Our Changing World – Year 5 & 6 – Summer 2 2024

National Curriculum Geography	Key Information	Vocabulary
Locational knowledge • 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. Human and physical • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Geographical skills • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer	**Weathering and Erosion** Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather. There are three different types of weathering: • physical weathering • chemical weathering • biological weathering Erosion is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice. Erosion - Wind blows loose particles away or into other rocks causing the rock to be worn away.	**Acidic -** A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which reacts with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with. **Border / Boundary -** The outer part or edge of a region or country that divides it from another. **Deposition -** When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place. **Dissolve -** When a solid substance mixes with a liquid to make a solution. **Erosion -** When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place. **Weathering -** The process of wearing away rocks by the weather

Physical Weathering	Chemical Weathering	Biological Weathering
Water gets into cracks in the rock, it can then freeze causing the water to expand creating cracks in the rock. 	Slightly acidic rainwater can cause a chemical reaction and over time this can dissolve some of the rock. 	Caused by animals and plants. Roots can grow under rocks and cause damage, animals can wear away paths, dig holes etc.

mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Features of Coastlines

Features of Coastlines
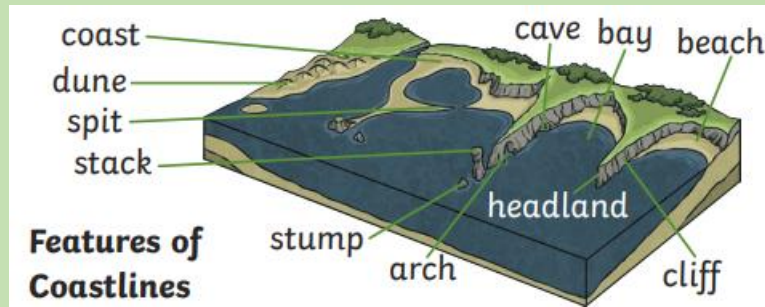
Bays and Headlands

Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will erode more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.

Arches, Stacks and Stumps

Softer or weak sections of the rock are eroded more easily.
1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.
2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.
3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.
4. Over time, the stack will erode leaving a small stump of rock.

Spits Formed by deposition.
1. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline.
2. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land.
3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape.
4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.

Changing Landscape
Landscapes can change over time for many different reasons:
• New houses/buildings and roads are built.
• Old buildings are demolished or updated.
• Areas of land may be cleared for farming or building.
 Some landscapes are important and there are things in place to stop development such as:
• Listed buildings.
• National/country parks.
• Green belt/conservation areas.
• Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
• World Heritage Sites

Key Learning	
1	What is weathering and erosion and how can it change a landscape? Conduct different investigations based on weathering and erosion.
2	How are coastal features formed? Create a cartoon strip showing how arches and stacks are formed.
3	How can water and weather change a coastline? Look at photos of coastal areas and explain how the area has changed thinking about positives and negatives.
4	How have borders changed over time? Research the changes that have happened to the borders in Europe.
5	Why do landscapes change over time? Compare a landscape over time noting the similarities and differences.
6	How can human and physical factors change the landscape in the future? Identify positive and negative outcomes as a result of change.