

# Flight

Boarding Pass



Name:

From:

To:

Date:

Departure time:

Gate number:

Name:

From:

To:

Date:

Departure time:

Gate number:

# Road Trip USA



Memorable  
experience





souvenir shops across Canada.

### **Where do they come from?**

The Ojibwe, an Indigenous people who live in Canada and the United States, originally created dreamcatchers. In Ojibwe culture, spiders are viewed as protectors. Before the Ojibwe people spread out in North America, Spider Woman would weave webs by the beds of all children to capture the rays of the sun. As the Ojibwe people spread out, Spider Woman could not reach every child, so mothers and grandmothers began to make dreamcatchers in memory of this.

### **How are they made?**

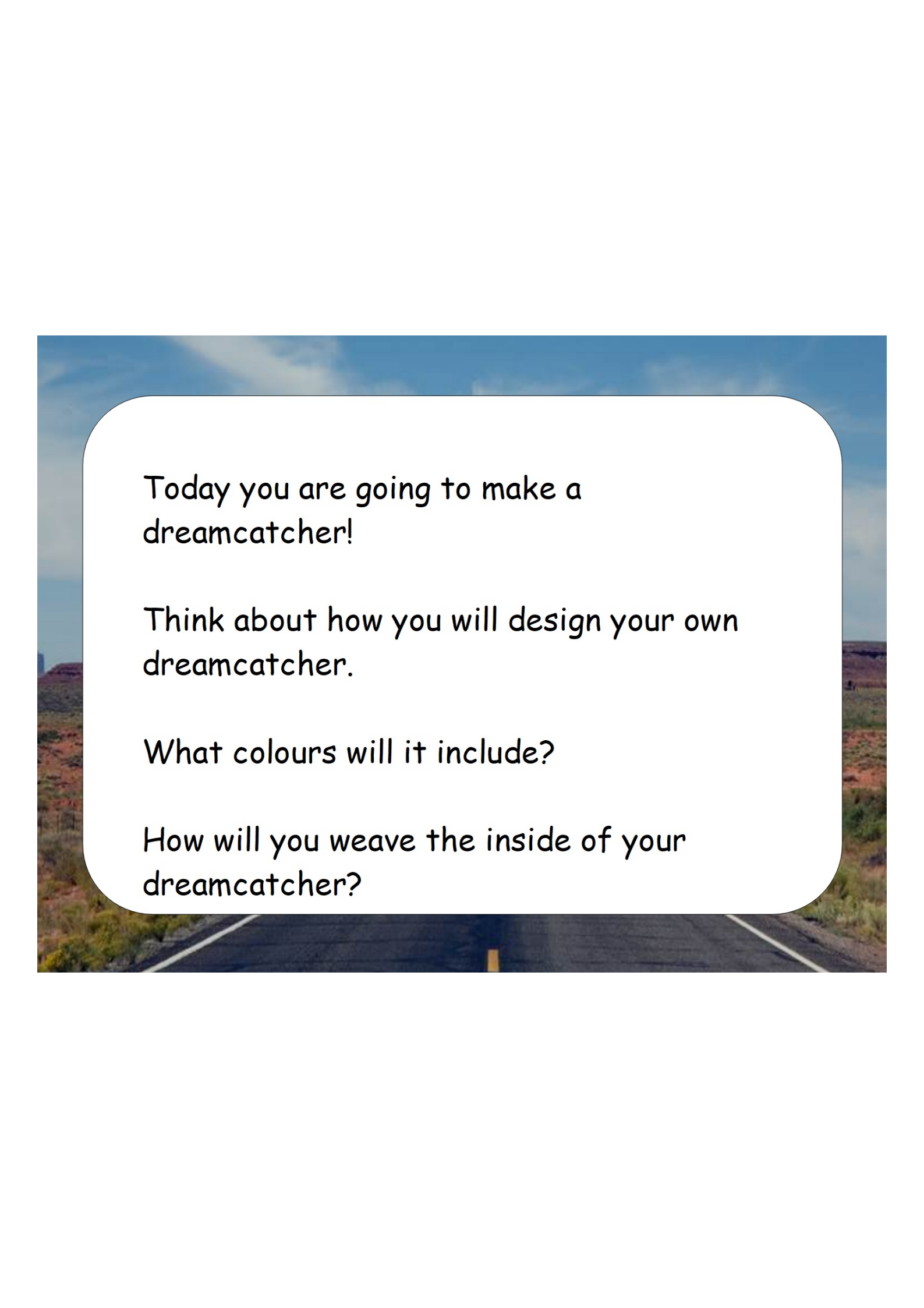
Dreamcatchers were traditionally made using a wooden hoop and sinew, with beads and feathers added to some designs. Now, they often use string or strips of leather instead of sinew. The string is woven around the hoop, in a design similar to a spider web. Beads are sometimes placed at random points throughout the design. The feathers are used to decorate the dreamcatcher, and are usually placed hanging from the hoop.

### **What do they symbolize?**

Dreamcatchers symbolize many things! The hoop symbolizes strength and unity because its circular shape has no beginning and no end. Some people believe it catches bad dreams, which disappear when the sun shines on them. Many dreamcatchers have eight strings attached to the hoop at eight points, to symbolize the legs of Spider Woman. The strings represent breath or air, and are also helpful for entertaining babies, who dreamcatchers were initially made for. Dreamcatchers are usually placed over your bed, keeping







Today you are going to make a dreamcatcher!

Think about how you will design your own dreamcatcher.

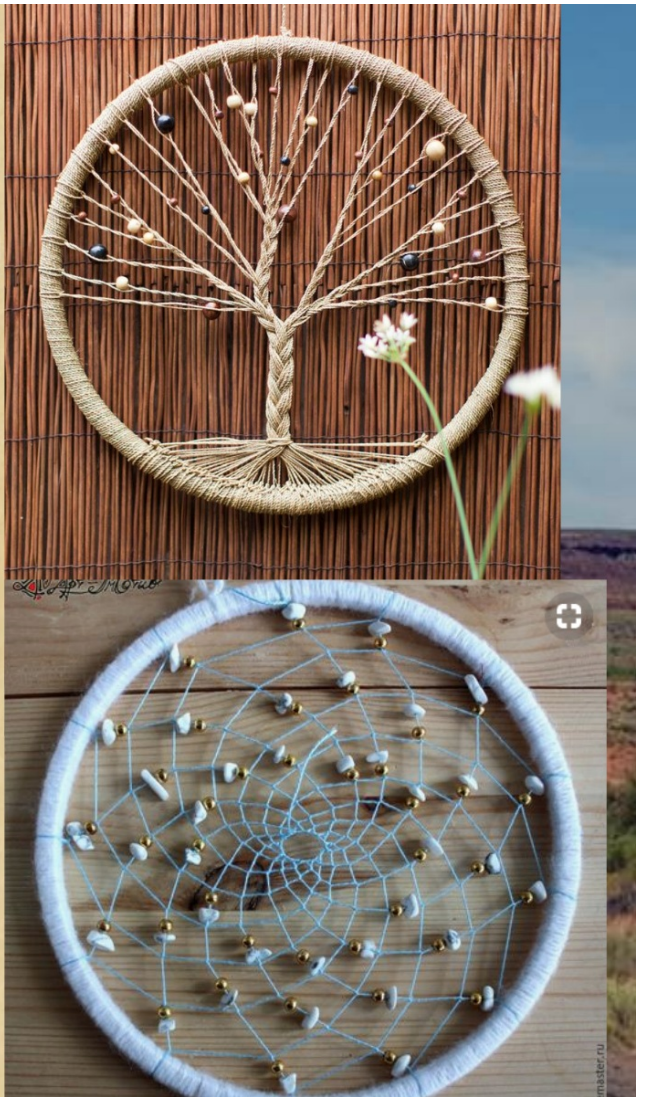
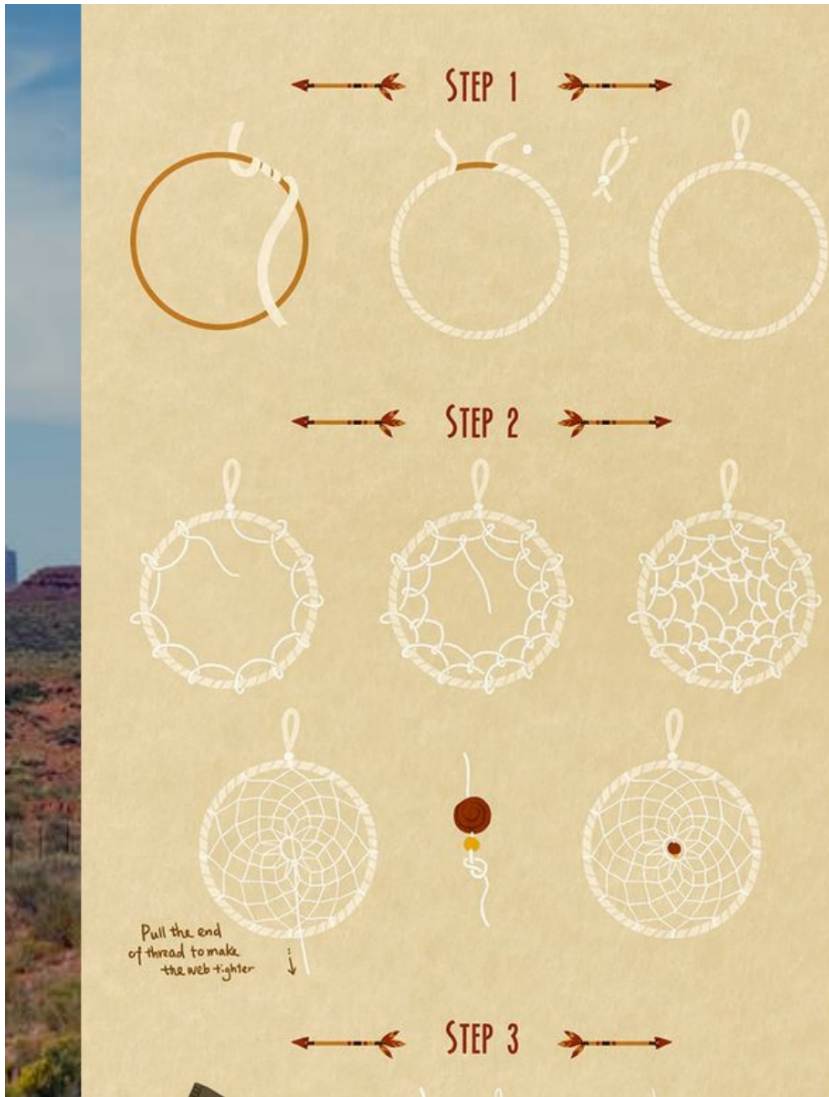
What colours will it include?

How will you weave the inside of your dreamcatcher?

*Watch this video about dream catchers. (Stop at 00:36)*







Friday 7th January

Do not write the date in your books!

# Memorable experience



Take photos for  
books don't glue in  
yet.



