



Stoke By Nayland Cof E Primary School

KS2 Geography 4 Year Knowledge Cycle

Cycle 1				
	Location	Physical	Human	Key Vocabulary
Study of North America	<p>The Americas are two separate continents consisting of North America, which contains 23 different countries, and South America.</p> <p>North America is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere and almost entirely within the Western Hemisphere. It is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the southeast by South America and the Caribbean Sea, and to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean. Because it is on the North American Tectonic Plate, Greenland is included as a part of North America geographically.</p> <p>North America covers an area of about 24,709,000 square kilometres (9,540,000 square miles), about 16.5% of Earth's land area and about 4.8% of its total surface. North America is the third-largest continent by area</p> <p>The USA is located in North America, the country is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the northern border is Canada and the southern border is Mexico. There are 50 states and the District of Columbia.</p>	<p>North America can be divided into five physical regions: the mountainous west, the Great Plains, the Canadian Shield, the varied eastern region, and the Caribbean. Mexico and Central America's western coast are connected to the mountainous west, while its lowlands and coastal plains extend into the eastern region.</p> <p>Within these regions are all the major types of biomes in the world. A biome is a community of animals and plants spreading over an extensive area with a relatively uniform climate.</p> <p>Some diverse biomes represented in North America include desert, grassland, tundra, and coral reefs.</p> <p>Young mountains rise in the west. The most familiar of these mountains are probably the Rockies.</p> <p>The Sierra Madre stretch from the southwestern United States to Honduras. The Sierra Madre include many high volcanoes</p> <p>More than twice the size of the European Union, the United States has high mountains in the West and a vast central plain. The lowest point in the country is in Death Valley which is at -282 feet (-86 meters) and the highest peak is Denali (Mt. McKinley) at 20,320 feet (6,198 meters).</p> <p>The Southwest is a beautiful stark landscape of prairie and desert. The states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are considered the Southwest and are home to some of the world's great natural marvels, including the Grand Canyon and Carlsbad Caverns.</p>	<p>Culture</p> <p>- North America's multicultural history is another defining feature of the continent's human geography. Immigrants have sought opportunities, particularly in the United States and Canada, for hundreds of years. Immigrants from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America have contributed to the development of the continent.</p> <p>The United States of America is the world's third largest country in size and nearly the third largest in terms of population.</p> <p>Throughout its history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants. The population is diverse with people from all over the world seeking refuge and a better way of life.</p> <p>The country is divided into six regions: New England, the mid-Atlantic, the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, and the West. European settlers came to New England in search of religious freedom. These states are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.</p>	<p>Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones land use, economic activity, distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>
Biomes, climate zones Vegetation belts	- Biomes of the World Tropical Rainforest. Tropical rainforest. Image by WorldWideHappyMedia. ...	Biomes are areas of the planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants	Logging and deforestation cause huge amounts of damage to this vulnerable biome. Humans live in this biome and cut down lots of	Biome: an area with similar plants and animals. Boreal Forest: a forest made up of coniferous plants in cold areas. Chaparral: an area that has

