

All Around the World

Geography

Oak

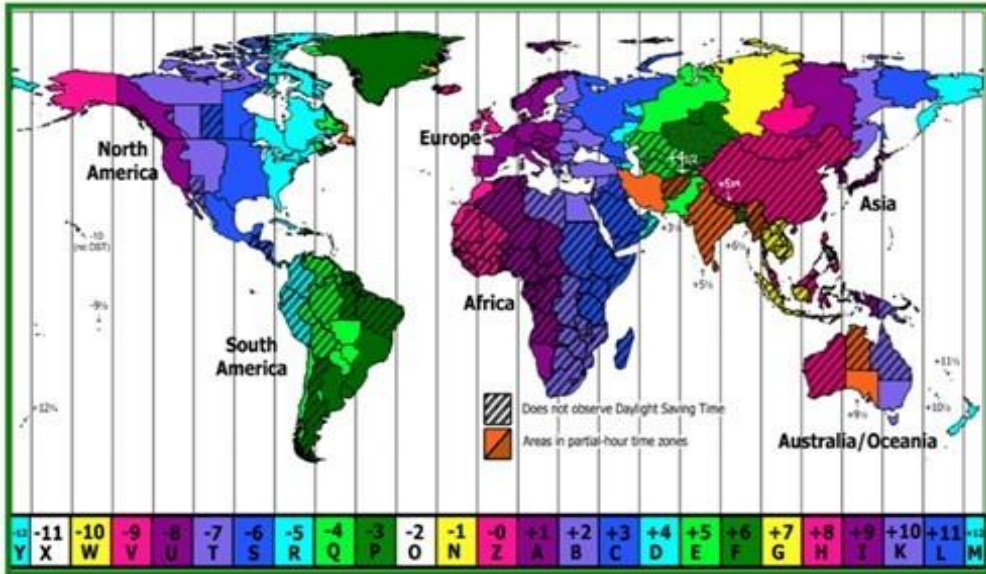
Previous Knowledge
What should I already know or be able to do?
<p>Key Stage 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify the locations of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. <p>LKS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where the countries, capital cities and seas are in the United Kingdom. Develop map skills knowledge, use of a key, 4 figure grid references, common symbols and mapping conventions.
Geographical skills and knowledge
What will I know or be able to do at the end of this unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Understand longitude and latitude (including the lines of the Equator, Tropic of Capricorn and Cancer). Explore the time zones of the Earth and to know how day and night are formed. Identify the location of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere (including Arctic and Antarctica). Use eight points of a compass, four figure grid reference, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
Text Link
Ice Trap: Shackleton's Incredible Expedition by Meredith Hooper

Overview	
Subject - Geography	
As geographers, the children will extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area and develop their subject-specific vocabulary. Within this topic the children will identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). They will use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the feature studied.	
Enquiry question	
What and why are the lines of latitude and longitude so important?	
Northern and Southern Hemisphere	Polar Regions
<p>The Earth can be divided into two halves or hemispheres, which is a term derived from Ancient Greece, and translates to 'half of a sphere'.</p> <p>The Northern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that lies North of the Equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is south of the Equator. It contains all or parts of five continents (Antarctica, Australasia/ Oceania, about 90% of South America, one third of Africa, and several islands off the continental mainland of Asia), four oceans (Indian, South Atlantic, Southern, and South Pacific) and most of the Pacific Islands in Oceania.</p> <p>Its surface is 80.9% water, compared with 60.7% water in the case of the Northern Hemisphere, and it contains 32.7% of Earth's land.</p>	<p>The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth. There is no land at the North Pole, only ice. The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. It is located on land topped with solid ice. The South Pole is much colder than the North Pole.</p>



Time Zones

Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich. The Prime Meridian splits the world into Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Time in countries to the east of the Prime Meridian is always in front of that in the UK. Time in countries to the west of the Prime Meridian is always behind that of the UK.




Key Vocabulary	
Equator	The imaginary circle around the Earth's surface. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
Greenwich Meridian	The Prime Meridian, which passes through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in London.
latitude	The measurement of a part of the Earth in relation to the north or south of the Earth's equator.
longitude	The angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of Earth that is north of the Equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The half of Earth that is south of the Equator.
Tropic of Cancer	Also referred to as the Northern Tropic, it is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.
Tropic of Capricorn	Also referred to as the Southern Tropic, it is the most southerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.
time zones	A time zone refers to any region where the same standard time is kept.

Significant person

Hipparchus (190BC—120BC)

Hipparchus was a Greek astronomer, geographer, and mathematician. He is considered the founder of trigonometry but is most famous for his incidental discovery of precession of the equinoxes. He was the first to specify location using latitude and longitude as co-ordinates.



Greenwich Mean Time

Greenwich Mean Time is an internationally standard time format. It is the main time zone in several countries, including the United Kingdom and Portugal. When the sun is at its highest point exactly above the Prime Meridian, it is 1200 noon at Greenwich. Greenwich Mean Time is now called UTC (Coordinated Universal Time). UTC is the time standard of the world. Time differences are generally written as UTC /GMT plus or minus several hours.

Since the late 19th century, the Prime Meridian at Greenwich has divided the eastern and western hemispheres of the Earth - just as the equator divides the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

