

## Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

**Theme:** A Comparison with Mexico | **Phase:** Upper Key Stage Two | **Year Group:** 6 | **Strand:** Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

### By the end of the theme I should be able to:

- describe and understand rivers, mountains, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, & natural resources: energy, food, minerals and water
- understand and recognise human geography: settlement & land use, trade links, & the distribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals & water.
- locate the countries, using maps to focus on Europe, North & South America: environmental regions, physical and human characteristics & major cities.

### In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- Name & locate **the 7 continents** and **5 oceans**.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of **the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK**
- Understand similarities and differences between Hemingbrough & Nairobi.
- Locate hot and cold places on a map of the world.

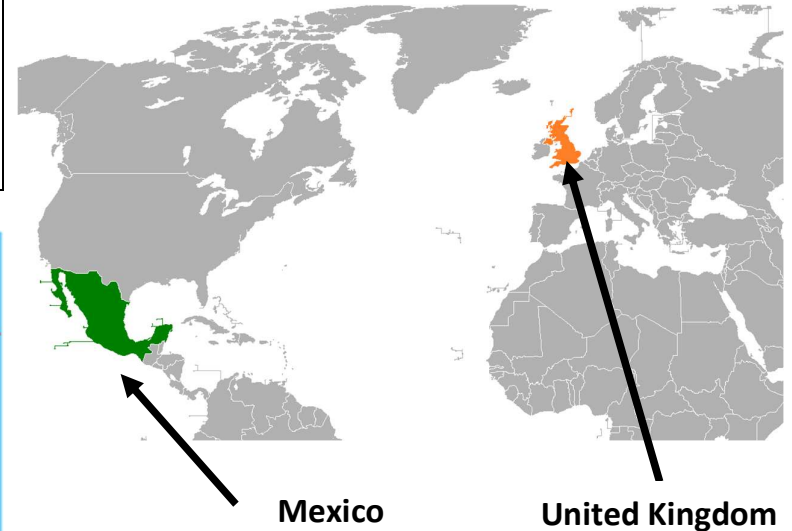
### In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned:

- The geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North America.
- A basic knowledge of vegetation belts and local land use.



### Where is Mexico?

Mexico is located in North America between the USA and Central America.



### KEY FACTS

**Capital City:** Mexico City  
**Population:** Approximately 110,645,000 people  
**Land Mass:** 811,536 square miles  
**Currency:** Peso (MXN)  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Climate Zone:** Tropical, rainy climate



KEY VOCABULARY	
<b>canyon</b>	A deep, passage cut through the surface of the Earth with steep cliffs on both sides.
<b>civilisation</b>	A complex human society, usually made up of different cities, with certain characteristics of cultural and technological development
<b>climate</b>	The average course of weather conditions for a particular location over a period of many years.
<b>coastline</b>	Where land meets the sea.
<b>desert</b>	A landscape form that gets little <b>precipitation</b> .
<b>elevation</b>	The height of a location above sea-level.
<b>empire</b>	A state under the authority of a single ruler
<b>equator</b>	The imaginary great circle around the middle of the earth's surface.
<b>export</b>	Exports are the goods and services produced in one country and purchased by another.
<b>fertile</b>	The ability of soil to sustain plant growth
<b>import</b>	Goods purchased by a country from another.
<b>migration</b>	The movement of people from one place to another.
<b>national park</b>	A large area of land protected by the government.
<b>peninsula</b>	A piece of land that is bordered by water on three sides but connected to mainland.
<b>precipitation</b>	Rain.
<b>temperate</b>	Moderate. Temperatures can change greatly, between summer and winter.
<b>trade</b>	The exchange of goods, money and services between countries.
<b>tropics</b>	Regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.

FEATURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM & MEXICO			
	HUMAN FEATURES	PHYSICAL FEATURES	CLIMATE
UNITED KINGDOM	The UK has many villages, towns and cities.  The capital City, London, is home the Queen and the UK Parliament. Many tourists visit London and the British coastline.  The UK's main exports include manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages and tobacco.	The UK's natural topography is mostly rugged hills and low mountains, levelling to rolling plains in the east and southeast.	The UK climate is temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic.
	Mexico has many villages, towns and cities. The capital city, Mexico City, began as the home of an ancient <b>empire</b> .  Many <b>tourists</b> visit the coast and Mayan and Aztec ancient structures.  Mexico's main <b>exports</b> include vehicles and electrical machinery.	There are deep <b>canyons</b> , <b>peninsulas</b> , tall mountains, dry <b>deserts</b> , <b>national parks</b> , forests and a long <b>coastline</b> .  Central Mexico is mountainous, with peaks reaching over 16,000 feet. Many of these are volcanic - volcanic soil is very fertile, as a result, Mexico was home to some of the oldest <b>civilizations</b> in the world.	Much of Mexico's central and northern areas are above the <b>Tropic of Cancer</b> and have a <b>temperate</b> climate; those at high altitudes can get very cold too.  To the south of the Tropic of Cancer, Mexico is a lot more <b>tropical</b> with steadier, warmer temperatures.

Key Skills I will develop:	
<u>Map Skills</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading maps, globes and Google Earth using 4figure grid-references.</li> <li>Draw conclusions about the climates of countries on the Equator and on the tropics.</li> <li>Use geographical symbols e.g. contours to identify flattest and hilliest areas of the region.</li> </ul>
<u>Field skills</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make field notes/observational notes about land features and their use.</li> </ul>
<u>Communication Skills</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select methods to present learning.</li> <li>Relate the climates of given countries to knowledge of the hemispheres, the Equator and the Tropics.</li> <li>Use graphs, charts, data and measures to draw conclusions and make comparisons.</li> </ul>

Also a peninsula.