Spring Term: 1<sup>st</sup> Half  
Geography - Road Trip USA

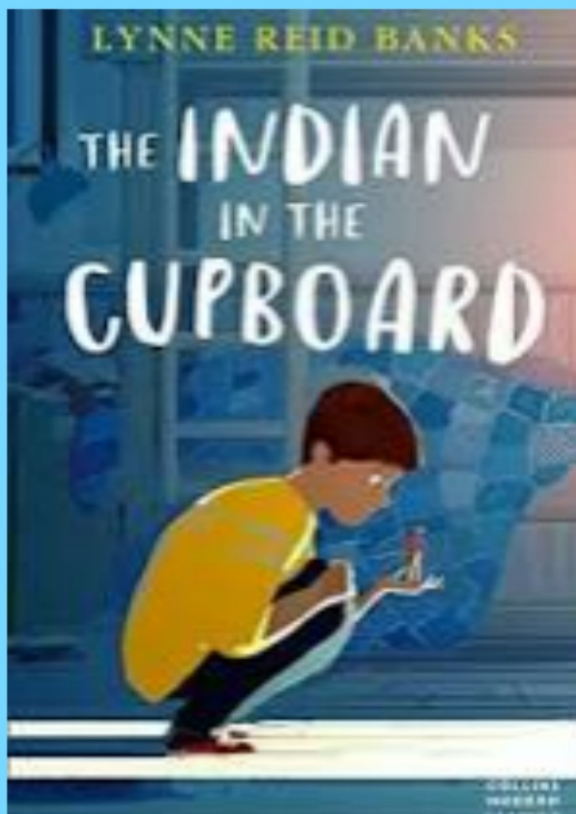


Programme of study:

- Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- Use a range of maps and atlases to identify the location of the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.
- Describe and compare aspects of physical features between United Kingdom and North or South America.
- Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.
- Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, [globe](#)s and digital mapping.
- Understand reasons for human geography from the physical geography.
- Know how to plan a journey within the USA, using a road map
- Demonstrate an understanding of the eight points of a compass
- Estimate straight line distances using a scale line |

Stick this into your books.





How does our class book link to our Geography unit of work?

Stick the picture into your books and write a sentence to explain.



# Knowledge organiser

## Road Trip USA

### Physical features



Grand Canyon



Old Faithful geyser



Monument valley



Niagara Falls

### Human features



Statue of Liberty



Mount Rushmore



Hoover Dam

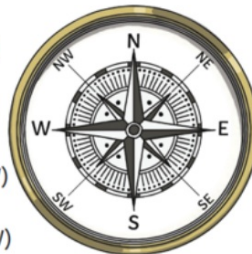


Golden Gate Bridge



### Eight-Point Compass

north (N)  
north-east (NE)  
east (E)  
south-east (SE)  
south (S)  
south-west (SW)  
west (W)  
north-west (NW)



### Key vocabulary

Human geography	How human activity affects or is influenced by the Earth's surface.
Physical geography	Natural features of the Earth's surface.
Fieldwork	Practical work conducted in the natural environment.
Place knowledge	Environmental regions, countries, continents, cities, and key topographical features of an area.
Location knowledge	The specific area where a place is situated. It usually has absolute coordinates.
Population density	The number of people living in each unit of area.
Latitude	The distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
Equator	A line halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude which divides the planet into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.

<i>Area of geography</i>	<i>Your understanding</i>
<i>Location knowledge</i>	
<i>Place knowledge</i>	
<i>Human and Physical geography</i>	
<i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i>	

*Stick this into your book and write down your understanding of the geographical terms which we will be learning about this term.*





Glue in  
memorable  
experience  
photos

*Have an explore of our planet using  
Google Earth!*



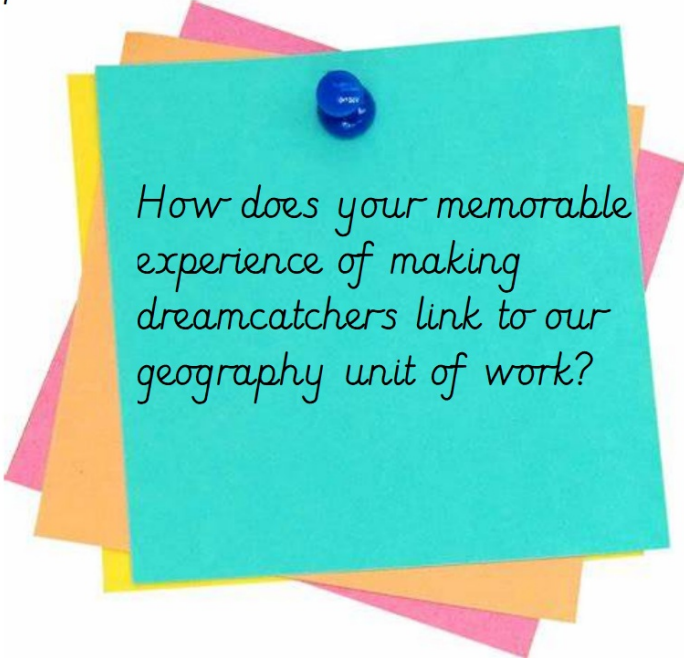


# Lesson One



Tuesday 11th January

Lo: To locate continents, countries and lines of latitude on a world map.



How does your memorable experience of making dreamcatchers link to our geography unit of work?

Use this powerpoint to explore the globe.



Stick this map into the next double page in your books and label it with the continents, using your key.

Map of the world

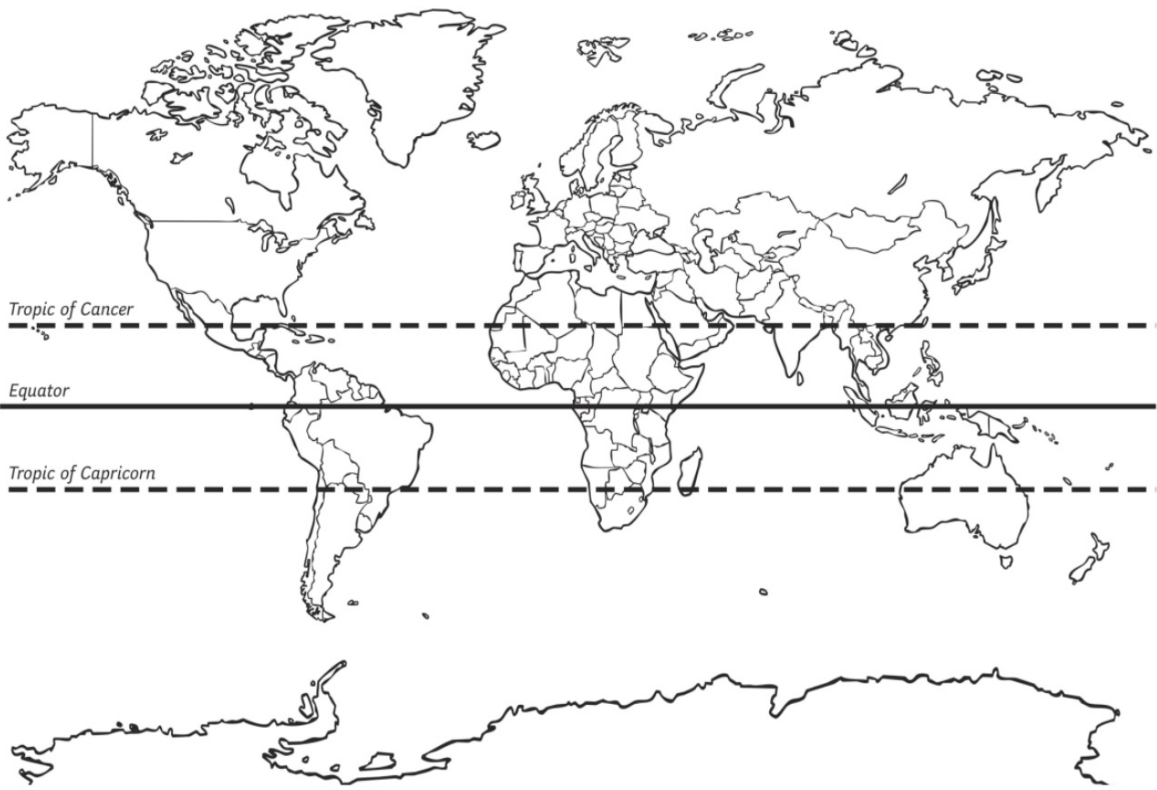


KEY



*Watch this presentation on lines of latitude.*





Label your map with the lines of latitude and longitude.

Map of the world



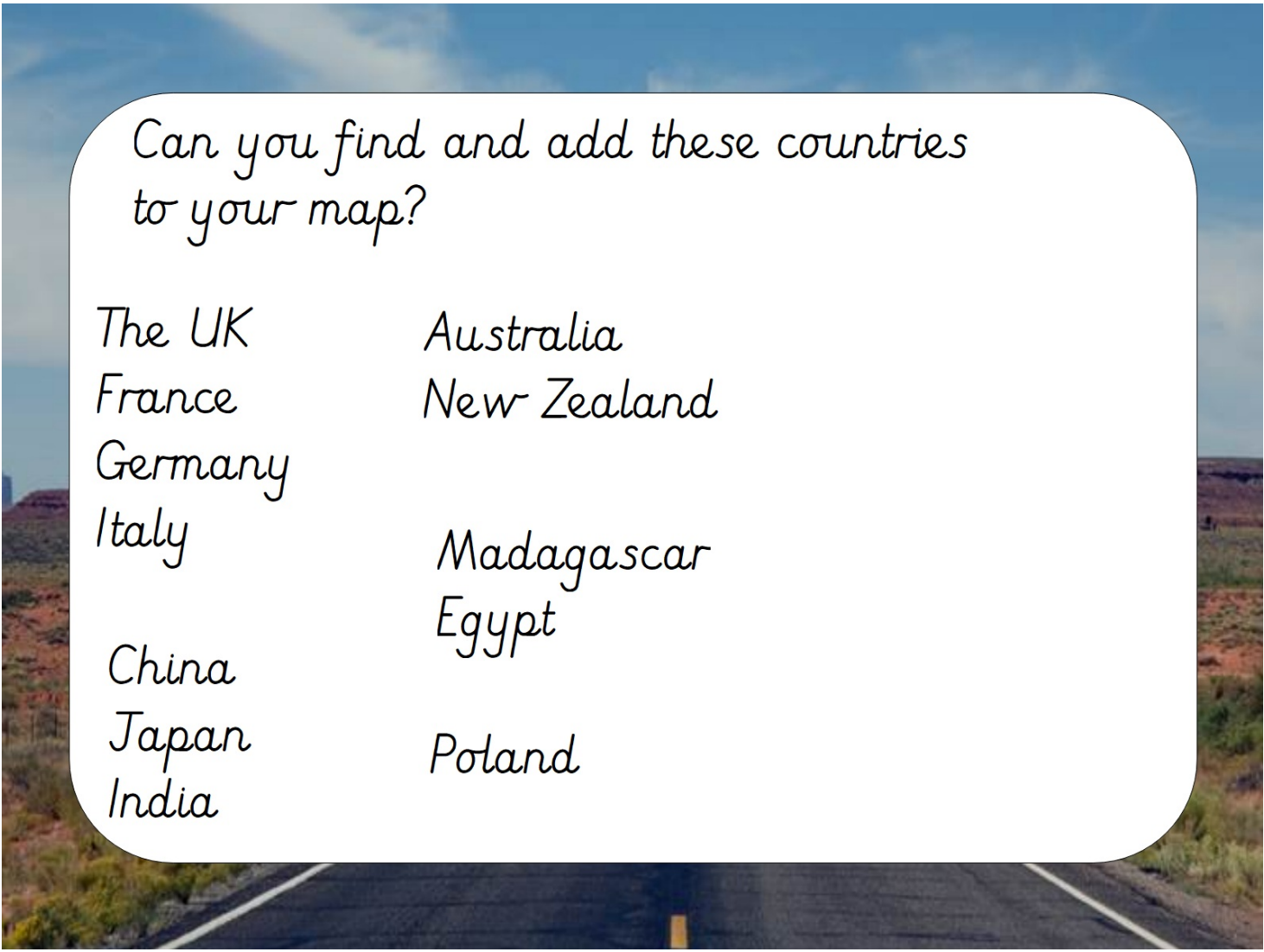
KEY

## Challenge:

In which continents would I be able to stand on these special lines?

