Year 6 - Changing World - Term 3

"Let your light shine." Matthew 5:16
Beacon Curriculum
Geography
Billinge St. Aidan's CE Primary School

Biological Weathering

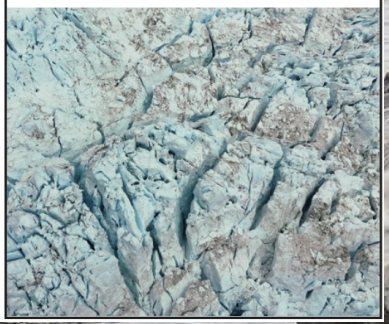
Caused by animals and plants. Roots can grow under rocks and cause damage, animals can wear away paths, dig holes etc.

Chemical Weathering

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

Physical Weathering

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



Erosion - Wind blows loose particles away or into other rocks causing the rock to be worn away.

Features of Coastlines

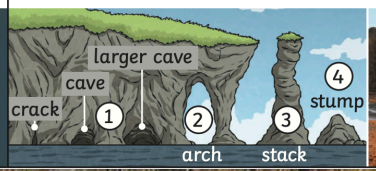
Bays and Headlands

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.

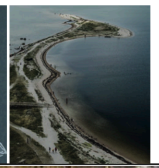
1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.
2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.
3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.
4. Over time, the stack will **erode** leaving a small stump of rock.



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.



Weathering and Erosion

Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

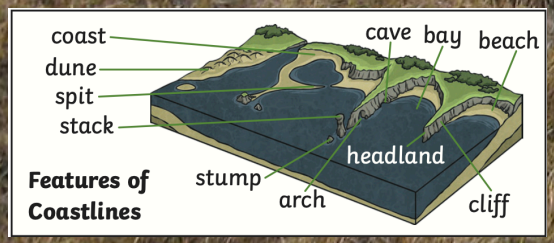
There are three different types of **weathering**:

- physical **weathering**
- chemical **weathering**
- biological **weathering**

Erosion is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice.

Key Vocabulary

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



Why Do Boundaries Change?

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

Human Political Activity	Natural Activity
• Tribes claiming areas of land • Invasion/war • Migration of other settlers • Royal/political union	• 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

What can you remember from previous units?

What can you remember about Eastern Europe?

How can a volcano, earthquake and tsunami affect how the landscape looks?

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?

To know statements	✓ ✗
I know different types of weathering.	
I know how physical, chemical and biological weathering change rocks.	
I know how some coastal features are formed.	
I know the location of some famous UK coastal features.	
I know how a coastline might have looked in the past.	
I know how the shape of Spurn Head has changed over time.	
I know how the borders of Europe have changed over time.	
I know ways a landscape has changed over time.	
I know how human activity has changed the Earth since 1800.	
I know some human activity changes to the Earth predicted to occur by 2050.	