ST.HUGH'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY – GEOGRAPHY MEDIUM TERM PLANNING

Upper Key Stage 2
Class + Year Group
Year 5 – Miss Webster, Year 5/6 Miss Noor & Miss Blood Year 6

Big Question: Why are mountains important in North America?

Basic geographical knowledge: Continent of North America

1) **Location and position of country to the equator/ Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn:** North of the Equator, Tropic of Cancer cuts through lowest part of North America
2) **Location of country from Lincoln, compass directions:** West
3) **Biome:** Deciduous forest, Coniferous forest, Mediterranean, Grassland, Tundra, Alpine/mountain, Rainforest, Desert
4) **Climate:** Temperate
5) **Countries:** 38 countries and islands in North America

LEARNING CHALLENGE	KEY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS	POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES Including opportunities for map skills/field work/data collection, presentation and analysis.	KEY VOCABULARY
Where is North America?	To be able to locate North America on a World Map. To be able to name and locate the countries of North America. To know that Washington DC is the capital of the USA and Ottawa is the capital of Canada.	Map Work – using an atlas find the Continent of North America. Compare its position in relation to South America – Y6s will have studied this last year Year A, Y5s to study next year). What countries are in North America? Mark these on a map. Look at how the USA is divided into 50 states while Canada is divided into provinces and territories. Find out some capital cities of the countries in North America and the states/provinces.	continent North America South America territories states capital city

What are the physical features in North America?	To be able to use a map showing physical features. To be able to locate the Rocky Mountain range and know that it runs along the Western side of North America starting in the territory of British Columbia in Canada and finishing in the state of North Mexico in the USA.	How can we find out what the landscape is like in North America? Find a map in the atlas showing physical features. Revise what the colour coding means. Identify mountains in North America. Where are the Rocky Mountains? Which countries do they run though? Explain that this is the longest mountain range in North America (3000miles). Because it is so big, it is spilt into Northern Rockies, Middle Rockies and Southern Rockies. Each of these areas has different physical features which we will be studying.	continent North America South America territories states Rocky Mountains mountain range
What is a mountain?	To know that mountains are found all over the world. Any mound higher than 600m counts as a mountain. Mounds that are not as high are called hills. A group of mountains that stand together is called a mountain range. The Lake District in north western England and Snowdonia in Northern Wales are mountain ranges. The Rocky Mountains are a mountain range.	This lesson checks children's understanding of what a mountain is and identify any misconceptions. Ask children to draw a picture of a mountain. Compare drawings. What is a mountain? What is the difference between a mountain and a hill? Has anybody ever climbed a mountain? Do you know any famous mountains? Share BBC size clip on mountains https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z4g3qp3 Has this answered all of our questions? Share photographs of mountains:	mountain hill continent mountain range

	There are mountain ranges on all of the seven continents.	https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/earth/surface-of-the-earth/mountains/ Record key information learnt so far.	
How are mountains formed?	To understand that mountains are formed in a number of ways. To know the composition of the earth: crust, mantle and core. (Revision from LKS2 Volcanoes) To know that the Earth's crust is made of tectonic plates. Begin to consider how the land on the Earth has changed over time. To know that the Rocky Mountains are fold mountains and explain how they were formed.	Remind children of what they learnt in their Volcano topic in LKS2 - Recap the layers that make up the Earth, and how the Earth's crust is split into tectonic plates. How can these tectonic plates move? Children use pieces of coloured card to investigate ways that tectonic plates can move around together. What effect might these movements have? Reveal the 3 ways plates can move, looking at each one in turn. Act out the movement with their pieces of card. What might happen to the rock that slides underneath into the mantle? What might happen as the plates move apart? What about when the plates are forced together? What Have Tectonic Plates got to Do with Mountains? What happens when magma escapes through gaps in the Earth's surface? This is called a volcano. Over time the layers build up and form a volcanic mountain. This is one way in which mountains are formed. Explain the other types of mountain: Fold, Dome, Volcanic, Plateau and Fault-Block. Point out the forces causing movement each time and examples of these mountains. Ensure children understand that these processes happen over millions of years – eg. the Himalayas started forming over 45 million years ago. **Task:** Children to write an explanation of how the different mountains were formed.	crust mantle core tectonic plates Names of mountains: Fold Dome Volcanic Plateau Fault-block Mountain