Equator	
Tropic of Cancer	
Tropic of Capricorn	





Can you find and add these countries  
to your map?

The UK

Australia

France

New Zealand

Germany

Italy

Madagascar

Egypt

China

Japan

Poland

India

*Have an explore of our planet using  
Google Earth!*



Plenary

Take this quiz on the continents.





# Lesson Two

*Today's Question:*

*Where in the world is the USA?*



## Friday 14th January

*LO: To locate the countries of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe, and to locate and label the fifty states of the USA.*

### QUIZ

*What are the three lines of latitude we learned about in the last lesson?*

Let's remind ourselves of the location of the continents and the oceans by watching this powerpoint:



Look at the maps of North and South America, then label your worksheets.

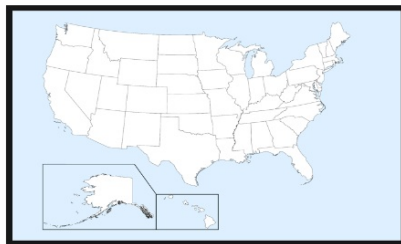


Look at the maps of North and South America, then label your worksheets.





*Let's find the USA on Google Earth*



Use atlases and satellite maps to identify and label the 50 states of the USA.



Use atlases and satellite maps to identify and label the 50 states of the USA.



Which state are these cities in?

New York City

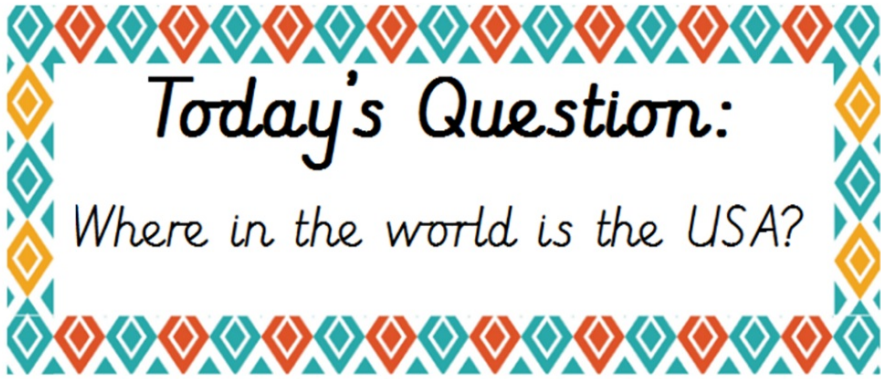
Chicago

Los Angeles

Orlando

Las Vegas





*Today's Question:*

*Where in the world is the USA?*

*What is the answer?*



# Lesson Three

*Today's Question:*

*Are these famous American landmarks natural or manmade?*

### Mississippi River

The Mississippi River is the second longest river in North America, just behind the Missouri River. It lies entirely within the USA and passes through 10 states: Minnesota, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. It has several tributaries leading into it, helping it to flow to the Gulf of Mexico.



### Lake Superior

Lake Superior is the largest of the five Great Lakes of the USA, and is one of the largest lakes in the world. The southern and western shores are in the United States, but the northern and eastern shores are in Canada. Lake Superior is 350 miles long from east to west and 160 miles wide at its widest point. Some parts of the lake are over 400 metres deep. Lake Superior has a section of whitewater and rapids, where the water from the lake drains into Lake Huron. The northern shore of Lake Superior is very rocky, with covers and high cliffs and forests around large parts of the lake. The islands are often busy with...



### Monument Valley

Monument Valley is an area of the Colorado Plateau that is known for its giant, red rock formations called buttes. The buttes are the part of the Rockies, but have been eroded and shaped by the weather. The valley sits across the border of Arizona and Utah. It has a desert environment, with hot summers and cold winters.



### Old Faithful – Geyser

Old Faithful is a geyser found in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. It blasts hot water almost 60 metres into the air. It was named Old Faithful in 1870 because of the regular eruptions it gives out. Every time around 50 minutes apart, over 20,000 litres of Old Faithful erupts, over 20,000 litres of boiling water shoot up into the air, lasting for around five minutes. Old Faithful is found in the Upper Geyser Basin of Yellowstone National Park. This area covers approximately two square miles and contains nearly 500 geysers, which is about a quarter of all the world's geysers. Yellowstone National Park is an area with a lot of volcanic activity and much of the park itself sits inside a huge crater caused by a volcanic eruption over half a million years ago. Old Faithful is the most popular of all the geysers in the park and many visitors come to watch the eruptions.



#### Key facts

- Old Faithful has several hotels, dining areas and a visitor centre.
- Many visitors watch the eruption from the viewing platform.
- The dining room of the Old Faithful Inn is a historic landmark.
- Around three million tourists visit the geyser every year.
- Hiking is another popular activity in the area.

### Everglades National

The Everglades is an area of tropical wetlands in southern Florida, which is a variety of habitats, including swamps, marshes and mangrove forests. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a National Park. The Everglades is a vast, flat landscape that has been largely altered by human activities, including agriculture and urban development. The Everglades is home to a wide variety of plants and animals, including the American crocodile, the Florida panther, and the wading bird. The Everglades is a vital ecosystem that provides a home for many species of plants and animals. It is also a source of water for the surrounding areas. The Everglades is a unique and important part of Florida's natural heritage.

#### Key facts

- Located in southern Florida, the Everglades is a vast, flat landscape that has been largely altered by human activities, including agriculture and urban development.
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- The Everglades is a vital ecosystem that provides a home for many species of plants and animals.
- It is also a source of water for the surrounding areas.
- The Everglades is a unique and important part of Florida's natural heritage.



### Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains, or Rockies, is a major mountain range that stretches across North America, from the Canadian province of British Columbia in the west to the state of Colorado in the east. The Rockies are a part of the larger North American Cordillera. The range is made up of several mountain ranges, including the Teton, Wind River, and Snake Range. The Rockies are a source of many of the world's largest rivers, including the Colorado, Missouri, and Mississippi. The range is also home to many species of plants and animals, including the bighorn sheep, the elk, and the grizzly bear. The Rockies are a vital part of North America's natural heritage.



#### Key facts

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# Today's Question:

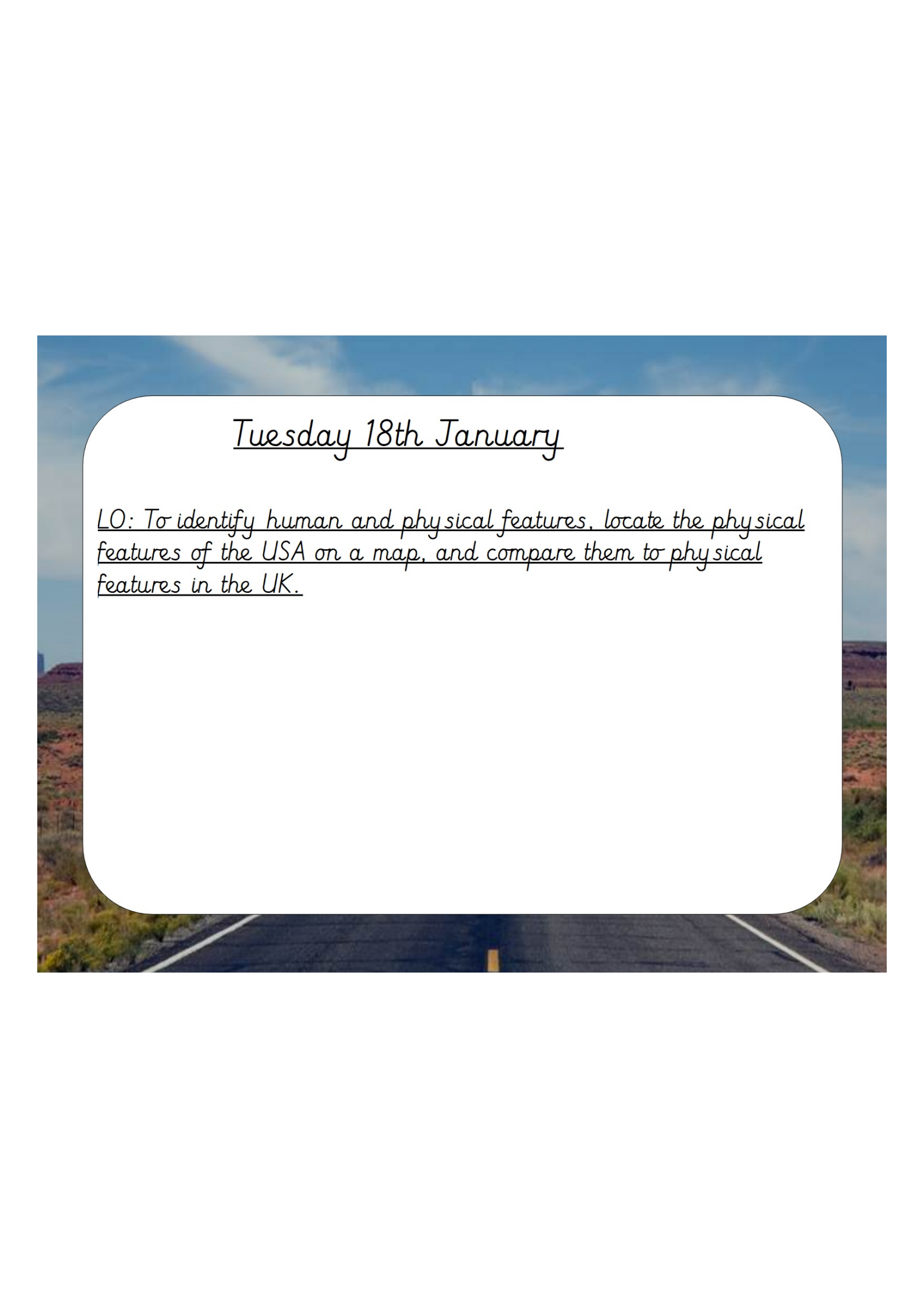
## Are these famous American landmarks natural or manmade?

### Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls is a group of three waterfalls that are located on the border of Ontario, Canada, and New York, USA. The falls are a source of hydroelectric power and are a major tourist attraction. The falls are made up of the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls, and the Whirlpool Falls. The falls are a source of many species of plants and animals, including the bald eagle, the American bison, and the white-tailed eagle. The falls are a vital part of North America's natural heritage.







Tuesday 18th January

LO: To identify human and physical features, locate the physical features of the USA on a map, and compare them to physical features in the UK.



Tuesday 18th January

QUIZ

Name three states in the  
USA.

Have you ever been to the USA?

What do you think it is like there?

How is it different to where we live?

Write down your ideas  
on your yellow post it note.



## What is the difference between human and physical features?

Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you.

**Physical features** like seas, mountains and rivers are **natural**. They would be here even if there were no people around.

