

Subject: Geography	Year Group: 6	Unit: World War One
Key Question: Which countries were central powers, allied powers and neutral countries during WW1?		
First-hand experience: N/A		

NC Objectives to be addressed:				Prior Learning required:
<u>Location Knowledge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 				<p>Year 4 Term 2 Lights and Lenses– Locating Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied <p>Year 6 Term 3 The Exploration of Antarctica – Locating countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) • describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
<u>Human and Physical Geography</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 				
<u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in a local area including plans, graphs and digital technology. 				
Local	Regional	National	International	

				use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
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Key Vocabulary:

Countries	An area of land within a continent. A nation with its own government.	Trench	A long narrow ditch
Continents	The land on Earth is divided into 7 areas. They are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia	Embankment	A wall or bank or earth built up.
Territory	An area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or place.	Directions	The direction/positon of travel. <i><u>North, South, East, West, North East, South East, North West, South West</u></i>
Locations	A particular place or position	Relinquish	To give up
Colonies	A country or area under the partial leadership of another place and occupied by settlers of that place.	Dominions	Control over somewhere
The Ottoman Empire	An empire made up of a considerable amount of regions including Turkey, Greece, Syria, Macedonia, Romania and a considerable amount of North Africa.	Reinforced	To strengthen or support
Nation	A large body of people		

Sequence of learning:

Knowledge to be taught (sequential): 1. -There were three main groups during WW1. They are countries that are central powers, allied powers and neutral countries/territories. <u>The central powers:</u> Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, The Ottoman Empire <u>The Allied Powers: 27 countries including</u> Britain and its Dominions, France, Russia, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Belgium Britain’s Dominions included Australia, Canada, the Indian subcontinent, New Zealand, Newfoundland, South Africa and parts of the Caribbean and Africa.	Procedural knowledge to be taught: - map work – countries, continents - human geography - aerial map analysis
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Neutral Countries:

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Montenegro, Albania, Luxembourg (Europe)
Mexico, Chile, Argentina (South America)

2.

Trenches (History Link)

- A trench is a long narrow ditch dug into the ground where soldiers lived. They typically had an embankment at the top and a barbed wire fence. Trenches would be reinforced with sandbags and wooden beams/boards.
- trenches are a human feature. They were built by the soldiers.
- there were 3 lines of trenches. The front line (located 50 miles from the enemy counterpart, guarded by barbed wire.) A support trench (several hundred yards back.) A Reserve line (several hundred yards behind the Support trench.)
- the trench system on the western front (the front line) stretched from the North Sea coast of Belgium southward through France, with a bulge outwards containing Ypres. The trenches finally reached its southernmost point in Alsace, at the Swiss border.
- there were many lines of German trenches on one side and Allied trenches on the other.
- The trenches were not built in a straight line, instead they zigzagged every few yards.

3.

Key battle locations from WW1:

- The following locations were where key battles took place during WW1:
Marne, France
Somme, France
Gallipoli, Turkey
Ypres, Belgium
Vimy Ridge, France

4.

Germany after WW1 – Following the signing of the Treaty of Versailles

- Germany had to relinquish some of its territory

- It had to give up territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- It returned Alsace and Lorraine to France
- It had to give up all overseas colonies in China, Pacific and Africa to the Allied nations

Place Knowledge

Locational Knowledge

Human and Physical

Skills and Fieldwork

Information for teachers:

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/first-trenches-are-dug-on-the-western-front>

Resources:

