

The British Isles



Year 2 - Spring 2

Name: _____

Class: _____

DRIVING QUESTION: As Explorers, can we discover the human and physical features of the British Isles and compare them with another non-european archipelago?

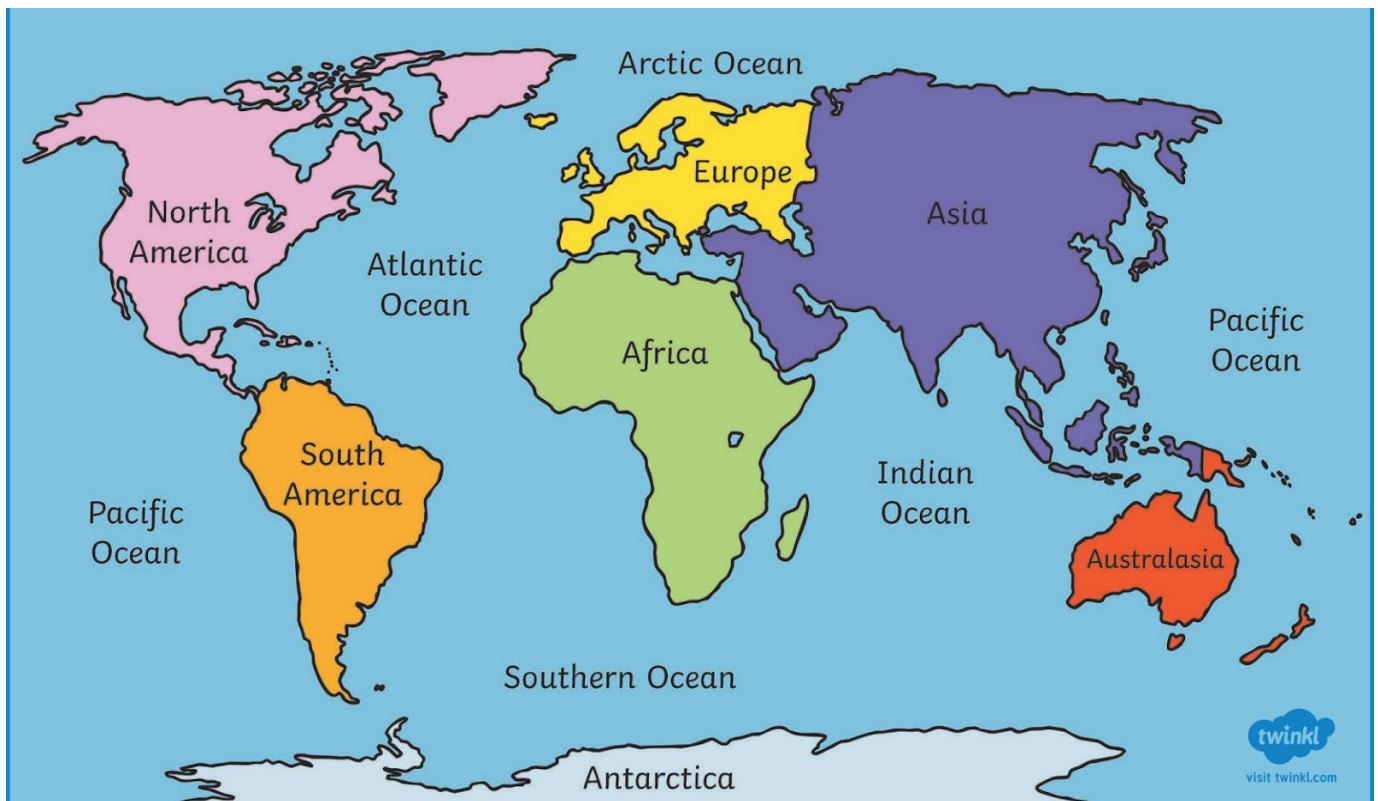
LESSON ONE: THE SEVEN CONTINENTS

Date: _____

Key Question: What are continents and where can we find them?

