



Manchester

Year 1 & 2



Geographical Strand

Local area study

What I should already know

- I know that Wythenshawe is my town and it is in the city of Manchester in England.
- I know that cities are bigger than towns.

What I will know by the end of this unit

- The four countries in the **United Kingdom** are **England, Wales, Scotland** and **Northern Ireland**.
- The **surrounding** seas are the **English Channel**, the **Irish Sea**, the **Celtic Sea** and the **North Sea**.
- The four capital cities in the UK are **London, Cardiff, Edinburgh** and **Belfast**.
- Manchester is a city because it is a large, **densely populated**, distinct **urban** area. It has a cathedral and a university.
- Manchester has certain **landmarks** we can recognise such as the town hall, the library at St Peter's Square and the Hilton hotel.
- We can use an **aerial** view to compare human features and physical features in towns and cities.
- Wythenshawe is our local area and it is more **rural** than Manchester.

What I will be able to do by the end of this unit

- **Name, locate** and **identify** characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- **Understand** geographical similarities and differences by studying the **human** and **physical** geography of a small area.
- **Compare** the similarities and differences between a town and a city (Manchester and Wythenshawe).
- **Use simple compass directions** and locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map.
- **Use simple fieldwork** and **observational skills** to study the local area.

Vocabulary

aerial

Belfast

Cardiff

Celtic sea

compass directions

densely populated

Edinburgh

England

English Channel

human features

Irish Sea

London

landmarks

North Sea

Northern Ireland

physical features

rural

Scotland

United Kingdom

urban

Wales



My local area: Wythenshawe

Year 1 & 2

Geographical Strand

Skills and fieldwork

What I should already know

- I live in a **town** called **Wythenshawe**.
- **Wythenshawe** is in the city of Manchester.
- I go to St John Fisher and Thomas More Catholic Primary School.

What I will know by the end of this unit

- A **town** is smaller than a **city** and it has lots of houses.
- **Wythenshawe** is made up of **human** and **physical features** such as parks, houses, churches and roads.
- A **map** is used to show where these **features** are.
- Maps are created in **aerial** or 'birds eye' views.
- **Countryside** is land that is used for farming or left as a natural environment.
- **Rural** is another word for countryside.
- **Urban** is another word for town and built up areas.

What I will be able to do by the end of this unit

- Use **fieldwork** to **observe**, **measure** and **record** the school **grounds** and **local area**.
- Use **maps** to look at **aerial** views of school and Wythenshawe.
- **Identify** the human and physical features of the local areas.
- **Compare** rural and urban areas within the **local area**.

Vocabulary

aerial view

city

countryside

fieldwork

grounds

human features

local area

map

physical features

rural

school

town

urban

Wythenshawe





UK and Europe

Year 1 & 2



Geographical Strand

Locational knowledge

What I should already know

- The country I live in is called England.
- I live in Wythenshawe which is part of Manchester.
- I know the names of the other countries in the United Kingdom.

What I will know by the end of this unit

- The world is made up of seven **continents** and five **oceans**.
- The seven continents are **Asia, Antarctica, Australasia, Africa, Europe, North America** and **South America**.
- The five oceans are the **Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean** and **Arctic Ocean**.
- The UK is known as the United Kingdom of **Great Britain** and Northern Ireland. It is made up of four countries.
- Each of these countries has a **capital city** and **national flag**.
- The UK is an **island**, which means it is **surrounded** by the sea. It is also a **country** in the continent of **Europe**.
- London is the largest city in England and the UK.
- Most of the cities in the UK are in England as it is the flattest and biggest country in the UK.
- The largest European countries include Russia, Ukraine, France, Spain and Sweden.

What I will be able to do by the end of this unit

- **Use** maps, atlases & globes to **locate** the United Kingdom, its countries and the continents and oceans of the world.
- **Use** simple compass directions, directional language and locational language to describe locations and features on a map
- **Identify** and **name** the four countries of the UK and its surrounding seas.
- **Identify** and **locate** the world's seven continents and five oceans.

