

**Knowledge Progression - Place knowledge**

<b>KS1 NC</b>	<b>KS2 NC</b>
understand geographical <b>similarities and differences</b> through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	understand geographical <b>similarities and differences</b> through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

		<b>Key Vocabulary</b>
<b>Nursery</b>	<p>Families live in homes. All homes are different.                      The name of our school is Rosedale Primary School.                      There are two buildings at Rosedale.                      There is an Infant building and a Junior building.                      In the Infant building there is Nursery, Reception, Year One and Year Two.                      In the Junior building there is Year 3, 4, 5, 6.                      There is a Caretakers bungalow. A caretaker used to live in the bungalow a long time ago. No-one lives in the bungalow now.                      There is a kitchen in the Junior building where our school dinners are made.                      There are offices in each building.                      There is a hall in each building.                      There is a car park outside each building so that teachers and visitors can travel by car if it is too far to walk. There are also bike stands outside each building so that children can use their bike or scooter to travel to school.</p>	<p align="center">Same Different</p>
<b>Reception</b>	<p>Rosedale Primary School is in Scawsby. Scawsby has lots of houses on streets and roads.                      Some houses in Scawsby have flat roofs.                      Scawsby has some shops. Some of them are Aldi, One Stop, Tesco, Subway and Dominos. Scawsby has a chemist.                      There is a Doctor's surgery, a community centre, a garage, a car wash and a church.                      People in Scawsby need the garage and car wash to look after their cars. Lots of people travel using a car so there are lots of car parks outside shops in Scawsby. You can also get around Scawsby using a bike and there are some bike lanes which are special safe roads just for bikes. There are also lots of bus stops in Scawsby where you can catch a bus to other parts of Doncaster or to other nearby towns like Barnsley and Rotherham. You can also catch a bus to the train station in Bentley or Doncaster where you can catch a train to travel to towns and cities that are further away like York, London and Edinburgh.</p> <p>There are other schools in Scawsby. Scawsby has a Secondary School called Ridgewood, an Infant school called Saltersgate Infant School and a Junior school called Saltersgate Junior School.</p> <p><b>Place knowledge comparison study: Rural Africa farming</b>                      Rural means in the countryside, not in a town                      A continent is a very big area of land – there are seven continents covering the whole world.                      Africa is the hottest continent in the world                      The weather is very hot and sometimes this makes it hard to grow crops. There are often droughts in Africa when it doesn't rain for a very long time.                      Farmers in Africa grow crops which are easier to grow in hot weather, such as:                      Plantains, maize, cassava, sorghum, yam, finger millet, pearl millet, groundnut, bananas, coffee beans, paprika, avocado                      Some farmers keep animals such as chickens, goats and cows.                      Some farmers farm to feed their own families. These farmers usually make sure that everything on the farm is used and nothing is wasted. The animal dung can be used to keep the land fertile and as a building material. Goats and cows can be milked or used for meat and for their leather.                      Some farmers farm to sell their crops and produce to other people. These farmers usually focus on only one type of animal or crop to farm.                      Eight out of 10 rural African people depend on small family plots to grow enough food for them to survive.</p>	<p>Africa Continent Crop Rural Drought</p>

<http://www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~tcrndfu/IWAA/Blench.pdf>

<https://www.farmafrica.org/resources/resources>

<https://www.farmafrica.org/downloads/2015-lesson-plans/geography-ks1.pdf>

The majority of African farmers still use traditional tools and have them repaired by village blacksmiths. Some examples of traditional tools are:



Digging sticks – used to make holes to plant seeds in



Hoes – used to dig and for turning the soil



Knives – for cutting down plants and crops



Sickle – for harvesting crops



Fruit hook – used for cutting fruit from tall trees

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/pshe-eyfs-ks1-go-jettlers-continent-of-africa/zfv7d6f>

In the UK, farmers use much more machinery to help them, such as tractors and combine harvesters. This helps them to grow and harvest lots of food which they can then sell to the supermarket and other shops and markets for people to buy. The weather in the UK also makes it easier to grow lots of different crops. This means that less people in the UK need to grow their own food because it is easier to buy it from a shop.

