

Geography

Year 5	Vocab	Year 6	Vocab
<p>SPATIAL SENSE</p> <p>Teachers: Review as necessary map-reading skills and concepts, as well as geographic terms, from previous years. Scale: measure distances using map scales. Identify the Prime Meridian, the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.</p> <p>MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD</p> <p>Teachers: Children should learn the names of some of the world’s mountain ranges. They should also become familiar with the terms peak meaning the highest point of a mountain and range meaning a connected group of mountains.</p> <p>The Alps The Himalayas The Andes and The Appalachian Mountains The Atlas Mountains</p>	<p>Prime meridian Longitude (Vertical lines) Latitude (Horizontal lines) Eastern Hemisphere Western Hemisphere Relief maps peak</p>	<p>SPATIAL SENSE</p> <p>A. READ MAPS AND GLOBES USING LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE, COORDINATES, DEGREES</p> <p>Time zones: Prime Meridian (0 degrees); Greenwich, England; 180° Line (International Date Line) Arctic Circle (imaginary lines and boundaries) and Antarctic Circle. From a round globe to a flat map.</p> <p>Terms: glaciers, industry, agriculture, services, tourism, recreation, tundra, steppe</p> <p>UK GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>NORTH EAST</p> <p>A. NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR, DURHAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northumberland National Park, Cheviot Hills, Hadrian’s Wall, former ship building (Sunderland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Durham <p>NORTH WEST</p> <p>A. CUMBRIA, LANCASHIRE, GREATER MANCHESTER, MERSEYSIDE</p> <p>Lake District, Scafell Pike (largest peak in England), William Wordsworth, Beatrix Potter, Sellafield nuclear power station, textile industry, Liverpool, Manchester</p> <p>III. SCOTLAND</p> <p>Border regions, lowlands, uplands (granite, quartzite, schist, sandstone), volcanic islands, peninsulas, lochs (Loch Lomond, Loch Ness), glens, estuaries (Firth of Clyde, Firth of Forth), fishing harbours, Scottish parliament, Robert Burns, clans, coal, iron ore, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Edinburgh festival, castles (Edinburgh, Balmoral), Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands</p> <p>WALES</p> <p>Snowdonia, Cambrian Mountains, Brecon Beacons, Cardigan Bay, Isle of Anglesey, Welsh valleys, coal, iron and steel works, railways, canals, slate mines, Welsh language, Wye valley, Rhondda valley, Merthyr Tydfil, Cardiff, docks, Welsh Assembly, Swansea, Dylan Thomas, Gower Peninsula, seaside resorts, Pembrokeshire Coast national park</p>	<p>Prime meridian Longitude (Vertical lines) Latitude (Horizontal lines) Eastern Hemisphere Western Hemisphere Relief maps peak peninsula loch volcanic glen textiles parliament firth Valley Assembly</p>
<p>V. AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC</p> <p>A. GEOGRAPHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pacific Ocean Major rivers: the Murray and the Darling (Australia) Contrasting climate in different regions: Australia: climate differs regionally—dry outback, greener coastal areas New Zealand: hot in the North Island (farther from the South Pole and closer to the Equator), South Pacific islands are very hot Settlements located along the coasts, especially on the East Coast of Australia and coasts of New Zealand <p>B. AUSTRALIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large cities: Canberra, Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane, Cairns, Darwin, Perth, Alice Springs Important features: Ayers Rock, outback, Great Barrier Reef (world’s largest coral reef), tropical rainforest, beaches Aboriginal people: traditional music and dance, strong oral history, importance of ancestors, historic art including aboriginal rock engravings [cross-curricular connection with Year 4 Visual Arts] Unique animals: koala, kangaroo, platypus, emu, kookaburra bird British explorer James Cook was the first European to make contact with Australia (on eastern coastline) Australia used as a penal colony for British prisoners Gold rush in the 1850s and subsequent importance of mining Australia became an independent country that was a dominion of the British Empire (1907) New architecture: Sydney harbour bridge and the Sydney Opera House are well-known modern architectural pieces <p>C. NEW ZEALAND</p>	<p>South Pacific Climate Region Pole Aboriginal</p> <p>Geyser Maori</p>	<p>WORLD GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>NORTH AMERICA</p> <p>Teachers: Introduce pupils to the North American continent.