Fieldwork	<p>Temperate Forest. Temperate forest. Image by Umberto Salvagnin. ...</p> <p>Desert. A desert with sand dunes. ...</p> <p>Tundra. Tundra in Greenland. ...</p> <p>Taiga (Boreal Forest) Boreal forest of Alaska. ...</p> <p>Grassland. Grasslands. ...</p> <p>Savanna. Savanna in Tanzania.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time</p> <p>A vegetation belt is an area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation. Forests are areas with trees grouped in a way so their leaves, or foliage, shade the ground. Forests can be found just about anywhere trees can grow, from below sea level to high in the mountains.</p>	<p>trees in order to build homes. The clearing of vegetation, as well as using the land to farm cattle damages the soil and turns it into a desert. -</p>	<p>mainly shrubs and thorny bushes. Climate: the weather conditions in an area over time.</p> <p>Deciduous Forest: a forest that has trees that lose their leaves each year. Deforestation: cutting down trees. Desert: a waterless area with little or no vegetation. Ecosystem: a community of plants and animals and their non-living environment. Grassland: a large open area covered with grass. Latitude: imaginary lines goes around the earth horizontally. Rainforest: a thick forest that has a lot of rain. Savannah: a grassy plain in tropical and subtropical regions with definition. Temperature: mild weather, further away from the equator. Tropics: any place on earth near the equator. Vegetation Belt: smaller regions indicating where vegetation grows.</p>
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Local Study – Maps and mapping	<p>Suffolk is a county of England in East Anglia. It borders Norfolk to the north, Cambridgeshire to the west and Essex to the south; the North Sea lies to the east. The county town is Ipswich; other important towns include Lowestoft, Bury St Edmunds, Newmarket, and Felixstowe which has one of the largest container ports in Europe.</p>	<p>The county Suffolk is low-lying but can be quite hilly, especially towards the west. It is also known for its extensive farming and has largely arable land with the wetlands of the Broads in the north. The Suffolk Coast & Heaths and Dedham Vale are both nationally designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>The countryside is a rural area of land situated away from towns and cities. It is home to lots of different animals and plants which have space to grow and develop.</p>	<p>The countryside is less populated with people spread out more, living in smaller villages or hamlets rather than built up areas like towns and cities. Life in the countryside is often quieter and more peaceful than living in the middle of a busy city.</p> <p>There are three main types of farming: Arable farming, which means growing crops like vegetables and wheat. Pastoral farming, which means raising animals for things like meat, wool and dairy products. And mixed farming, which means growing crops and keeping animals.</p> <p>Tourism: A lot of people go to the countryside for recreation, whether for exercising, such as walking or cycling, or visiting to soak up the culture of the area.</p>	<p>Farmland, Agriculture Hill, Valley Countryside, Village, Town Woodland, Meadow, Field Coast, Allotment Farmhouse, Cottage Orchard, Footpath Reservoir, Lake River , Church, settlement</p>
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Cycle 2

	Location	Physical	Human	Key Vocabulary
Local River study	<p>River Stour, river, eastern England, with a length of 47 miles (76 km). It rises in eastern Cambridgeshire and flows eastward through East Anglia, forming most of the county boundary between Suffolk and Essex, through country made famous by the paintings of the artist John Constable</p>	<p>The Dedham Vale has been officially categorised as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>Several famous artists have been inspired by the River Stour.</p> <p>Several other rivers in the UK are called the Stour. For example, there is a Stour in Dorset, and one in Kent.</p>	<p>The River Stour Trust has restored locks at Stratford St Mary, Dedham, Flatford and Great Cornard.</p> <p>Located in East Bergholt, Suffolk, Flatford Mill is a watermill on the River Stour.</p> <p>The <u>Anglo-Saxons</u> used the River Stour to power numerous watermills along its course.</p>	<p>Abrasion, Canal, channel, cliff, current, confluence, bank, basin, bed, dam, delta, deposition, dock, downstream, drainage basin, erosion, estuary, fjord, flood, flood barrier, freshwater, gorge, hydraulic action, irrigation, meander, mudflats, mouth, oxbow lake, plunge pool, rapid, reservoir river bed, sediment, source, transportation, tributary, waterfall</p>

