

## How has human activity affected the natural world? (Year 6)

### Strand

### Earth and

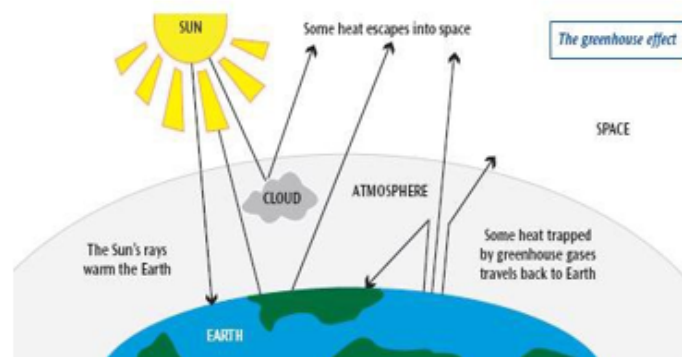
### US



### Vocabulary

climate change	global warming	greenhouse effect	fossil fuels	glacier
The change in weather in a particular region over a long period of time.	This refers to the fact that average air temperatures near the surface of the earth are rising.	Gases in the atmosphere act like the glass roof of a greenhouse, trapping heat.	A natural fuel (coal, oil, gas) formed a long time ago from the remains of living organisms.	A slowly moving mass of ice.

### The greenhouse effect



### Things I already know that I can connect new knowledge with:

- The Industrial Revolution was the rapid development and use of factories and machines, mainly powered by steam. (Y5)
- If an environment changes, it can affect the plants and animals that live there. (Y4)

### Knowledge

- Scientists have observed that, overall, Earth is warming. Many of the warmest years on record have happened in the past 20 years. Scientists know this because satellites and other instruments are used to collect many types of information about Earth's land, atmosphere, ocean and ice.
- Some gases in Earth's atmosphere trap heat from the Sun, which keeps the planet warm enough for life to exist. Human activities such as burning fossil fuels create extra greenhouse gases making Earth warmer. Since the Industrial Revolution in Britain and Europe, there has been a huge increase in the burning of fossil fuels.
- As Earth warms, scientists have observed that glaciers are melting more rapidly causing loss of habitats for animals and a rise in sea levels. This can cause coastal flooding. Global warming can affect ecosystems all around the World.
- Lots of people are worried about climate change. Some groups protest publicly. Some governments have created laws and policies to reduce the burning of fossil fuels.

## How has Islamic presence grown in Leicester? (Year 6)

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Leicester



### Vocabulary

<u>culture</u>	<u>ethnic group</u>	<u>migration</u>	<u>immigration</u>	<u>census</u>
The ideas, traditions and behaviour of a particular group of people.	A group of people who share a common cultural background.	Movement of people to a new area or a country to find work or better living standards.	Moving into a country to live permanently.	An official count or survey of a population

### Highfield now and 1966



### Things I already know that I can connect new knowledge with:

- I have explored Highfields area of Leicester in Year 3.
- Children compared Leicester with Malaga in Year 4.
- Children used 4 figure grid references on Ordnance Survey maps in Year 5.

### Knowledge

- People have been migrating for thousands of years. Since the end of World War 2 immigration increased in the UK. After the war one in 25 of the population had been born outside the country today the figure is closer to one in seven.
- In the 1960s the population of Leicester was approximately half of what it is now and the largest ethnic group was White British. According to the 2021 census, Leicester city has a population of approximately three hundred and sixty thousand. The largest ethnic group in Leicester is Asian/British Asian. The second largest is White.
- Local Muslims were using premises in Sutherland Street, Highfields as a mosque as early as 1965. Now there are 35 mosques in Leicester for around 50,000 Muslims.
- In addition to mosques, there are faith schools such as Jameah Academy, Madani boys and girls school. The Leicester Council of Faith is a community led charity that brings people of all faiths together.

## Why do some people think Africa is a country? (Year 6)

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### Earth and

us



### Vocabulary

<u>Savanna</u>	<u>Western world</u>	<u>colonialism</u>	<u>decolonisation</u>	<u>stereotype</u>	<u>Cocoa Life</u>
A biome that exists in places with a hot climate. It has scattered trees and tall grass.	This refers to nations in Europe, Australasia and the Americas.	The practice of taking control of another country and then holding power over it.	The practice of withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent.	An oversimplified but fixed image or idea of a person or thing.	A program, involving Cadbury, which aims to ensure cocoa farming is fair and sustainable.

### The division of Africa into countries



### Things I already know that I can connect new knowledge with:

- A biome is a large, naturally occurring community of plants and animals that share a similar climate. (Y5)
- Brazil's economy is based on farming and energy production. (Y5)

### Knowledge

- Africa is a large continent with many different biomes, including the Saharah desert, the Congo Rainforest and the Savanna.
- Scientists believe that Africa is the oldest inhabited continent. After the time of the Ancient Egyptians (during the European Medieval period) several different empires rose and fell on the continent. Africa is rich in natural resources such as fossil fuels, metals and precious stones which these empires traded.
- Since the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, people from Africa have been subject to exploitation and slavery by the Western world. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, several European countries divided up the majority of the land in Africa, ignoring existing tribes and kingdoms, and created colonies of their own.
- Following decolonisation during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, stereotypes (barren land, starvation and poverty, people in need of Western aid) of Africa are often reinforced through depictions in film and popular Western culture. These things are not representative of every nation. Africa is a diverse continent with many different settlements and many different cultures.
- Some countries like Ghana have fast growing economies due to the trade of natural resources including cocoa. Cadbury trades fairly and sustainably with Ghanaian farmers.