Key knowledge and skills

To know that the global population has grown significantly since the 1950s.

To know migration is the movement of people from one country to another.

To know that London and the South East regions have the largest population in the UK.

To be aware of some issues in the local area.

To know some negative impacts of humans on the environment.

To know that qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.
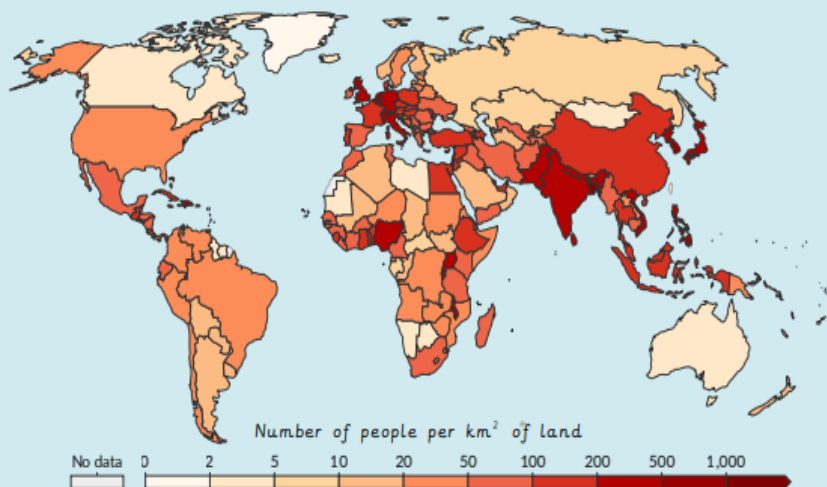
Geography

Year 6

Autumn 1

Why does population change?

Vocabulary

Word	Definition
birth rate	the number of babies born in a place for every 1,000 people in a year
death rate	the number of people who die in a place for every 1,000 people in a year.
climate	The usual weather of a region over 30 years (e.g. temperature , rainfall etc)
population	The number of people/animals living in a place like a city or country/world
impact	he effect or change something has (e.g. "The new houses had an impact on the countryside")
population density	how many people live in one area (e.g. lots of people close together = high density; very few people spread out = low density).
push factors	reasons people leave a place (e.g. no jobs, war, poor living conditions).
pull factors	reasons people move to a new place (e.g. better jobs, safety, good schools).
sparsely populated	thinly spread, not many people in one place (e.g. "The desert is sparsely populated").
migration	when people move from one place to an-other to live, either inside a country or to another country.

Map showing global population density

Number of people per km² of land

No data   0   2   5   10   20   50   100   200   500   1,000

Global population distribution

population distribution | How people are spread across a specific area.

South America 5.5%   Europe 9%
Oceania 0.5%   North America 8%
Asia 59.9%   Antarctica 0%
Africa 17.5%