

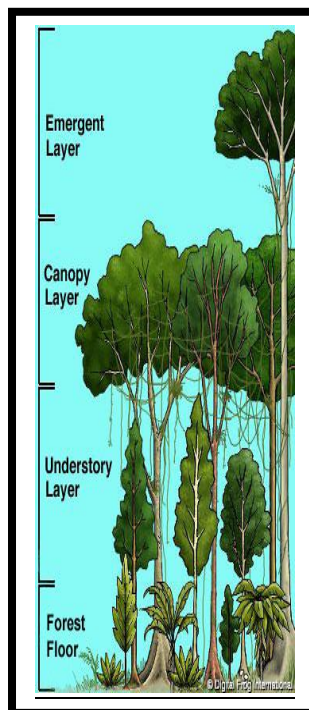
Geography - South America – The Amazon Basin

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will study The Amazon Basin, investigating the climate, biomes and vegetation belts. Through the use of maps and digital maps we will locate regions and features both physical and man-made. Settlements and aspects of human geography will be studied and similarities and differences within the region identified.

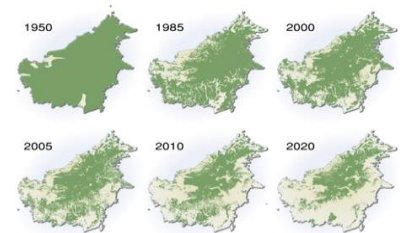
Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Continent	A large landmass made up of several countries.
Equator	An imaginary line running around the centre of the Earth.
Northern hemisphere	Everything north of the Equator.
Southern hemisphere	Everything south of the Equator.
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary line around the earth that is the most northerly point where the sun can be directly overhead. 23°26' north
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary line around the earth that is the most southerly point where the sun can be directly overhead. 23°26' south
Tropics	Area between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn
Biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a prolonged period.
Tropical	A climate that is hot and moist.
Native/indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a place.
Deforestation	The clearing of large areas of forest lands which are never replanted.
Agriculture	Another word for farming.
Fossil Fuels	Natural gas, coal and oil formed by compression of decaying plants and animals over millions of years. They contain lots of carbon.
Settlements	Areas where people live or congregate.
Rainforest	Dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
Source	Where something comes from or where a river begins.
Mouth	The end point of a river where it meets the sea/body of water.



Key (sticky) Knowledge – Geography

- Locate South America and identify key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Use maps both paper and digital to identify regions and time zones etc.
- Know about the effects of deforestation and the impact on climate change.
- Identify how the Amazon Basin has changed over the past century.
- Describe and understand land use, trade links and distribution of energy, food, water etc. within this diverse area.



The focus of this unit is: Locate world countries – focussing North and South America – environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities
 Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns

Geography - South America – Chile/Peru

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will study the continent of South America, focusing on the countries of Chile and Peru. Physical and man-made features will be identified and highlighted and the use of the land for economic use will be studied. Trade especially exports will be identified and climate, biomes will also be studied. Comparisons and similarities in human and physical features will be highlighted.

Key Vocabulary

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Biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a prolonged period
Native/indigenous	A climate that is hot and moist.
Agriculture	Another word for farming.
Export	Goods that are sold from a country to another country.
Trade	Interact between 2 people/business to make money/exchange goods.
Population	Number of people living.
Poverty	Being extremely poor, struggling to survive and feed your family, homelessness and a lack of resources.
Famine	Extreme hunger/thirst and a lack of food/water due to poor sanitary conditions, poverty or lack of crops.
Fair Trade	A fair way of buying products where an agreed fee goes to the people who grow the food from LEDCs.
LEDCs	Less Economically Developed Countries – the world's poorest countries.
MEDCs	More Economically Developed Countries – the world's richest and well-resourced countries.



Key Knowledge – Geography

- Use of maps, digital mapping tools, globes and atlases to identify countries, regions and features.
- The economic use of land especially for exports will be identified.
- Comparisons between the 2 countries will show changes in climate, vegetation, land use.
- Major cities and natural features will be identified and researched.



The focus of this unit is: Locate world countries – focussing North and South America – environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities
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Geography - North America – Orlando & The Everglades

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will study the commercial and tourism centre of Orlando and compare this to the natural Everglades. Climate, land use, economic uses will be researched and map work will be conducted using a range of resources. Different types of settlements and travel routes will be contrasted and pupils will deepen their knowledge of this state in North America.

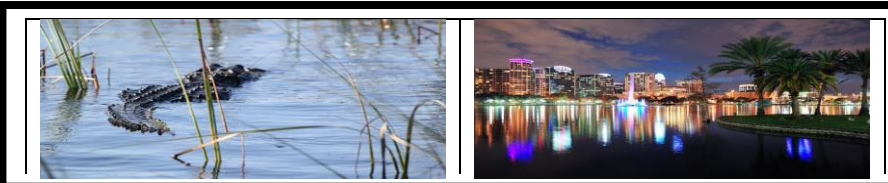
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Biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a prolonged period
Tropical	A hot and moist climate.
Natural	Something found in nature not created by man.
Man-made	Something that has been manufactured/made by humans.
Tourism	Areas/activities that are visited and undertaken from people visiting an area.
Everglades	A vast area of marshland and coastal mangrove in southern Florida, part of which is protected as a national park.
Theme Park	An amusement park with a central theme



Key (sticky) Knowledge – Geography

- North America is divided into States and these have their own rules and laws.
- Different use of land across the state of Florida.
- Why and How Orlando became a tourist hotspot.
- The natural area of the Everglades – how this developed and sustains a wide mix of vegetation and wildlife.



