

Geography



Upper Key Stage 2 A	Big Picture Question: Whose world do we live in? Vocabulary: forest, wood, rainforest, woodland, glade, deciduous, coniferous, nature reserve, timber, broad-leaved, region, precipitation, Southern/Northern Hemisphere, Equator, humidity/humid, vegetation, climate, trade Contextual vocabulary: royal forest, species, wildlife, Cerrado biome, Equator, tropical, grassland, Brazil, Amazon rainforest, Amazon basin, season, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, time zone	National Curriculum reference Children should: - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America - describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)													
	Big concepts: Consequences Morality Sustainability Geographical understanding Developed through: - enquiry - outdoor learning - communication map skills Looking back: builds on knowledge about the Americas. Deepens understanding of trees and plants and their environments within another context. Extends understanding of habitats and interdependence between species. Gives further opportunity for classifying living things in greater detail, linked to science. Looking forwards: provides a context for discussion and learning about diverse environments and people groups	What we want children to know: <table><tr><th>Region in UK knowledge: Human impact on countryside/forests</th><th>Region in South America knowledge – Human impact on rainforest</th></tr><tr><td> - Sherwood Forest is situated in Nottinghamshire - It is a royal hunting forest – Norman kings introduced this idea in the 1200s as places that they could hunt for animals - It covers 423 hectares in area (1046 acres) - The forest has over 900 oak trees including England's tree of the year 2014 – The major oak tree. The major oak is estimated to be over 1000 years old and weigh 23 tons. - Some areas of Sherwood Forest have become a nature reserve and an important centre for wildlife in recent years. - Over 1400 species of beetles and 200 types of spiders can be found in the forest. - Today Sherwood country park is a heritage site of international significance. It attracts 359,000 visitors a year. </td><td> - The rainforest in Brazil is known as the Amazon rainforest - Southern Hemisphere location (3°S 60°W) - Equator passes through Brazil - It is the world's largest tropical rainforest - The Amazon river runs through the rainforest. It is important for trade and transport - The Cerrado biome is a tropical grassland that covers 22% of the country 60% of the rainforest lies in Brazil, followed by Peru (13%), Colombia (10%) and minor amounts in Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana - The Amazon basin covers an area of 7 million square km (1.7 billion acres) - The temperature is humid all year round - Rain falls throughout the year and the rainy season is in the summer months </td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Forests knowledge</th></tr><tr><td> - A forest is a large area of land mostly covered with trees and plants - A wood is a smaller area of land than a forest, mostly covered with trees and plants - An oak tree is a large tree which has acorns and deciduous leaves. It is used for timber in building furniture and ships. - Nature reserves are places where wildlife is protected. </td><td> - The Amazon is a broad-leaved rainforest. These types of forests are dominated by evergreen vegetation. 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