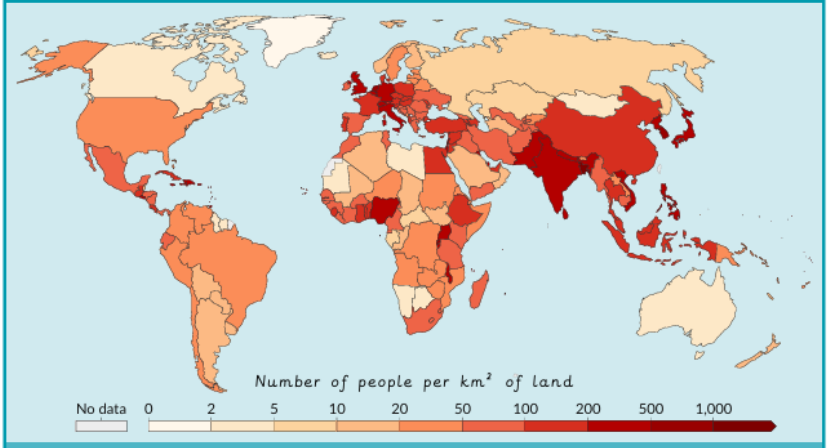
Migration

Year 6 – Autumn 1	Topic Focus: Geography & Science

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

Map showing global population density

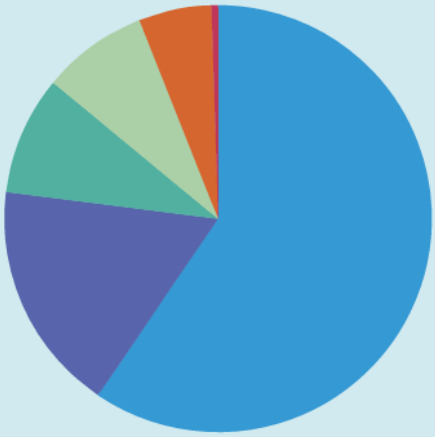


Courtesy of the World Bank and subject to the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0)

Courtesy of the Gapfinder and subject to the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0)

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%

population	The number of people living in a particular place.
densely populated	An area that contains many people relative to its size.
sparsely populated	An area that has few people relative to its size.

Reasons for population growth

- Increase in birth rate.
- Decrease in death rate.
- Increase in immigration.
- Consistent access to food.
- A stable job and income.
- Clean, spacious housing.

Reasons for population decline

- Decrease in birth rate.
- Increase in death rate.
- Increase in emigration.
- Little or no access to clean water.
- Little access to hospitals and medicine.
- War and conflict.
- Natural disasters.
- Spread of disease.

birth rate
The average number of babies born per 1000 people every year.

death rate
The average number of people dying per 1000 people every year.

push factors	Negative factors that push people away from a place.
pull factors	Positive factors that pull people towards a place.

Push factors

- To escape conflict or war.
- To escape natural disasters.
- Poverty (little money).
- Little access to healthcare.
- Few jobs.
- High crime rate.
- Little food, crop failure.
- Harsh climate.
- Little or no access to education.
- Unhappy.

Pull factors

- To find a good job.
- To be closer to family and friends.
- Good access to healthcare.
- Safety (lack of war).
- Low crime rate.
- Access to good education.
- Pleasant climate and landscape.
- To find a better quality of life.
- Respect for different cultures, religions and beliefs.

migration	The act of people moving from one place to another.
refugee	People forced to leave their country to find safety because of conflict, violence or war.

Key Vocabulary

electricity	**Electricity** is a type of energy that can flow through certain materials, e.g. from a power source through **wires** to an appliance.
cell	A **cell** is a **component** that stores electrical energy until it is needed. A **cell** is a single unit.
battery	A **battery** is a collection of **cells**.
wires	**Wires** are an electrical **component** that allow electrical current to flow to other **components**.
bulb	A **bulb** is an electrical **component** that produces light.
motor	A **motor** is an electrical **component** that produces movement.
buzzer	A **buzzer** is an electrical **component** that produces sound.
switch	A **switch** is an electrical **component** that allows a **circuit** to open and close.

