

Holly Park Learning Organiser



Year 6 - Geography (3)



Travel - What geographical knowledge influenced the battles of

Prior Knowledge:

Britain used to be in control of many other countries as well as the UK.

People around the world trade with each other to get the products they want and need.

An Environmental Region is an area that has a particular type of natural environment and physical features.

Mapping has developed over time and there are different maps for different purposes.

Rivers end at the sea.

Cities are built from the middle, with different sorts of features as the city goes outwards

Humans choose to settle near to places that will provide them with food and water

National Curriculum - Learning Objectives

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, and a region in a European country.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.
- To describe aspects of rivers, mountains and land use.

Key Vocabulary

For the purpose of this unit, there is no additional vocabulary to that which has been taught in previous units. The focus of this unit is to use all previous knowledge and apply it to a different continent - Europe and consider why the geographical facts and skills eg mapping and fieldwork would have been important in World War II.

General Overview of This Unit:

Geographical knowledge was vital in organising troops in World War Two.

Place: London, Dunkirk, Leningrad and Normandy

Focus: Environmental Regions

New Learning in this Unit:

- Environmental Regions have an impact on their way humans use the land
- People use geography skills as strategies to solving problems
- Mapping and locations are used by humans to identify what they need/ant

Essential Knowledge to Progress:

- We can find out about the world by using different sources
- When humans know about the geography of a place, they can adapt their actions to suit the place they are in

Adaptations:

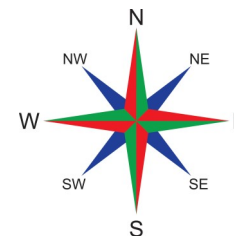
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNx0akt3_XI

Find out about Europe from watching this video



Enquiry Skills - Disciplinary Knowledge

- Suggest questions for investigating
- Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations.
- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places
- Collect and record evidence unaided
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. from field work data on land use comparing land use/temperature, look at patterns and explain reasons behind it



Session	1	2	3	4	5	6
Enquiry Question	Why did the Axis forces decide to focus The Blitz on London?	What features of Leningrad made it a target for the Axis forces?	Why was the sea so important for both sides of the war?	Why were the beaches so important?	What factors needed to be taken into account on the beaches?	What factors needed to be taken into account on the beaches?
Main Teaching Point	Urban areas, especially capital cities would house many important buildings that a country needs . Parliament, the royal family, banks etc would be in London. There would also be a large human population.	Leningrad used to be the capital city, so it was important in the same way as London. By approaching from the south and the north, there was no way for the Russians to escape. It has water to the west.	Both sides of the war were using the waterways for supply lines as they had troops on both sides of the water.	The coastline is the way into mainland Europe. The beaches were the first landing place for troops who travelled by boat. Many people could travel by boat easily. The shortest route to France is on the north coast.	Children to pretend that they are the commanders in charge of the Normandy operations. What factors would you need to consider? If you preparing this today, what information could you find out about the place? What sources would you use?	

Style of Map

- aerial photos from different battlefields – current and wartime
- terrain-level view on Google Maps
- map of Europe
- globe
- map of the world
- Ordnance Survey Map – standard symbols – describe features
- maps with letter/number co-ordinates
- Maps for routes in different scales
- Junior Atlas with atlas symbols
- Maps with 8 compass points

Future Learning from this Unit:

- Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps to focus on Russia and Asia, focusing on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities (KS3)
- Understand human geography relating to population and urbanisation (KS3)
- Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments and the climate. (KS3)



Y5/Y6 - Assessment Benchmarking:

- Children have a more detailed and extensive framework of knowledge of the world, including globally significant physical and human features and places in the news
- Children understand in some detail what a number of places are like, how and why they are similar and different and how and why they are changing. They know about some spatial patterns in physical and human geography, the conditions which influence those patterns and the processes which lead to change. They show some understanding of the links between places, people and environment
- Children are able to carry out investigations using a range of geographical questions, skills and sources of information, including a variety of maps, graphs and images. They can express and explain their opinions and recognise why others may have different points of view

Map Skills

- Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately;
- Begin to use 6 figure grid refs; use latitude and longitude on atlas maps
- Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.
- Use atlas symbols.
- Locate places on a world map.
- Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions,)
- Confidently identify significant places and environments



Suggested End of Unit Task:

Children to be a commander in charge of troops in the second world war. What factors do you need to consider? Weather, climate, tides, geology, population, location in relation to other countries, or to the sea. What sources would you use?

