

Lesson 5

Lesson 5: **L.O. To understand about the human geography of Canada**

CORNERSTONES PROGRAMME OF STUDY:

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.

CORNERSTONES ESSENTIAL SKILLS:

Describe the environmental regions, key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities of Europe, North and South America.

PROGRESSION OBJECTIVES

Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.

L.O. To understand about the human geography of Canada

We are studying: Geography

We are learning about: Frozen Kingdom



Last lesson we discovered:

Today we will learn:

We need to know this because:

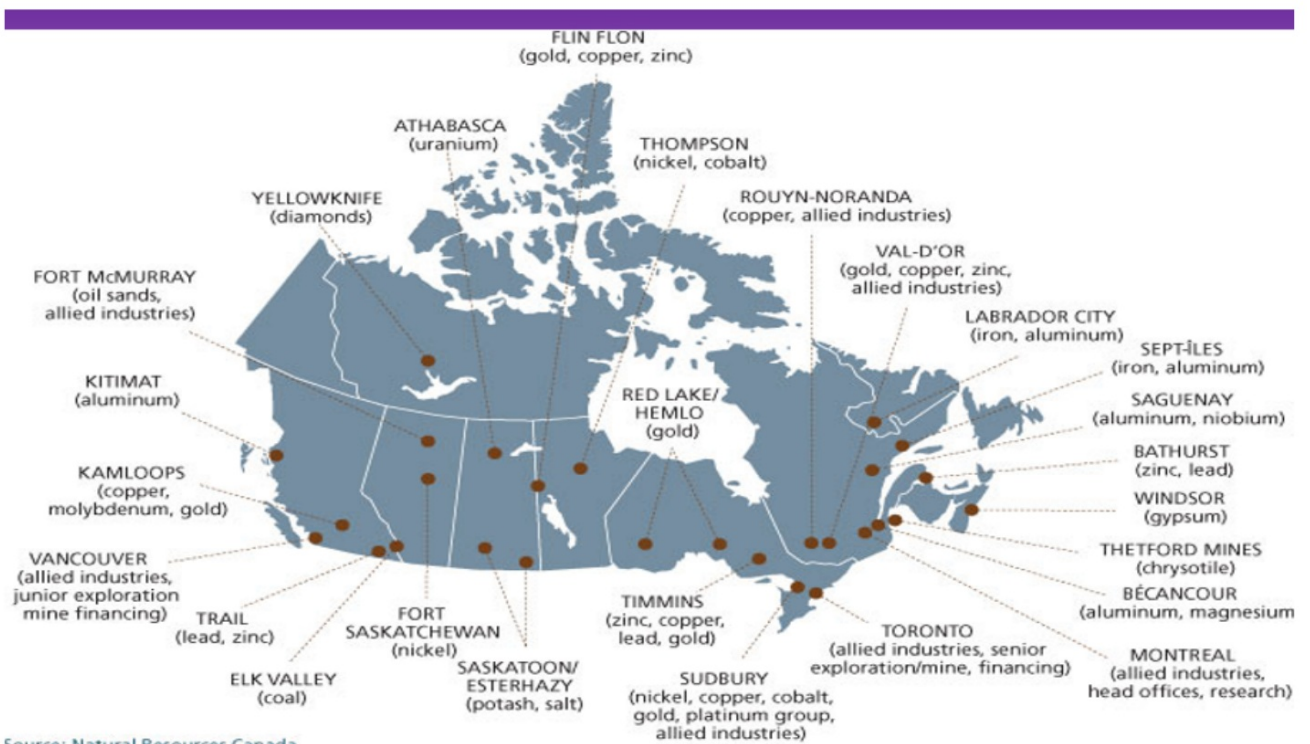


Human Geography

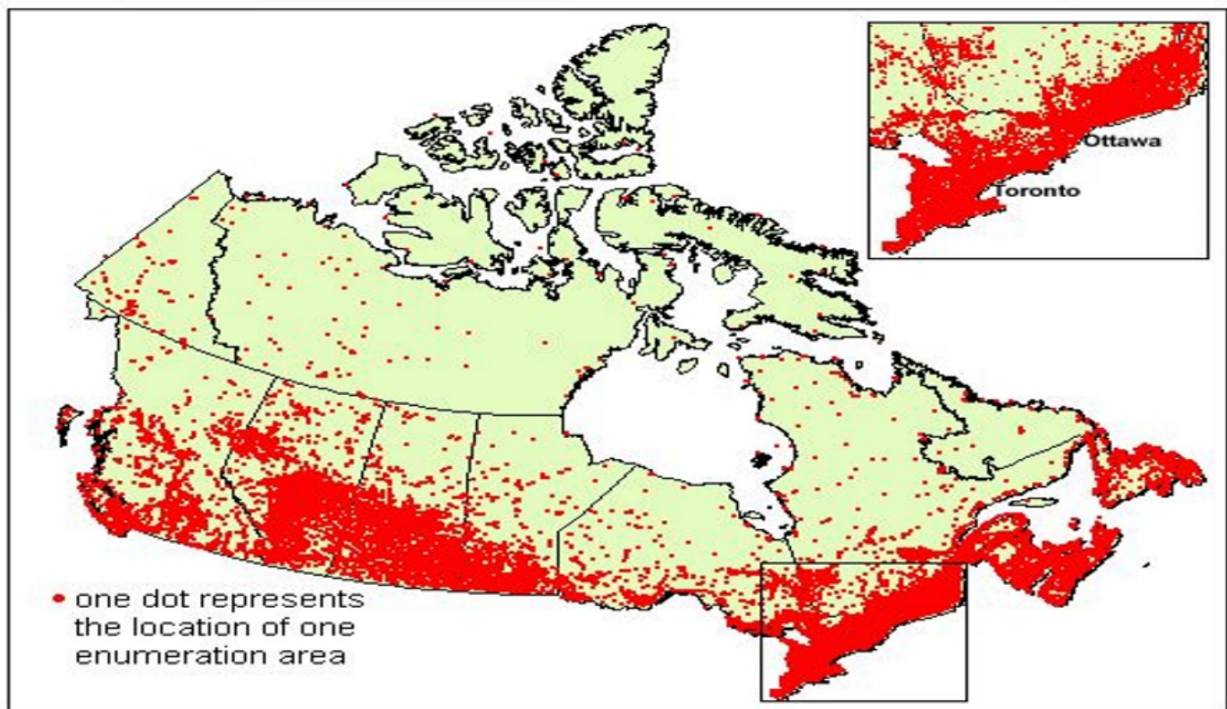
Human geography deals with the study of people and their communities, cultures, economies and interactions with the environment.

This means human geography can cover a wide range of topics including:

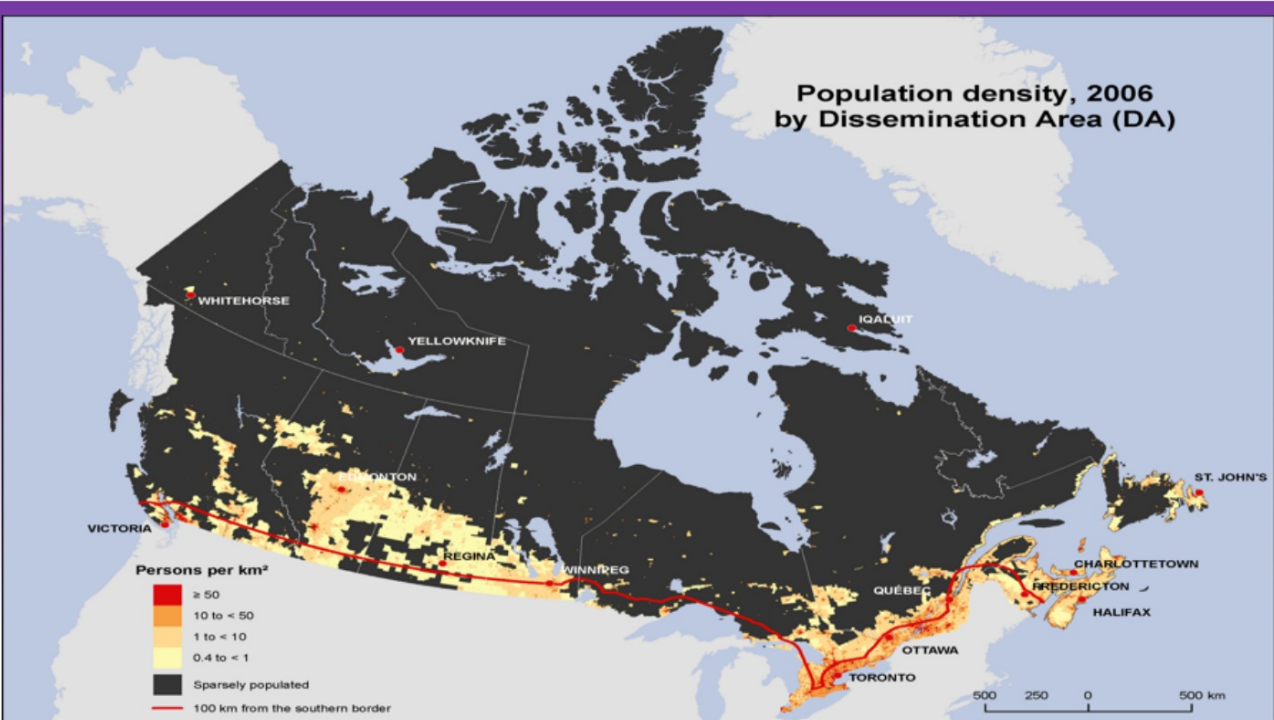
- Average salary
- Average age
- Type of farming
- Health issues
- Population trends
- Culture