Vocabulary

Africa

Antarctica

Arctic Ocean

Asia

Atlantic Ocean

Australasia

capital city

continent

country

Europe

Great Britain

Indian Ocean

island

national flag

North America

ocean

Pacific Ocean

South America

Southern Ocean

surrounded



Topic: The UK

Strand: Locational Knowledge

Geography Skills

- To use an atlas to name & locate cities, counties, rivers, seas, hills & mountains in the UK.
- To use the eight points of a compass to describe the location of the cities of the UK.
- To describe human and physical characteristics of different regions within the UK.
- To use a topographical map to locate hills and mountains of the UK.
- To explain how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Additional Information

- The **UK** is short for The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The **UK** is located off the north western coast of the European mainland.
- The River Goyt and River Mersey run through Stockport.
- The River Medlock runs through Manchester city centre.
- **Population** means the number of people living in a country. Sometimes people **migrate** to the UK. This means they move to the UK from a different country.
- One of the reasons why the **population** of the UK has gone up is because of **immigration**. People sometimes move to live in the UK because of its benefits e.g. employment, NHS and its schooling system.



What should I already know?

- The UK is made up of 4 countries .
- Countries/capital cities: England-London, Wales-Cardiff, Scotland-Edinburgh, Northern Ireland- Belfast
- The UK is known for grey skies. It is colder in the winter and warmer in the summer but it is

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- The four **countries** that make up the **UK**
- **Capital cities** of each **country**
- I will know that the **UK** is surrounded by **sea**, and will be able to name & locate the **seas**
- I will know some of the main **rivers** in the **UK**, & which **seas** they flow into
- I will be able to explain what a **county** is & name & locate some **counties** of the **UK**. I will know our **county** is **Greater Manchester**, and some things our county is famous for.
- I will know how to identify high ground on a map (using key/legend), and will be able to name & locate significant **mountains/high ground**: e.g. Scafell Pike, Ben Nevis, Snowdon
- I will be able to describe & understand how & why the **UK** has changed over time: e.g. natural disasters, war, transport links, **immigration**, new buildings, large factories closing down...I might think of how it might change in the future

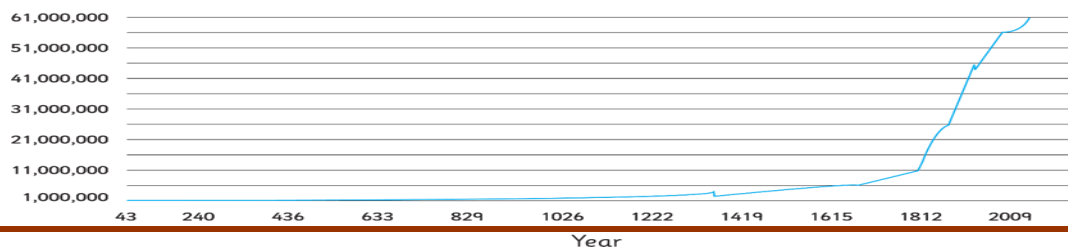
The United Kingdom



The county of Greater Manchester

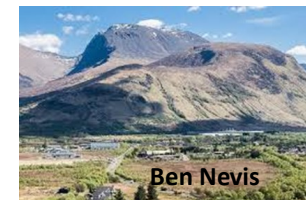


Population of the UK



Subject Specific Vocabulary

UK	Short for The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Population	The number of people living in a place.
Countries	A land lived in by people with a common government.	Immigration	To move from one country to another.
City	A large town	Migrate	To move from one country to another.
Sea	A large amount of salt water and often nearly surrounded by land.	Industrial Revolution	A time when the making of goods moved from small shops to big factories.
River	A stream of fresh water flowing into the sea or a lake or another river.	Canals	Waterways built by people used for shipping and travel.
County	A smaller area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.	Greater Manchester	A county in the North West of England
Capital City	Where the government of a country is.	Mountain	Taller than a hill. Land that rises high above the ground.



Can you describe the human and physical geography features of the UK?

West Kirby

Geography

LKS2

Topic: West Kirby

Strand: Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geography Skills

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe features
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom
- describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity
- use four figure grid references, symbols and key use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

West Kirby



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Peninsula	A piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water.
map	A drawing of a physical area that shows different physical features.
locality	An area that someone may live
coast	The part of the land that is near the sea.
symbol	A picture or letter that represents something.
settlement	A particular area where someone will live permanently.
key	A guide that shows what each symbol or colour on a map means.
locate	To find
horizontal	A straight line across (left to right)
Vertical	A straight line going up or down (top to bottom)

What should I already know?