	<p>It flows through several towns and villages, including Haverhill, Sudbury, Dedham, Manningtree, and Harwich.</p> <p>The eastern stretches of the River Stour are known as the Dedham Vale. About 11.5 miles in length,</p>	<p>The River Stour is home to many species of fish, including roach, dace, chub, pike and perch.</p> <p>The River Stour's main tributaries are the River Glem, Chad Brook, the River Brett, and the River Box.</p> <p>The last 12 miles of the River Stour are tidal.</p> <p>In 2019, due to low rainfall and blockages, parts of the River Stour ran dry. Water from boreholes had to be pumped into the river channel to improve the river's water levels.</p> <p>The village of Bures is divided by the River Stour. Bures Hamlet is in the county of Essex, and Bures St Mary is in Suffolk.</p> <p>The Stour Estuary is popular among birdwatchers. It is home to wading birds, ducks and geese</p>		
<p>UK City Study Mapping skills</p>	<p>London is the largest urban area and capital city of the United Kingdom. London is situated in southeastern England, lying on both sides of the River Thames some 50 miles (80 km) upstream from its estuary on the North Sea.</p>	<p>London is the capital city of the UK. It is the largest city in England. It has a population of about nine million people. London is found in the Northern Hemisphere. London has a temperate climate. This means that temperatures vary all year round but are generally not extremely hot or extremely cold. Weather is seasonal and summers are often warm and winters are often cool.</p> <p>The main topographical feature of London is the Thames River, which crosses the city from the east to the southwest. The Thames has many tributaries, most of which are now underground as they flow through London. The Thames is also a tidal river, and London is thus vulnerable to flooding.</p>	<p>The London region covers an area of 1,579 square kilometres (610 sq mi), and had a population of 7,172,036 .</p> <p>London is a very busy and built-up city with lots of important buildings. There are lots of different ways of travelling around London. There are train stations, the London Underground (sometimes called the 'tube') and buses. London has lots of famous landmarks. These include the London Eye, Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge and Westminster Abbey. London hosted the Olympic Games in 2012 and it was an exciting time for sport in the UK. While there are lots of buildings, London also has lots of green spaces in its parks, including Hyde Park and Regents Park. The King lives at Buckingham Palace. London has lots of tourists, who visit from other places in the country and the world. The London Eye</p> <p>At 443 feet tall, the London Eye is the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel. Cantilevers are heavy beams that keep the wheel in place. In good weather, you can see up</p>	<p>capital city A town or city where the government sits. landmark A feature of a landscape or place that is easily recognised. It could be something made by people (a human feature) or something that occurred naturally (a physical feature). Big Ben is a landmark in London. population How many people live in one particular place. This could be the population of a city, a town, a country or the whole world.</p>

			<p>to 25 miles in all directions from the observation deck.</p> <p>The Tower of London is located in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and it stands on the north bank of the River Thames separated from the City of London by Tower Hill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buckingham Palace is the British monarch's administrative headquarters, and has been their official London residence since 1837. Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to live in Buckingham Palace 	
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Volcanoes and earthquakes	<p>The Ring of Fire, also referred to as the Circum-Pacific Belt, is a path along the Pacific Ocean characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. The majority of Earth's volcanoes and earthquakes take place along the Ring of Fire.</p> <p>Where are some of the world's most famous volcanoes? 1. Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy 2. Krakatoa, Indonesia, 3. Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA 4. Mount Tambora, Indonesia, 5. Mauna Loa, Hawaii 6. Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland 7. Mount Pelée, Martinique</p>	<p>Key question: How are volcanoes and earthquakes created? How are volcanoes formed? 1. Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust. 2. Pressure builds up inside the Earth. 3. When this pressure is released, e.g. as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption. 4. The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust. 5. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms. What causes an earthquake? An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released an earthquake tends to occur.</p>	<p>Eruptions from volcanoes can be very dangerous. They can produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pyroclastic flows - fast moving clouds of hot ash, gas and rock ash clouds - small pieces of rock and glass that can be carried in the air for many kilometres volcanic bombs - large bits of very hot rock blown out of a volcano Volcanic ash can impact the infrastructure of entire communities and regions. Ash can enter and disrupt the functioning of machinery found in power supply, water supply, sewage treatment, and communication facilities <p>Volcanoes can, however, help people living near them earn money by bringing in tourists to the area and improving the soil so that crops can be grown.</p>	<p>Core - The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal. Crater - The mouth of a volcano. Crust - The surface layer covering our planet. Earthquake - A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface. Epicentre - The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake. Erupt - To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface. Lava - Molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano. Molten - Hot, melted rocks. Magma - Extremely hot, liquid rock. Mantle - Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth. Seismic waves - An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake or other means. Tectonic plates - The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together. Volcano - An opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gases escape.</p>
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Cycle 3

	Location	Physical	Human	Key Vocabulary
Mountains and rivers (water cycle)	<p>The principal mountain ranges include the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, which run from North America all the way down through South America, the Atlas Mountains in Africa, the Himalayas in Asia, and the Alps in Europe. The longest mountain range in the world is at the bottom of the ocean!</p> <p>The Top Ten: Longest Rivers of the World</p>	<p>They usually have steep, sloping sides and sharp or rounded ridges, and a high point, called a peak or summit. Most geologists classify a mountain as a landform that rises at least 1,000 feet (300 meters) or more above its surrounding area. A mountain range is a series or chain of mountains that are close together.</p>	<p>Impact of Mountains on Habitats and Geopolitics</p> <p>Mountains often serve as geographic features that define natural borders of countries. Their height can influence weather patterns, stalling storms that roll off the oceans and squeezing water from the clouds. The other side is often much drier. The rugged landscapes even provide</p>	<p>Alps Altitude Andes Ascent Avalanche Base Peak water cycle</p>

