

What we already know:

The seven continents and five oceans. The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile. The main biomes and climate zones around the world, including rainforests. The climate of South America and how it differs to the UK. Some of the human and physical features of Brazil. The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the equator, Tropics). The effects of climate change and pollution on the Earth.

Year 6 – The Amazon

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: Why is the temperature consistently high in the Amazon Rainforest all year round? What type of biome is the Amazon rainforest? How does the water cycle support the rainforest? Does anyone live in the Amazon rainforest? Why is the Amazon rainforest being cut down?

Locational Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography	Sustainability	Vocab																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amazon Rainforest is located in South America, mainly in Brazil, but also extending into Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. It covers approximately 6.7 million square kilometers, making it the largest tropical rainforest in the world. The Amazon River basin is home to a vast array of plant and animal species, many of which are found nowhere else on Earth. The region lies near the equator, resulting in relatively consistent day length and temperatures year-round. The dense vegetation of the Amazon Rainforest plays a crucial role in regulating the global climate and biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation is causing changes to the pattern of rainfall that means that there is a risk of some areas of the forest drying out (becoming savannah – see biomes work from previous topic) while increasing the risk of flooding in other parts. 20% of the world's oxygen is generated by the Amazon rainforest. Many Amazonians have already lost their homelands and no longer live in the forest and others feel that they are driven out of the forest. (pg 10 and 28 UKS2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amazon Rainforest covers land in six countries in South America by far the largest part is in Brazil. Brazil is the 6th largest country in the world and 35 times the size of the UK. The Amazon Rainforest is tropical with high temperatures all year. The climate and the nature of the forest means that there are very high levels of rainfall. The Amazon River is the second longest in the world (cross reference to Y4 -Nile). Its source is in the Andes but it has many tributaries and is home to many diverse species. There are four layers to the Rainforest (emergent, canopy, understory and forest floor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK cannot grow enough food to feed all the animals that are part of our diet. UK imports a large amount of its food (both to eat and to feed farm animals in UK). A large proportion comes from the Amazon region, particularly meat and soya. Large amounts of the Rainforest are being lost every year (17% in the last 50 years with the rate increasing) – this is known as deforestation. Farming is the biggest cause of this with by far the biggest proportion going on pasture to graze cattle and other animals. (pg 10 and 24 UKS2) 50% of species are found only in Rainforests. 	Tier One	Tier Two					agriculture, biome, climate, deforestation distribution, ecosystem equator, export, import indigenous, global, natural, resources, land-use, sustainability, trade tropical, vegetation					Tier Three					biodiversity, carbon sequestration, conservation, habitat destruction, indigenous peoples' rights, canopy, soil erosion, sustainable development, transpiration
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