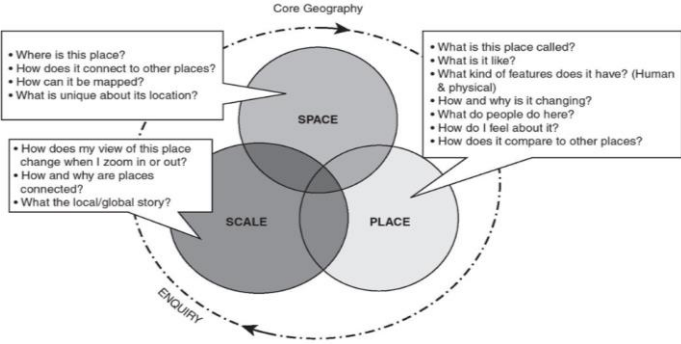


Year Group	6	Enquiry Question	6.1 What is North America like? (Jamaica)
Key NC Reference and Objectives	<p>G.2.2.8. Pupils should be taught to locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>G.2.3.6 Pupils should be taught to understand geographical similarities and difference through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>G.2.6.1 Pupils should be taught to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
Enquiry Question Sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is North America like? 2. What is special about the Caribbean? 3. What is Jamaica like? 		
Key Concepts	Substantive	2 nd Order	
		Geographical Features Change Settlement Tourism Population Migration	
Key Objectives	Geographical Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the different countries in North America, including the Caribbean and Jamaica • Describe, compare and contrast some key physical and human features of regions in North America. • Describe the position of Jamaica in relation to the Tropic of Cancer and longitude and latitude, relate this to its time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation. 	
	Geographical Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know information about a region of North America – Jamaica, its physical environment, climate and economic activity. • Describe and compare similarities and differences between some regions in North America. • Understand how the human and physical characteristics of North America are connected and make it special. • Describe and understand the human characteristics and economic activity including trade links – Jamaica. • Know and understand what life is like in a range of settlements (Island, Jamaica). 	
	Mapping and Fieldwork <i>Objectives in italics are covered in this unit only.</i>	Using and Interpreting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidently relate maps to each other and to vertical aerial photographs. • Starting to interpret distribution maps and use thematic maps for information. Position and Orientation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidently using 4 and 6- figure coordinates to locate features. • Confidently using latitude and longitude in an atlas or globe. Perspective and Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of viewpoints up to satellite. • <i>Use models and maps to talk about contours and slope.</i> • <i>Use a scale bar on all maps</i> 	
Relevant Previously Taught Vocabulary	Y1: human/physical feature, climate Y2: North America, South America, continent, county, mountain, mountain range, island, coast, river, forest, population, settlement, rural		

Y3: tourism, nature reserve, plate boundary, national park, border, landlocked, coastline, landscape, ridge, valley
 Y4: northern/southern hemisphere, tropics, urban, terrain, tourist attraction, culture, indigenous, trade
 Y5: Biome, vegetation belt, vegetation, tundra, migration, urbanisation , demographic, region, time zone


New Key Vocabulary

LOCATIONAL VOCABULARY
 Jamaica, Caribbean, United States of America, Mexico, Canada, Alaska, Central America, Mississippi River, The Great Lakes, San Andreas Fault, Rocky Mountains, Yellowstone, Death Valley

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY
Eco-tourism: The use of money earned from tourists to protect and conserve the local environment
Population Distribution: Where people live and how they are spread out
Economic: Relating to the calculation of wealth and resources in a country or region.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY
Biodiversity: The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat.
Habitat: The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
Hurricane: A name given to a strong tropical storm in the northeast Pacific and Atlantic region of the planet.

Core Substantive Knowledge



What do I need to know?
 North America is the third largest continent after Asia and Africa. It lies between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. North America included the Greenland ice sheet and the islands of northern Canada. It also incorporates the Caribbean. North America is joined to South America by a narrow strip of land. The boundary lies along the border between Columbia and Panama.

North America has a great diversity of landscapes. The Rocky Mountains are one of the main geographical features. The highest peaks are over 6,000 metres high and the mountain ranges extent 5,000km from Alaska to Mexico. The Great Plains, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river lie to the east of the Rockies. There are deserts in Mexico and the southern United States. Many northern areas are covered by forest and tundra. The Caribbean islands form distinct region in the south.

North America has the greatest diversity of landscapes, including vast mountain and forest regions.
 Canada, the USA and Mexico are by far the largest countries in North America but there are also many much smaller nations and island states. Across the continent there is a mixture of peoples. From the sixteenth century onwards, the native population was

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 Canada, the USA and Mexico are by far the largest countries in North America but there are also many much smaller nations and island states. Across the continent there is a mixture of peoples. From the sixteenth century onwards, the native population was

	<p>overwhelmed by European colonisation which followed the voyages of exploration. The historical influence of Spain, France and England is reflected in the languages spoken in North America today. Over ten million slaves were also brought from Africa to work on the sugar and cotton plantations, forming a distinctive ethnic group.</p> <p>North America has some of the world's largest cities, including Mexico City, Los Angeles and New York. The conurbations of east and west coasts of the USA are especially densely populated. By contrast there are vast open areas, especially in the Rocky Mountains, northern Canada and Greenland. Farming, industry and economic activity have had a considerable impact on the natural environment. As a major polluter and world power, the USA has a particularly important role to play in mitigating global climate change.</p> <p>Misconceptions and research</p> <p>Children sometimes think North America and the United States of America (USA) are the same place. You need to make it clear that North America is a continent and that USA is a country within it. The term 'America' can also cause confusion as it used more generally to denote the new world. In geographical terms, North and South America are separate continents even though they are sometimes grouped together as the 'Americans'.</p> <div data-bbox="395 831 1481 1061" style="background-color: #e0ffe0; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Interesting Fact</p> <p>The name America is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian explorer who mapped the Caribbean Islands and Brazil.</p> <p>Canada has the world's longest coastline – nearly one fifth of the total.</p> </div> <p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the most significant landscapes and regions in North America? • Why is the USA the most powerful country in North America even though it is not the largest?
Prior Knowledge	<p>Pupils can already name and locate North America on a map.</p> <p>Pupils have previously used online mapping software/atlas.</p> <p>Pupils have previously looked at different biomes.</p>
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Stakes Quizzes linked to knowledge • Response to enquiry questions • Ongoing formative assessment
Useful Planning Resources	<p>'Teaching Primary Geography': Chapter 26</p>
Useful Links	<p>https://www.nationalgeographic.com/travel/countries/jamaica-photos/</p> <p>https://www.activityvillage.co.uk/jamaica</p> <p>https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/mary-seacole/</p> <p>https://www.ducksters.com/geography/country.php?country=Jamaica</p> <p>https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/north-america-physical-geography/</p>