Glossary

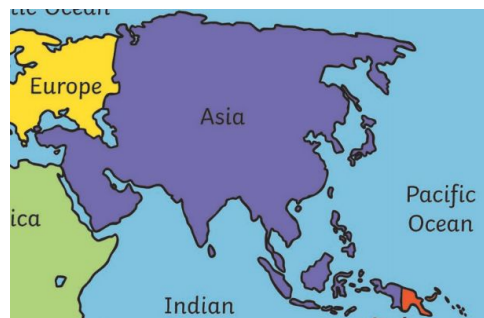
<i>Continent</i>	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica and Australasia).
<i>Island</i>	A land area surrounded by water.
<i>The Amazon</i>	A rainforest in South America.
<i>Populated</i>	People who live or occupy a place or environment (inhabit).
<i>Accestors</i>	Any person from whom one is descended.
<i>Aboriginal</i>	A person belonging to one of the indigenous peoples of Australia.



What is a continent?

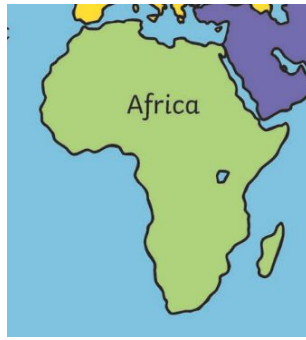
A continent is usually separated by water or other natural features like mountains. There are seven continents in the world: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia. Continents only cover 29% of the Earth. The rest of the Earth's surface is water. The world has five Oceans: Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean and Indian Ocean.

Name the seven continents and five oceans of the world.



Asia is the biggest continent in the world. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the world's population live in Asia. Major countries include India and China. The Himalayas, the world's tallest mountains, are found here. The Dead Sea, the lowest point on land, is also in Asia. Asia is home to tigers, monkeys and giant pandas.

Name a country found in Asia.



Africa has 54 countries, more than any other continent. Major countries include Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa. Africa has the longest river in the world, The Nile. Africa also has the world's biggest non-polar desert, the Sahara. In Africa, You will find Giraffes, Elephants and Lions.

What is the name of the world's biggest non-polar desert?



North America is the third biggest continent in the world. Countries in North America include The United States of America (USA) and Canada. Pumpkin and corn originally came from here. North America is home to bears, moose and skunks.



Bear

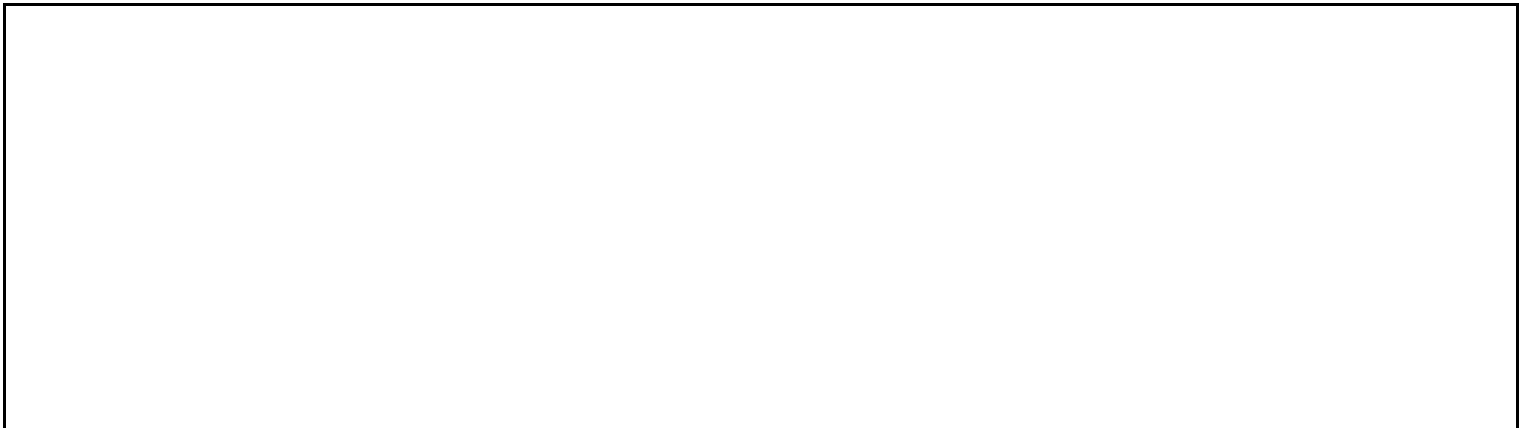


Moose



Skunk

Draw and label a picture of one of the animals from North America.