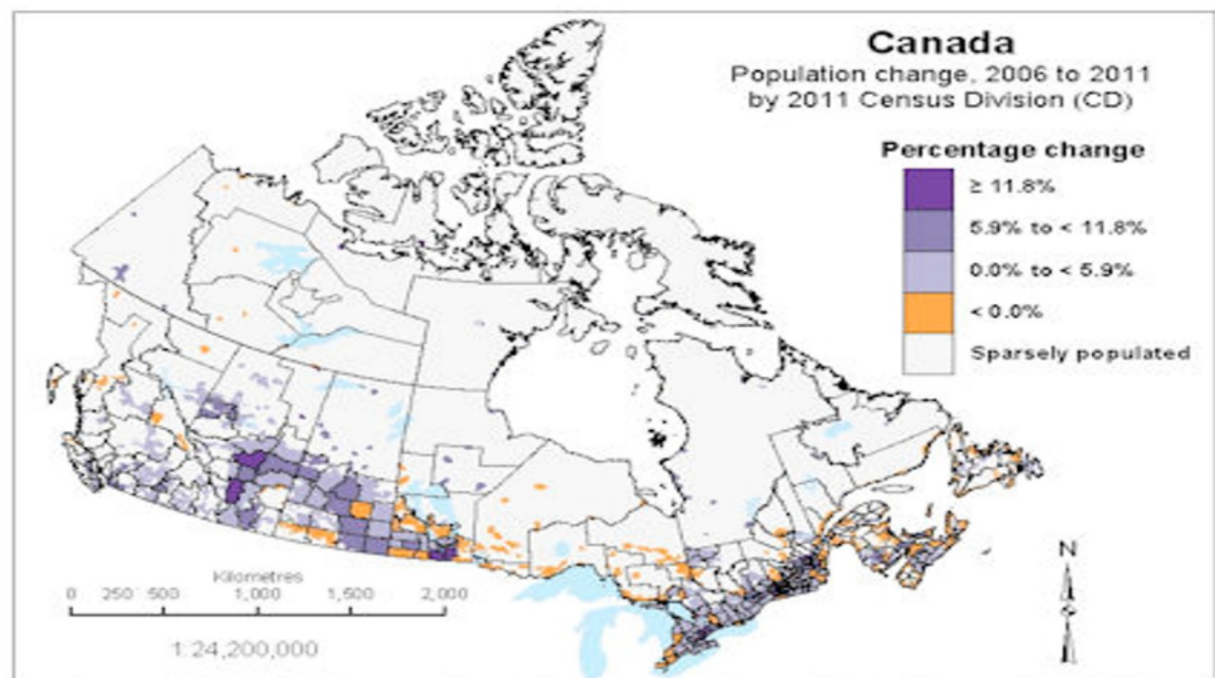


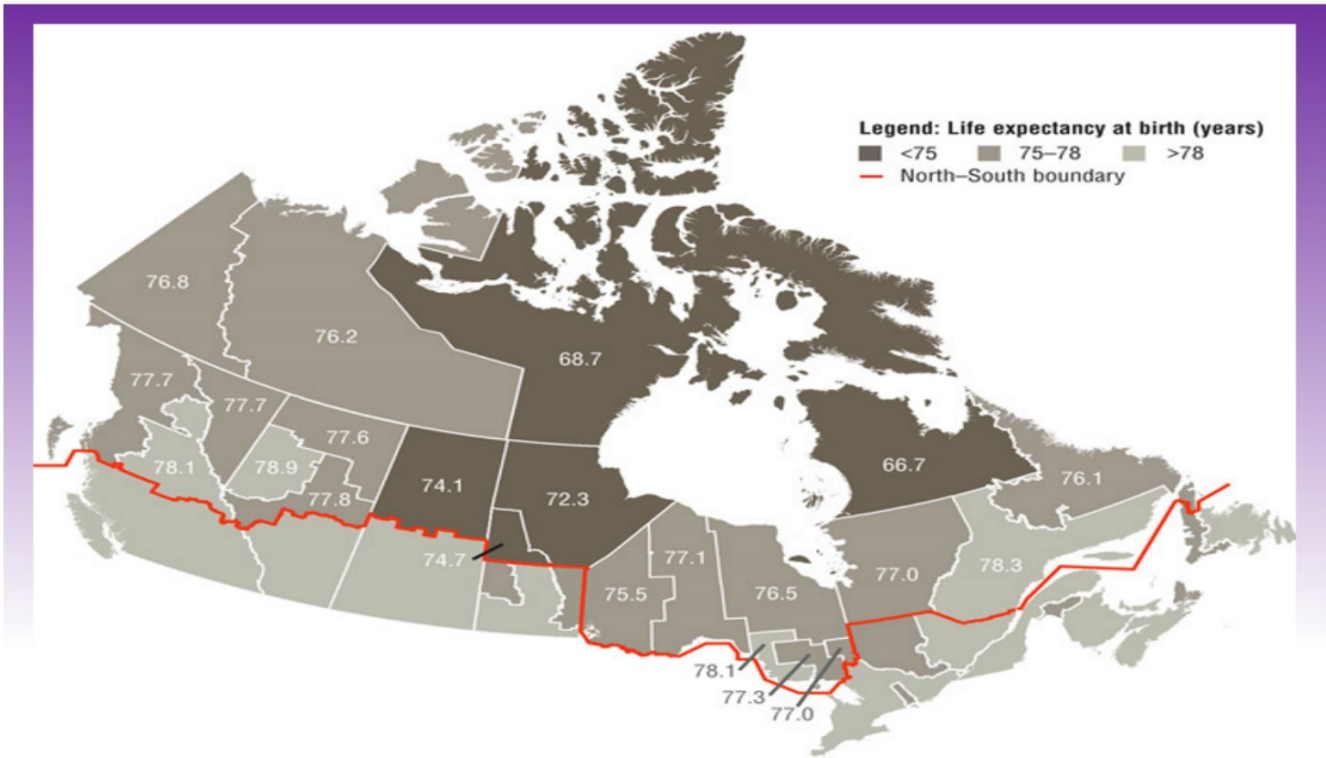
Source: Natural Resources Canada

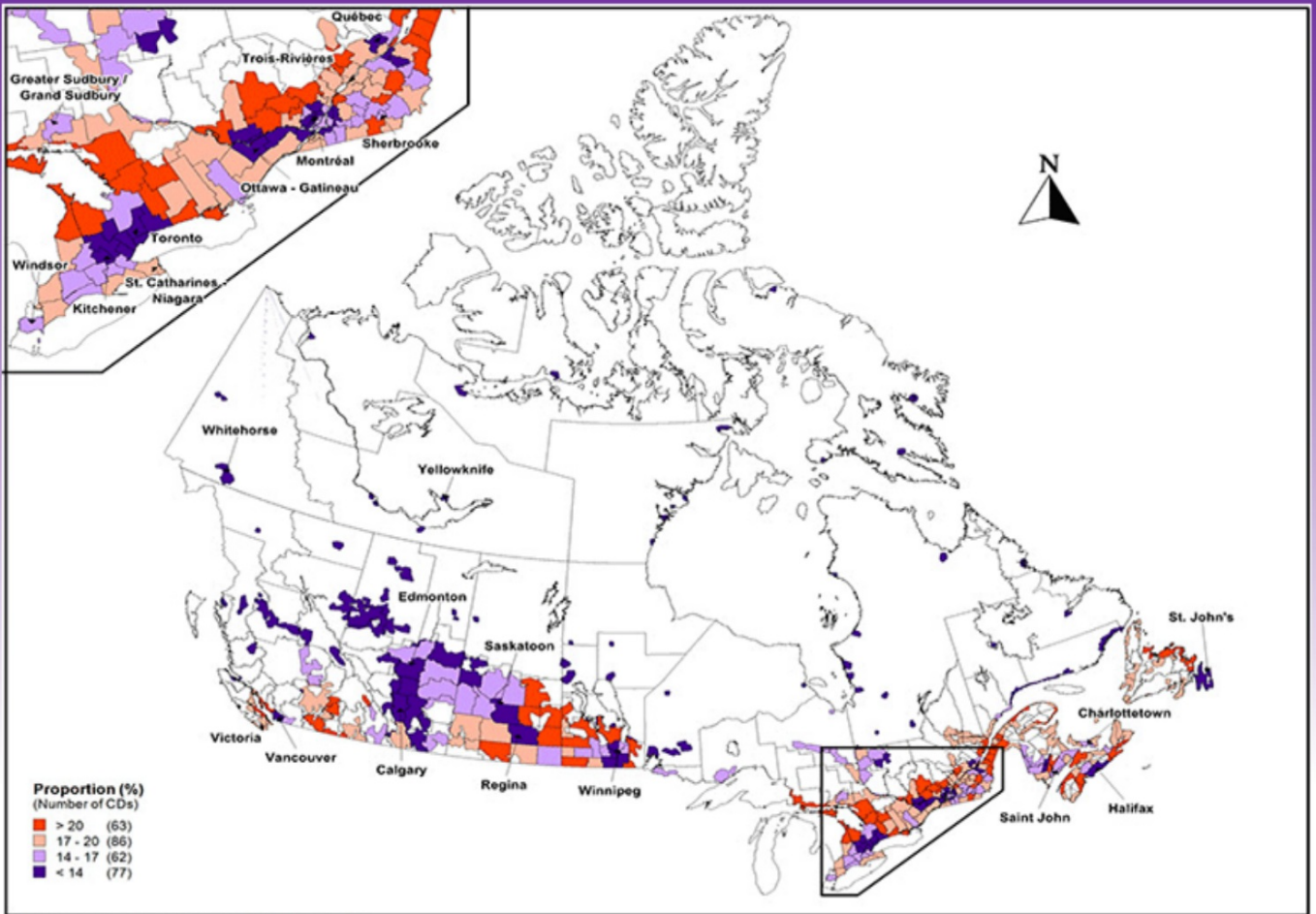


Population density, 2006
by Dissemination Area (DA)









Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Human Geography

Activity One:

Answer the following questions:

Where would you expect to find more people aged over 65 in Canada? Why do you think this might be?

Why do you think the west and east coast of Canada have the most rainfall? Why do you think there is a lack of rainfall in the north of Canada?

Where would you expect to live the longest in Canada?

Name 4 cities that have a high population density in Canada.

Activity Two:

Take the average rainfall map and the crops map. Explain the links between average rainfall and how the land is used, considering why this is the case in your explanation.

Activity Three:

Explain the potential reason between where you would expect to see more people over 65 and where you would expect to see the highest life expectancy.

Activity Four:

Why is the population density so high in the south of Canada and so low in the north? Consider the climate and natural resources of the land when explaining your answer.

Choose one of the human geography maps of Canada to represent as a frieze frame with your group!