**Human features** like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been **built by people**.



Human features

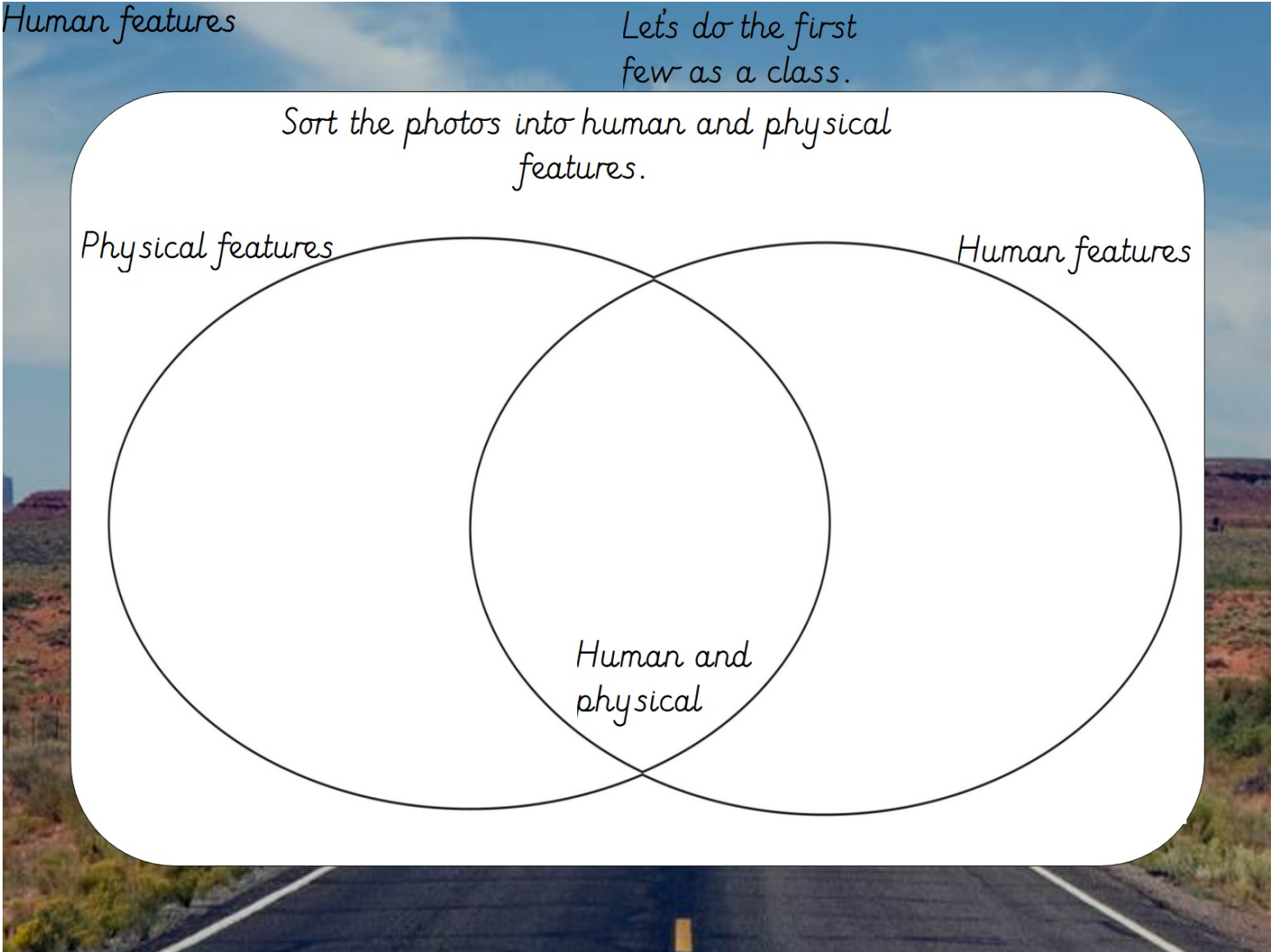
Let's do the first few as a class.

Sort the photos into human and physical features.

Physical features

Human features

Human and physical







*Add the physical features to your map.*







### Old Faithful – Geyser

Old Faithful is a geyser found in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. It blasts hot water almost 60 metres into the air. It was named in 1870 because of the regularity with which it gives out. Each eruption is 190 minutes apart. Every time 150,000 litres of water shoot up into the air, lasting for five minutes. Old Faithful is in the Upper Geyser Basin of the National Park. This area is home to 50 geysers, which is more than any other geyser field in the world. Old Faithful is the most popular of all the geysers in the park and many visitors come to watch the eruptions.



### Introducing Dartmoor National Park

Dartmoor covers an area of 524 square kilometres (202 square miles) and contains the largest area of open countryside in the South of England. Due to Dartmoor's outstanding natural beauty, it is one of the National Parks of England, Wales and Scotland.

Between 1953 and 1958, 14 areas across the UK joined the National Park family.

Dartmoor is a place where people live, work and spend their free time and holidays. It is also a place where a number of special plants and animals live. It is the job of the park rangers to look after the natural beauty, wildlife and history of the area.



**That's a Fact!**  
 Dartmoor's highest point is 621 metres (2037 feet) above sea level at High Willhays.  
 Dartmoor's lowest point is only 26 metres (85 feet) above sea level at Dogbal Bridge.  
 65% of Dartmoor is made up of the rock granite, which formed 255 million years ago.  
 There are over 180 farms on Dartmoor.  
 34,500 people live within the National Park.

### Mississippi River

The Mississippi River is the second longest river in North America, just behind the Missouri River. It is entirely within the USA and passes through 10 states: Minnesota, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. It has several tributaries leading into it, helping it to be the fourth largest river in terms of how much water it carries. There are several large cities along the banks of the Mississippi River such as Memphis, New Orleans, Minneapolis and Baton Rouge. Due to its length, the Mississippi River has been divided into three sections – the upper, middle and lower Mississippi. The river is home to a wide variety of animal life, despite it being busy with large river traffic in certain sections.



- Key facts**
- The Mississippi River was formed during the last ice age when tonnes of glacial meltwater carved valleys out of the rock down towards the Gulf of Mexico.
  - It is one of North America's greatest migration routes for birds and fish, with 60% of North America's birds following the river to find their way south.
  - Though its true length is disputed, the Mississippi River is around 2350 miles in length and 11 miles across at its widest point.
  - The river runs north to south, almost from the Canadian border to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico. It has several sections of whitewater for kayaking and large lakes for more family-friendly water sports.

### Monument Valley

Monument Valley is an area of the Colorado Plateau that is known for its giant, red rock formations called buttes. The buttes are the remains of mountains that would have been shaped by the weather. The valley sits across the border of Arizona and Utah. It has a desert environment, with hot summers and cold winters, but it doesn't get as hot as other deserts due to its height. It is easy to drive to the valley, as U.S. Highway 163 runs down a scenic driving route or take a guided tour. There are many campsites and hotels en route. Monument Valley is also part of the Navajo Nation Reservation.



- Key facts**
- Hiking is a common pastime, but tourists have to be part of a guided tour led by a qualified Navajo guide.
  - Many westerns have been filmed in the valley, so horseback tours are available for tourists who want the 'Cowboy' experience.
  - Hot air balloon rides are available from May to September and are a popular way for tourists to see the valley.
  - As the valley is part of the land owned by the Navajo, the visitor centre contains information and artefacts to help explain Navajo history.
  - Many items ranging from tourist souvenirs to traditional Navajo ornaments.
  - Visitors would damage the sandstone.

### Great River Thames

The Thames is 346km long, making it the longest river in the United Kingdom and the second longest in the United Kingdom.

The river is now mainly used for tourism, its main use is for transporting goods in and out of the country.

Did you know?  
 The river is policed by five police forces and there is also a London Fire Brigade fire boat on the river.

## Compare your feature to a similar feature of the UK.

### Cairngorms National Park

Cairngorms National Park is found in the north-east of Scotland. It was officially designated as a National Park in 2003 and includes parts of Aberdeenshire, Moray, Angus and Perth and Kinross. The park covers 4228 square kilometres and is the largest National Park in Scotland. It was set up to protect and conserve the area.

Around 18,000 people live and work here, with just over half of those working in the tourism industry. Tourism is a very important part of the Cairngorms National Park economy. The communities here encourage and welcome visitors to share in the natural beauty of this area. Popular tourist destinations include the Highland Wildlife Park and Dalwhinnie Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each year. Queen Victoria's favourite holiday destination, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal Family regularly visit this area.

### Everglades National Park

The Everglades is an area of tropical wetlands in the southern tip of Florida, which contains a variety of habitats such as pine forests, swampland, mangrove forest and a coastal area near to the Florida Keys. The park is home to a wide variety of tropical marine freshwater species of animals and plants. Due to the tropical climate of the Everglades has a dry season from October to April, and a wet season from May to October. The Everglades needs maintenance, as damage from hurricanes and tropical storms happens frequently. The area is often invaded by species from other countries, and native plants and animals have also been released into the Everglades. It is believed that 25% of animal species living there are not native to the Everglades.

A popular pastime in the Everglades, and visitors can travel along the Wilderness Waterway and the Turner River Canoe Trail. Many of hiking routes to follow, with campsites along the way. Popular places such as Alligator Alley or take the Tamiami Trail to Shark Valley.

Other common activities in the Everglades. Visitors travel to see tropical birds and rare plant life.

Visitors come to the Everglades every year.



### Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains, or 'Rockies', form a large mountain range that runs down the western side of North America, stretching from northern Canada to New Mexico. This massive range forms the Great Divide. Rainwater on the western slopes runs down to the Pacific Ocean and rainwater on the eastern slopes runs down into the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. The Rockies are made up of over 100 smaller mountain ranges. Within the USA, the main range itself is split into four sections – the Northern Rockies, the Middle Rockies, the Southern Rockies and the Colorado Plateau. These sections all have a selection of national parks, where tourists come to hike, camp, or take part in mountain sports.

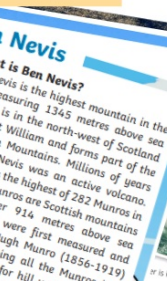
- Key facts**
- There are around 100 ski resorts along the Rockies, with Aspen, Colorado and White being very popular during the winter.
  - Skiing, snowboarding, ice skating and piste roller skating. More extreme winter sports: snowboarding.
  - In the summer months, people come to mountain bike and practice yoga. E-bike climbing, wingsuiting and BASE jumping.
  - The many national parks of the Pikes Peak National Park, are home to a wide variety of destinations for nature lovers.
  - In 2016, over 77 million people visited the Rockies.



### Ben Nevis

Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK, measuring 1345 metres above sea level. It is in the north-west of Scotland near Fort William and forms part of the Grampian Mountains. Millions of years ago, Ben Nevis was an active volcano. Ben Nevis is the highest of 262 Munros in Scotland. Munros are Scottish mountains that are over 914 metres above sea level. Munros were first measured and listed by Sir Hugh Munro (1856-1919) in 1891. Climbing all the Munros is a popular pursuit for hill walkers, known as 'Munro-bagging'.

Ben Nevis is the Gaelic name for Ben Nevis. It is likely that the name can be translated as either 'Venomous' or 'Malicious Mountain'. This strange name could refer to the fact that there can often be harsh weather conditions on Ben Nevis, including blizzards, strong winds and poor visibility.



Ben Nevis is 1345 metres above sea level. It is the highest mountain in the UK. It is in the north-west of Scotland near Fort William and forms part of the Grampian Mountains. Millions of years ago, Ben Nevis was an active volcano. Ben Nevis is the highest of 262 Munros in Scotland. Munros are Scottish mountains that are over 914 metres above sea level. Munros were first measured and listed by Sir Hugh Munro (1856-1919) in 1891. Climbing all the Munros is a popular pursuit for hill walkers, known as 'Munro-bagging'.

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## Cairngorms National Park

Cairngorms National Park is found in the north-east of Scotland. It was officially recognized as a National Park in 2003 and includes parts of Aberdeenshire, Moray, Highland, Angus and Perth and Kinross. The park covers 4528 square kilometres and it is Britain's largest National Park. It was set up to protect and conserve the area.