		Plenary: Show children the images of different mountains. Can they work out how each mountain might have been formed?	
What are the features of a mountain?	To describe the key features of a mountain range. Draw geographical diagrams.	<u>Revision:</u> What are the five ways mountains are formed? What is the difference between a mountain and a mountain range? What type of mountains are the Rockies? Children to draw a mountain. Is their drawing different to the last time? Why? Do all mountains look the same? Watch the video and ask children to look loosely at the shapes of the mountains in the clip. How many looked like their drawings? Note that not all mountains are single summits. Some mountains are smooth edged; some, like The Andes, are rockier. What are the Rockies like? Although the mountains around the world are very different from one another, they share many of the same features. Share the labelled diagram with children, discussing each key feature in turn. Which features do you think all mountains have? Which ones might only some mountains have? <u>Activity**:**</u>	valley, foot, slope, summit, base snow line, tree line, outcrop, face, ridge, peak, plateau

		Draw and label a diagram of a mountain with the key features. Extension: Write a definition for each of the features.	
How are heights shown on maps?	To know the different methods used to show height on a map: layer shading spot heights and contour lines To be able to interpret contour lines to show the height and shape of the land. To use Ordnance Survey maps and 6 figure grid references.	Look at a map of the Rockies. How can we tell how high it is? Where are the peaks? Find some of them and give the 6 figure grid reference. Introduce children to the symbols for some of the main human and physical features found on a map. Introduce children to relief and topography. Introduce children to layer shading, spot heights and contour lines. Identify examples of each on the map of the Rockies and on an atlas. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i_6eToM3X8 Activity Children to use contour lines to create their own contour model. Quiz - Match up contour patterns with a diagram of the landform.	relief topography layer shading spot heights contour lines grid reference
What is the climate like in the Canadian Rockies?	To know that climates will differ between mountains for the same reasons as other areas of land. To know that mountains have their own climates because of their high altitude, and that this is the reason	What is climate? How does it differ from weather? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z7dkhbk How would you describe our local climate? Introduce the word 'temperate'. The Rockies also have a temperate climate.	climate temperate tropical dry continental polar latitude

	that mountain peaks can often have snow all year round, even if they are by the equator. To know how the temperature and rainfall of the Rockies changes during the year.	What affects climate? (latitude, elevation, nearby water/distance from the sea/ shape of the land) What do you think a typical mountain climate is like? Help children to recognise that climates will differ between mountains for the same reasons as other areas of land. Recap the other world climate zones. Remind children that mountains are found in all the world's climate zones. Look at pictures of towns in the Rockies. What is the weather like in each photo? What time of year was each photo taken? The climate in the Rockies is temperate so is seasonal and changes through the year, just like in the UK. Mountains in the tropical zone will have tropical climates with associated higher temperatures throughout the year. Although climates will differ, mountain climates have several features in common. They are colder due to their high altitude and also have more rainfall. Why does it snow more often in the mountains? (Precipitation often falls as snow because it is colder). https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zy2pvcw Video: Steve Backshall climbs Snowdon in North Wales. He emphasises the importance of respecting the environment and explains how temperature changes as you climb. He records height and temperature at regular intervals with an altimeter. <u>Activity:</u>	elevation

		Provide children with charts showing the average temperature, rainfall and snowfall for the Rockies. Children to draw graphs and then analyse how the data changes over the year. Then compare this data with data for Mount Everest.	
How do people use the Rocky Mountains?	To know some of the different ways in which the Rocky mountains are used by people. They can explain why the Rockies are a popular tourist destination.	Which mountains/mountain ranges would they like to visit? Why? What do they think are the main uses of mountains? How do people use the Rockies? Help children to understand that Summer mountain activities in the Rockies are different to Winter mountain activities. Link back to previous lesson on climate. Share information about the National Parks. <u>Activity</u> Produce a holiday leaflet about the Rocky Mountains, including weather and seasons, best times to travel, things to do and what to see.	tourism National Parks
What is the impact of tourism on the Rocky mountains?	To be able to give examples of some positive and some negative impacts of tourism in the area of the Rocky Mountains.	Recap on previous lesson: Why do people visit the Rockies? Ask the children to think about the positives that come from tourism. Are there any negatives? <u>Activity</u> Children to sort cards with impacts of tourism into the 3 different categories: economic, social and environmental.	erosion economic social environmental impacts

		Then they have to decide whether they have a positive or negative effect on the area.	