearer to the mouth of a stream.

Upstream - The direction opposite to the flow of a stream.

Flood plain - the flat area around a river that is covered in times of flood.

Main River - usually larger rivers and streams

Meander - a curve in a river

Tributary - a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.

Watershed boundary - An area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.

Wetlands - Land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated land.

Trade - The transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another

Significant People

Howard Carter first went to Egypt as a young artist hired to sketch artefacts. He went on to become an important archaeologist, and the lead excavator of the tomb of King Tutankhamun. In 1907, Carter was hired by wealthy English aristocrat Lord Carnarvon. With Carnarvon's backing, Carter led the excavation of Egyptian nobles' tombs. In 1914, Carnarvon received a license to dig at a site where it was believed the tomb of King Tutankhamun rested.