

Geography

Year: 6

Strand: Locational and place knowledge, physical and human geography

Objectives: I can recall the names of, and locate, a number of North American countries.

I can understand geographical similarities and differences between UK, European and North American regions..

I can understand the physical features of different regions of North America and how human and physical processes interact to have an impact on landscapes.

I can identify some of North America's most important human characteristics.

I can explore North American time zones and compare to other time zone across the world.

I can understand the meaning of the word 'climate' and can compare the climate of two regions: The Caribbean and the Mountainous West.



Sticky Knowledge

North America is the third largest continent by area, following Asia and Africa, and the fourth by population after Asia, Africa, and Europe.

North America is made up of Canada, the United States, and Mexico. It also includes Greenland.

Greenland is not only the biggest island in North America but also in the world.

Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.

The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. Denali is the highest mountain in North America.

Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.

North America has 23 officially recognised independent states.

Agriculture, forestry and mining are important for the continent economically.

There are five physical regions of North America. These are the Mountainous West, the Great Plain, the

Vocabulary

Physical geography

Geography dealing with the natural features and landscape of earth.
For example, mountains, lakes, cliffs, and beaches.

Human geography

Things related to the behaviour of humans.
For example, cities, villages, shops, factories, etc.

region

Areas that are broadly divided by physical characteristics, human impact characteristics, and the interaction of humanity and the environment.

climate

The long-term average of weather, typically averaged over a period of 30 years.

topography

The study and description of the **physical** features of an area, for **example** its **hills**, **valleys**, or **rivers**, or the **representation** of these features on **maps**.

economy

The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

states

The term **State** can be used interchangeably with **country**.

population

The inhabitants of a particular place (the number of people in a city or town, region, country or world).

Natural resources

Resources that exist without any actions of humankind. For example, oil, coal, natural gas, metals, stone and sand.