**UK**



A farm



A house



People having fun together

**Kenya**



<p>KSI country comparison study (Y2)</p>	<p>England and Brazil</p> <p><b>England</b>  Population: 53 million  Location: Western Europe  Currency: British Pound (Sterling)  Area: 130,279 km<sup>2</sup>  Capital City: London  Language: English</p> <p><b>Brazil</b>  Population: 207.7 million  Location: South America  Currency: Brazilian real  Area: 8.516 million km<sup>2</sup>  Capital City: Brasilia  Language: Portuguese</p> <p>The world's largest tropical rainforest is the Amazon Rainforest, which is found in Brazil in South America. High up in the tree tops it is sunny and warm. There is no winter in the rainforest, so there are leaves, flowers and fruits to eat all year around. It has a tropical climate.</p> <p>Brazil's temperature rarely drops below 20°C all year long, except for in mountainous regions. Due to its size, the climate varies from one region to another. It tends to be hot and arid in central Brazil and more humid and sticky in the tropical areas of the Amazon rainforest.</p> <p>England has warm summers and cool winters. Summers are cooler than others in Europe but winters are milder. July and August are the warmest months. January and February are the coldest months. The west of the UK is the wettest. It rains throughout the year. It has a temperate climate. England does not experience extreme changes in weather and generally has warm summers and cool winters.</p> <p>Famous landmarks of England:  <b>Stonehenge</b>  In around 2500 BC, Stonehenge was created in Salisbury, Wiltshire. No one really knows why it was built but some historians believe that it may have been a site for burials, healing, ceremonies, or as a temple to the sun.  <b>Scafell Pike</b>  Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England. It stands 978 metres above sea level and is in the Lake District, Cumbria.  <b>Buckingham Palace</b>  Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official home in London. The palace was built in 1703 but Queen Victoria was the first monarch to take up residence there on 13 July 1837. The palace has hundreds of rooms, including its own post office and cinema. When the Queen is in the palace, the Royal Standard (the royal flag) can be seen flying from the flagpole on top of Buckingham Palace.  <b>River Severn</b>  England's longest river is the River Severn, which is 220 miles long. Its source is in the Welsh highlands and its mouth is near Bristol in the south of England. There are over 100 bridges along the length of the Severn as it flows through many towns and cities.</p> <p>Famous landmarks of Brazil:  <b>Christ the Redeemer</b>  Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ which stands proudly above the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The statue was built in 1922 as a Roman Catholic monument and symbol of Brazilian Christianity. The outstretched arms of Jesus span 28 metres.  <b>Pico da Neblina</b>  Pico da Neblina is the highest mountain in Brazil. It is 2995 metres above sea level and is found on the Brazil-Venezuela border. In English, Pico da Neblina means 'peak of the mists', which reflects the fact that the summit is normally covered by clouds.</p>	<p><b>Rainforest:</b> Forest habitat found in warm places  <b>Equator:</b> An imaginary line drawn around the middle of the Earth  <b>Spring:</b> The season after winter and before summer  <b>Tropical climate:</b> Hot and wet all year round  <b>Temperate climate:</b> Cold winters and mild summers</p> <p>Landmark  Humid  Peak  Summit  Population</p>
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### **Teatro Amazonas**

The Amazon Theatre is an opera house in the heart of the Brazilian rainforest. Work on the building began in 1884 and was finished 15 years later. The grand building has 198 chandeliers and materials were found from all over the world to create the building. The opera house is an important part of Brazilian history and culture and today, hosts many events including the Amazonas film festival.

### **Amazon River**

The Amazon River is the world's largest river by volume and is approximately 4000 miles long, making it one of the world's longest rivers. There are no bridges over the Amazon River as there is no need for them because most of the river runs through the rainforest or unpopulated areas of Brazil.

### Transport

Brazil: Brazil is a huge country: covering a total area of 8.5 km<sup>2</sup> it is the fifth largest country in the world. Being almost as large as the whole European continent, you would expect to find a railway network connecting the country. In fact, Brazilian railways were started off enthusiastically in the 19th century, but shortly after they were abandoned in favour of roads as the preferred method of ground transport. Nowadays there are a few railway lines but getting from a city to another by train is difficult as there are almost no trains to run the service.