Lesson 6

Lesson 6: **L.O. To understand about the physical geography of the UK**

CORNERSTONES PROGRAMME OF STUDY:

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.

CORNERSTONES ESSENTIAL SKILLS:

Describe the environmental regions, key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities of Europe, North and South America.

PROGRESSION OBJECTIVES

Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.

L.O. To understand about the physical geography of the UK

We are studying: Geography

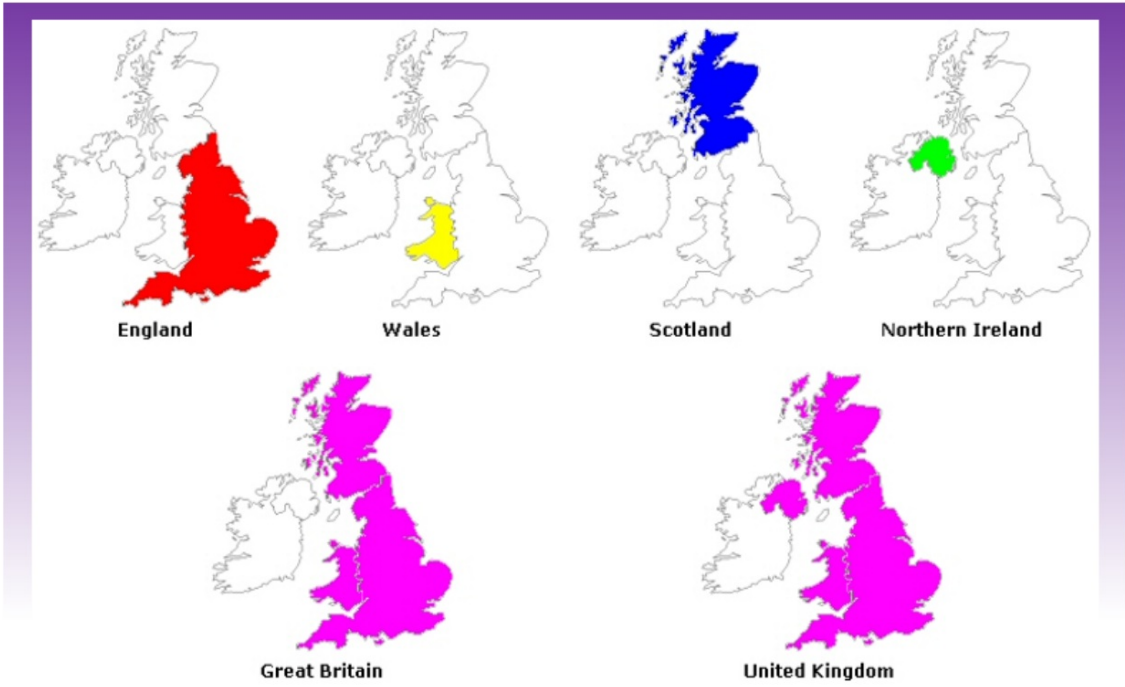
We are learning about: Frozen Kingdom



Last lesson we discovered:

Today we will learn:

We need to know this because:



England

Wales

Scotland

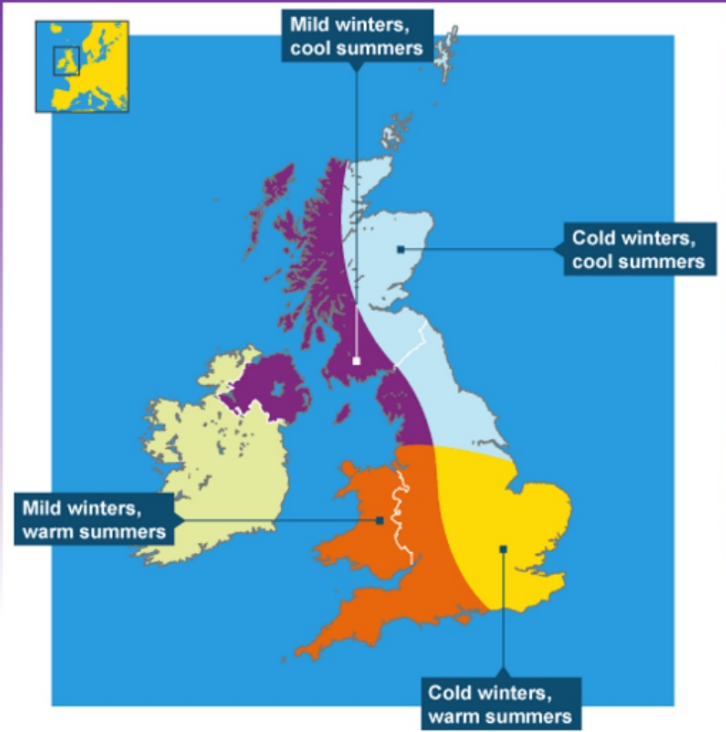
Northern Ireland

Great Britain

United Kingdom



Where is the capital city for each country?



Rivers

All rivers start at the highest point in an area. As the river flows downstream, it gains more water from other streams, rivers, springs, added rainfall, and other water sources.

A river is freshwater flowing across the surface of the land, usually to the sea.

Rivers begin at their source in higher ground such as mountains or hills, where rain water or melting snow collects and forms tiny streams.

Rivers

When one stream meets another and they merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary. It takes many tributary streams to form a river.

Rivers flow in channels. The bottom of the channel is called the bed and the sides of the channel are called the banks.

Rivers



On a map, rivers are often represented through blue lines that run from their point down to the sea.

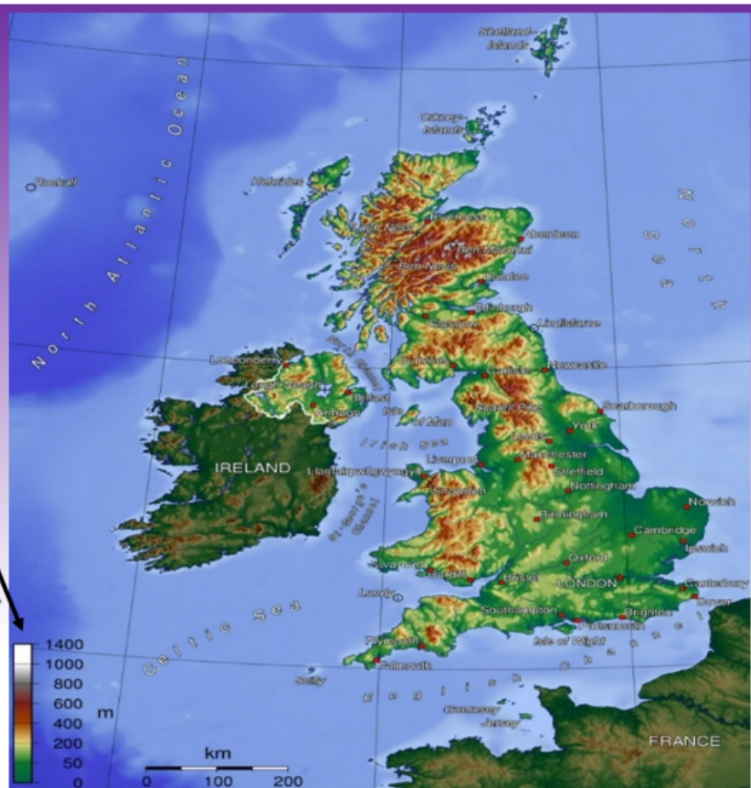
What other rivers can you see?

Which sea does it run to?

The different colours are used to represent the terrain and how hilly/mountainous it is.

These colours represent how far above sea level it is in that area of land.

What do you notice about the different countries?





Physical Geography

Activity One:

Find and name six rivers from any of the countries in Great Britain.

For each river you find, also name which sea it runs to.

Activity Two:

Answer the following questions:

Is England generally a mountainous country or flat country?
How do you know?

Is Scotland generally a mountainous country or flat country?
How do you know?

Is Wales generally a mountainous country or flat country?
How do you know?

Activity Three:

Take the mountainous map and match up the correct locations.

Create a physical map of the UK labelling the hills/mountains and rivers as a group.

How much details can you include in 10 minutes?