</p>	<p>Glaciers industry arid humid temperate</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large cities: Auckland, Christchurch • Important features: • Geysers in Rotorua on the North Island [cross-curricular connection with Year 2 History and Geography: geysers in Yellowstone National Park in the US and in Iceland] • Māori people and culture: elaborate mythology, traditional dancing (see rugby and the haka below), • History • British explorer James Cook was the first to circumnavigate New Zealand • New Zealand as a member of the British Commonwealth • First country in the world to grant all women the right to vote (1893) • Sports • Rugby: All Blacks rugby team, Māori participation in rugby and the national team's performance of the haka (traditional Māori challenge) before matches <p>D. SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Cook as an explorer and a cartographer who was the first to map South Pacific Islands from New Zealand to Hawaii 	<p>Circumnavigate Commonwealth Haka</p>	<p>A. USA, CANADA, MEXICO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climates: Arid, humid temperate, humid cold, tundra, Mediterranean (California/Southern Florida). • Landscape • Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, plains, prairies, Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario) • Important rivers: Mississippi and major tributaries (for example, Missouri River), Mackenzie, Yukon, Lawrence • People and culture • Indigenous Native American communities • European settlers • Latino settlers • Asian settlers <p>The USA as a nation of immigrants, melting pot of cultures</p> <p>The United States; 48 continuous states, plus Alaska and Hawaii</p>	<p>agriculture services tourism recreation tundra steppe climate indigenous culture mountain settler settlement immigrant emigrant state province heritage</p>
<p>UK GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>I. EAST ENGLAND</p> <p>A. HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, ESSEX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat or rolling land, climate, vegetable farming, Norfolk Broads, Cambridge, port of Felixstowe, Sutton Hoo <p>II. THE MIDLANDS</p> <p>A. EASTMIDLANDS: NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, RUTLAND, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND MOST OF LINCOLNSHIRE</p> <p>B WESTMIDLANDS: STAFFORDSHIRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST MIDLANDS, WARWICKSHIRE, HEREFORDSHIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birmingham, Spaghetti Junction, Grand Union Canal, mining industry (much declined), Peak District, • Sherwood Forest, The Trent, Rolls-Royce (engines) • Nottingham, Derby, Bourneville; home of Cadbury's chocolate, Malvern Hills, farming <p>III. YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</p> <p>A. YORKSHIRE, HUMBERSIDE, PART OF LINCOLNSHIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak District, N Yorkshire Moors, Yorkshire Dales, River Humber, port of Hull, coal, iron and steel works, City of York 	<p>Port Peak Climate Junction Canal</p>	<p>Canada</p> <p>French and British heritage French-speaking Quebec Divided into provinces</p> <p>Settlements</p> <p>New York City, Washington D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Houston, Miami, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Mexico City</p> <p>Economic activity: The USA as the largest economy in the world American consumption (houses, cars, energy) Migrant labour from Latin American countries</p> <p>I. SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA</p> <p>South American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (UK), French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela</p> <p>Central American countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama</p>	<p>Economy Migrant</p>
		<p>Important geographical features: Panama Canal, Amazon River, Amazon rainforest, Andes mountains, Patagonia, Galapagos Islands</p> <p>Indigenous peoples: Maya (Mexico, Guatemala), Quechua (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia)</p> <p>Music and dancing: salsa, bachata, merengue, tango</p> <p>Biodiversity of animals: Galapagos Islands of Ecuador; Amazon Rainforest</p>	<p>Biodiversity Rainforest</p>