In all of Brazil's main cities: São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Puerto Alegre, Brasilia, Belo Horizonte, Teresina, Fortaleza and Salvador, there are underground train systems to help you to travel anywhere within the city you are in.

Buses are the best way to move between cities in Brazil, though some journeys can take a very long time. A bus journey between Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia takes around 17 hours!

England: You can travel to all cities and many towns in England by train and by bus. There are also trams that help you get around some cities, such as Sheffield, Croydon and Manchester. In London, the biggest city in England, there is an underground train network that people can use to get around the city quickly. This is called London Underground and is often referred to as The Tube. You can also catch buses within cities and towns to get around the local area.

England has a road and motorway system so you can drive a car easily to different parts of the country.

### Brasilia and London

#### **Population**

Brasilia: Around 3 million

London: Around 9 million

Brasilia has busy shopping areas, offices and factories.

There are cafes and fast food outlets as well as supermarkets and department stores.

Brasilia was one of the host cities for the World Cup in 2014.

London is well known for being a popular city for shopping, with many large department stores and smaller 'unique' shops.

London has many areas for business and industry with offices and factories.

There are cafes, restaurants and fast food outlets as well as many big brand supermarkets.

London was chosen to hold the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

London is one of the most popular place in the world for tourists. Tourists visit for many of the attractions and landmarks that London has.

#### **Nature**

Brasilia: A major feature of the city is Lake Paranoá (although it is man-made) and also the large areas of open space and greenery. The Salto de Itiquira is a natural waterfall 168m high.

Brasilia also has a national park with thousands of acres of fields, waterfalls and rivers.

London is built on the River Thames, the river runs through the middle of the capital city.

London is also in a valley and is just above sea level. [LINK TO Y5 RIVERS](#)

#### **Housing**

Housing in Brasilia is very expensive. However, for many years people have moved to Brasilia from the countryside and smaller towns for work.

Brasilia has many tall blocks of flats or apartments.

Living in the centre of London is very expensive.

There are many different types of houses and homes in London as it is such a big city.

You can find:

	<p>apartments flats terraced houses detached houses house boats</p> <p><b>Brasília has a range of different transport methods:</b> A large airport, the third busiest in the whole of Brazil. A range of taxis. An underground railway named 'the Metro'. A high speed railway. A main bus network.</p> <p><b>London has a range of different transport methods:</b> Six large airports such as London Heathrow (the busiest in the world for international traffic). One of the largest bus networks in the world, running 24 hours a day with over 9,000 buses. An underground railway named the London Underground or the Tube. A large railway network (366 railway stations in London). Many motorways and ring roads. Some port and river boats.</p>	
<p>KS2 country comparison study (Y3)</p>	<p>UK and US</p> <p>North America is one of the 7 continents There are 23 countries in North America. The biggest countries are United States, Mexico, Canada, Guatemala and Cuba North America is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the North, Atlantic Ocean to the East, Pacific Ocean to its South and West and the Caribbean Sea to its South East side.</p> <p><u>Focus region for topic – United States of America</u></p> <p>The United States is made up of 50 states The Pacific Ocean is to the West of the USA and the Atlantic Ocean is to the East The Gulf of Mexico is the sea to the South of the USA</p> <p>Each state has its own laws and government but it is also part of the federal government of the United States. Most people in the USA speak English but lots of people in some parts speak Spanish</p> <p>The USA is split into 6 different regions, each with their own landscapes and climate: West, Southwest, Midwest, South, Mid-Atlantic, New England</p> <p>The first settlers from Europe arrived in New England around 400 years ago so this area has a lot of history. It has four distinct seasons, Autumn, Spring, Summer and Winter, and is particularly famous for its colourful leaves</p> <p>The Mid-Atlantic region includes Washington D.C. which is the capital of the USA. It is its own district and isn't part of any state. Much of the Mid-Atlantic region is known for its industry. There are lots of iron and steel mills that provide these materials for the rest of the country.</p> <p>The South region used to be the main agricultural land of the USA. It grew crops like cotton, tobacco, rice and many other things. These states relied on slaves to do hard labour in the fields. After the war, people were no longer allowed to keep slaves and this area is now more known for manufacturing than agriculture.</p>	<p>State Caribbean Sea Coastline Region Industry Agriculture Manufacturing</p> <p>Grand Canyon Mountain range Prairie land</p> <p>Urbanisation</p> <p>United States Washington DC Appalachian Mountains The Rockies The Sierra Nevada</p> <p>Great Basin Desert Mojave Desert Sonoran Desert Chihuahua Desert</p> <p>Bryce Canyon, Utah</p>

The Midwest is where the majority of the wheat, corn and other crops that feed the country are grown. The land is very flat and has soil that is very fertile, making it perfect for farming. There aren't many big cities in the Midwest, it's mostly farm land and small towns.

