

Environment & Sustainability

Being a Geographer

Physical Features

Landscape: There is a fault line running down the west side of North and South America. The Galapagos Islands are found off the coast of Ecuador and were used by Darwin to provide scientific evidence for his theory of evolution.

Climate: The hottest place in South America is Rivadavia in Argentina. The coldest is Sarmiento in Argentina.

Water bodies

Rivers: Amazon (2nd longest in the world), Rio Parana, Colorado River.

The highest waterfalls in the world are found in South America. Iguaza Falls is the largest system of waterfalls in the world and Angel Falls in Venezuela is 979m and the tallest waterfall in the world.

Bordering Seas and Oceans: *Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea.*

The Panama Canal built 51 miles long connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

Mountains:

There is a chain of mountains running from Alaska to Chile - known as the American Cordillera and is made up of other well-known ranges such as the *Andes (South America) and the Rocky Mountains (North America).*

Ranges: Andes- the longest continental mountain range in the world (7000km long).

Highest Peak : *Mount Aconcagua, Argentina (6959m).*

Volcanoes:

Most of them are along the backbone of the Andes.

Villarrica - (strata volcano -composite), Andes- Chile,

Maipo Volcano - (Strata volcano) Andes – Chile and Argentina

Galapagos Islands

Rainforest: The Amazon Rainforest runs through Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador and Brazil.

Famous Landmarks (physical): Galapagos Islands, Rainbow Mountains, Amazon Rainforest,



Rainforest



Temperate Forest



Taiga



Desert

Grassland

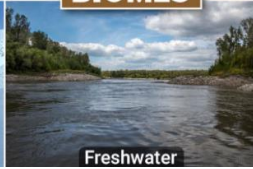
BIOMES



Savanna



Tundra

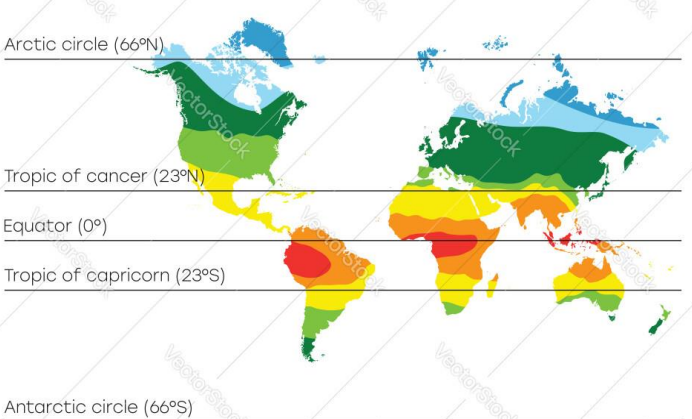


Freshwater



Marine

Being a Geographer



Arctic circle (66°N)

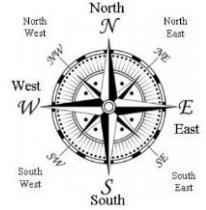
Tropic of cancer (23°N)

Equator (0°)

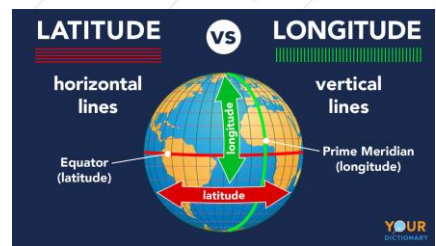
Tropic of capricorn (23°S)

Antarctic circle (66°S)

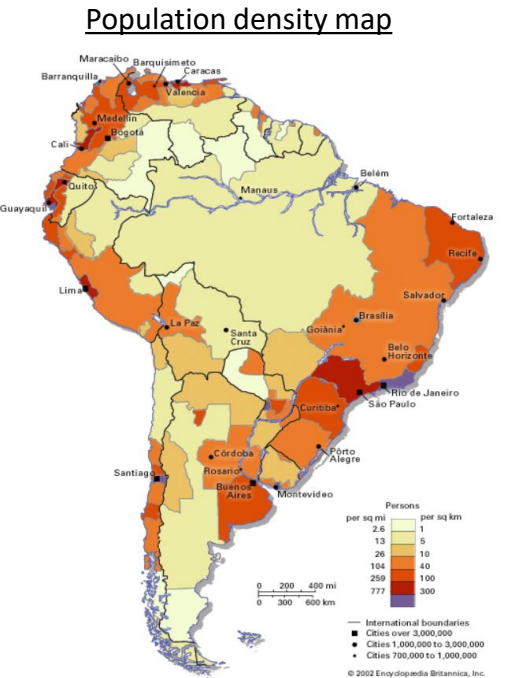
Compass Points



LATITUDE VS LONGITUDE



Population density map



Economy & Trade

Europe & the rest of the world

The Panama Canal is 51 miles long and connects the Atlantic and Pacific. This means ships no longer need to sail round Cape Horn – a very long and dangerous route. It was completed in 1914 and now nearly 15000 ships a year pass through it.