- We live in Wythenshawe which is in Greater Manchester,
- I know some of the local counties.
- I know some human and physical geographical features.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- I know human and physical geography features.
- I know that West Kirby is in Birkenhead which is a peninsula.
- I know why people choose to live by the coast.
- I know why people choose to live in the city.
- I can identify villages, towns, cities and counties.
- I understand that maps are drawings of areas of land from above.
- I can identify similarities between Wythenshawe and West Kirby.
- I can identify the differences between Wythenshawe and West Kirby.
- I can identify different map symbols.
- I can create a sketch map.
- I can conduct a field study to compare Wythenshawe and West Kirby.

Where is West Kirby?



Topic: Where does our food come from?

Strand: Human Geography



Geography Skills

- Use maps, diagrams and globes to locate countries /places & describe the features I have studied
- To produce a sketch map of land use in the UK/ a part of the UK
- Visit a local farm:
www.countrysideclassroom.org.uk/places
- Compare land use in urban and rural areas— considering why certain areas are suited to live-stock/crop farming
- Consider how farming has changed in the UK since 1950
- Compare the food grown in the UK to other countries—discussing reasons for the difference (climate etc)

What should I already know?

- The United Kingdom is made up of four countries. I will have studied the main human & physical features of the UK
- I will have learnt about my city of Manchester. Cities are big places where people live and work.
- I will have studied my town—Wythenshawe. Towns are smaller than a city.
- There are seven continents of the world
- Some countries are hot, some cold.

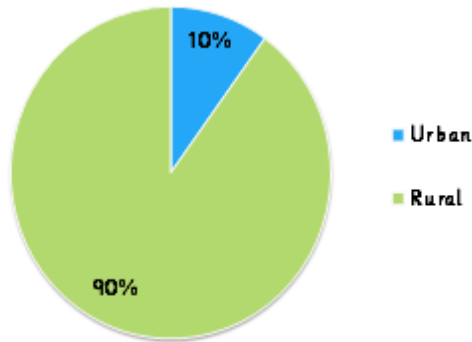
What will I know by the end of this unit?

- The UK is made up of **urban & rural** areas. 10% = urban, 90% rural.
- I will compare **urban/rural** areas and find out ways in which they are the same/differ.
- **Population** in urban areas is much greater than in rural areas as there are more jobs and businesses.
- **Land** is used for different things in the UK.
- **Farming** takes place mainly in the rural areas of the UK. **The farming industry** helps to provide food for us: crops, livestock
- I will learn about different types of farming: **Arable, Pastoral, Mixed**
- Countries grow different foods due to their climate.
- **Fairtrade** helps farmers in the **developing** world to have the correct working and living conditions.
- Research **economic** activity such as countries providing food to each other (trade links) + trade links from the local area to other areas of the United Kingdom and other countries.

How is land used in the UK?



How can we describe space in the UK?



Types of farming

There are three main different types of farm: arable, pastoral and mixed.

Arable farms produce crops (for example, wheat or vegetables).

Pastoral farms raise animals for meat, wool or dairy products.

Mixed farming is when a farm grows crops as well



Developed vs. Developing



Fair Trade

Fair trade means that farmers get a fair price for the goods for what they produce.

Products include coffee, sugar, tea, cotton, wine, bananas, chocolate and handicrafts are traded this way .



Subject Specific Vocabulary

countryside	Land in a rural area -lots of mountains and fields.	Economy	Money that is brought into the country often through sales.
Cities	A place that has a Cathedral and University within it.	Developed countries	Countries that do have good living conditions.
Rural	Areas that are in the countryside	Undeveloped countries	Countries that do not have low incomes and poor living conditions.
Urban	Areas that are built up and have lots of buildings and less greenery.	Fair Trade	Where people are treated correctly when they are working .
Farming industry	An activity or business of growing crops and raising livestock.	products	Something that is made to sell.
agriculture	Farming that helps us grow foods and products.	purchased	When something is bought
arable	Land that is suitable for ploughing	population	The amount of people in an area.
pastoral	Land that is used for cattle to graze.	climate	The weather conditions
		countries	An area that has its own government.
		Land use	How we can use the land to help us live.



Can you find foods that are made using the Fair trade standards?



Geography

Year 5

Topic: Biomes

Strand: Physical Geography/ Locational and Place Knowledge

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the wider world.
- Study photographs/pictures/maps to make comparisons between locations.
- Label diagrams and illustrations to clarify understanding.

