



Lowerhouse Junior School Geography Overview Sheet



Year 6 – How did Blackpool grow to become one of the UK's biggest seaside destinations



Rationale: Maps unit allows Year 6 to further explore the range of maps available to geographers and to develop their understanding of the key features of maps. They will study a range of maps and atlases, including digital maps, and compare their features. They will learn to use the eight compass points to give directions and give grid references to locate places on a map. By comparing maps of the same place, children will learn about the way that places have changed over time. They will study the growth of leisure and tourism in the UK and how and why Blackpool was significant in this.

Substantive Knowledge:

Locational Knowledge

- Name and locate counties of the United Kingdom.

Place Knowledge

- A region of the United Kingdom.

Human and physical geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
 - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity.

Overview:

Lesson 1: To use six-figure grid-references
 Lesson 2: To identify physical and human features of Blackpool using an OS map
 Lesson 3: To explore Blackpool's history and growth as a tourist destination
 Lesson 4: To explore Blackpool's history and growth as a tourist destination

Key Vocabulary

Atlas - A book containing a collection of maps.
Direction - Tells us which way to travel.
Human features - Things built by humans which can be seen from a satellite or are placed on a map.
Location - Tells us where something is.
Physical Features - Things established from nature that can be seen from a satellite or are placed on a map.
Scale - Tells us the size of something.
Symbols - Simple pictures which represent something.
Tourism - the act of traveling, usually for sightseeing or relaxing; the business of providing services to tourists.
Leisure - freedom from work or other duties that take time and effort; free time.

Impact/Assessment

Most Children will: • Use an index to find a place name. • Find the correct page in an atlas by using the index. • Explain why maps have symbols on them. • Recognise some map symbols on an Ordnance Survey map. • Give co-ordinates by going across first and then up. • Find a location from four-figure coordinates. • Find differences between photographs of the same location. • Find similarities between photographs of the same location. • Find differences between maps of the same location