



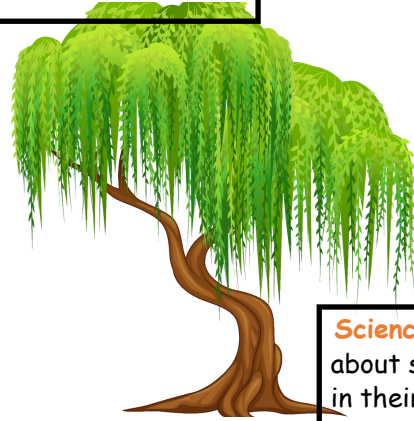
Where Do I Live?



Cross Curricular Links

Geography	
Objectives:	
1. To be able to name the seven continents of the world and locate the UK on a world map.	
2. To be able to identify the countries and capital cities of the UK.	
3. To be able to identify features and characteristics of the countries of the UK.	
4. To explore the town we live in.	
5. To be able to describe where we live.	

English the Everywhere Bear story.



Science - learning all about seasonal change in their local town and area.



human features		physical features		Locational/directional Language
District Line	urban	River Thames	Kew	world map
residential	houses	Kew Gardens	Kew Village	Ocean/s: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern, Antarctica Ocean.
flats	school	bridge		globe
shops	Retail park			compass
recycling centre	nursery			Continents: Africa, North/America, South America, Asia, Europe, Australia, Antarctica.
cemetery	crematorium			River Thames
				London Surrey
				England Wales Ireland Scotland



Let's Visit Australia!



What should I already know?

- where I live, the name of the country and the capital.
- the are different seasons in a year.
- how Christmas is celebrated in the UK
- there are different types of jungle habitats across the continents
- there are seven continents

What will I be learning?

- To explore Australia and where it is in the world.
- To be able to use a compass and explore what north, south, east and west are.
- To explore Australia's climate and weather.
- To explore what Christmas is like in Australia compared to the UK.
- To explore the physical features and landscapes of Australia.
- To investigate Australia's unusual animals.



Australia

Australia is this smallest continent and one of the largest countries on Earth. Canberra is the capital of Australia.

Key knowledge

Population: About 25.5 million

Language: English

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$)

National Holiday: 26 January

National Anthem: Advance Australia Fair

Religion: Mainly Christian

Subject Words

Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia
States	The six states in Australia are; Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia
Capital City	The capital city is where the government is run, Capital cities are usually large, but not always the largest in the country.
Climate	Weather in a particular place, over a long period of time.
Deadly Creatures	Animals or insects which are likely to cause harm, Australia's deadly creatures include snake, spiders and crocodiles.



Physical features and landscapes of Australia

Key Vocab: hill, beach, lake, tree, mountain, desert, river, ocean



This is the highest mountain in Australia. It is called Mt Kosciuszko (cos-i-os-co). This mountain is found in New South Wales.



This is the longest river in Australia. It is called the Murray River. It flows through three states: New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.



This is the largest desert in Australia. It is called the Great Victoria Desert. It spreads across two states: Western Australia and South Australia.



This is the largest lake in Australia. It is called Lake Eyre (air). It is found in South Australia.



This is Ayers Rock (also known as Uluru). It is a rock formation in Central Australia. It is a sacred place.



Our European Neighbours



What should I already know?

- Name and locate the world's seven continents
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as countries and continents.

What will I be learning?

- To be able to locate Europe on a world map and find out about its features
- To be able to identify and locate countries in Europe
- To be able to identify European countries according to their features.
- To be able to identify the major capital cities of Europe.
- To be able to compare two European capital cities.
- To find out about the human and physical features of a European country



Europe

Europe is a continent located in the northern hemisphere and mainly in the eastern hemisphere. It is the second smallest continent in size but the third largest in population.

Key Vocabulary

mountains, uplands, peninsula, rivers, islands, plains

Key knowledge

Population: About 747.64 million

Countries: There are 50 countries in Europe with 27 countries in the EU

Highest Peak: Mount Elbrus in Russia stands at 5,643m above sea level.

Largest Lake: Lake Ladoga in north western Russia has an area of 17,700km² (6,800 square miles).

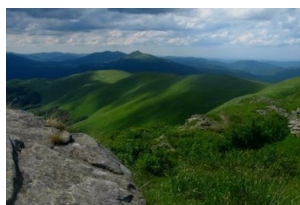
Longest River: The Volga River in Russia is 3,530km (2,193 miles) long.