Additional Information

- On land, most plant and animal species are found in the rainforest biome.
- The word tundra comes from the Finnish word 'tunturia' which means 'treeless land.'
- Many of the trees in the temperate deciduous forest contain sap which keeps their roots from freezing during winter.
- Areas of high altitude (e.g. mountains) have a different kind of biome called 'montane.'
- Although daytime temperatures in desert biomes are normally hot, they can get very cold at night.



What I should already know






- There are different habitats and species on earth.
- Weather patterns change throughout the year and can be different in different places.
- The world has 7 continents.
- Some different countries.




What will I know by the end of this unit

- I can give a definition for the term '**biome.**'
- I will identify and describe different biomes of the world including **land biomes** and **aquatic biomes.**
- A biome is influenced by the temperature of the place, amount of rainfall and the type of landscape (altitude, soil type etc.)
- Plants and animals that live in each biome have developed traits that help them to survive there (**vegetation belt**).
- The main biome for the UK is a **temperate forest.**
- To know how to preserve and look after **ecosystems** (forest) by completing a project/study within our local area.

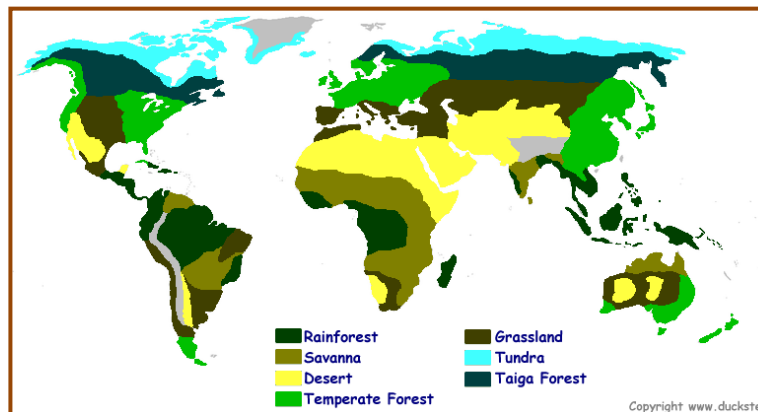


Types of Biomes

Land Biomes		
Rainforests		Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year round. They are named this because they generally lay within the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. They are home to half of the plants and animals on the planet.
Deserts		A large region that gets very little rain each year. Few animals and plants live here.
Savanna		Savannas are hot all year round with a long, dry season and a short rainy season. Grasses and shrubs grow here but it is also home to animals such as elephants, zebras and wildebeests.
Temperate forests		These forests are in places that are not too hot, cold, dry or wet. There are four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. There are often many deciduous trees, which lose their leaves in the winter.
Tundra		There is very little rain or snow here and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short. Part of the soil is frozen all year but some mosses can grow.

Aquatic Biomes		
Marine		Marine biomes include the saltwater oceans, and so it is the largest biome on earth. Marine biomes can include shallow and deep oceans and estuaries.
Freshwater		Freshwater biomes have less salt than marine biomes. They include ponds, lakes, streams, rivers and wetlands. A vast array of wildlife live in freshwater e.g. some species of fish, reptiles, mammals and birds.
Coral Reef		Coral looks like rocks, but are actually tiny organisms called polyps. They form in shallow, clear water which receive lots of sun.

A map of the biomes around the world!



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Biome	A biome is a way to describe a large group of similar ecosystems. Biomes have similar weather, rainfall, animals and plants. There are a number of biomes on earth.
Ecosystem	An ecosystem describes a specific area where the organisms work together as a unit. It could be any size from a tiny pool of water to hundreds of square miles of desert. Each ecosystem is different and each has established a balance over time that is important to every form of life within the ecosystem.
Climate	Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.
Weather	Weather is the way the air and the atmosphere feels. It includes the outside temperature, strength of the wind, and whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleet, foggy, or cloudy.
Tropics	Places near the equator.
Vegetation belt	A vegetation belt is just the plant life as a whole within a certain area.

Italian Flag

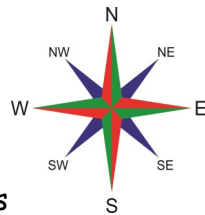


Geography Skills

- Use photographs to compare UK to Italy.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate Wythenshawe, Manchester, Italy, countries in Europe and places in Italy.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in Italy.
- Explain the geographical features of Italy.
- Explain why people visit Italy.
- Use the eight point compass points.
- Use 6 figure grid references.
- Recognize and use map symbols.

