



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 2

Beyond the Magic Kingdom: What is the Sunshine State really like?

Location Knowledge:	Europe, N. America, S. America, United Kingdom, longitude, latitude, southern hemisphere, northern hemisphere, time zones
Place Knowledge:	Florida, North America Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, Central America
Human and Physical Geography:	Climate zones, Settlement and land use, Economic activity and trade
Skills and Fieldwork:	Maps, atlases, globes, digital / computer mapping, 8 compass points, mapping symbols
How does this unit build on the knowledge and skills developed in KS1 and link with the knowledge and skills in other KS2 units?	See the 'Geography Curriculum: Unit Links' document on the school website.
Links to other areas of the curriculum:	History: Maya Civilisation Science: Earth and Space, Living Things and Habitats, Animals Including Humans Maths: compass points, direction

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

1. Why is the Magic Kingdom the most popular theme park in the world?	2. Where is the Magic Kingdom?	3. Why did the great Maya civilisation of Central America come to an end?
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The function and attraction of theme parks around the world and in particular the <i>Magic Kingdom</i> in Florida 	<p>Pupils will learn about / to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent states of the United States of America and recognise and describe key geographical features of one state other than Florida Identify main countries in North America and name capital and other major cities. Use map skills (4 / 6 figure grid references and knowledge of longitude and latitude) to investigate the key features of the state other than Florida. 	<p>Pupils will learn about / to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical significance of the Maya civilisation and suggest reasons for its catastrophic end Evaluate a range of evidence to reach a conclusion about the most likely causes of the end of the Maya civilisation. (See History curriculum)
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
<p>Tourism: When people travel for pleasure they are called tourists. Tourism is the business of encouraging and supporting tourists. Leisure: free time available for pastimes or enjoyable activity Amenities: something that makes life easier or more pleasant</p>	<p>Political map: a map that shows administrative detail such as countries and cities Continents: a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania. Oceans: An ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71 percent of Earth's surface. They contain almost 98 percent of all the water on Earth. Country: a land lived in by a people with a common government Territory: a geographical area belonging to or under the rule of a government. State: a territory organised under the rule of a government Contiguous: sharing a common border, neighbouring Population: the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area. Density: the number of things—which could be people, animals, plants, or objects—in a certain area Ice sheet: An ice sheet is a mass of glacial land ice extending more than 50,000 square kilometres (20,000 square miles). The two ice sheets on Earth today cover most of Greenland and Antarctica Time zone: A time zone is an area on Earth that has a specific time that all citizens can set their clocks to. Different places on Earth have different time zones.</p>	<p>Yucatan peninsula: The Yucatan Peninsula is an area in south eastern Mexico that separates the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Civilisation: A civilization is a human society with its own social organization and culture. War: a state or period of fighting between states or nations Conflict: a disagreement or argument or war about something important Overexploitation: the overuse of wild animal and plant species by people leading to threat of extinction Drought: a continuous period of dry weather, when an area gets less than its normal amount of rain, over months or even years</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>4. Why do tourists come to the <i>Magic Kingdom</i> from some countries and not others?</p>	<p>5. Why is the state of Florida a peninsula?</p>	<p>6. Why is the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about / to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geographical pattern of the origin of visitors to the <i>Magic Kingdom</i> from countries around the world Investigate, explain and evaluate the impact of the pattern of the origin of visitors to the Magic Kingdom. 	<p>Pupils will learn about / to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key geographical features of a peninsula a number of peninsulas at different locations around the world the Floridian peninsula Understand and explain the key features of the Floridian peninsula, comparing the physical features with other peninsulas at different locations around the world. 	<p>Pupils will learn about / to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key human and physical features and achievements of the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida and explain the geographical reasons for its location Use map skills (4 / 6 figure grid references and knowledge of longitude and latitude, knowledge of map symbols) to investigate the key features of the area and form a conclusion about the reasons for its location.
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Tourists: people who are travelling or visiting a place for pleasure such as a holiday Overseas: a foreign country especially one across the sea Chloropleth map: map which uses differences in shading or colours to represent information Quality of life: the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group. Reliable: consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted</p>	<p>Peninsula : a piece of land that is almost surrounded by water but connected to a larger land mass on one side</p>	<p>Rotating : moving in a circle around an axis or centre Trajectory: the path followed by a moving object Equator: The Equator is an imaginary circle around Earth North Pole: The North Pole is the northern end of Earth's axis. The axis is an imaginary line through the center of Earth, around which the planet rotates. South Pole: The South Pole is the southern end of Earth's axis Gravity: Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects toward each other. Ocean: An ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71 percent of Earth's surface. They contain almost 98 percent of all the water on Earth. Longitude: distance measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole and passes through Greenwich, England Latitude: the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees Meridian lines: A meridian line is an imaginary line around the Globe that connects points of equal longitude</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>7 Why are sea turtles endangered and what is the Florida Turtle Conservation Society doing to protect them?</p>	<p>8. How and why is the climate of the <i>Sunshine State</i> different from where I live?</p>	<p>9. How to Floridians cope with hurricanes?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why sea turtles which live in the waters around Florida are endangered • investigate and evaluate a range of evidence to reach a conclusion about why sea turtles are endangered in Florida. • Compare with endangered species in the UK, for example, puffins or water voles. • how they might be conserved for the future 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the climate of the United Kingdom and Florida • the main differences particularly in relation to temperature and sunshine hours • the reasons for the differences between temperature and sunshine hours • the best time climatically for British tourists to holiday in Florida 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how hurricanes form and why they present such a threat to the people of Florida • the range of ways in which residents take measures to protect themselves and property from potential damage • The human, physical and economic impact of hurricanes in Florida. • Other places in North and South America where hurricanes are common, and explain the reasons why.
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Life cycle Life cycle means the stages a living thing goes through during its life Hazard: a potential source of danger. Endangered: an species of animal which is in danger of becoming extinct Extinct: when there are no more living animals from a particular species Pollution: Pollution is when gases, smoke and chemicals are introduced into the environment in large doses that makes it harmful for humans, animals and plants. Predators: hunt and eat other animals</p>	<p>Climate: the average pattern of the weather from year to year Weather: whether it is hot or cold, dry or wet, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy Climate graph: what geographers draw and use to compare the weather and climate in different places in the world Climate zone: a particular region or area with specific type of climate Time zone : a time zone is an area on Earth that has a specific time that all citizens can set their clocks to. Different places on Earth have different time zones. Precipitation: the liquid and solid water. Includes drizzle, rain, snow, snow pellets, ice crystals, and hail. Temperature: hotness or coldness Equator: see above North Pole : see above South Pole: see above Tropic of Cancer: an imaginary line around the earth, north of the equator. Lines of latitude: see above Lines of longitude: see above Meridian lines: see above</p>	<p>Tropical: places near the equator Sub-tropical: climatic region of the world which lies between the tropics and the temperate zones Anti-clockwise: moving in the opposite direction to the hands on the clock Spiral: a curve that circles around from a fixed point Wind: moving air and is caused by differences in air pressure within our atmosphere Ocean: An ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71 percent of Earth's surface. They contain almost 98 percent of all the water on Earth. Tropical storm: when winds are circulating in an anticlockwise direction at speeds of between 88 and 119 km per hour Hurricane: when winds register over 119 km per hour Tsunami: a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance. Coast: area where the sea and land meet Atlantic coast Gulf coast</p>