	<p>Nile. Africa. 4,180.</p> <p>Amazon. South America. 3,912.</p> <p>Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock. United States. 3,710.</p> <p>Chang Jiang (Yangtze) China. 3,602.</p> <p>Ob. Russia. 3,459.</p> <p>Huang Ho (Yellow) China. 2,900.</p> <p>Yenisei. Russia. 2,800.</p> <p>Parana. South America. 2,795.</p>	<p>Upper course river features include steep-sided V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, rapids, waterfalls and gorges. Middle course river features include wider, shallower valleys, meanders, and oxbow lakes. Lower course river features include wide flat-bottomed valleys, floodplains and deltas.</p> <p>The water cycle: The water vapour rises and collects in the sky as clouds. When the water vapour cools down, it condenses, turning back into liquid, and falls back to earth as precipitation: rain, snow, hail or sleet. This water then moves across land as run-off, and ends up in rivers and streams.</p>	<p>refuge—and protection—for fleeing and invading armies.</p> <p>Rivers provide water for irrigation, domestic supply, power generation and industry</p>	<p>condensation filtration transpiration evaporation precipitation runoff infiltration</p>
<p>Types of settlements and land use Trade links/distribution of resources</p>	<p>The main groups of settlements in the United Kingdom are cities, towns, villages and hamlets. In the United Kingdom there are many different hamlets. They can be found in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Here you can see a house in a hamlet named Blaise Hamlet in England. It is a group of nine small cottages. Other hamlets in the United Kingdom are Caldermill in Scotland, Dunseverick in Northern Ireland and Bronant in Wales. There are also many different villages in the United Kingdom. Castle Combe is a village in England. Wanlockhead is a village in Scotland, Skewen is a village in Wales and Glenarm is a village in Northern Ireland. Towns are bigger than both villages and hamlets and there are many of them in the United Kingdom. Hastings is a town in England next to the sea. Other towns in England are Gateshead, Cheltenham, Glastonbury and Pickering. Perth and St. Andrews are towns in Scotland. Barry and New Quay are towns in Wales. Bangor and Enniskillen are towns in Northern Ireland. There are many different cities in the United Kingdom. London is the capital city of England, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff is the capital of Wales and Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. Portsmouth is the United Kingdom's only island city. Other cities in England include Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle. In Scotland, the cities include Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee. In Wales the cities include Swansea, Newport and Wrexham. In Northern Ireland cities include Lisburn, Londonderry and Armagh.</p>	<p>. The United Kingdom has many different physical features — seas and oceans, coastlines, rivers, mountains and hills. It is an island surrounded by four different seas and oceans: the North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean. Wherever you are in the United Kingdom, you are always quite close to a stretch of coastline: beautiful beaches and dramatic cliffs are never too far away. The United Kingdom also has many rivers. The longest is the River Severn and it flows through both Wales and England. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis and is located in Scotland.</p>	<p>There are five types of land use: residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, and commercial. People should make sure they use land responsibly to respect other people and our environment.</p> <p>A settlement is a place where people have chosen to live. Settlements can be different sizes and are found in different locations. The first settlements were nearly always near to a supply of water, food and shelter. In the United Kingdom a settlement can be: a single isolated dwelling (far away from all other houses and buildings), a hamlet, a village, a town or a city. You can find each type of settlement in each of the four countries of the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Land Use How humans use the land in a certain place 2 Mountain A piece of land that raises much higher than the land around it 3 Hill A piece of land that raises higher than the land around it but not as high as a mountain 4 Peak The top of a mountain – the highest point 5 Farming To use land to grow crops or allow animals to graze 6 National Park Land that is protected from being used 7 Green Urban Green space inside an urban area 8 Natural Land Land that is not used or changed by humans for any reason 9 Sea/Ocean A large body of salt water around a land mass 10 Coastline Where the land meets the sea 11 River A flowing body of water with a source, course and mouth 12 Settlement A place where humans have chosen to live 13 Rural Spaces with a small population and few buildings or that include farms 14 Urban Busy spaces with a large population and many buildings 15 Hamlet A settlement with a small group of houses and no other buildings 16 Village A settlement with a small group of houses and some other buildings 17 Town A settlement with lots of houses and other buildings 18 City The largest type of settlement with lots of houses, buildings and a cathedral 19 Population The number of people living in a certain place 20 County A part of the United Kingdom with its own council</p>
<p>Study of South America, focussing on Brazil & the</p>	<p>Where is South America? South America is in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, with the Equator running</p>	<p>Within a few hundred kilometers, South America's coastal plains' dry desert biome rises to the rugged alpine biome of the Andes mountains. One</p>	<p>There are many indigenous communities living in the rainforest today.</p>	<p>. continent Hemisphere Equator</p>

