Preston		Communication	<b>Critical-Thinking</b>	
Primary School Preston Primary School Knowledge Or	Collaboration	Creativity		
<b>Topic: Geography</b> – How does Europe, South America and North America's physical and human features affect peoples' way of life?	Term: Autumn 1	Year: Year 5/6	Duration: 5 weeks	

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what we will be learning):

- Comparing the world's continents and surrounding seas and oceans.
- How the Earth can be divided into many ways: the equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn.
- How the invisible lines of longitude and latitude help to locate a place of accuracy.
- Some key physical and human characteristics of Europe.
- Some countries and capital cities in South America
- The different biomes in South America and how they vary significantly including weather, land use and human activity.
- How the physical regions of South America affect people's way of life.
- Some countries and capital cities in North America
- The different biomes in North America and how they vary significantly including weather, land use and human activity.
- How the physical regions of North America affect people's way of life.

## What I already know:

In Unit 3, we learnt about countries around the world with a deeper focus on European countries and their capital cities.

## Our Key Vocabulary:

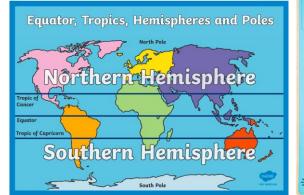
Word	Meaning	
Biomes	Biomes are areas of the planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.	
Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents.	
Latitude	We use lines of latitude to find out how far north or south a place is. These lines run parallel to the Equator.	
Longitude	We use lines of longitude to find out how far east or west a place is. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.	
Equator	The Equator is an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.	
Country	A country is land that is controlled by a single government.	
Weather	The state of the atmosphere, to the degree that it is hot or cold, wet, or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy.	
Climate	The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area. A region's weather patterns, usually tracked for at least 30 years, are considered its climate.	

## Key Facts:

- There are seven continents. Asia is the largest continent. Oceania is the smallest continent.
- The Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line in the Southern Hemisphere. It is the furthest south you can ever go and still have the sun directly overhead. The Tropic of Capricorn passes directly through Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Chile's Atacama Desert.
- The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line in the Northern Hemisphere. It is the furthest north you can go and still get the sun directly overhead. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the Bahamas and Mexico.
- There are 739 million people living in Europe, making it the third largest continent by population.
- There are 50 countries in Europe including England, Sweden, France, and Spain.
- Europe has 4 major physical regions running north to south. Western Uplands, North European Plain, Central Uplands, and Alpine Mountains.
- There are 23 countries in North America. The USA is the largest country by population. Canada is third largest country by population. Mexico second largest.
- There are 12 countries in South America.
   Some of the countries are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru. Brazil is the largest country covering more than half of the continent's landmass.



Map of the World:



Map of Europe including the seas and oceans:



## Human and Physical

Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you. Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. Human features are things like houses, roads, and bridges. They have been built by people.

