

# Knowledge Organiser – Year 6 – Geography – Summer Term – Our Changing World

## What do I already know?

- I can name different bodies of water and some of the functions they have
- I can recognise and name specific UK coastal regions
- I understand that human activity has a direct impact on the environment

## What should I be able to do at the end of the topic?

- name different types of weathering;
- describe how physical, chemical and biological weathering change rocks;
- explain how some coastal features are formed;
- identify the location of some famous UK coastal features;
- describe how a coastline might have looked in the past;
- describe how the shape of Spurn Head has changed over time;
- identify how the borders of Europe have changed over time;
- identify ways a landscape has changed over time;
- describe how human activity has changed the Earth since 1800;
- list some human activity changes to the Earth predicted to occur by 2050.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>acidic</b>	A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which reacts with other substances to form salts. Some <b>acids</b> burn or <b>dissolve</b> other substances that they come into contact with.
<b>border/ boundary</b>	The outer part or edge of a region or country that divides it from another.
<b>deposition</b>	When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place.
<b>dissolve</b>	When a solid substance mixes with a liquid to make a solution.
<b>erosion</b>	When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place.
<b>weathering</b>	The process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

### Physical Weathering

Water gets into cracks in the rock, it can then freeze causing the water to expand creating cracks in the rock.



### Chemical Weathering

Slightly **acidic** rainwater can cause a chemical reaction and over time this can **dissolve** some of the rock.



### Biological Weathering

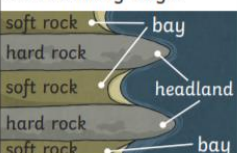
Caused by animals and plants. Roots can grow under rocks and cause damage, animals can wear away paths, dig holes etc.



### 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.



### Why Do Boundaries Change?

Many countries and **borders** across the world **have** and are **still** changing due to:

#### Human Political Activity

- Tribes claiming areas of land
- Invasion/war
- Migration of other settlers
- Royal/political union

#### Natural Activity

- Rising sea levels
- Natural processes and events e.g. changing river courses, volcanic eruptions.



These include the UK and other countries in Europe such as Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. These changes can have an impact on the **borders**, language, religion and culture of the country.

### Changing Landscapes

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

