

Geography Learning Organiser

Key Question: How did the Tudors change the way we see the world? (Environmental Regions & North America)

Key Vocabulary

geology	The study of the physical history of the Earth and how it is made
island chain	Neighbouring islands which are roughly in a line
mountainous	Having many mountains
rainshadow	A patch of land that has been forced to become a desert because the mountain range blocks all the rain
plain	A flat, smooth, low area at low elevation
plateau	A large region that is higher than surrounding areas and is flat
wetlands	An area of land covered b shallow water
circumnavigate	To go completely round something
navigate	To plan and direct the course of a journey

Where?

The Tudor explorers meant to travel to Asia, but thought there might be a quicker route, travelling west rather than east. The first explorer, John Cabot travelled west for a month and ended up in (what we now call) Newfoundland, Canada.

Sir Walter Raleigh explored North America, going from North Carolina to Florida.

Christopher Columbus was supposed to be travelling to Japan and India when he ended up in the Bahamas!!!

North America is the third biggest continent . It is surrounded by two oceans - The Atlantic and The Pacific as well as two seas - The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea

It is entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and in the west.



SEND Core Knowledge

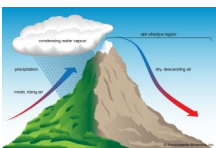
North America is a continent.

The natural features of a place do not change.

The weather and the land work together to make the physical features of a place. This is called an Environmental Region.

We use different maps for different reasons.

North America produces different things to Africa.



Learning Objectives

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.
- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of North America
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

Prior Knowledge:

Maps are drawn to scale

Climate zones describe the temperature and rainfall of an area

The equator splits the world into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere

The compass can be split into eight sections, to give more precise directions and locations

Maps use a grid to locate places easily

Tectonic plates move around to create mountains and earthquakes



Style of Map

- aerial photos of areas of environmental regions
- map of North America with countries
- Google Street View of North Carolina, The Bahamas and Newfoundland
- globe
- map of the world
- Ordnance Survey Map – standard symbols
- maps with letter/number co-ordinates
- Junior Atlas
- Tudor world maps
- maps of Tudor trade/exploration routes
- maps with 8 compass points

Map Skills

- Use 8 compass points to follow/give directions:
- Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map
- Know why a key is needed.
- Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.
- Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or India on globe)
- Follow a route on a large scale map
- Begin to identify significant places and environments
- Use large and medium scale OS maps.
- Use junior atlases.
- Use map sites on internet.
- Identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.



Enquiry Skills/Disciplinary Knowledge

Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas.

Extend to satellite images, aerial photographs

Investigate places and themes at more than one scale

Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations photos/pictures/ maps

The Bahamas - North America

The Bahamas are a chain of over 700 islands in the North Atlantic Ocean.

About 30 of the islands are inhabited.

The Bahamas are a Caribbean country to the north of Cuba and southeast of Florida

From 16-96 to 1718, the Bahamas were a republic of pirates, ruled by Black-beard!

The Bahamas are made of corals and are flat, with only some hills.

They grow sugar cane, cassava, mangoes, grapefruits, dates, bananas and vegetables. About 80% of their food is imported

The Bahamas is one of the richest countries in America. Their main trade is tourism.

Two thirds of the population live on one island - New Providence

On Long Island, there is the second deepest blue hole in the world. It is 193m deep.

Sharks, manta rays, sea lions, dolphins and turtles live in the ocean waters.

They have some of the best diving and snorkeling sites in the world

The main natural resources are salt, timber and aragonite, a limestone material

The Bahamas has a tropical climate, with two main seasons - hot and warm!

The water temperature in the Bahamas is between 23 and 28 degrees.



Newfoundland - Canada - North America

Newfoundland is the most easterly province in Canada, in the northeast region of North America.

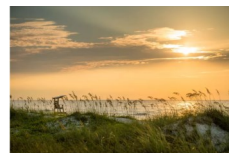
Colliding tectonic plates have shaped the geology of Newfoundland. Gros Morne National Park is an outstanding example of tectonics at work!

No part of the island is more than 100km away from the Atlantic Ocean.

They often have weather such as high winds, snow, rain, and frost. Travelling by road, air or boat is often challenging.

Newfoundland was important economically as it began to trade with New England, the West Indies and Europe (triangular trade)

The products that they traded were molasses and rum. Slaves were used to produce the molasses and rum, and to transport the goods to England.



Environmental Regions

Mountainous West

Rocky Mountains - North America's largest chain of mountains. Volcanoes are found in Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are frequent in this region. The mountains include temperate rainforest with cool winters and mild summers.

There are three major desert regions in the southwest and Mexico. They are in the rainshadows of three mountains. The mountains block the rain and move hot, dry wind over the area.

Great Plains

The great plains lie in the middle of the continent. Deep, rich soil covers large areas of the plains in Canada and the USA. Grain is grown in this region 'The breadbasket of America' and feeds a large part of the world. The Great Plains also have oil and gas. There are no large plants because of the extreme weather, but grasses are suited to the area.

Canadian Shield

The Canadian Shield is a raised but flat plateau in eastern, central and northwestern Canada. It is a rocky landscape with many lakes. The 'tundra' is a cold area where the ground is permanently frozen. Nothing can grow there. In the summer, the water melts and small plants grow. These encourage animals to the area.

Eastern Region

North America has older mountains 'The Appalachians' near the east coast of the USA and Canada. The coastal plain has rivers, wetlands and sandy beaches.

Caribbean

The Caribbean has more than 7000 islands and reefs. Some are flat, some are mountainous and volcanic. There are many coral reefs, made of millions of tiny animals - corals - that form a hard shell around their body. Brightly coloured tropical fish as well as sharks, turtles and sea horses all live in the coral reefs.

Possible Adaptations for SEND & EAL

Watch this video about North America <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AOUK3Oit86o>

Talk about what you see.

Make some American pancakes with the recipe on the sheet.

Why did the Tudors travel?

They were excited to travel to new places

They wanted to become rich by bringing back expensive goods such as spices, silk and precious metals

They wanted to be able to choose their religion, rather than keep changing with the king/queen

They wanted to find a better place to live

Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) was a Portuguese explorer who had the idea for the first expedition to circumnavigate the world.

North Carolina - USA - North America

The capital city of North Carolina is 'Raleigh' after Sir Walter Raleigh. The earliest people living in North Carolina were living there at least 10,000 years ago.

North Carolina is south of Virginia, east of Tennessee, north of South Carolina and west of the Atlantic Ocean.

It covers three regions, with three different landscapes - The Appalachian Mountains are the largest mountain range in the eastern USA. Some peaks are a mile high.

The middle of the state is high and flat, like a mountain with the top chopped off. This area has rivers, waterfalls and rapids.

The eastern region is the coastal plain with mostly flat lands, leading to the Atlantic Ocean. Here you will find beaches, swamps and long-leaf pine trees.

North Carolina has many mammals, such as black bears, coyotes, raccoons, reptiles like sea turtles, amphibians like salamanders and birds like ospreys.

The main trade is timber due to forest covering 60% of North Carolina. It is the largest producers of furniture in the USA. Other natural resources include fish, meat, clay and different rock and minerals that are used for construction.