Around 18 000 people live and work here; with just under half of those working in the tourist industry. Tourism is a very important part of the Cairngorms National Park economy. The communities here encourage and welcome visitors to the beauty of this area. Popular activities include the Highland Wildlife Park Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each year. Queen Victoria's favourite holiday home, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal family regularly

The physical features of the Cairngorms National Park include mountains, glens, forests, lochs and rivers. The landscape of the park has been shaped by the movement of glaciers during past ice ages. You can see signs of this everywhere; steep glens and corries and large heaps of sand, gravel and rock are just a few of the features left behind by the glaciers. The highest land is more like the Arctic than Scotland and snow can last here all year. The park also has native woodland, wetland and natural farmland. It has the largest area of native woodland in Britain which includes Caledonian pine, juniper, birch, rowan, aspen, alder and willow. There are three rivers in the park: River Dee, River Don and River Spey. All of these are famous for salmon fishing.

## Everglades National Park

The Everglades is an area of tropical wetlands in the southern tip of Florida, which contains a variety of habitats such as pine forest, swampland, mangrove forest and a coastal bay area near to the Florida Keys. The park is home to a wide variety of tropical marine and freshwater species of animals and plants. Due to the tropical climate of the area, the Everglades has a dry season from November to April, and a wet season from May to October. The Everglades needs a lot of maintenance, as damage from hurricanes and tropical storms happens frequently. The area is often invaded by exotic species from other countries,



so been released into the Everglades  
% of animal species living there are not

I am comparing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### Similarities

### Differences

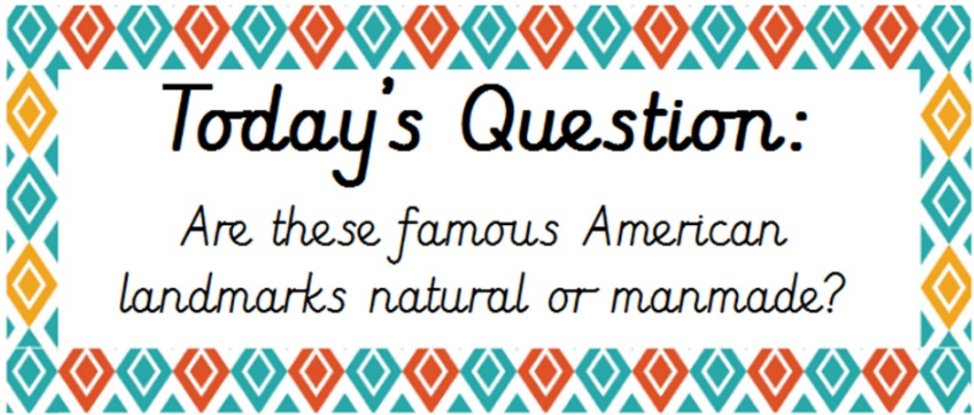
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ments, tourists visiting the Everglades can dive among  
ss-bottomed boat trip to spot tropical marine creatures.  
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e tropical birds and rare plant life.  
s come to the Everglades every year.



Watch this timelapse video of a USA road trip.



Can we add any more words to our post-it notes?



## *Today's Question:*

*Are these famous American landmarks natural or manmade?*

*What is the answer?*

# Lesson Four

## *Today's question*

*What are the differences between the  
USA and the UK?*

Friday 21st January

LO: To research and locate the human features of the USA on a map, and compare them to human features in the UK.

QUIZ

Name three physical features of the USA.



Read about these human features.

Report back to the class.

**Introduction**

The Golden Gate Bridge is a famous landmark in northern California. The bridge links the city of San Francisco to its northern neighbor, Marin County. It spans the Golden Gate, which is the strait between the city and the Pacific Ocean. The bridge is painted a reddish-orange color called "International Orange" so that it can be seen through the fog that forms over the bay.

**Structure**

**Tower Bridge**

The bridge was built between 1898 and 1904. It is a suspension bridge with two towers. Each tower is 65 metres high and consists of a road, walkways and a railway. The bridge has two towers. Each tower is 65 metres high and consists of a road, walkways and a railway. The bridge has two towers. Each tower is 65 metres high and consists of a road, walkways and a railway.



Disneyland is the first of two theme parks built in California, opened on July 17, 1955. It was built under the direct supervision of Walt Disney. The park is known for its many attractions and shows.

**Quick facts for kids**

**Disneyland Park**

**Sleeping Beauty Castle** In 2013



The park has undergone a number of expansions and additions. In 1966, Mickey's Toontown was added. In 1993, Mickey's Toontown was added. In 1993, Mickey's Toontown was added. In 1993, Mickey's Toontown was added.

**Tower**

The tower is a suspension bridge. It is known for its two towers and the suspension cables. The tower is a suspension bridge. It is known for its two towers and the suspension cables.



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**erty**

The tower is a suspension bridge. It is known for its two towers and the suspension cables. The tower is a suspension bridge. It is known for its two towers and the suspension cables.



**FAST FACTS**

- The statue is 313 feet (95.4 meters) tall.
- The statue is made of copper.
- The statue is made of copper.

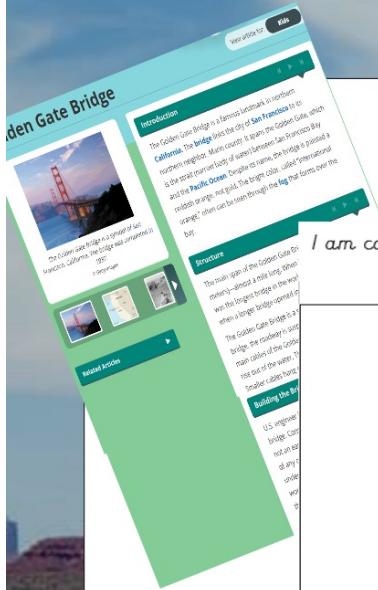


These panels were melted down in 1886. Nelson's...

*Add the human features to your map.*



# Compare UK and USA human features



**Golden Gate Bridge**

**Introduction**

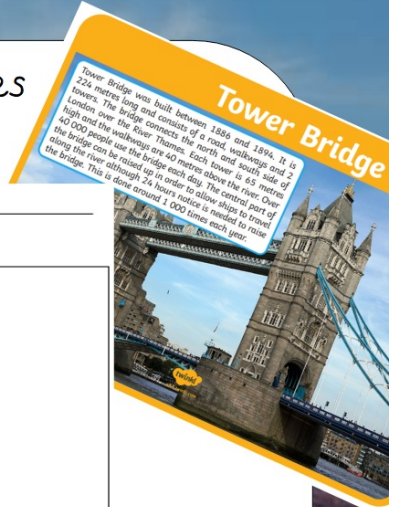
The Golden Gate Bridge is a famous landmark in northern California. The bridge joins the City of San Francisco to its northern neighbor. When construction began in 1919, it was the first cantilever bridge of steel between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Because its name, the bridge is passed a reddish-orange, not gold. The bridge color "will" "International Orange," often can be seen through the fog that forms over the Bay.

**Structure**

The main span of the Golden Gate Bridge is 2,275 metres (7,464 feet) long. When the bridge is open to traffic, it is the longest suspension bridge in the world. When it is closed to traffic, it is the second longest suspension bridge in the world. The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge. The roadway is hung from steel cables that are supported by two massive towers. The bridge is built on the side of the water. The bridge is built on the side of the water. The bridge is built on the side of the water.

**Building the Bay**

U.S. engineers built the bridge. Construction was not easy at any time. The bridge was built on the side of the water. The bridge is built on the side of the water. The bridge is built on the side of the water.



**Tower Bridge**

Tower Bridge was built between 1886 and 1894. It is 224 metres long and consists of a road, walkways and 2 towers. The bridge connects the north and south side of London over the River Thames. Each tower is 65 metres high and the walkways are 40 metres above the river. Over 40,000 people can be on the bridge each day. The central part of the bridge can be raised up in order to allow ships to travel along the river (although 24 hours notice is needed to raise the bridge). This is done around 1,000 times each year.

I am comparing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Similarities	Differences



## Plenary

Let's watch this presentation on the differences between the USA and the UK.



Today's question:

What are the differences between the USA and the UK?

Write down what you have found out beneath your question of the day!



# Lesson Five

*Today's question:  
How does physical geography  
affect human geography?*

Tuesday 25th January

Let's find out about the Iroquois tribe. Are there any words in the report that you are not sure of?

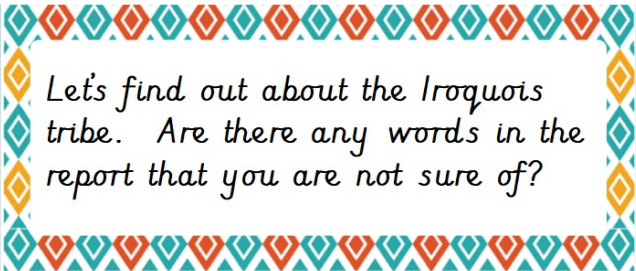
## Iroquois Tribe

The Iroquois were an alliance of five tribes in the northeastern United States. Those tribes were the Onandaga, the Oneida, the Mohawk, the Cayuga, and the Seneca. They were a powerful confederacy for many years, and exercised a great deal of influence on early American history. The origin for the word Iroquois is unknown, although it is believed to be a combination of an Indian and a French word.



Iroquois flag





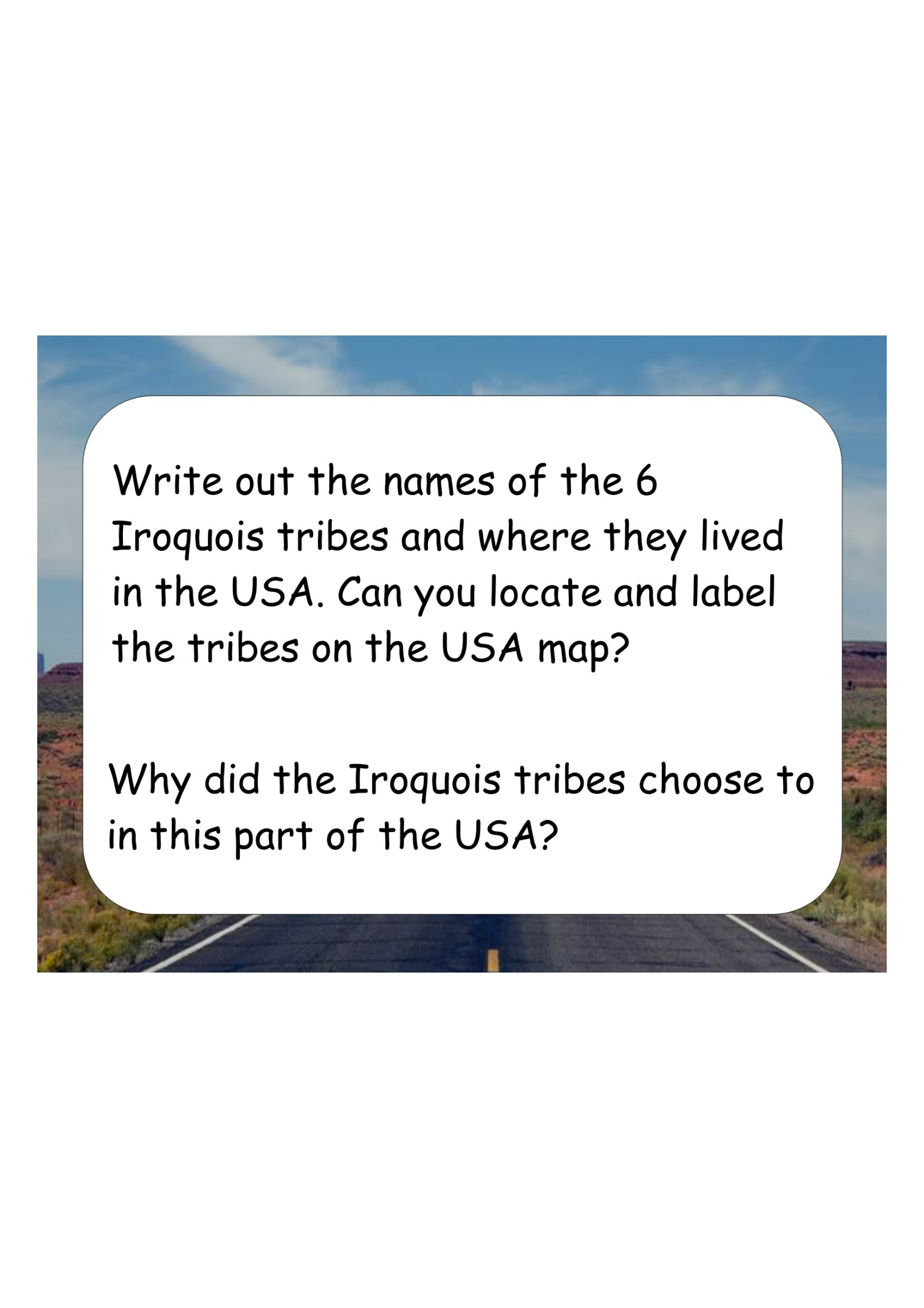
*Let's find out about the Iroquois tribe. Are there any words in the report that you are not sure of?*

The Iroquois were known for their longhouses, which were occupied by several families. A common room was built at the end of each house, which could be used by all residents. The longhouses were divided by a central corridor. Along each side of the corridor were compartments, which were residences for individual families.