The focus of this unit is: Locate world countries – focussing North and South America – environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities

Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns

Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods e.g. multimedia software, webpage, blog, poster, app, digital maps, graphs and presentations and write at increasing length.

What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future?



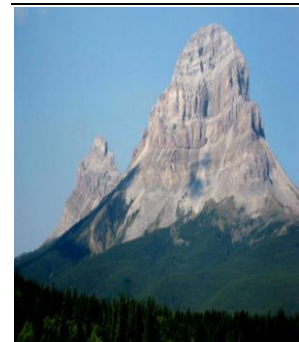
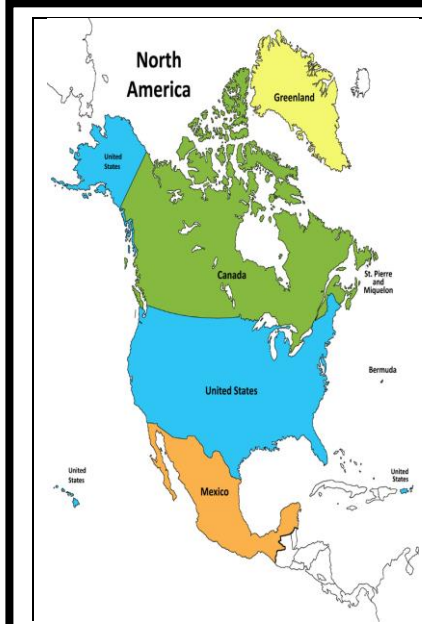
Geography - North America – The Rocky Mountains

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will study the continent of North America, focusing on the Rocky Mountain Range (Rockies). Map work will be conducted on identifying regions which the Rockies cover and key cities will be identified. The climate, biomes and vegetation of the key mountain areas will be studied and comparison made across the mountain range. Mountain features and key economic activities will also be highlighted.

Key Vocabulary

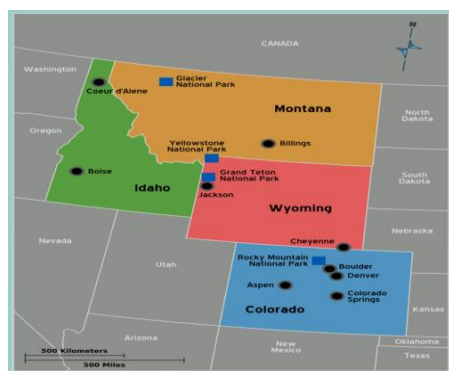
Word	Definition
Continent	A large landmass made up of several countries.
Biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a prolonged period
Volcanic	Mountains formed by volcanoes when molten rock breaks through the earth's crust.
Altitude	The height of an object in relation to sea level.
Human geography	Man-made features like buildings
Physical Geography	Natural geographical features like mountains, rivers, glaciers
Glacier	Frozen layers of ice
Erosion	Process by which rocks/materials are work down and removed.
States	Areas of land which America is split into.
Landmark	A feature that stands out or could be good point of reference.
Scale of a map	How focussed a map is, how big or small it is zoomed in on an area.
Tourist destination	A popular area that people visit for their holidays ort activities.



Key (sticky) Knowledge – Geography

- States in North America
- Comparisons between selected states in regard to land coverage, land use and population.
- Knowledge of the Rocky mountain range and how far it spreads both north and south of the continent.
- Know about key economic activities within this mountain region.
- Identify key physical features in the mountain range.

The Rocky mountain range spreads through these states



The focus of this unit is: Locate world countries – focussing North and South America – environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities

Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns

Explain some links between people, places and environments.

Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events. Recognising that people may think differently.