Key Vocabulary

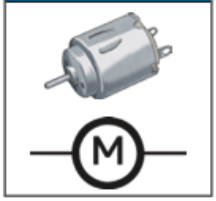
component	A **component** is a piece of equipment used in a **circuit**.
circuit	A **circuit** is a path that an electrical current can flow around.
conductor	An electrical **conductor** allows **electricity** to pass through it.
insulator	An electrical **insulator** does not allow **electricity** to pass through it.
voltage	**Voltage** is the electrical force that pushes electrical charge around a **circuit**. **Voltage** is provided by the **cell** or **battery** in the **circuit**.

Electrical Safety

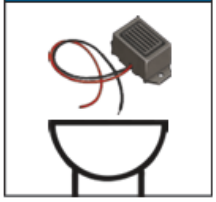
Be cautious when seeing this sign.	Do not overload sockets or place near water.	Avoid touching damaged **components**.

Bulb

Motor

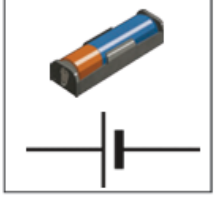


Buzzer

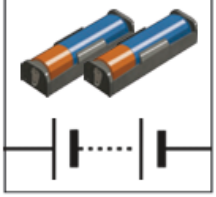


Wire

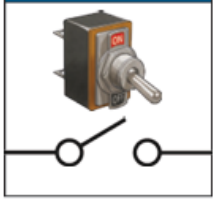
Cell



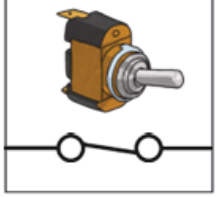
Battery



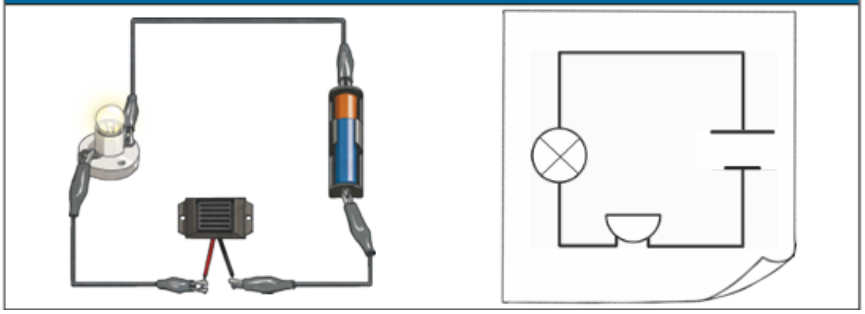
Open Switch



Closed Switch

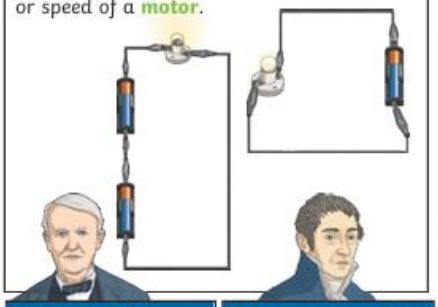


Circuit Diagram



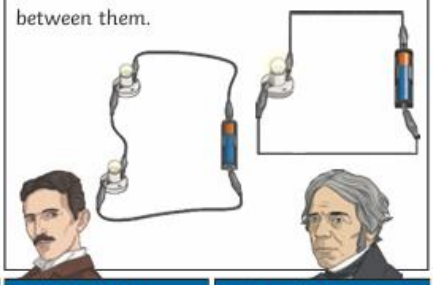
Voltage

Adding multiple **cells** to a **circuit** can increase the **voltage**. This can increase the brightness of a **bulb**, volume of a **buzzer** or speed of a **motor**.



Varied Components

Adding additional **components** has an effect on the **circuit**. Adding additional **bulbs**, for example, can result in dimmer **bulbs**, since **voltage** has to be shared between them.



Thomas Edison (1847–1931)

He is most famous for his work in developing the electric lightbulb. He created a filament that would allow a lightbulb to run for approximately 1200 hours.

Alessandro Volta (1745–1827)

He is most famous for his invention of the **battery** through his development of the voltaic pile.

The unit for measuring electrical force, the volt (V), is named after him.

Nikola Tesla (1856–1943)

He is most famous for developing the alternating-current (AC) system. Other notable work includes developing the technologies behind X-rays, lasers and remote controls.

Michael Faraday (1791–1867)

He is most famous for his work in electromagnetism and for developing a generator. He also developed the Faraday Cage, which protects objects from electrostatic current.