8 point compass

A compass is a tool for finding direction. A compass works because Earth is a huge magnet.



A magnet has two main centres of force, called poles—one at each end.



Geography

Year 5

Topic: Italy

Strand: Place Knowledge

What should I already know?

- I live in the UK which is in Europe.
- I know Italy is in Europe.
- I know the names of the world's 7 continents and the 5 oceans.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- There are 50 **countries** in **Europe**.
- **Italy** is in the southern Europe.
- Italy **borders** six countries: France, Austria, Switzerland, Slovenia, Vatican City and San Marino.
- The **peninsula** of Italy drops into the **Mediterranean Sea**.
- Italy has a **population** of 60,392,563.
- The **capital city** of Italy is **Rome** (Roma).
- **The Alps** are a **mountain ranges** in Italy. The highest mountain is **Mount Blanc** at 4807m.
- There are many **lakes** in northern Italy. The largest lake is **Lake Garda** which is in the **Po Valley**.
- There are still active **volcanos** in Italy; in the South of Italy you will find Vesuvius near Naples.
- The city of **Pompeii** is famous because it was destroyed in 79 CE when a nearby volcano, Mount Vesuvius, **erupted**, covering it in at least 19 feet (6 metres) of ash and other volcanic debris. The city's quick burial preserved it for centuries before its ruins were discovered in the late 16th century.
- There are lots of places to visit in Italy such as

Map of Europe



A map of Italy



Subject Specific Vocabulary

country	A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations , states , or nation-states .	coastline	A coastline or a seashore is the area where land meets the sea or ocean, and sometimes a lake.
continent	A continent is a massive area of land that is separated from others by water or other natural features. There are seven continents on Earth and together they cover one third of the world.	borders	The border between two regions is a line, where one region is next to the other. If the regions are countries, the border can only be crossed at certain points
city	Is a place in which people live and work that is larger than a town .	island	Islands are areas of land that are not connected to a continent and are surrounded by water.
Europe	Europe is the sixth largest continent in size and the third largest in population.	valley	A valley is a long ditch in the Earth's surface. It usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains. Most valleys are formed by rivers that erode, or wear down, soil and rocks.
Peninsula	Is a body of land surrounded by water on three sides	Mediterranean Sea	The Mediterranean is a large sea that separates Europe from Africa. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Asia in the east.
population	Is the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area		
Capital city	Is a city or town that usually serves as the location of the government's central meeting place and offices		

Places to visit in Italy



Geography

Year 5

Topic: Planet Earth

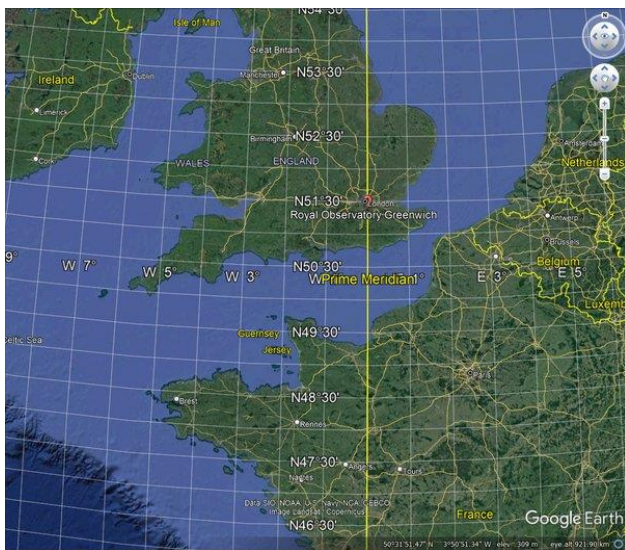
Strand: Physical Geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the wider world.
- Study photographs/pictures/maps to make comparisons between locations.
- Label diagrams and illustrations to clarify understanding.

Additional Information

The Prime Meridian goes through the UK - look!



What I should already know

- The Earth rotates to give us day and night.
- The world has seven continents and five oceans.
- Some areas on Earth are hot and some are cold.

