

What we already know:

In KS1 we were taught the continents of the world and introduced to the climate zones. We have used maps of different sizes in all units, the longitude and latitude lines were introduced in Year 3. Co-ordinates have been used.

Year 6 — North & South America

What's next?

In Key Stage 3 Geography, you'll take what you learned in Year 6, like about different places in the world, climates, and maps, and dive even deeper. You'll learn more about how people live in different parts of the world and how cities grow. You'll also explore how we can protect our planet and the animals and plants that live on it. Plus, you'll get to use tools like GIS for maps and do more projects and field trips, helping you see and understand the world in exciting new ways!

Geographical questions: What countries make up North America and what are the geographical features of this continent? What countries make up South America and what are the geographical features of this continent? What is the Tropic of Cancer and what is the Tropic of Capricorn? Is the animal and vegetation life the same in North and South America? Why did the 1985 Mexico City earthquake happen and what was the human cost? What caused Mount St. Helens to erupt in 1980 and what was the human cost?

Locational Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography	Sustainability	Vocab
<ul style="list-style-type: none">North America is the third largest of the seven continents. I know that it is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west.North America is dominated by its three largest countries: Canada, Mexico, and the United States.South America is the fourth largest continent by area.- The continent is located in the western hemisphere and mainly in the southern hemisphere.There are 12 countries in South America: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay, Suriname, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana.Largest Country in South America: Brazil (Brazil covers more than half the continent's landmass).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Population of North America is 370 million (2020). Capital cities: Mexico City, Mexico; Washington DC, USA; Ottawa, Canada.Major cities in North America: New York City, USA; Los Angeles, USA; Guadalajara, Mexico; Toronto, Canada.South America's Largest Cities: Sao Paulo in Brazil with more than 21 million inhabitants (2019) Sao Paulo is also one of the ten biggest cities in the world.- Capital cities: Brasilia, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina.-Major Geographical Features: Andes Mountains, Amazon Basin and Rainforest, Brazilian Highlands, Pampas plain, Patagonia, Guiana Highlands, Pantanal wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">North American Major Geographical Features: Rocky Mountains, Sierra Madres, Appalachian Mountains, Coastal Range, Great Plains, Canadian Shield, Coastal Plain, Yosemite-Major Geographical Features: Andes Mountains, Amazon Basin and Rainforest, Brazilian Highlands, Pampas plain, Patagonia, Guiana Highlands, Pantanal wetlandsThere is a chain of mountains running from Alaska to Chile - known as the American Cordillera and is made up of other well-known ranges such as the Andes and the Rockies. The Andes is the longest recognised mountain range in the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Know that as New York has become an increasingly important city for business and trade, it has grown rapidly – see videos referenced (pg 9 UKS2) and then use experience from London to explain why New York has developed like it has and what other things are likely to be there – transport, shops, places to live etc.The rich biodiversity found in North and South America is of significant importance, especially in rainforests and other unique ecosystems, and it is necessary to preserve these for ecological balance.Consumer choices in the UK impact on rainforests in South America (e.g., palm oil production),	Tier One
				Tier Two
				continent, hemisphere, latitude, population, urbanisation, migration, climate, terrain, ecosystem, renewable, conservation
				Tier Three
				longitude, equator, meridian, demographics, economic activity, cultural diffusion, biome, topography, flora and fauna, sustainable development, carbon footprint, biodiversity