Subject Words

Border	a boundary especially of a country or state
Country	a country is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states - they can be large or small
Capital City	a city that physically encompasses the government's offices and meeting places
Climate	the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years - like the weather, but over a long time
Weather	the daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place
Continent	a continent is a large solid area of land - Earth has seven continents
Euro	the currency used by many countries of the European Union
European Union	the European Union is a group of countries whose governments work together
Physical features	a feature on Earth's surface that has been formed by nature
Physical features	a feature on Earth's surface that has been formed by nature

Physical features and landscapes of Europe

Western Uplands, North European Plain, Central Uplands and Alpine Mountains



Western Uplands	North European Plain	Central Uplands	Alpine Mountains
<p>The Western Uplands, formed of hard, ancient rock shaped by glaciation, defines the north portion and west coastline of Europe, including Spain, French Brittany, the British Isles and Scandinavia.</p>	<p>It is home to many navigable rivers, including the Rhine, Weser, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula. The climate supports a wide variety of seasonal crops. These physical features allowed for early communication, travel, and agricultural development. The North European Plain remains the most densely populated region of Europe.</p>	<p>The Central Uplands extend east-west across central Europe and include western France and Belgium, southern Germany, the Czech Republic, and parts of northern Switzerland and Austria. The Central Uplands are lower in altitude and less rugged than the Alpine region and are heavily wooded.</p>	<p>The Alps are a large mountain range in the middle of Europe. They are spread over eight countries: France, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany and Slovenia. The Alps are fold mountains. This means that they formed when two large tectonic plates slowly collided, pushing up the ground over tens of millions of years. This created some of the highest peaks in Europe. The highest mountain in the Alps is Mont</p>



North America Oak & Ash

What should I already know?

- Our local area**
- the differences between human and physical geography
 - know which climate they live in
 - explain the differences between mountains and hills
- South America**
- the countries of South America on a map
 - that the Andes run the length of South America?
 - know how the Andes were formed?
- Volcanoes**
- explain and describe what happens when a volcano erupts
 - explain why a volcano erupts
 - the similarities and differences between a volcanic area and a non-volcanic area



Key Vocabulary

climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water

What will I be learning?

- To identify the countries of North America.
- To investigate and compare climates in North America.
- To explore the geographical features of North America.
- To explore the capital cities of North America.
- To explore the various time zones of North America and how these compare to other time zones around the world.
- To compare the a region in the UK with a region in North America.
- To research the human and physical geography of a particular North American country.



North America

North America is the world's third largest continent by area. It covers about 24.7 km² which is about 16.5% of the earth's total land area.

North America is the fourth most populous continent, after Asia, Africa and Europe.

North America is in the northern hemisphere.

The first people reached America over a frozen crossing from Siberia in the last Ice Age, between 40,000 and 15,000 years ago.

Key knowledge

- Population:** About 580 million
- Countries:** There are 23 countries in North America and a further 9 states that are listed as dependencies of other nations.
- Highest Peak:** Mount Denali in Alaska stands at 9,190 , above sea level.
- Largest Lake:** Lake Superior in the USA has an area of 82,100 km² .
- Longest River:** The Missouri River in the USA is 3,760km long.

Subject Words



Time zones	There are different time zones because the Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours, dawn and dusk happen at different times in different places in the world. When it is day in one half of the world, it is night in the other half.
Climate zones	North America has lots of different climate zones because the continent is so large. They include ice cap climate, tundra climate, subarctic climate, warm temperate climate, subtropical climate and tropical climate.
Capital cities	Capital cities are where the government meets and are the administrative centre for the country.
Human geography	This is the study of how people affect the environments they live in. It includes aspects such as population, culture, religion, tourism, buildings and economic development.
Physical geography	This is the study of the Earth itself. It includes weather, climate zones, seasons, mountains, hills, rivers, oceans, coasts, cliffs, and rocks.

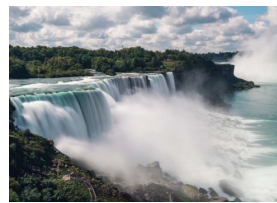
Physical features and capital cities of Northern America



The Rocky Mountains (also known as the Rockies) which is a major mountain range running along the western edge of North America. The Rockies run all the way from Alberta and British Columbia in Canada to New Mexico, USA.



The Grand Canyon in Arizona, USA. The deep crevices have been carved out of the rock by the Colorado River, as well as other factors, through the process of erosion.



The Niagara Falls which are on the border of Canada and the USA. They are the largest waterfalls in North America (based on the volume of water). The Niagara Falls are actually made up of three different waterfalls: Horseshoe Falls, Bridal Veil Falls and the America Falls.



Rincon Beach on the Samana peninsula in the Dominican Republic. The Samana peninsula was described by Christopher Columbus as being 'the fairest land on the face of the Earth.' The Samana peninsula has mountains covered in tropical rainforest, beautiful sandy beaches, blue sea and coral reefs.



Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly called Washington or D.C., is the capital city and the federal district of the United States. It has a population of 689,545 and was founded in 1790.



Mexico City is the capital and largest city of Mexico, and the most populous city in North America with a population of 9,209,944. Mexico City is one of the most important cultural and financial centres in the world. It was founded in 1325.



Havana is the capital and largest city of Cuba. The heart of the La Habana Province, Havana is the country's main port and commercial centre. The city has a population of 2.3 million and was founded in 1519.



Guatemala City known locally as Guate, is the capital and largest city of Guatemala with a population of 923,392. It was founded in 1776.