

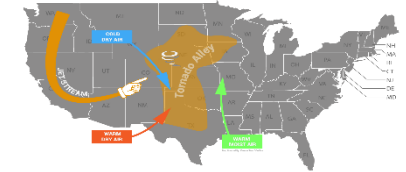
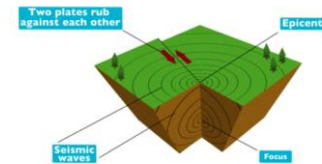
Geography – Autumn - Year 5 – Are all parts of the USA the same?

What I already know:

- The names and location of the seven continents and the five oceans
- The difference between human and physical geography.
- Why people may migrate into cities.
- The pattern population density and distribution in the UK and the World
- The different types of settlements and the reasons for their location.
- The Earth is formed by 4 layers: The inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.
- The Earth's crust is formed by tectonic plates, that meet on plate boundaries
- How to use atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and features.
- Volcanic eruptions occur on plate boundaries when two plates pull apart from each other.

What I need to know:

- North America is the third largest continent in the world. There are 23 countries in North America.
- Latitude describes how far north or south a location is from the Equator. It is measured in degrees, from 90°N (the North Pole) to 90°S (the South Pole).
- There are 50 states in the USA. Hawaii and Alaska are not on the mainland but are states.
- Longitude describes how far to the east or west a location is. There are 360° of longitude from 180°E to 180°W. The line of longitude at 0° is called the Prime Meridian.
- Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them-generally over 600m high). A mountain range is a group of mountains.
- The Rocky Mountains were formed due to plate tectonic activity around 55 to 80 million years ago. The Pacific plate collided with the North American plate and was forced under it, pushing the crust up to form mountains. It is the longest mountain range in North America. They run all the way from British Colombia in Canada, right down to New Mexico in the USA.
- The Rockies are divided into Northern, Middle and Southern zones because the mountain range is so large that there are physical differences between different areas.
- Tectonic plates are very slowly moving and shifting around and where two plates move towards each other, you find the most powerful earthquakes. Friction causes pressure to build up until it becomes so great that it is suddenly released as a shock wave. This is an earthquake.
- The San Andreas fault line marks the boundary between two tectonic plates: the Pacific plate and the North American plate.
- The Grand Canyon in northwest Arizona formed by the immense, erosive power of the Colorado River. This has been millions of years of erosion.
- A tornado is a fast-rotating column of air that reaches down from a thunderstorm to the ground.
- The USA has the most tornadoes each year. Tornado Alley is an area where the most tornadoes take place in the USA.
- There are 24 different time zones in the world. The United States is divided into four time zones: Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific.
- There is a denser populations on the east and west cost of the USA than the centre of the country.



Vocabulary Focus:

Tier 1:

Map - a picture of a particular area of the earth or sky drawn or printed to scale on a flat surface.

Tier 2:

Country - a large area of land where people live under the same government or have the same culture.

Continent - A large land mass made of a group of countries

State - A division of that territory or simply a small region within a country.

Mountain - Areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them-generally over 600m high).

Crust - The outermost layer of the Earth's structure

Earthquake - Friction between two tectonic plates causes pressure to build up until it becomes so great that it is suddenly released as a shock wave.

Population - The total number of people living in a country, city, or other area.

Time zone - a region in which all the clocks are set to the same time.

Climate - The usual weather conditions in a place.

Tier 3:

Latitude - describes how far north or south a location is from the Equator

Longitude - describes how far to the east or west a location is.

Hemisphere - either of two halves of the earth. A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator, or into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres at a meridian.

Tectonic Plate - what the Earth's crust is broken into

Fault Line - It marks the boundary between two tectonic plates

Magnitude - The 'power' or strength of an earthquake

Epicentre - is the point on the Earth's surface that is immediately above the focus.

Focus - point deep underground where the earthquake begins.

Erosion - is the process where material such as sand and rock are worn away.

Erosion can be caused by water (and ice), wind, chemicals.

Tornado - is a fast-rotating column of air that reaches down from a thunderstorm to the ground.

Inversion - When a warm, moist layer of air gets trapped beneath a stable layer of cold, dry air.