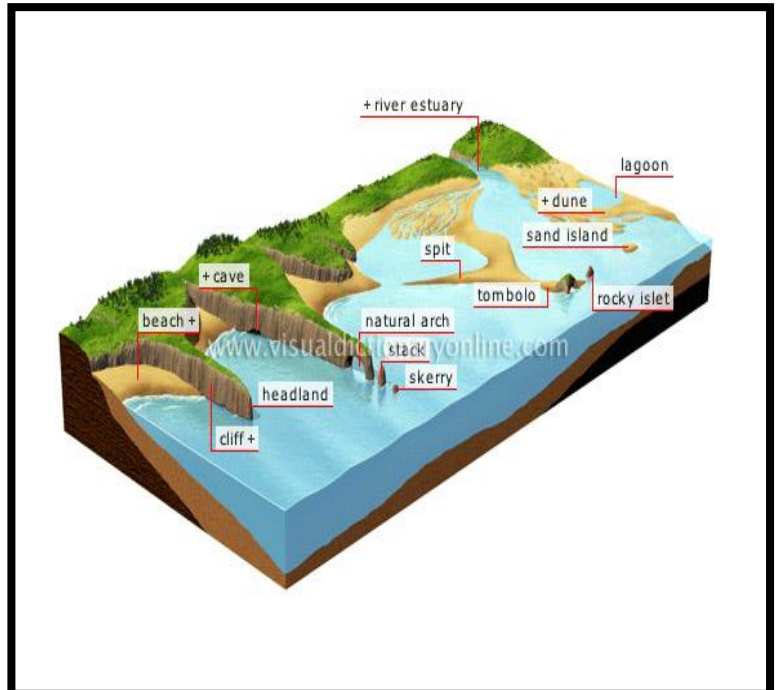
Geography - Fieldwork – Coasts

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will discover the importance of fieldwork in Geography. Measurements of coastal features and sand dune progression will be conducted along with field sketches and the use of digital technologies. Key aspects of both human and physical geography will be described based on local coastal areas in Fylde and compared with other areas in the UK e.g. the Jurassic Coast.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Coast	Where the land meets the sea.
Beach	Sandy area at the edge of the land.
Cove/bay	Semi circular area of land created by the sea, surrounded by headlands.
Cave	Small gaps/cracks in cliffs
Headland	An area of harder rock that sticks out into the sea.
Arch	A gap/hole through a headland with land still attached above it.
Stack	A column of rock formed when an arch collapses.
Stump	A smaller column of rock created from a stack being eroded.
Erosion	Process by which rock and materials are removed from an area.
Sea defence	Man-made or natural system designed to prevent erosion of the coast.
Sand dune	Area of sand hills inland of the beach
Longshore Drift	Process of erosion from the beach of sand/rocks by the sea.



Key (sticky) Knowledge – Geography

- Undertaken practical geography fieldwork studies
- Drawn field sketches and compared these to more artistic drawings and photographs.
- Identified key coastal features and how these form and are eroded.
- Compared features found on the Fylde coast with coastlines with cliffs.
- How vegetation can develop and alter coastal areas both in positive and negative ways.

The focus of this unit is: Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps with symbols and a key plans, graphs and digital technologies.

Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations and recordings



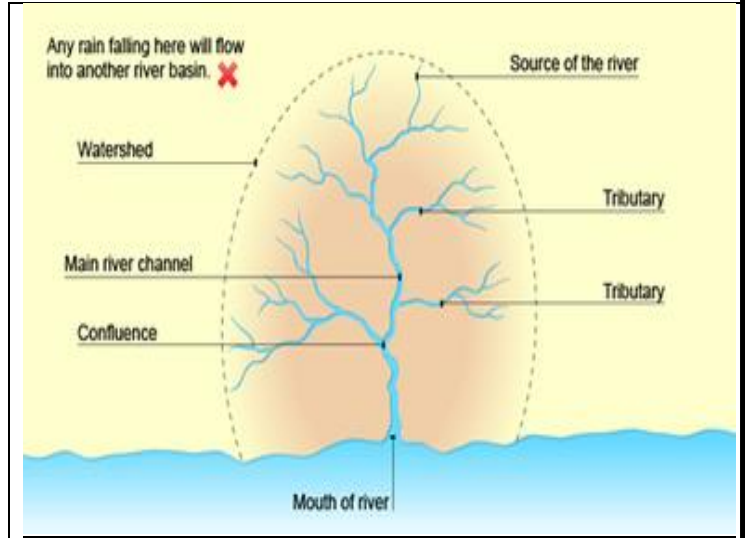
Geography - Fieldwork – Rivers

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will undertake a fieldwork study based on a river local to Fylde and Wyre. Measurements and sketch diagrams will be conducted, along with cross sectional graphs of the river (if applicable) highlighting the importance of geography fieldwork within the subject. Pupils will investigate features of rivers and undertake studies into some of the major rivers in the world.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Source	The beginning/start of a river.
Mouth	The end of a river – where it meets the sea/body of water.
Tributary	A small stream joining a river.
Erosion	The process of removing rocks and soil from a location.
Deposition	Where rocks/soil etc are 'dropped' by the river.
Cross Section	A view across the river as if cutting it in half horizontally.
Sketch diagram	A quick diagram designed to show key features with labels to assist with the understanding.
Fieldwork	Work completed away from a desk/computer – outside and undertaking practical activities – measuring, recording, photographing etc.



The focus of this unit is: Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps with symbols and a key plans, graphs and digital technologies.

Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations and recordings.

Key (sticky) Knowledge – Geography

- Have experience of practical geography fieldwork.
- Complete sketch diagrams and compared these to maps and digital technologies.
- Know more about key rivers in the world and features of all rivers.
- Use maps and OS mapping symbols to know more about their local area.
- How vegetation and land areas can be created or eroded via the rivers erosion and deposition.