Human features

Famous Landmarks/ tourist attractions:

Machu Picchu (Peru)- ancient city for the Inca civilisation - 1.5 million visitors per year

Christ the Redeemer (Brazil)- statue at the summit if Mount Corcovado- 2 million visitors per year

Easter Island (Chile)- 1000 statues called Moai- 100,000 visitors per year

Huaca Pucllana- ancient pyramid in Lima, Peru- 100,000 visitors per year

Population: The number of people living in the same area determines the way the area develops (housing, high rise, skyscrapers, limited recreation space, complex transport)

The population density for North America is about 25 people per km².

North and South America are two separate continents with the border being between Panama and Colombia. The Panama Canal separates North and South America.

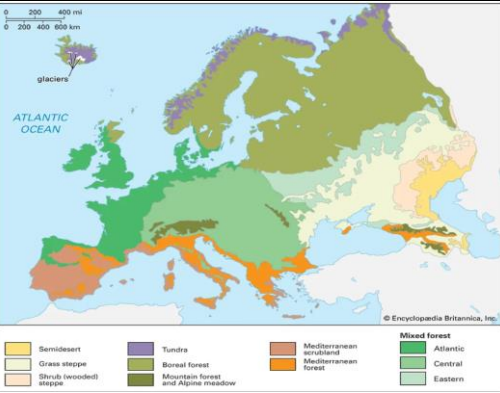
North America is the forth largest continent.

South America is positioned between North America and Antarctica.

It is a smaller land mass than North America.

Sao Paolo is the most populous city in South America (21.7 Million).

There are 12 countries in South America.

Subject: Geography		Unit: South America	Year: 6
What do we know already: - Different types of biome and where they are situated in Europe (Tundra, grasslands/ Mediterranean, Temperate Forest, Taiga) Y3 - The location of world mountain ranges and their peaks- this includes the Rockies and The Andes (Y4) - Locating places using lines of longitude and latitude. - Time zones across the world. - The location of countries in North America, referring to continents, oceans and neighbouring countries. - Capital cities of countries across North America - Human and physical features of North America, including landmarks. - Climate zones, biomes and population distribution of North America.			What's next: - locate countries in South America, referring to continents, oceans and neighbouring countries. - Capital cities of countries across South America - Human and physical features of South America, including landmarks. - Climate zones and biomes of North and South America.
Vocabulary			
Tier 1	Tier 2		Tier 3
border continent North America South America Ocean river sea USA Volcano	Arctic Circle- an imaginary line of latitude that runs around the Earth, north of the equator Antarctic Circle- an imaginary line of latitude that runs around the Earth, south of the equator capital city- a city where the government of that country is based. equator- an imaginary line that lies halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. It runs east-west all the way around Earth fault line- a place where two or more tectonic plates meet, creating a crack or fracture in the Earth's crust. human features- things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people. Lines of latitude-.imaginary lines that run east to west around the Earth, measuring distance north or south. Lines of longitude- imaginary lines that run north to South, measuring the distance east or west. landmark- features or structures around the world that are easily recognised or unique. location- a fixed position or place in space where something or someone is. mountain chain- long chains or groups of mountains. mountain range- a group of mountains that are close together and connected by high ground. Northern hemisphere- the half of the Earth that is north of the equator. physical features Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. population- number of people who live there. Southern hemisphere- the half of the Earth that is south of the equator. The Tropics- The region of Earth’s surface that is closest to the equator. The tropics are generally warmer than other parts of Earth. Tropics of Cancer- an imaginary line which marks the northern edge of the tropics. Tropics of Capricorn- an imaginary line which marks the southern edge of the tropics.		biome- a large area of the Earth with a similar climate, landscape, and types of plants and animals. vegetation belt- a large area of land with a specific set of plant species, determined by the climate, soil, drainage, and elevation