Wampum was a very important part of Iroquois culture. Wampum was cylindrical beads which were made of clam shells. They were used as decoration on clothing, but they also served more important uses. Strings of wampum were used in mourning rituals. A person of authority might wear a belt made of wampum beads. They could also be used to record the terms of treaties between tribes. They were even sometimes used as money!

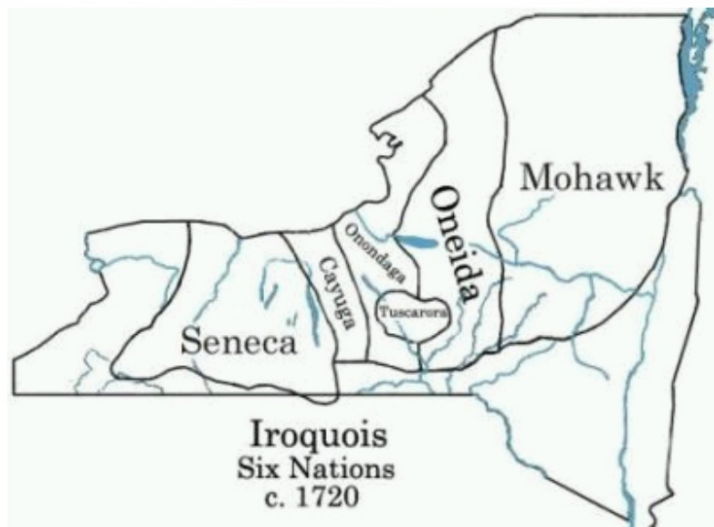


The background of the slide is a photograph of a desert landscape. A paved road with a yellow center line and white edge lines stretches from the bottom center towards the horizon. The terrain is arid with sparse, low-lying vegetation and reddish-brown soil. In the distance, there are some hills or mountains under a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. Overlaid on this background is a large white rounded rectangle containing text.

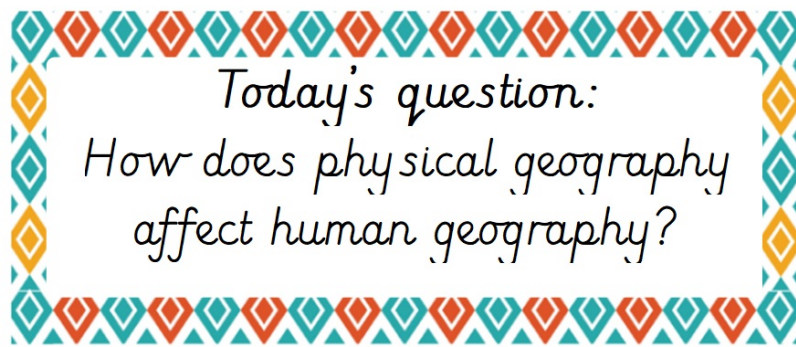
Write out the names of the 6 Iroquois tribes and where they lived in the USA. Can you locate and label the tribes on the USA map?

Why did the Iroquois tribes choose to live in this part of the USA?





What is near the tribe that would have made this location a good place to live?  
(Think about the landscape, food, shelter etc)



*Today's question:  
How does physical geography  
affect human geography?*

*Write down what you have found out beneath your question of the day!*



# Lesson Six

*Today's question*  
*What is the Grand Canyon?*

Friday 28th January

LO: To find out more about the physical features of the USA.

QUIZ

If you were the head of a tribe looking for a place to settle, which three geographical features would you choose to live near and why?



Watch this time lapse video of American landscapes.



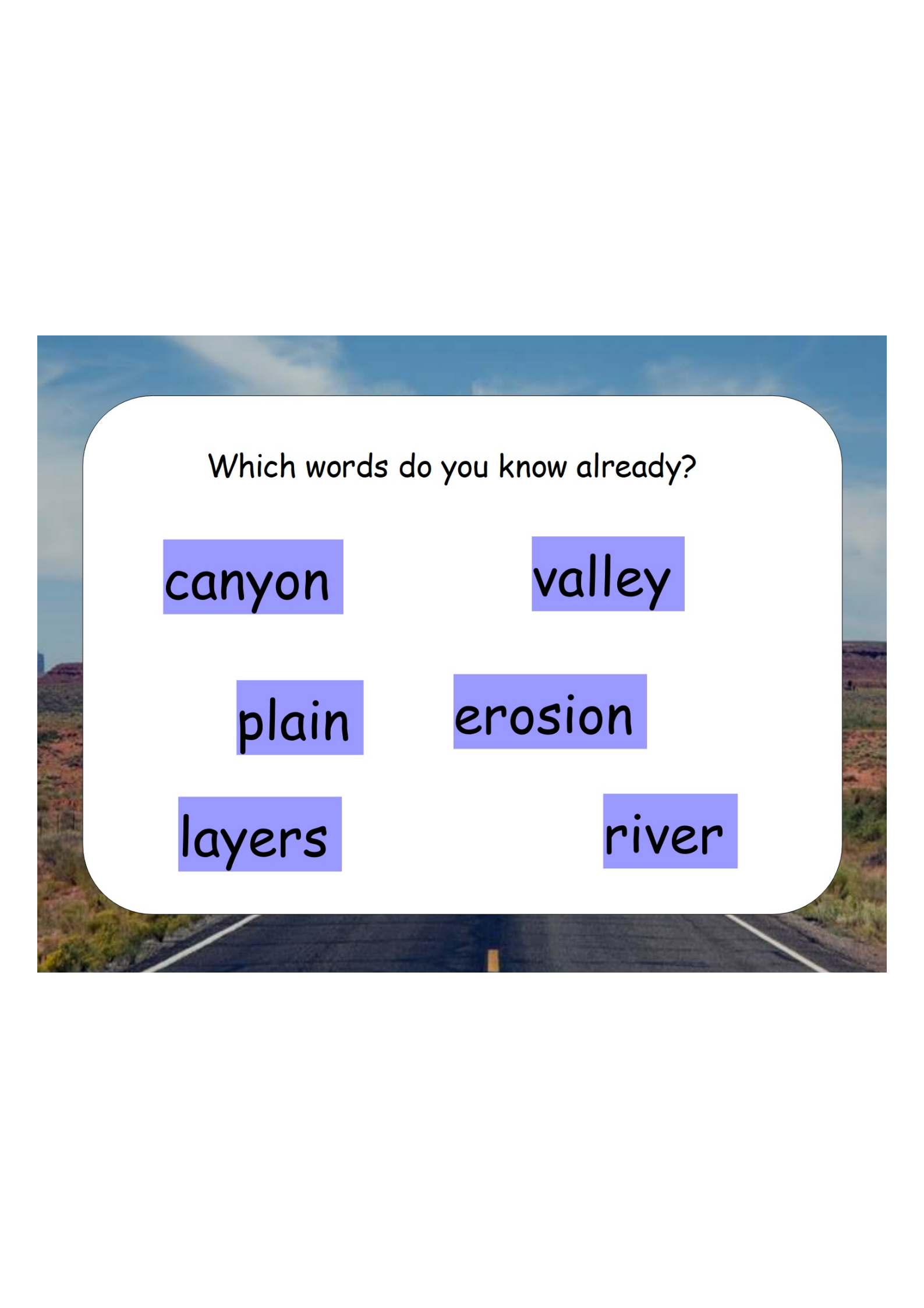
How might this landscape have been formed?



Let's fly over the Grand Canyon...







Which words do you know already?

canyon

valley

plain

erosion

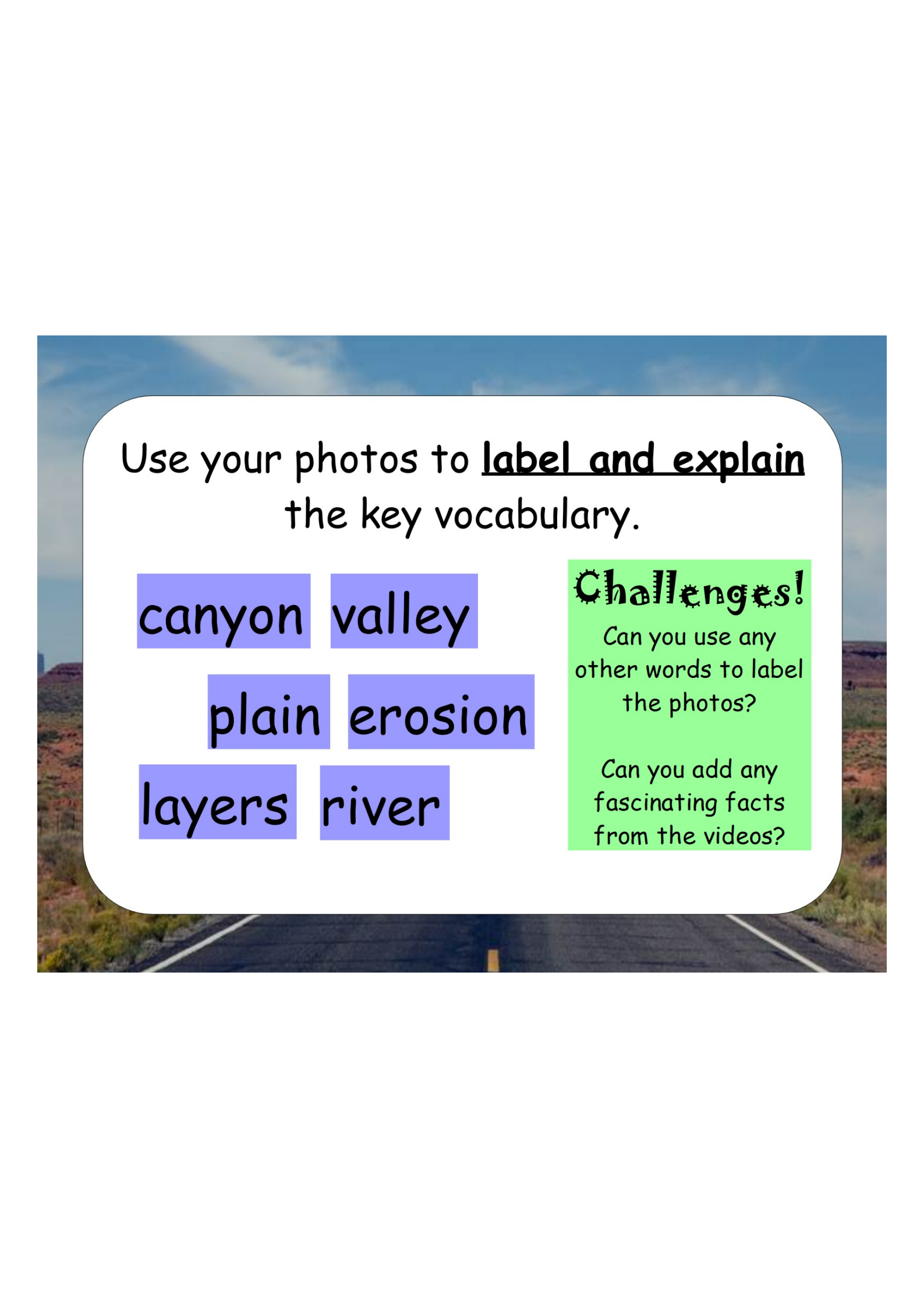
layers

river



How was the Grand Canyon formed?