The Southwest has many deserts and is home to some of the driest states. It is home to the Grand Canyon which is in Arizona.

The West has lots of different landscapes including mountains, deserts and rainforests

#### Landscapes of the USA

Mountain ranges: Appalachian Mountains, The Rockies, The Sierra Nevada

Prairie land: much of the middle of the USA in and around the Great Plains is prairie land. These are flat areas that consist mainly of grasses and wild flowers as opposed to trees. They are great for farming because they have very fertile soil They are also good for grazing animals.

Forests: A lot of the USA is covered in forest. Forests are areas that are densely populated with trees. There are 141 different national forests in the USA which cover nearly a third of the land. 41 states have national forests in them.

Deserts: There are 4 deserts in the USA: Great Basin Desert, Mojave Desert, Sonoran Desert, Chihuahu Desert. A desert is an arid area that gets very little rain. Most people think of deserts as being very hot but they can also be very cold. The deserts in the USA can vary greatly in temperature.

Coast: The USA has more than 12,000 miles of coastline. 23 states have ocean coastlines that border the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean. There are also 8 states that have a coastline around one of the great lakes

Some of the most famous spots of natural beauty in the USA are:

Bryce Canyon, Utah

Niagara Falls, New York

Badwater Basin, California

Antelope Canyon, Arizona

Denali, Alaska

#### National Parks

Urbanisation is the process when rural areas develop into towns and cities. Urbanisation can destroy the habitats of the animals living in the area. As more and more towns are built up, wild animals have fewer and fewer places to live, which can threaten the survival of various species. One way people in America (and other countries) help to protect these animals is by having designated land known as national parks. These parks not only help to preserve areas of natural beauty so that people now and in the future can enjoy them, but they also provide safe habitats for animals that have been threatened by urbanisation.

The first national park in the world was Yellowstone National Park in the states of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. It was first established as a national park in 1872. There had been reports of hot springs, spouting water and mountains of yellow rock in the area since French trappers used it in the early 19th century. Some men started to explore the area more thoroughly, particularly a man called Frederick Hayden. Hayden was a geologist who recognised what a special place this was and how it should be protected to stop it from being spoiled. Eventually, he convinced Congress to protect the land and the first national park was born.

Yellowstone is famous for its geysers. A geyser is a hot spring which boils and sends tall columns of water and steam into the air. The most famous geyser at Yellowstone is called Old Faithful. It erupts every 90 minutes or so.

After the creation of Yellowstone National Park, other areas of America also became protected land. Today, there are 59 national parks in the USA. This means that they are controlled by the government to ensure the areas are preserved, but that people are allowed to visit these areas to enjoy them.

Although national parks were formed initially to protect the landscapes, today they have become an important way to protect animals. National parks provide unspoiled habitats where animals can live without being threatened by urbanisation or hunting. The Everglades, for example, has helped to increase the number of American crocodiles from around 200 in the 1970s to around 2000 today. Without this protected land, the American crocodile may well have disappeared from America altogether.

Some animals that are endangered that find protection by living in national parks:

Bighorn sheep, Cougar, Grey Wolf, Northern Fur Seal, Utah Prairie Dog, Red Crowned Parrot, Spotted Owl, Gopher Tortoise

We also have national parks in the UK. Some of these include Lake District, Peak District, Yorkshire Dales, North Yorkshire Moors and Cairngorms.