What will I know by the end of this unit

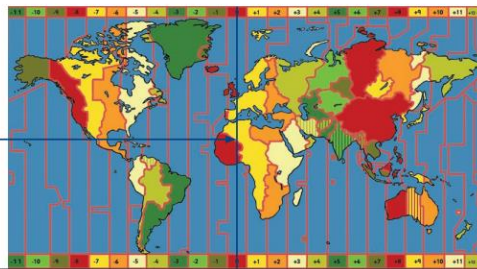
- The earth is split into two **hemispheres** (**North** and **South**) by an imaginary line called the **Equator**.
- In the **Northern Hemisphere** lies the **Tropic of Cancer**.
- In the **Southern Hemisphere** lies the **Tropic of Capricorn**.
- In between the **Tropics**, it is hot all year and the level of rainfall can vary.
- Lines of **latitude** and **longitude** form an imaginary grid over earth, which is used to give someone specific locations using co-ordinates.
- I can explain some features of the **Polar Regions: Arctic Circle** and the **Antarctic Circle**.
- Countries across the globe may fall in different **time zones**.
- The **Prime Meridian (PM)** line divides the earth into the **eastern and western hemisphere**.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

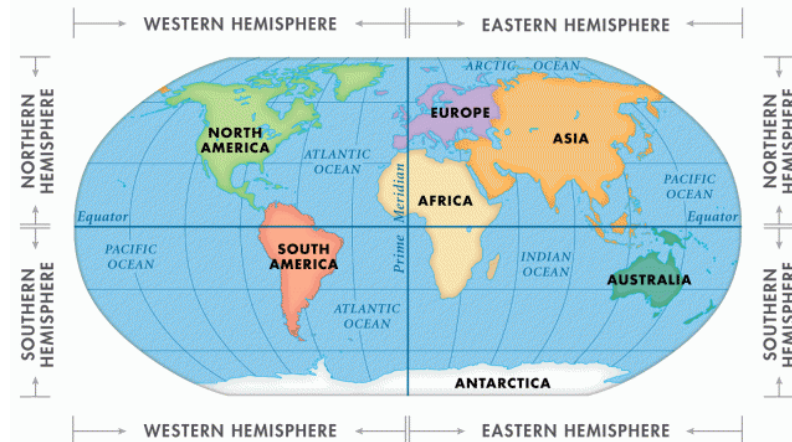
Equator	One complete imaginary line around the earth halfway between the North and South Poles.	Time zone	A region in which all clocks are set to the same time. The earth is divided into 24 time zones.
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary line around the earth parallel to the equator and about 23 degrees north.	Time difference	The times in each zone is one hour earlier than it is in the zone to its east and one hour later to the zone to its west.
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary line around the earth parallel to the equator and about 23 degrees south.	Northern hemisphere	The half of the earth that is north of the equator.
Longitude	Imaginary lines that run over earth from north to south.	Southern hemisphere	The half of the earth that is south of the equator.
Latitude	Imaginary lines that run over earth from east to west.	Antarctic	The land or seas at or near the South Pole.
Prime Meridian	The imaginary circle which passes through Greenwich, England. The starting line for the measurement of longitude.	Arctic	The land at or near the North Pole.
Tundra	Huge area in the Arctic regions where trees do not grow.	Co-ordinates	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.

Time Zones

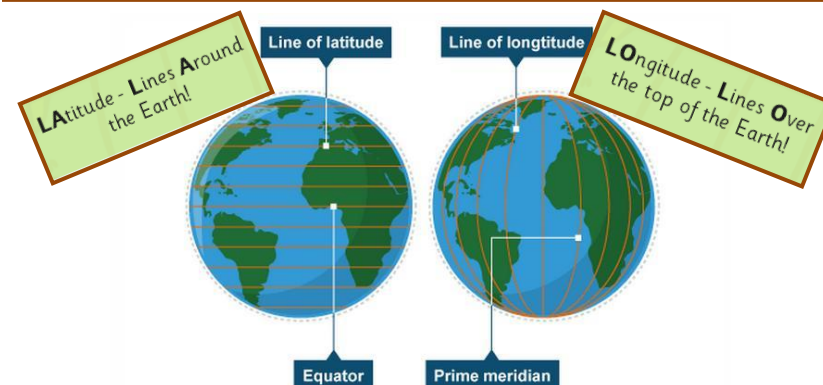
- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different time zones - one for each hour in the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.
- The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM. When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.



