



**What should I already know?**

- Names and locations of the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- How to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans.
- How to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.
- Where China is located on a map.
- Chinese New Year festival celebrations.

**Geography Skills**

- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including: types of settlements and land use in China.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zone, rivers and mountains in China.
- Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied.
- Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos.
- Identify and explain increasing complex geographical features, processes (changes), patterns, relationships and ideas.
- Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways including through maps, diagrams, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at increasing length.
- Use appropriate search facilities when locating places on digital/online maps and websites.
- Communicate geographical information electronically e.g. multimedia software, webpage, blog, poster or app.

**Year 6– Autumn Term – China (Geography)**  
**Intention: In Geography I will be learning to...**

**Knowledge**

- China is home to one fifth of the world's population.
- China is such a large country it has borders with a huge 14 other nations. It's longest shared border is with Nepal (1,236km)
- China's history has played a key role in defining what modern day China is like. For many centuries, China has been one of the most advanced civilisations but isolated from the rest of the world.
- The climate of China is dominated by dry seasons and wet monsoons This leads to large temperature differences between winter and summer.
- The majority of the population living towards the eastern coast. A small proportion of the population live in the Himalayas, to the south west of China, or in the Gobi desert.
- China's population was growing rapidly so the government introduced a One Child Policy in 1979 to try and manage the population growth.
- The current Chinese government officially recognises 56 ethnic groups.

**Vocabulary**

China	A country in East Asia
Civilisation	The stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.
Monsoons	A seasonal prevailing wind in the region of South and South-East Asia
Himalayas	A vast mountain system in Southern Asia.
Borders	A line separating two countries.
One Child Policy	Chinese government brought this in in 1979 and restricted each family to only having one child – the aim of this was to lower the risk of over-population.
Population	All of the inhabitants of a particular place.
Mount Everest	Crosses the border of China and Nepal and is the highest mountain on Earth.
Beijing	The capital city of China
Mandarin	The standard literacy and official form of Chinese, spoken language.
Asia	The largest of the world's continents, constituting nearly one third of the land mass.
The Great Wall of China	A fortified wall in northern China, extending some 2,400 km (1,500 miles) from Gansu province to the Yellow Sea north of Beijing. It was first built c.210BC, as a protection against nomad invaders.
Tiananmen Square	A city square in the city of Beijing
Forbidden City	In central Beijing and is a complex of ornate palaces.
Terracotta Army	A collection of sculptures of Qin Shi Huang's army (the first Emperor of China) and are constructed of terracotta