Niagara Falls, New York  
Badwater Basin, California  
Antelope Canyon, Arizona  
Denali, Alaska

Yellowstone National Park

Cairngorms National Park

	<p><b>Comparison of Yellowstone National Park with Cairngorms National Park in Scotland</b></p> <p>They both attract a huge number of visitors. Yellowstone attracts around two million visitors every year. Approximately half of these arrive in July! The Cairngorms receive around 1.4 million visitors spread more throughout the year. So they are both busy, major national attractions.</p> <p><b>Size</b> The Cairngorms are about half the size of Yellowstone at 452,800 hectares.</p> <p><b>Geology</b> Yellowstone consists of various volcanic features such as the Yellowstone Caldera. This supervolcano is located in northwest Wyoming and is 40 miles across. In case you are wondering a supervolcano ejects over 1000 cubic kilometers of material when it erupts! The earth's crust is thin in Yellowstone, hence so many geothermal features. One of the most famous being, Old Faithful, a spectacular geyser. The Cairngorms makeup is different. It is home to the greatest area of montane habitat in the UK. This includes some of the best glacial landforms outside of Arctic Canada. The Cairngorms include 4 of the 5 highest mountains in Scotland.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b> They are both reservoirs for important species and have large areas of habitat. The Cairngorms has 25% of the threatened species in the UK. This area also has the largest areas of native Pinewood in Scotland. Yellowstone has the most intact ecosystem in the lower United States. Within the park roam a full suite of apex predators such as Wolves, Grizzly Bears and Bobcat.</p> <p>Although both Parks have very important habitats there are some major issues affecting them. In the Cairngorms, the small area of woodland habitat, grazing pressures and lack of apex predators impact on the overall quality of its ecosystem. In Yellowstone the problem is not so much inside the Park as outside it. Bison and Elk are more or less contained in the Park due to fencing. Increasing development has limited their historic migrations. They are now restricted to more benign lower altitudes in the wintertime.</p> <p><u>US Transport</u> In the USA you can travel by road, air, rail and waterways (boats). The vast majority of travel is by car for shorter distances and plane or train for longer distances. In San Francisco there is a tram system to help people get around because it is very hilly. In big cities such as New York and Washington, there are underground rail systems to get around, like the London Tube. In New York it is called the Subway and in Washington it is called the Metro.</p>	
Y5	<p><b>Egypt</b> - a country linking northeast Africa with the Middle East, dates to the time of the pharaohs. Millennia-old monuments sit along the fertile Nile River Valley, including Giza's colossal Pyramids and Great Sphinx as well as Luxor's hieroglyph-lined Karnak Temple and Valley of the Kings tombs.</p> <p>Egypt has coastlines on the <b>Mediterranean Sea</b>, the <b>River Nile</b>, and the <b>Red Sea</b>. Egypt borders <b>Libya</b> to the west, the <b>Gaza Strip</b> to the northeast, and <b>Sudan</b> to the south. Egypt has an area of 1,002,450 km<sup>2</sup> (387,050 sq mi) which makes it the 31st largest country in the world.</p> <p>4 physical reagions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Nile Delta – (see river section)</b></li> <li><b>Western Desert</b> - covers an area of some 700,000 km<sup>2</sup>, thereby accounting for around two-thirds of Egypt's total land area. This immense desert to the west of the Nile spans the area from the Mediterranean Sea southwards to the Sudanese border.</li> <li><b>The Eastern Desert</b> - mountainous. Arid, defoliated, rocky hills running north and south between the Sudan border and the Delta. The hills reach elevations of more than 1,900 m. The region's most prominent feature is the easterly chain of rugged mountains, the <b>Red Sea Hills</b>, which extend from the Nile Valley eastward to the <b>Gulf of Suez</b> and the Red Sea</li> <li><b>Sinai Peninsula</b> - Similar to the desert, the peninsula contains mountains in its southern sector that are a geological extension of the Red Sea Hills, the low range along the Red Sea coast that includes <b>Mount Catherine</b> (Jabal Katrinah), the country's highest point, at 2,642 m above sea-level. The Red Sea may have been named after these mountains, which are red.</li> </ol> <p>Agriculture and tourism are the key economic activities in the country.</p> <p><b>The capital</b>, Cairo, is home to Ottoman landmarks like Muhammad Ali Mosque and the Egyptian Museum, a trove of antiquities.</p> <p><b>Currency:</b> Egyptian pound</p> <p><b>Population:</b> 98.42 million (2018)</p> <p>Flora / Fauna</p> <p>Cities / settlements and their location - Egypt, Morocco, Africa, Cairo, Casablanca Sahara Desert, Red Sea, Atlas Mountains</p> <p><b>How does this compare to the UK/ US (refer to Year 3 learning)</b></p>	<p>Egypt Morocco Cairo Casablanca Sahara Desert Red Sea Atlas Mountains Desert Plateau</p> <p>Mediterranean Sea Middle East River Nile Libya Gaza Strip Sudan Cairo</p>
Y6	<p><b>Greece</b> is a country in southern Europe. It shares borders with Albania, Turkey, Macedonia and Bulgaria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Capital City</b> – Athens, use the Euro. Population of 11 million, speak Greek. Athens is the birthplace of democracy, the system of electing a government, and is one of the oldest European cities. It has been continuously inhabited for more than 7000 years. Around 40% of the Greek population live here.</li> </ul>	<p>Greece Athens Ski resort Tavernas</p>