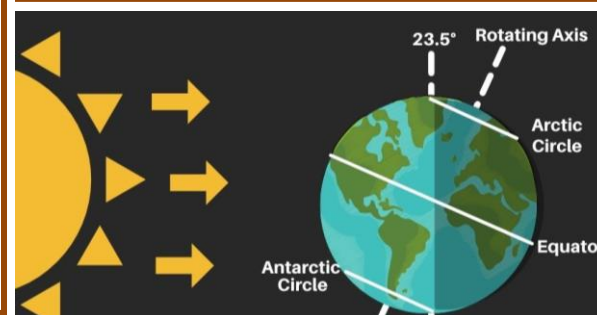
The Hemispheres



Latitude and Longitude



The Polar Regions



Did you know that the North Pole stays in full sunlight all day long throughout the entire summer?



Topic: The Amazon

Strand: Physical Geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the wider world.

Additional Information

The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest, covering over 5.5 million square KM. The UK and Ireland would fit into it 17 times. The Amazon spans across Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.

The Amazon River runs through the north of the rainforest - stretching 6840km and is the 2nd largest river after the River Nile in Egypt. Around 400-500 **indigenous tribes** call the Amazon their home. It is believed about 50 of these **tribes** have never had contact with humans.

The Amazon has an incredible **ecosystem** - there are 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and 2.5 million different insects. This area of immense natural beauty plays an important role in limiting **carbon dioxide** out of the air and releases oxygen.



The Amazon Rainforest

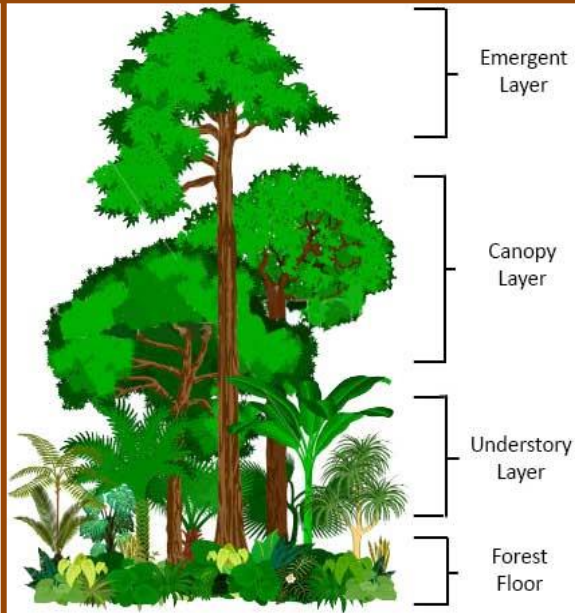
What I should already know

- I know where South America is.
- I know how identify seasonal and daily weather patterns within the UK and worldwide and make comparisons.
- I know how to locate **climate zones** of the world in relation to the **Equator**.
- I know and can understand basic geographical vocabulary for physical features, in particular '**climate zones**', '**biomes**'.

What will I know by the end of this unit

- I will know where **tropical rainforests** are situated and can make connections between their **location** and **climate**.
- I will know that the Amazon is in **South America** and spans across **Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana**.
- The **Amazon River** begins in the **Andes Mountains** and flows all the way to the **Atlantic Ocean**.
- I will know how to describe and explain the **layers of the Amazon rainforest**.
- I will know some of the **settlements** within the Amazon looking at tribes such as **The Yanomami, The Tupi and The Kayapo**.
- I will know the importance of the rainforest and how this impacts humanity.
- I will know the impact of **deforestation** on **vegetation belts** and **explore solutions** for this.

Layers of the Rainforest



Layers Explained...

Emergent Layer: Has tree tops that rise above everything else. This layer receives the most sunlight and the most rain, and is much windier. These treetops are home to eagles, vultures, bats and monkeys.

Canopy: Is made up of thick branches and leaves of smaller trees. It is sunny and wet, with a refreshing breeze, but more sheltered than the emergent layer.