London in WW2

The British government knew that Germany would target London in their bombing. The poorer areas, like the East End of London were the main areas to be hit. Many famous landmarks were hit including Buckingham Palace, The Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London and the Imperial War Museum. Children were sent away from London to other parts of the country for safety. Many people sheltered underground in Tube Stations.



Dunkirk in WW2

Dunkirk was used to evacuate more than 338,000 Allied soldiers from the beaches and harbor of Dunkirk. Large numbers of Belgian, British and French troops were cut off and surrounded by German troops during the Battle of France. Dunkirk had an extensive harbour and beaches. It was ringed by canals that acted as defense lines and the surrounding area of the sea could flood, making it difficult for the German tanks. The Royal Navy were in the sea, evacuating the soldiers, the Royal Air Force was flying above, protecting the fleet of ships. Dover to Calais is the shortest distance between the UK and France.



Leningrad in WW2

Leningrad is now called St Petersburg. There was a 'blockade' by the Axis powers against the Soviet Union (now Russia + other countries). German's army approached from the south, Finland approached from the north and made a ring around the city.

Leningrad was blockaded for 872 days. Many people starved to death as a result of this. Leningrad used to be the capital city. It was important for the military and it had many weapons factories.



Where?

World War Two took place in Europe, East Asia and islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The major battles were in...

Russia: Stalingrad, Moscow, [Leningrad](#) (St Petersburg)

France: [Dunkirk](#), [Normandy](#)

Britain: Battle of Britain and The Blitz in [London](#)

Italy

Germany: Berlin

Ukraine: Kharkov

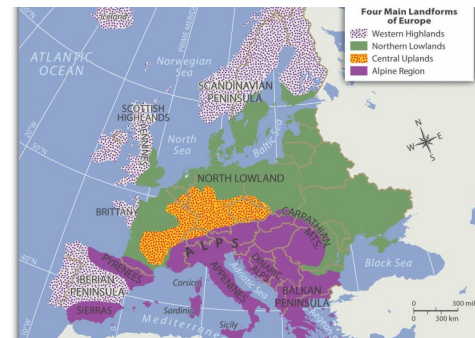
[Mediterranean Shipping Lanes](#)

The Mediterranean Sea in WW2

There were three main aims for both sides:

1. To attack the supply lines from either side
2. To keep their own supply lines open
3. To destroy the opposing navy to ensure they didn't start a war at sea.

The British tried to keep control of Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez Canal



Normandy in WW2 - D Day

To prepare for D-Day, the British had to build new harbours along the coast. This will enable the Allies to land the troops and equipment faster than if they landed on a beach.

A secret party visits Normandy beaches to take samples of the sand from different beaches as they have to find a place that will hold the weight of the tanks.

The Allies targeted the French railways, which will stop the German's ability to use the railway to transport troops and supplies.

The commanders move to Portsmouth.

The date for the D-Day landings has to be precisely planned due to the amount of moonlight, the weather and the tides.

All vehicles are waterproofed to make sure they can wade through deep water when landing on the beaches

This invasion led to France being freed from the German occupation, and the Germans surrendered less than a year later.



Where?

Europe is the second smallest continent, it extends from Iceland in the west to the Ural Mountains of Russia to the east. It reaches as north as Norway and as south as Greece and Malta. It is surrounded by water on three sides, the Arctic Ocean to the north, The Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Caspian Sea to the south. Europe can be divided into four regions:

[Western Uplands](#) - hard, ancient rock, many physical features such as marshland, lakes, fjords and cliffs

[North European Plain](#) - many easy to navigate rivers, climate suitable for seasonal crops, most densely populated region of Europe

[Central Uplands](#) - lower in altitude (height from the sea) than the Alpine region. Many woods and forests. Sparsely populated, except by the river valleys

[Alpine Mountains](#) - high, steep land, some active volcanoes