<p>rainforests of the Amazon</p>	<p>directly through the continent. The Tropic of Capricorn also runs through South America.</p> <p>The Pacific Ocean is to the west of South America and the Atlantic Ocean is to the north and east.</p> <p>South America contains twelve countries in total. These include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile. South America is the fourth largest continent, with around 423 million people living there.</p> <p>The Amazon is a vast biome that spans eight rapidly developing countries—Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname—and French Guiana,</p> <p>The Andes mountain range is the longest mountain range on Earth. It runs along the western coast of South America from the very southern tip to the north coastline, near to the Caribbean.</p>	<p>of the continent's river basins (the Amazon) is defined by dense, tropical rain forest, while the other (Paraná) is made up of vast grasslands.</p> <p>South America has a very varied landscape. It has the world's largest river system, the Amazon River basin, flowing through the Amazon rainforest. Brazil is has three major biomes: the tropical rainforest, the Atlantic Forest, and the Cerrado savannah.</p> <p>Amazon rainforest There is a hot and wet climate in the Amazon rainforest and it is full of biodiversity. The rainforest spreads over four different nations and it is around twenty five times the size of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Amazon rainforest There is a hot and wet climate in the Amazon rainforest and it is full of biodiversity. The rainforest spreads over four different nations and it is around twenty five times the size of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>The Amazon River is the longest in South America, and the second longest river on Earth after the Nile in Africa. The source (start) of the Amazon River is in the Andes Mountain range in Peru. It flows northwards through Brazil with its mouth taking water into the Atlantic Ocean. The climate of the Andes mountain range varies: northern parts are wet and warm, southern parts are cold and wet, whilst the central areas are cold and very dry.</p>	<p>South America's largest cities include São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (in Brazil), Buenos Aires (in Argentina) and Lima (in Peru).</p> <p>Brazil is the largest country in South America and also has the largest population. It is a major tourist destination, with over 2 million people visiting every year to see famous landmarks such as Christ the Redeemer and Ipanema beach.</p> <p>There are many ports in South America which are important for trade and the economy. Find out what some of the largest ports trade in the table below.</p> <p>Deforestation is the clearing, or cutting down, of forests. The word is normally used to describe the actions of humans in removing forests from the planet, rather than destruction caused by such natural events as hurricanes.</p> <p>People have been cutting down trees for thousands of years. In recent times, however, the number of forests being lost through deforestation has grown enormously. This is seen as a great problem that affects the environment in many important ways.</p>	<p>Coastal Biome Tropical Rainforest Indigenous Climate Deforestation Sustainable Savannah Mountain range grasslands</p>
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Cycle 4

	Location	Physical	Human	Key Vocabulary
<p>Study of a European country</p>	<p>The European continent is located completely in the northern hemisphere and mainly in the eastern hemisphere. Europe borders onto the Arctic Ocean in the North, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean Sea in the South.</p> <p>Spain Spain occupies most of the Iberian Peninsula, stretching south from the Pyrenees Mountains to the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates Spain from Africa.</p>	<p>Europe is the second smallest continent in size but the third largest in population.</p> <p>The European continent houses land area of 50 countries. However, of these 50 countries only 44 have their capital city on the European continent!</p> <p>Of the European countries, 27 nations belong to the European Union (EU) which is a political and economic union. Read more about the EU on our special page here.</p> <p>The interior of Spain is a high, dry plateau surrounded and crisscrossed by mountain ranges. Rivers run to the coasts, creating good farmland. Still, the interior of the country gets very hot in summer and very cold and dry in the winter. Droughts are common.</p>	<p>There are 50 countries in Europe with a total of more than 748 million people living on the continent in 2021.</p> <p>PEOPLE & CULTURE</p> <p>Many Spaniards share a common ethnic background: a mixture of the early inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula, the Celts, and later conquerors from Europe and Africa. The origins of the Basque people in the north of Spain remain unknown. Recent immigrants from North Africa and Latin America have added to the mix.</p> <p>Spaniards are known for their love of life and for eating and drinking with family and friends. Traditional appetizers like tapas or pintxos, the Basque country equivalent, are popular. Regional dances and music are almost as important as soccer and religious festivals.</p>	<p>Bronze A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.</p> <p>Alloy A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.</p> <p>Bone marrow The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.</p> <p>Earthwork A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.</p>

