

**Pentecost 2**  
**Geography Yr6: North and South America**

**Scripture Link:**

**National Curriculum Objective**

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
<b>Learning intention for each lesson</b>	Know how to locate N. and S. America on a map and the names of some of the states and countries.	Know that the world has different time zones. (start in Greenwich and then plot places in USA to compare – link to major cities)	Know some of the landmarks in North America
<b>Recall and Retrieval</b>	<p>The region of the earths surface that is closer to the equator is called the tropics</p> <p>The line called the tropic of cancer marks the norther edge.</p> <p>The line called the tropic of Capricorn marks the southern edge.</p> <p>The tropics are the only part of the earth where the sun shines straight down.</p> <p>Tropical temperatures are warm/hot throughout the year unlike other parts of earth.</p>	<p>North America is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>North America is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest continent.</p> <p>houses 23 countries and around 590 million people.</p> <p>it is made up of 52 states.</p> <p>South America is the fourth largest continent in size.</p> <p>there are 12 countries in South America and its mostly in the southern hemisphere.</p> <p>it has a population of around 433 million</p> <p>when it is summer in one hemisphere it is winter in the other.</p> <p>The northern polar region is called the arctic</p> <p>The southern polar region is the continent of Antarctica.</p>	<p>we split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians.</p> <p>they run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude.</p> <p>there are 24 time zones.</p> <p>Egyptian landmarks-pyramids, Great Sphinx, Mount Sinai</p> <p>London landmarks- Buckingham Palace, Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge, the Shard, London Eye, St Pauls Cathedral, Big Ben</p> <p>Parisian Landmarks- Eiffel Tower, Louvre, Notre Dame, L 'Arc de Triomphe, Sacre-Coeur.</p>
<b>Sequence of substantive knowledge</b>	<p>I will know</p> <p>North America is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere.</p>	<p>I will know:</p> <p>We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians.</p>	<p>I will know;</p> <p>That some landmarks include: Golden Gate bridge, Mount Rushmore, Grand Canyon, Statue of Liberty, Niagara Falls, Yellowstone National Park.</p>

<b>throughout the lesson</b>	<p>North America is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest continent.</p> <p>It houses 23 countries and around 590 million people.</p> <p>It is made up of 52 states.</p> <p>South America is the fourth largest continent in size.</p> <p>There are 12 countries in South America and its mostly in the southern hemisphere.</p> <p>It has a population of around 433 million</p>	<p>They run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude.</p> <p>There are 24 time zones.</p> <p>There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>It runs through a place in London called Greenwich.</p>	
<b>Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge</b>	<p>Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them, drawing appropriate conclusions.</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence and provide reasons for this.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate and explain geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>	<p>Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them, drawing appropriate conclusions.</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence and provide reasons for this.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate and explain geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>	<p>Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them, drawing appropriate conclusions.</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence and provide reasons for this.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate and explain geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	Locate, map, identify, label, north, America, south America country, states, continents, name, hemisphere, population	Globe, time zone, Meridien, latitude, Prime,	Landmark, locate, identify, map, feature, equator, climate
<b>Main teaching activity</b> <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>			
<b>Scaffolding</b>			

Challenge			
Diversity Links	Refer to <u>Barack Obama</u> , the first African-American President of the USA. Obama was born in Hawaii to a Kenyan father and American mother. He earned a law degree from Harvard University and was elected to the Illinois State Senate, the US Senate and finally became President in 2008. He focused on providing healthcare for the poorest people and creating jobs for people during a time of economic crisis. <u>Video</u>		
Catholic Social Teaching Principles			
British Values			
Wider links			

**Pentecost 2**  
**Geography Yr6: North and South America**

	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
<b>Learning intention for each lesson</b>	Know some of the landmarks in South America	Work in pairs/small groups to research and present information on one of these regions.	Work in pairs/small groups to research and present information on one of these regions.
<b>Recall and Retrieval</b>	<p>landmarks include: Golden Gate bridge, Mount Rushmore, Grand Canyon, Statue of Liberty, Niagara Falls, Yellowstone National Park.</p> <p>we split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians.</p> <p>they run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude.</p> <p>there are 24 time zones.</p> <p>Egyptian landmarks-pyramids, Great Sphinx, Mount Sinai</p> <p>London landmarks- Buckingham Palace, Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge, the Shard, London Eye, St Pauls Cathedral, Big Ben</p> <p>Parisian Landmarks- Eiffel Tower, Louvre, Notre Dame, L 'Arc de Triomphe, Sacre-Coeur.</p>	<p>landmarks include: Machu Pichu, Christ the Redeemer statue, Galapagos islands, Amazon Rainforest, Easter islands, Angel Falls.</p> <p>there are 24 time zones.</p> <p>N.America is the third largest continent, 23 countries, 52 states, 590 million people approx.</p> <p>S.America- 12 countries, 4<sup>th</sup> largest continent and 430 million people.</p>	<p>how to use different sources to gather information.</p> <p>how to take notes.</p> <p>how to sequence information effectively.</p>
<b>Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson</b>	<p>I will know;</p> <p>That some landmarks include: Machu Pichu, Christ the Redeemer statue, Galapagos islands, Amazon Rainforest, Easter islands, Angel Falls.</p>	<p>I will know:</p> <p>How to use different sources to gather information</p> <p>How to take notes</p> <p>How to sequence information effectively.</p>	

<b>Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge</b>	Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them, drawing appropriate conclusions. Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence and provide reasons for this. Analyse and communicate and explain geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence and provide reasons for this. Analyse and communicate and explain geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.  Choose an appropriate method to communicate information and give reasons for this.	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence and provide reasons for this. Analyse and communicate and explain geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab. Choose an appropriate method to communicate information and give reasons for this.
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	Landmark, locate, identify, map, feature, equator, climate	Sustainability, housing, supply, demand, sources,	Arguments, evidence, for, against, advantages, disadvantages,
<b>Main teaching activity</b> <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>			
<b>Scaffolding</b>			
<b>Challenge</b>			
<b>Diversity Links</b>	Refer to <u>Barack Obama</u> , the first African-American President of the USA. Obama was born in Hawaii to a Kenyan father and American mother. He earned a law degree from Harvard University and was elected to the Illinois State Senate, the US Senate and finally became President in 2008. He focused on providing healthcare for the poorest people and creating jobs for people during a time of economic crisis. <u>Video</u>	Refer to <u>Barack Obama</u> , the first African-American President of the USA. Obama was born in Hawaii to a Kenyan father and American mother. He earned a law degree from Harvard University and was elected to the Illinois State Senate, the US Senate and finally became President in 2008. He focused on providing healthcare for the poorest people and creating jobs for people during a time of economic crisis. <u>Video</u>	Refer to <u>Barack Obama</u> , the first African-American President of the USA. Obama was born in Hawaii to a Kenyan father and American mother. He earned a law degree from Harvard University and was elected to the Illinois State Senate, the US Senate and finally became President in 2008. He focused on providing healthcare for the poorest people and creating jobs for people during a time of economic crisis. <u>Video</u>
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