- **Climate:** warmer climate than the UK Av summer temp 33degrees c / 6mm of rain. Av winter temp 10 degrees c / 65mm of rain. It has a warm, sunny climate and enjoys more than 250 days of sunshine a year. It has a typically Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters
- Greece has 8479 miles of **coastline**. In fact, no point is more than 85 kilometres from the coast. Coastline to the Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea and the Ionian Sea.
- **2000 islands** that make up the Greek nation. Around 170 of these islands are populated. If you counted every rocky outcrop, however, the number of islands would total more than 3000. Islands account for around 20% of the country's land area. Crete is one of the largest Greek islands.
- One of the **most mountainous** countries in Europe. In fact, there are **no navigable rivers** because it is so mountainous.
- Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It measures 9754 feet high (3 kms).According to Greek legend, when God created the world, He sifted the earth through a strainer. After giving each country good soil, he threw the stones that were left over his shoulder and created Greece.
- Popular **ski resorts** in the mountainous regions of Athens.
- popular destination for tourists. It is one of the most visited countries in the world, largely due to its Mediterranean climate and extensive coastline.
- With 18 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Greece is rich in culture and history.
- The most recognisable **Greek food** is the olive. Greek legend tells how the Greek Gods Athena and Poseidon both wanted to be guardian over the city of Athens. To decide the matter, whoever gave the city the best gift would become guardian. Athena's gift of an olive tree was thought to be more valuable than Poseidon's gift of water
- Small cafes, called Tavernas, serve delicious Greek food
- The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was destroyed by an earthquake around 2000 years ago.
- The Parthenon is a former temple, dedicated to the Goddess Athena who is said to be the patron of Athens.
- The Acropolis is an ancient citadel, located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens.

#### How does this compare to England / UK

The United Kingdom, made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, is an island nation in northwestern Europe.

England – birthplace of Shakespeare and The Beatles – is home to the capital, London, a globally influential centre of finance and culture. England is also site of Neolithic Stonehenge, Bath's Roman spa and centuries-old universities at Oxford and Cambridge.

- **Climate** - The UK has a temperate climate. In general, this means that Britain gets cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers. It rarely features the extremes of heat or cold, drought or wind that are common in other climates. The weather conditions are also very changeable.
- **Mountain regions** – Cairngorms, Mourne Mountains, Black Mountains MacGillycuddy's Reeks, Pennines, Grampians, Berwyn range, Snowdonia Lake District, Cheviot Hills (Scotland), Sperrin Mountains, Ochil Hills, Brecon Beacons, Clwydian Hills, Glens of Antrim, Dartmoor, Moelwinions. Does not affect the country as a whole but does affect regions.
- UK is an island / Greece is made up of lots of islands
- **Tourism** - The UK is also a highly accessible place; it has a huge number of International Airports such as Heathrow and Newcastle International, an extensive road network, the Channel Tunnel and a rail network. It is one of the top 10 most visited countries in the world.
- **Cultural Tourism** - the UK offers lots of architectural delights, museums, history and world renowned sites.
- **Ecological tourism** - The UK has a range of protected environments, including SSSIs (sites of Special Scientific Interest) and National Parks.
- **Tourism inc ski resorts** - Nevis Range. The largest ski resort - Glenshee offer up to 40 kilometres of slopes.The highest ski resorts for skiing in the United Kingdom extend up to an altitude of 1,230 metres (Cairngorm Mountain). Glencoe Mountains.
- **Culture** British culture is influenced by the nation's history; its predominantly Christian religious life, its interaction with the cultures of Europe, the traditions of England, Wales and Scotland, and the impact of the British Empire.
- **Historical sites** – Many castles – notably Windsor and Edinburgh. Tower of London. Stratford upon Avon – Shakespeare's birthplace. Birthplace of industrial revolution Ironbridge Gorge, Hadrian's Wall, Roman Baths at Bath. Stonehenge - widely considered as one of the wonders of the world. The prehistoric monument, believed to been a burial site, thought to have been built from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. Battlefields. Cathedrals etc.

