

Geography- Interconnected World

<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Atlas, canal, capital city, cardinal point, city, climate, climate zone, compass, continent, coordinate, country, desert, destination, direction, dry season, Earth, east, easting, enquiry, equator, fieldwork, four-figure grid reference, geography, globe, grid, map, horizontal, human feature, humidity, hypothesis, intercardinal point, key, latitude, location, map, Mediterranean climate, National Rail, north, north-east, Northern Hemisphere, northing, north-west, physical feature, polar climate, population, railway, rainfall, river, route, six-figure grid reference, south, south-east, Southern Hemisphere, south-west, station, temperate climate, transportation, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, tropical climate, United Kingdom, vertical, waterway, west, wet season, world.</p>	<p>Prior Learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom is a country in the continent of Europe. • Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia. • European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia. • The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator. • The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the southernmost point on Earth. • Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90 ° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator. • Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.
<p>Know It: essential knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. • The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). • The tropics are parts of the Earth near the middle of the globe, between the Tropic of Cancer (north of the equator) and the Tropic of Capricorn (south of the equator). • North America is a continent that includes the USA, Canada, Mexico, and Central America. • South America is another continent with countries like Brazil, Argentina, and Peru. • Countries in North America and South America have different climates and weather. • Some important cities in North America are New York and Washington in the USA, and Toronto in Canada. • Some important cities in South America are São Paulo in Brazil and Buenos Aires in Argentina. • Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports. • An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. • A canal is a managed waterway. In Britain, canals were built during the Industrial revolution to transport raw goods. • The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure. • Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines. • Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Trent and the River Wye. • Significant forests of the UK include the New Forest and Portglenone Forest. • Islands of the United Kingdom include Lindisfarne and Orkney Islands. 		
<p>Think It:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUAH</p> <p>Digital maps: are paper maps going out of existence? If you had no geographical awareness, what would happen if the map on your phone didn't work?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Oracy</p> <p>Create a small podcast to advertise a holiday:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On one of the mountains - On a canal boat on one of the rivers - Camping in one of the forests. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Discernment</p> <p>Google Earth - a fantastic tool or a way of watching everyone?</p>
<p>Prove It: assessment</p>	<p>Part 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the tropics? 2. Where is the Tropic of Cancer? 		

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	<p>3. Which continent includes the USA, Canada, and Mexico? 4. Which continent includes Brazil, Argentina, and Peru? 5. Can you name an important city in North America? 6. Can you name an important city in South America?</p> <p>Part 2</p> <p>7. What is the National Rail network? 8. How were canals used in the past? 9. How are canals used today?</p>																																	
<p>Beyond Year 4</p>	<p>Human features and landmarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. • The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles. • A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. • In the United Kingdom motorways run north to south and east to west across the country. • Motorways connect towns and cities and provide transport links between other transport networks. For example between airports or ferry ports. • Motorways allow people and goods to move quickly around the country. <p>Climate and Weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. <p>Geographical Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. • Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar. 																																	
<p>Lesson Sequence</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="273 890 2154 919">Part 1: Autumn Term</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 919 472 948">Lesson 1</td> <td data-bbox="472 919 725 948">Intro/engage</td> <td data-bbox="725 919 2154 948">Compass points (Cornerstones lessons 1-3 combined)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 948 472 976">Lesson 2</td> <td data-bbox="472 948 725 976" rowspan="5">Develop 1</td> <td data-bbox="725 948 2154 976">Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 976 472 1005">Lesson 3</td> <td data-bbox="725 976 2154 1005">Countries in North and South America</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1005 472 1034">Lesson 4</td> <td data-bbox="725 1005 2154 1034">Contrasting climates/ Characteristics of North and South America</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1034 472 1062">Lesson 5</td> <td data-bbox="725 1034 2154 1062">Life in North and South America</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="273 1062 2154 1091">Part 2: Spring Term</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1091 472 1120">Lesson 6</td> <td data-bbox="472 1091 725 1120">Intro for part 2</td> <td data-bbox="725 1091 2154 1120">Recap of learning from the Autumn Term (lessons 1-5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1120 472 1149">Lesson 7</td> <td data-bbox="472 1120 725 1149">Develop 1</td> <td data-bbox="725 1120 2154 1149">Life in North and South America</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1149 472 1177">Lesson 8</td> <td data-bbox="472 1149 725 1177" rowspan="3">Develop 2</td> <td data-bbox="725 1149 2154 1177">Significant physical features of the UK</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1177 472 1206">Lesson 9</td> <td data-bbox="725 1177 2154 1206">National Rail Network and Canals of Britain</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="273 1206 472 1235">Lesson 10</td> <td data-bbox="472 1206 725 1235">Innovate</td> <td data-bbox="725 1206 2154 1235">Assessment</td> </tr> </table>		Part 1: Autumn Term			Lesson 1	Intro/engage	Compass points (Cornerstones lessons 1-3 combined)	Lesson 2	Develop 1	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	Lesson 3	Countries in North and South America	Lesson 4	Contrasting climates/ Characteristics of North and South America	Lesson 5	Life in North and South America	Part 2: Spring Term			Lesson 6	Intro for part 2	Recap of learning from the Autumn Term (lessons 1-5)	Lesson 7	Develop 1	Life in North and South America	Lesson 8	Develop 2	Significant physical features of the UK	Lesson 9	National Rail Network and Canals of Britain	Lesson 10	Innovate	Assessment
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	<p>Fieldwork</p> <p>Year 3 Skill</p>	<p>Human features and landmarks</p> <p>Year 3 Skill</p>	<p>Geographical Resources</p> <p>Year 3 Skill</p>
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<p>Show It: geographical skills and concepts</p>	<p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. Year 4 Skill Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p> <p><i>Fieldwork can help inform and answer a geographical hypothesis. Methods that help draw conclusions about a hypothesis include surveying, studying maps, collecting and analysing numerical data.</i></p>	<p>Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. Year 4 Skill Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</p> <p><i>Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports.</i></p>	<p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Year 4 Skill Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p><i>An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</i></p>
	<p>Position</p>	<p>Location</p>	<p>Settlements and Land Use</p>
	<p>Year 3 Skill Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. Year 4 Skill Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. Core knowledge <i>The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose.</i> <i>The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</i></p>	<p>Year 3 Skill Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. Year 4 Skill Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. <i>The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.</i></p>	<p>Year 3 Skill Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. Year 4 Skill Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. <i>A canal is a managed waterway. In Britain, canals were built during the Industrial revolution to transport raw goods.</i> <i>The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure.</i></p>
	<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>World</p>	<p>Significant Places</p>
<p>Year 3 Skill Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment. Year 4 Skill Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy.</i> • <i>Humans use natural resources to make energy. Natural resources such as coal and oil cannot be replaced and are non-renewable.</i> 	<p>Year 3 Skill Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. Year 4 Skill Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.</i> • <i>The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.</i> 	<p>Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.</p>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada. Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua. Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru. 	
UK		Climate and weather	
	<p>Year 3 Skill Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.</p> <p>Year 4 Skill Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines. Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Trent and the River Wye. Significant forests of the UK include the New Forest and Portglenone Forest. Islands of the United Kingdom include Lindisfarne and Orkney Islands. 	<p>Year 3 Skill Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.</p> <p>Year 4 Skill Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.</p> <p><i>Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different.</i></p>	<p>Year 3 Skill Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Year 4 Skill Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a four-figure grid reference, the two digit eastings come first, followed by the two digit northings. A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.