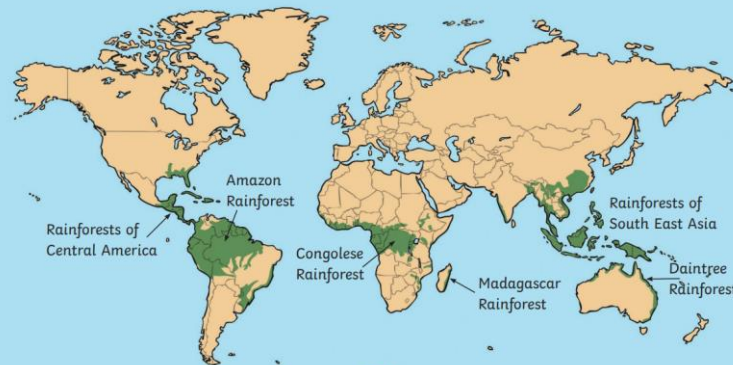
Understory Layer: It is warm and damp here. Another sheltered layer but below the canopy this time. It is home to sloths, jaguars and small frogs.

Forest Floor: This is the dampest and darkest layer. Dead leaves from above covers the ground, which creates a feeding ground for insects.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Rainforest	A forest of tall trees, warm climates and heavy rainfall.	Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
The Amazon Basin	A vast area of South America where rainfall will flow into the Amazon River.	Indigenous	Naturally from that place.
Climate Zone	A region with a consistent climate. E.g. Polar zones.	Deforestation	When forests are destroyed by cutting trees (logging) and not replanting them.
Ecosystem	A large community of living organisms e.g. plants and animals.	Settlement	A place where people live.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant survives.	Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the planet.
Vegetation Belt	Plant life found in a particular area.	Tribe	A group of people with similar values.
Tributaries	Rivers or streams which flow into a lake or larger river.	Biomes	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. E.g. forests, grasslands, and deserts.

Rainforests of the World Map



Some Rainforest Animals



Topic: A region in South America

Strsand: Human Geograohy

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To be able to find and locate the major human characteristics of Brazil: most significant **landmarks** and cities.
- To be able to understand how a countries **population** is measured and reasons why Brazil's population has increased. Including finding a way to measure population within my own area. Through exploring tables and graphs.
- To be able to make comparisons between Brazil and other countries such as the UK or India, ranging from **population density** to their **cultural difference**.
- To be able to explore the impact **urbanisation** has had on Brazil, e.g The World Cup, **tourism** and **economy**.
- To be able to understand how trade builds world relationships, looking specifically at how Brazil provides Fair Trade to other countries.



Topic Title:

Brazil

What I should already know

- I should know how to locate **South America** on map and identify it is a hot country.
- I should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to **human geography**, such as towns and cities.
- I should have begun to use **geographical skills**, including first-hand observation, such as recording how many cars in the playground.
- I should recognise cities; towns, villages, factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops are all **human geography**.

What will I know by the end of this unit

- I will know Brazil's **geographical** location
- I know the key human and physical features of Brazil such as major cities and **Christ the Redeemer**.
- I will be able to investigate the different types of **settlements** within Brazil and causes of **urbanisation**.
- I will understand what is meant by **trade** and how this impacts on, not just Brazil's **economy** but the rest of the world; **fair trade**, water and food, **tourism**.
- I will know how humans affect natural distribution of power sources; **renewable energy**.
- I can make **comparisons** between Brazil's population and European countries.

Additional Information

Brazil is the largest country on the continent of **South America**. Portuguese is the official spoken language and is the only country in South America that speaks it. Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world. Brasilia is the capital city, other cities include; Rio de Janeiro and Salvador. Brazil's coast line is on the east side of **South America** and runs 6455 miles long. 60% of the Amazon rainforest is located in Brazil. Football (soccer) is the most popular sport; the national team is one of the best in the world. Iguazu Falls is a water fall, which is located between Argentina and Brazil

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Push Factor	are negative things that make people want to move to a new area e.g war, drought, famine, or extreme religious activity	Landmarks	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and well recognised.
Pull Factor	... positive aspects that attract people to move to a place e.g good employment opportunities	Settlement	A place which was once uninhabited, which is now an established community.
Favela	A slum or shantytown located within or on the outskirts of the country's large cities, e.g Rio de Janeiro.	Trade (Fair Trade)	Buying and selling goods. Trade between developed areas and developing areas, where prices are fairly paid to producers.
Population density	The amount of people living in a country, city or area.	Tourism	Operation of holidays and visits to places which people might visit.
Culture	The ideas, customs and behaviours of a particular society.	Renewable energy	A natural source of energy which will not run-out when used such as water, wind, solar.
Economy	The system of how money is made or used within a country or city.	Urbanisation	The process of making an area more urban (built up) such as cities and towns.