**How does this compare to the US (refer to Year 3 learning) Brazil (link to Year 2 learning) and Africa (link to FS2 learning)? How are these places the same/different?**

Colossus of Rhodes  
Parthenon  
Acropolis

Cultural tourism  
Ecological tourism

Commonwealth  
Republic  
Ethnically diverse

### **Victorian Empire**

- – why those countries? How are they similar? Which are still part of the commonwealth?
- She expanded the **British Empire** to include places all across Asia and Africa.
- The British Empire comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates, and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. It originated with the overseas possessions and trading posts established by England between the late 16th and early 18th centuries.
- At its height, it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power.
- By 1913, the British Empire held sway over 412 million people, 23% of the world population at the time
- by 1920, it covered 35,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (13,700,000 sq mi), 24% of the Earth's total land area.
- Its political, legal, linguistic, and cultural legacy is widespread. At the peak of its power, the phrase "the empire on which the sun never sets" was often used to describe the British Empire, because its expanse around the globe meant that the sun was always shining on at least one of its territories.

### **Focus on Australia:**

During Queen Victoria's reign in 1851, gold was discovered in Australia. A rush to find riches came as a result, bringing thousands of new immigrants to the country. By 1859 six separate colonies existed, and in 1901 these colonies joined to form the Federation of Australia. The gold rush changed Australia from a convict settlement to a free settlement. Gold was actually discovered by convicts as early as 1815 in the Blue Mountains but authorities kept this information quiet to prevent a convict uprising. Convicts and workers were needed to build roads, buildings, transportation and to run farms - among other things - and authorities didn't want workers to leave their jobs. Authorities were able to keep gold discoveries in New South Wales and Victoria secret until 1851. In 1851, Australia changed forever when Edward Hargraves discovered gold in Bathurst in New South Wales. He announced his discovery in the Sydney Herald newspaper. Within a month, over a thousand men had left their jobs and rushed to Bathurst, in the hope of finding gold and becoming rich. As more gold was found in New South Wales, gold fever took over the country. Many workers left their jobs and headed into the gold fields. The first gold found in Victoria was in 1851 in Bendigo by two women, Julia Farrell and Margaret Kennedy. It led to a thriving Melbourne, with visitors coming from Britain, Germany, Italy, France, USA and China to join in the boom time. In the ten years from the first gold being discovered in New South Wales, the population tripled. This led to convicts no longer being needed as there were plenty of workers to help in construction and farms. Colonial life was changed from the wealth created by the gold. New towns were formed and telegraph poles were built - allowing increased communications between people through telegraphs - a device for communicating over a distance. It sends coded messages through wires and in the 1800s was the fastest way to communicate over long distances.

Australia today is one of the world's most ethnically diverse nations. Nearly a quarter of the people who live in Australia were born in other countries. Many come from the United Kingdom and other European countries, as well as from China, Vietnam, North Africa and the Middle East. Australia's warm, sunny climate and abundance of open spaces give the population a love of the outdoors. The people are also passionate about sports, including swimming, surfing, sailing, tennis, soccer, cricket, rugby and their own invention – Australian rules football! As a commonwealth of the United Kingdom, Australia's head of state is the British monarch. Many Australians think the country should end its ties to Britain and become a republic. In a vote in 1999, Australians decided against separating from the UK, but the vote was close and the debate continues. Australia is an important exporter of agricultural goods like wool, wheat, beef and fruit. The country is also rich in minerals and metals and is the world's fourth largest producer of gold.