		<p>Plants and trees grow so well on the northwestern coast, in Galicia and along the Bay of Biscay, that the area is called Green Spain. Rain, trapped by the mountains farther inland, is frequent. Beech and oak trees flourish here. Numerous coves and inlets break up the coastline.</p> <p>The southern and eastern coasts of Spain, from the fertile Andalusian plain up to the Pyrenees, are often swept by warm winds called sirocco winds. These winds originate in northern Africa and keep temperatures along the Mediterranean coast milder than the interior.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY</p> <p>In Spain, which is a parliamentary monarchy, the king and the elected president share the power. Although there is a national parliament, Spain is one of the most decentralized democracies in Europe. Each of its 17 regions manages its own schools, hospitals, and other public services.</p> <p>With vibrant, historic cities and sunny beaches, Spain attracts more tourists than any other European country except France. Services to the tourism industry drive Spain's economy, the eighth largest in the world. In 1986 Spain joined the European Community and further modernized its economy. Important industries include mining, shipbuilding, and textiles.</p>	
Settlements and land use in the UK			-	
<p>Contrasting localities around the world</p> <p>China and India</p>	<p>China is located in Southeast Asia and its coast is lined by the Pacific Ocean. China is the third largest country in land mass, after Russia and Canada. The area of China is 9.6 million square kilometers and its coastline is 18,000 kilometers. On a map, China resembles a rooster.</p>	<p>Stretching 3,100 miles (5,000 kilometers) from east to west and 3,400 miles (5,500 kilometers) from north to south, China is a large country with widely varying landscapes. Its territory includes mountains, high plateaus, sandy deserts, and dense forests.</p> <p>One-third of China's land area is made up of mountains. The tallest mountain on Earth, Mount Everest, sits on the border between China and Nepal.</p> <p>China has thousands of rivers. The Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers are the most important. At 3,915 miles (6,300 kilometers) long, the Yangtze is the world's third largest river.</p> <p>NATURE</p> <p>China's diverse habitats are home to hundreds of species of animals and plants. More than 3,800 species of fish and hundreds of amphibians and reptile species live in the rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.</p> <p>China's forest wildlife is threatened by logging and clear-cutting (clearing the land of all trees) for farmland. Expanding deserts in the north also shrink animal habitats. The Chinese government has created more than</p>	<p>PEOPLE & CULTURE</p> <p>With a population of 1.4 billion, China has more people than any other country on Earth. About a third of the population lives in cities. The rest of the people live in the country.</p> <p>Arts and crafts have a long history in China. Thousands of years ago the Chinese were some of the first people to use silk, jade, bronze, wood, and paper to make art. The artistic writing called calligraphy was invented in China.</p> <p>Much of China's modern beliefs and philosophies are based on the teachings of a government official who lived nearly 3,000 years ago. Kongfuzi, also known as Confucius, taught people the value of such things as morality, kindness, and education.</p> <p>GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY</p> <p>China is an authoritarian state ruled by a very powerful central government. A huge workforce and lots of natural resources have driven economic change. This has forced the communist government to permit more economic and personal freedoms, but it has come at a huge cost to the environment.</p> <p>Many experts predict that the 21st century will be the "Chinese century." Whether or not</p>	<p>river, mountain range, plateau, basin, plain, desert, communist</p>

		<p>1,200 reserves to protect plant and animal species.</p> <p>The giant panda lives in the misty mountains of southwest China and nowhere else on Earth. They eat bamboo and usually live near stands of the woody evergreen plant. Pandas have been hunted and only about 1,600 remain in the wild.</p>	<p>that proves to be true, there is no doubt that what happens in China will affect many other nations.</p>	
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History is taught for a half term block every term