Use your photos to label and explain  
the key vocabulary.

canyon valley

plain erosion

layers river

### Challenges!

Can you use any  
other words to label  
the photos?

Can you add any  
fascinating facts  
from the videos?

What is the name of the river that formed the Grand Canyon?




Label it on at least one of the photos.

Where in the USA is the Grand Canyon?



Label it on your map from last lesson.





*Time to answer today's question!*

*Today's question*  
*What is the Grand Canyon?*

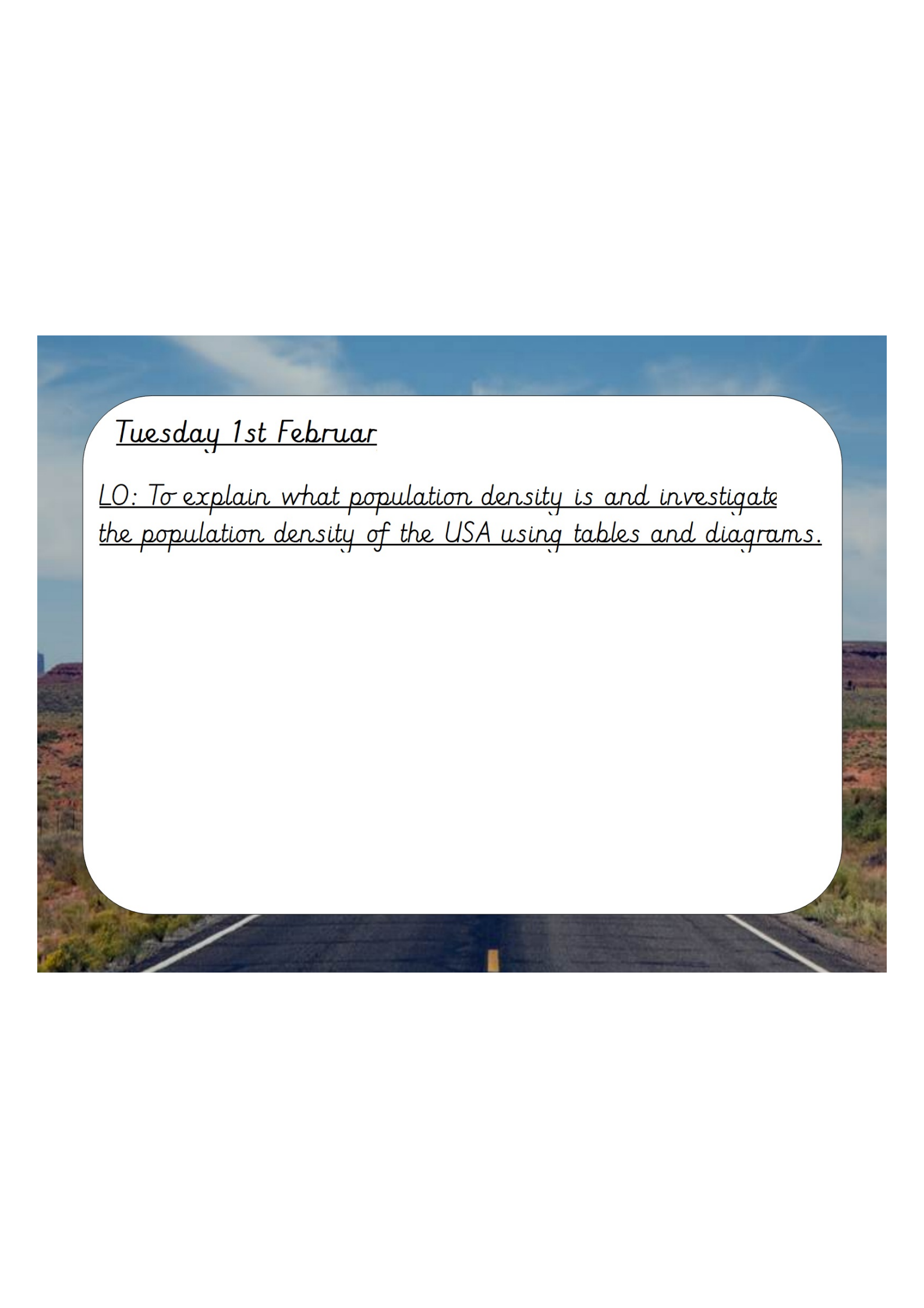


# Lesson 5

*Today's question*  
*Where are all the people?*

*Today's Question*

Where are all the people?



Tuesday 1st Februar

LO: To explain what population density is and investigate the population density of the USA using tables and diagrams.



Tuesday 1st  
february

Think, pair, share - What is this?





## Important vocabulary

population

urban = dense

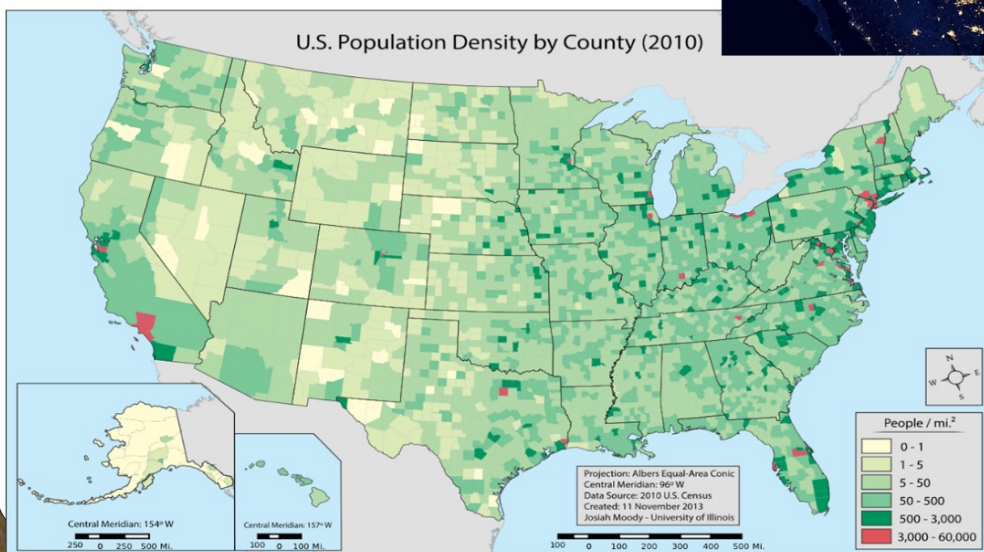
populated

rural = sparse

distribution

census

Why might some places be densely populated?  
Why might some places be sparsely populated?

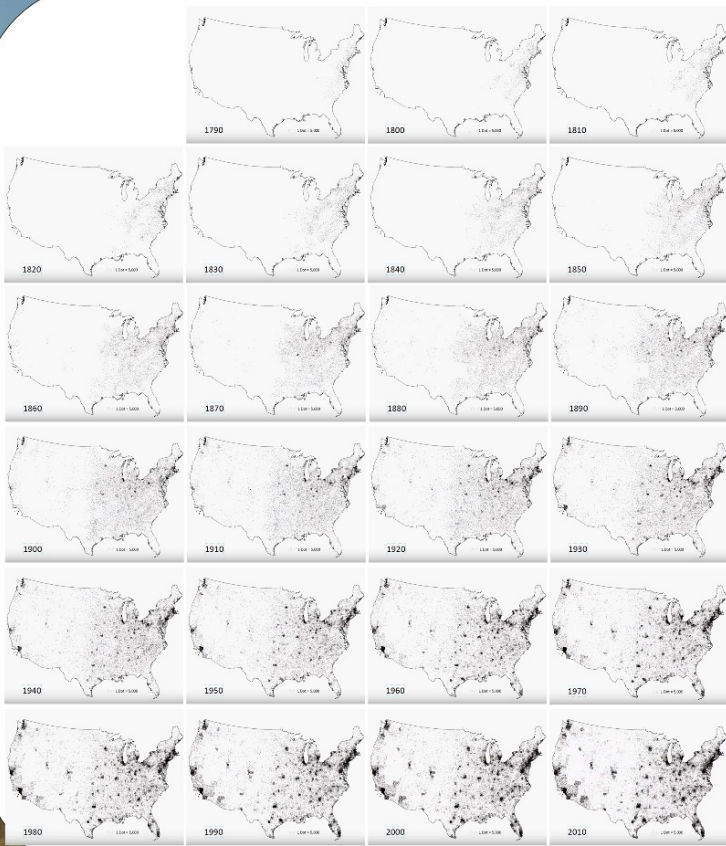


What might the red places be?

Let's go back in time...



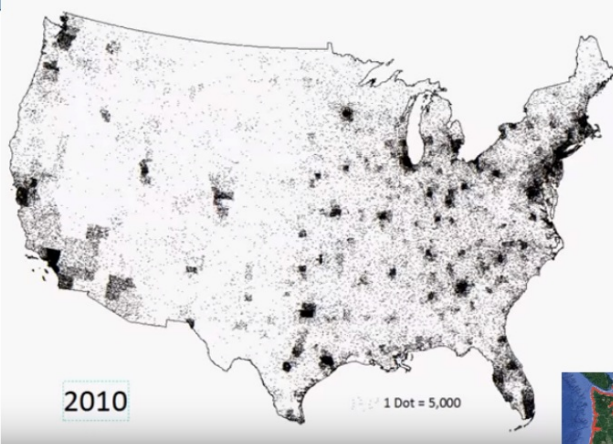
Look at  
the key



Can you describe what has happened to the **population** of the USA?

*Write this in your books beneath the picture.  
Use technical vocabulary!*





Compare the latest population data of the USA with a satellite image of the country.

What do you notice?

*Look closely at the map-  
think about physical  
features.*



Sort the cards into four groups...

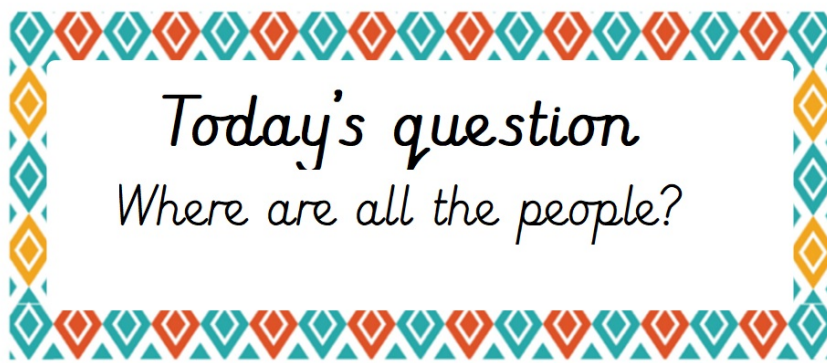
	reasons for high <b>density</b>	reasons for low <b>density</b>
physical factors		
human factors		

## Key

- 10 most densely populated states
- 10 most sparsely populated states
- 10 most populated cities

Rank 2014	State	Population 2014	Percent of total U.S. pop 2014
1	California	38,802,500	12.17
2	Texas	26,956,958	8.45
3	Florida	19,893,297	6.24
4	New York	19,746,227	6.19
5	Illinois	12,880,580	4.04
6	Pennsylvania	12,787,209	4.01
7	Ohio	11,594,163	3.64
8	Georgia	10,097,343	3.17
9	North Carolina	9,943,964	3.12
10	Michigan	9,909,877	3.11





*Today's question*  
*Where are all the people?*

Let's start this answer with:

People usually settle and live in places which have...

