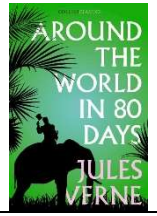
Year 6 ‘AROUND THE WORLD IN 29 DAYS’ Spring 2

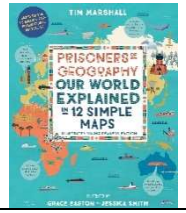
Key Subject Focus: Geography – all around the world!

Quality Texts:

Around the World in 80 Days
by Jules Verne



Prisoners of Geography
by Tim Marshall



TOPIC VOCABULARY

Physical features	They are natural features like seas, mountains and rivers. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Human features	Things that have been built by people like houses, roads and bridges.
Longitude	Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.
Latitude	Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other.
hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
co-ordinates	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Time Zones	Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
observatory	A place for observing and studying natural events on Earth or in space.
equator	An imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe at 0 degrees latitude, at equal distance between the North and South Poles.

KEY KNOWLEDGE

(PF = Physical features) (HF = Human features)

KEY LOCATIONS

Brindisi, Italy: PF (*Adriatic Sea, Brindisi Plain, Hemingway Beach*) & **HF** (*Castello Alfonsino di Brindisi, Franco Fanuzzi Stadium, Church of Santa Maria del Casale*)
Suez, Egypt: PF (*Gulf of Suez, Eastern Desert*) & **HF** (*Suez Canal, Suez Canal Bridge, Suez National Museum*)
Aden, Yemen: PF (*Khusaf Valley, Tawela Gorge, Aden Peninsula*) & **HF** (*Cisterns of Tawila, Sira Fort, Little Ben*)
Mumbai, India: PF (*Thane Creek, Girgaum Chowpatty beach, Vihar Lake*) & **HF** (*Gateway to India, Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus*)
Shanghai, China: PF (*Yangtze River, [Shanghai] alluvial plain,* Jiuduansha) & **HF** (*Oriental Pearl Tower, The Shanghai Museum,* Songjiang Square Pagoda)
San Francisco, USA: PF (*Marin Headlands, San Andreas Fault, Alcatraz Island*) & **HF** (*Golden Gate Bridge, Palace of Fine Arts, Transamerica Pyramid*)

DESERTS

A **desert** is any large, extremely dry area of land with sparse vegetation with little to no rainfall. It is one of Earth’s major types of ecosystems, supporting a community of distinctive plants and animals specially adapted to the harsh environment. The largest in the world is Antarctica. The Lut Desert in Iran is the hottest.

TROPICS/POLES

The **Tropic of Cancer** (northern tropic) and the **Tropic of Capricorn** (southern tropic) mark the most northerly and southerly positions that the sun can be overhead. The North Pole (**Arctic Circle**) includes parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Iceland. The South Pole (**Antarctic Circle**) has no countries and has no one living there permanently. It is a protected place of scientific and environmental research.

TIME ZONES

The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western **hemisphere**. It passes though the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). There are 24 different **time zones** – one for each hour in the day.
• From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
• From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.

Links to prior learning:
In this topic we take a trip around the world in 29 days visiting various different continents, countries and cities – as Phileas Fogg makes his famous trip! We will look at **rivers** & **North America** (Y5: River deep, mountain high), the **tropics** & **physical features** (Y4: Locality Week) and **human features** (Y3: What’s that rumble), which allows us the opportunity to consolidate our understanding of these geographical features.

Enquiry Question: What makes a good location for a city?