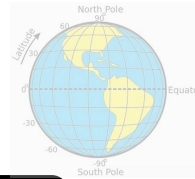




## Key Vocabulary

Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land .
Tropic of Cancer	latitude approximately 23°27' N of the Equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	latitude approximately 23°27' S of the Equator .
Latitude	Imaginary lines that run horizontally across the globe giving us a north or south location.
Longitude	Imaginary lines that run vertically across the globe giving us an east or west location.
Equator	An imaginary line drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles .
Northern Hemisphere	Anything in the world above the equator.
Southern Hemisphere	Anything in the world below the equator.
Climate Zone	How the earth can be divided up based on climate.
Climate	The weather conditions generally seen in an area over a long period of time.

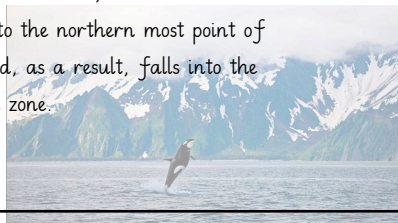


## Where in the world?

Using maps, reference books and atlases, we will discover where the equator is, where the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are and we will be able to identify which continents we are looking at. We will also be able to plot the Kenai Fjords, Bryce Canyon and Amazonia on a map.

## The Kenai Fjords

The Kenai Fjords is a National Park in Alaska. It covers an area of 669,984 acres and maintains the Harding Icefield. Using our latitude lines, we can see that it is very close to the northern most point of the earth and, as a result, falls into the polar climate zone.



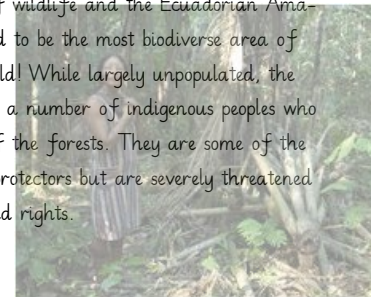
## Bryce Canyon

Bryce Canyon is a National Park in Utah. Within the park, evidence of frost weathering and stream erosion can be seen on the sedimentary rocks giving them their distinctive appearance. It covers 35,835 acres and houses a collection of giant, natural amphitheatres in the distinguishing red, orange and white colours.



## Amazonia—Ecuador

The Amazon boasts at least 10% of all the world's known species of wildlife and the Ecuadorian Amazon is considered to be the most biodiverse area of land in the world! While largely unpopulated, the area is home to a number of indigenous peoples who manage 35% of the forests. They are some of the Amazon's best protectors but are severely threatened by changing land rights.



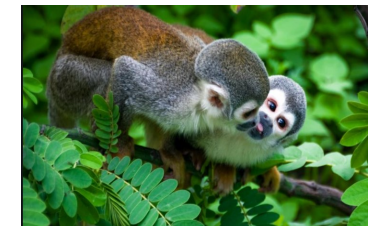
## DANGER!

Whilst these areas of land are incredibly important to the earth (and the people that live around and within them), they are facing a rising amount of negative impacts. Year on year, issues such as deforestation, pollution, climate change and disease have a devastating effect. We will think about what would happen if these issues are not resolved.



## Solutions

In this lesson, we will consider how we can stem some of the problems identified previously and how, with certain ideas in place, we can save these special locations on our planet.



### NC Objectives

#### Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones

#### Place knowledge

understand geographical similarities and differences 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

#### Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied