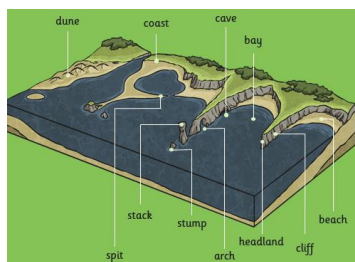


Knowledge Organiser for Year 6 – Changing World

Big question: How is our world changing?

National curriculum specification

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- To 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
- To 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



Key facts/figures

Weathering and Erosion	<p>Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks.</p> <p>Physical weathering: If rainwater falls into a crack in a rock and freezes, it will expand. If this happens many times (called the freeze-thaw cycle) a crack in the rock will widen and could split the rock!</p> <p>Chemical weathering: Rain water is slightly acidic. If acidic rain falls onto rocks such as limestone, over time it will dissolve some of the rock.</p> <p>Biological weathering: Roots from trees and other plants may grow into or under rocks with such force that they can cause damage or even split the rock in two!</p>
Coastlines	<p>Beach formation: When the sea erodes the cliffs, large rocks fall away and into the sea. These rocks are tossed about by the sea and they are eroded into smaller and smaller pebbles. The pebbles are eventually ground down into the tiny grains of sand that form a beach.</p> <p>Arches and stacks: In a cliff face, there are sections of weaker rock, which can erode to create caves. An arch starts off as two caves on a headland, but erosion joins them together as an arch. Over time, the arch becomes thinner and weaker until it comes crashing down, leaving a stack in the sea.</p>
UK changes	Borders in the UK have changed over time due to: rising sea levels, tribes claiming areas of land, invasion, migration of settlers, war, royal union and political union.

Landscape changes	As populations increase, landscapes change to adapt to new needs such as housing, shops, leisure and business. Areas that don't change: Important buildings (Grade I or II), monuments, conservation areas, areas of archaeological importance, World Heritage Sites, national parks, nature reserves and country parks.
Future changes	By 2050: The population is likely to grow from close to 7 billion to 8-10 billion, CO2 levels will be twice the level they were in 1800, one in every six people will be over 65, solar power could generate $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's energy, nearly half of the Amazon rainforest will be demolished.

Key vocabulary/Tier 3	
Weathering	The breaking down of rocks, soil, and minerals through contact with the Earth's atmosphere, water, and biological organisms
Erosion	The gradual destruction made by wind or water.
Coast	The part of land adjoining or near the sea.
Bay	The coast near the sea where the land curves inwards.
Headland	A high point of land that extends into a body of water.
Dune	A mound or ridge of sand formed by the wind.
Population	The inhabitants of a particular place.
Migration	Movement of a group of people to a new area.