What effect does this have? Use technical vocabulary!





# Lesson Eight

*Today's Question:  
How has New York changed  
over time?*

Friday 4th Fe

## Tuesday 26th March

New York over time	Who taught you in this session?	Teacher	TA	1:1	CS
	Independent	Supported			
Child	LO: To explore the development of New York City through time.			Teacher	
	I can recognise how New York City as a settlement developed over time.				
	I know some key features and characteristic of New York City.				
	I understand how to analyse historical maps to examine urban change.				



*What do you know about New York City?*

- *Famous landmarks*
- *Films and TV set in the city*









*How has the city changed?*



*What is this an image of?*

*What do you notice about it?*





1836 - Today

Look at the 1836 view.

What do you think the shaded areas represent?

Zoom out. What do you notice?

## Orchard Street in downtown Manhattan



1968



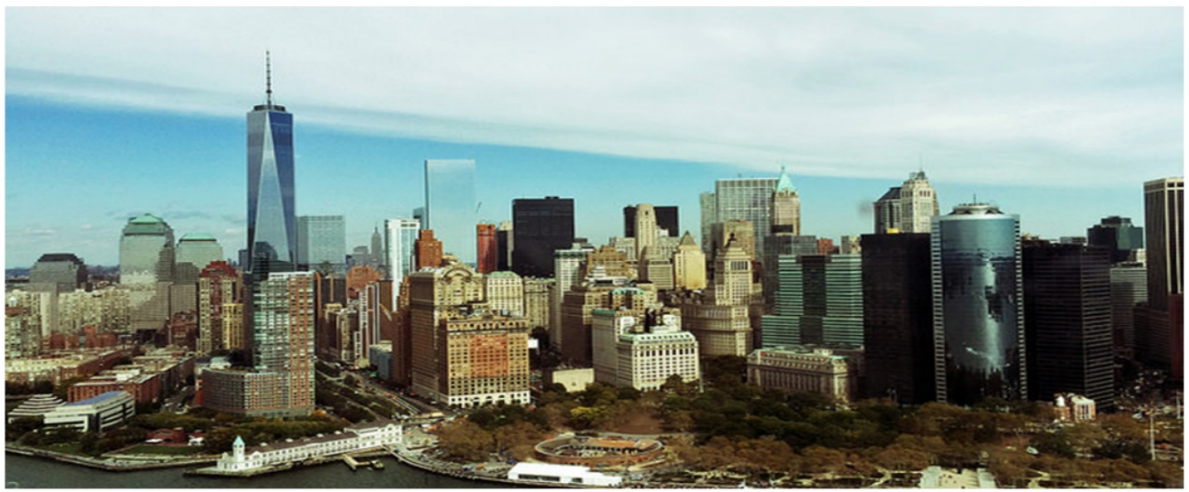
2013

Place (e.g. Mott Street)	Then (e.g. 1967)	Now (e.g. 2013)

Use the table to compare the images.

- Have the buildings changed, or remained the same?
- What materials have been used?
- Do the people dress differently?
- How has the technology changed, or remained the same?
- Are people using the space in the same way, or differently?





*Did you know?*

*On a post it note, write down something about New York City. It could be a piece of information, a fact, a place, or a landmark we have discussed within the lesson.*

## Complete your LO.

<i>New York over time</i>	<i>Who taught you in this session?</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>TA</i>	<i>1:1</i>	<i>CS</i>
	<i>Independent</i>	<i>Supported</i>			
<i>Child</i>	<i>LO: To explore the development of New York City through time.</i>				<i>Teacher</i>
	<i>I can recognise how New York City as a settlement developed over time.</i>				
	<i>I know some key features and characteristic of New York City.</i>				
	<i>I understand how to analyse historical maps to examine urban change.</i>				

Tuesday 8th Feb




# Lesson 9

Friday 28th January







*Where would you visit on a Road  
Trip to the USA?*



It's time put all of our knowledge about the USA into p

We are going to plan a road trip around the

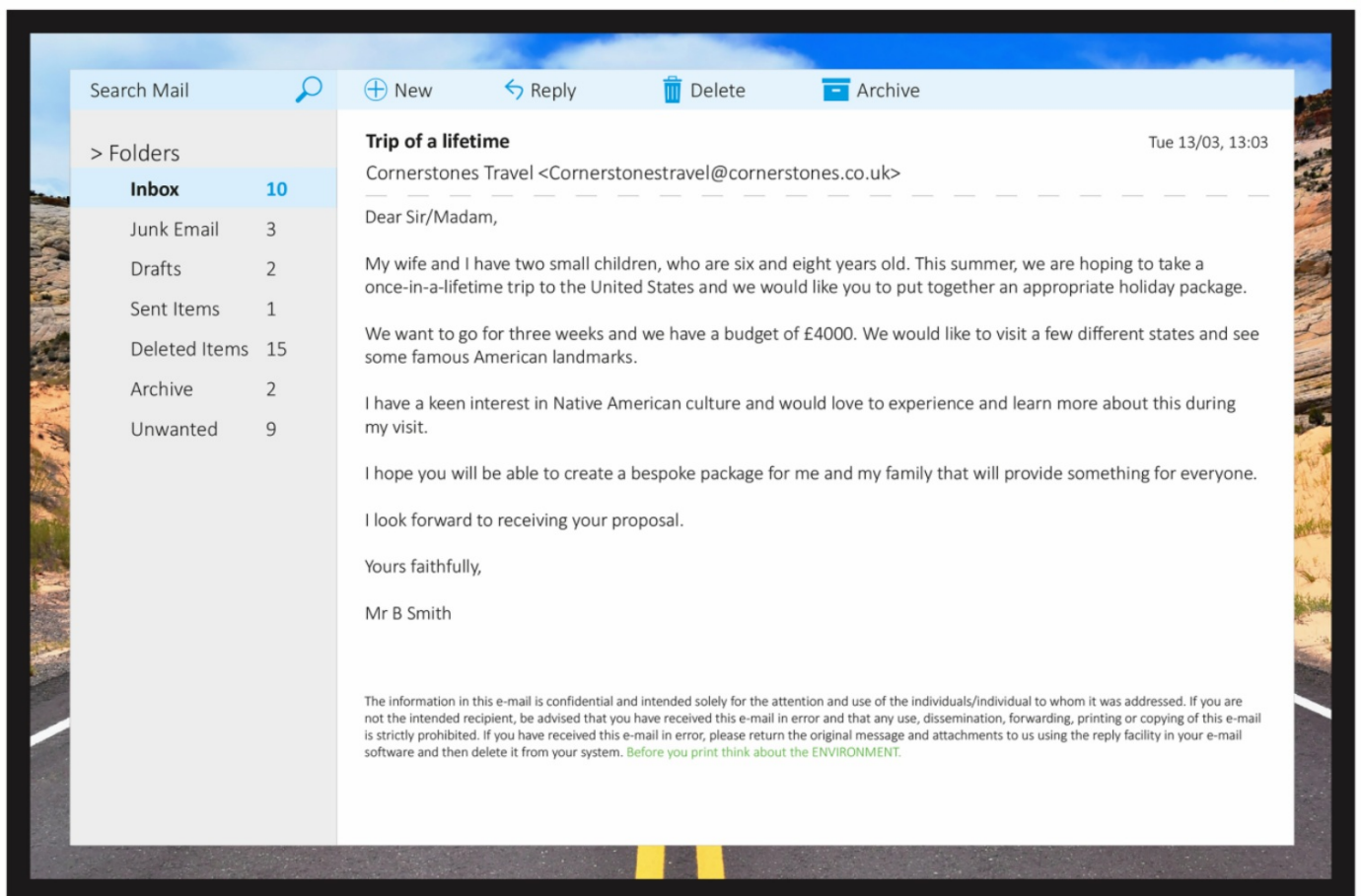
Read the email from the Smiths

You will need to use the information to plan a route for the

Make sure you stop at attractions they will be interested in.

Have they got enough time in each place to enjoy it and eat?

Read this email to find out about the Smith family, the interests and needs



Can you write a reply to Mrs Smith?

You need to tell him you are delighted to plan his trip and

that you are sure he will have a great time.

Here are some words and phrases to help you.

Dear interesting itinerary pleasure

Thank exciting request  
you

all of your I am as soon as  
needs positive possible

Yours  
sincerely

Where do you think the Smith family would like to go?

Make a list of the things they would like to visit using the chart. You need to know where the places are so that you can plan your route. Remember they want to go for 3 weeks so you need *onminh* things for them to fill their 21 days.

Family member	Place to visit	Location (state, city)	Number of days
Dad			
Mum			
Children			

Either print the chart off and fill it in or draw it  
book using a rule



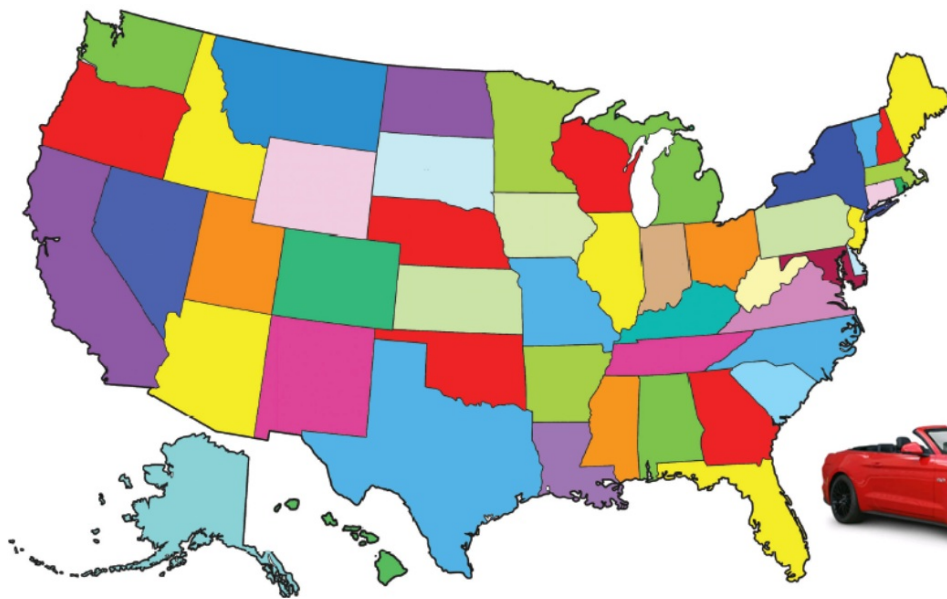
Your final task for today's topic lesson is to

Use the map to mark all of the places they are going to visit.

You need to keep this for next week when we come to plan our road trip in more detail.



*Design a trip around the USA to visit your favourite places that we have researched.*





Friday 11th Fe



# Lesson 10

Friday 28th Janua





Tuesday 15th Fe



# Lesson 10

Friday 28th Janua



Friday 18th Fe



# Lesson 11

Friday 28th Janua



















