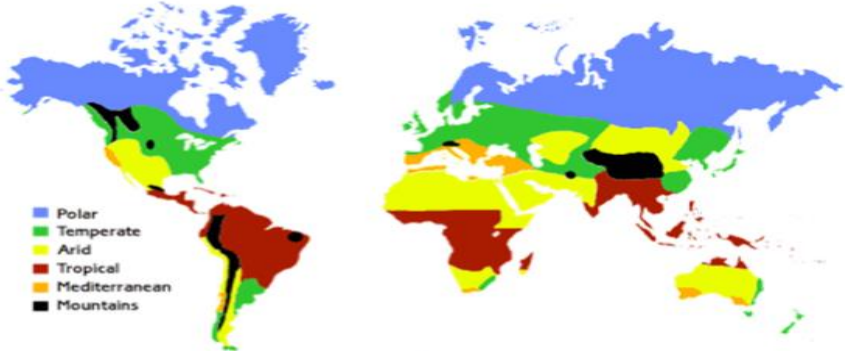


All Saints CE Aided Primary School and Nursery Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6	History and Geography: Our Changing World	Concept and questions: How is human activity changing our world?	Curriculum Strand:
---------	---	---	--------------------

What should I know already?	Extreme weather and people	Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features of rural and urban areas in the United Kingdom. World location knowledge (local, UK, wider world, 7 continents, 5 Oceans) Make observations using maps, atlases, globes, aerial photos. Human and physical features Equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, longitude and latitude. Physical geography, including coasts, rivers, hills, mountains and the water cycle. Human geography including types of settlements and land use. Can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Locate the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles. 	<p>Climate change is causing extreme weather events worldwide, including severe storms, cyclones, floods, sandstorms, heatwaves and droughts. Millions of people are affected by these extreme weather events every year. The Global Climate Risk Index ranks the countries that are most affected by the effects of extreme weather related to climate change. The countries most affected in 2019 were Mozambique and Zimbabwe in Africa, and the Bahamas in North America.</p>	Erosion	The process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water
		Global warming	The increase in world temperatures caused by gases, such as carbon dioxide, being released into the atmosphere.
		Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general
		Climate zone	Any of the eight principal zone, roughly demarcated by lines of latitude, into which the earth can be divided on the basis of climate.
		Biome	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra
		Vegetation belt	Plant life as a whole with a certain area. An area of the planet characterised by certain flora.
		Trade	The exchange of goods and services between two or more parties.
Climate change and global warming and	Changing Landscapes	Tropic of Capricorn	Line of latitude 23.5° south of the equator. It marks the most southerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly over head.
<p>The world's climate naturally changes over a long period of time; however, the current rate of change is unprecedented and has been linked to human actions. This large scale change to the climate is called 'climate change'. The main cause of climate change is global warming. The temperature on Earth has increased by about 1°C since 1880. Burning fossil fuels, deforestation and eating meat is likely to have the biggest effect on global warming and climate change</p>	<p>Landscapes can change over time for many different reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New houses/buildings and roads are built Old buildings are demolished or updated Areas of land may be cleared for farming or building <p>Some landscapes are important and there are things in place to stop development such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed buildings Green belt/conservation areas Sites of Special Scientific Interest World Heritage Sites 	Tropic of Cancer	Line of latitude 23.5° north of the equator. It marks the most northerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly over head.
		Topography	The physical appearance of an area of land, especially relating to its shape and surface.
		Trade around the world	
<p>Countries worldwide export and import fossil fuels, metal ores, food and manufactured products. The availability of natural resources, the climate and the type of soil in different countries can influence what they export. For example, Ecuador exports 30% of the world's bananas because they grow well all year round in the tropical climate.</p>			