A North American...



South America is the fourth biggest continent in the world. It only has 12 countries such as Brazil and Argentina. The Amazon, the world's biggest rainforest is found there. Tomatoes, potatoes and chocolate all come from South America originally. South America is where you will find Llamas, Sloths and Jaguars.

What is the name of the world's biggest rainforest found in South America?



Antarctica is the third smallest continent in the world. It is almost completely covered in ice. Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. It is the coldest and windiest continent. Each year, hundreds of scientists live and work in Antarctica. Antarctica is home to penguins, albatross and seals.

Write a fact about Antarctica



Europe is the second smallest continent in the world. Europe is the most densely populated continent. It has 44 countries altogether such as The United Kingdom, France and Germany. Apples, pears and raspberries originally came from Europe. The majority of Australians have ancestors from Europe. Foxes, wolves and bears live in Europe.

How many countries are in Europe? Name two.



Australasia is the smallest continent in the world. It is sometimes called island-continent because it has so many islands. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef is in Australasia. The Australasian Aboriginal people first came to Australasia more than 50,000 years ago. The continent nearest to Australasia is Asia. There are many unique animals living there such as kangaroos, koalas and emus.

Challenge: write a short description of the world , its seven continents and five oceans. Remember to use key vocabulary.

Exit Ticket: Tick the correct statements

Africa has 54 countries, more than any other continent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Europe is the biggest continent in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>
South America is the fourth biggest continent in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australasia is the smallest continent in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>

LESSON TWO: THE BRITISH ISLES

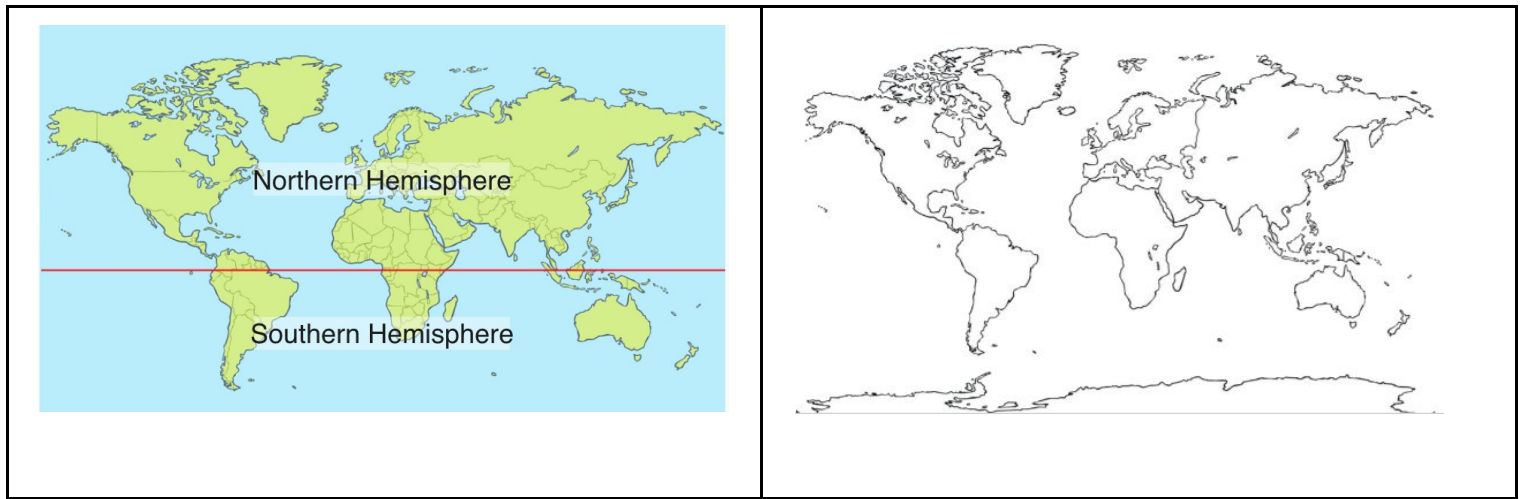
Date: _____

Key Question: What do we mean by the term The British Isles and where is it located?

Glossary	
<i>Great Britain</i>	Great Britain is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of continental Europe.
<i>The British Isles</i>	The British Isles are a group of islands in the North Atlantic off the north-western coast of continental Europe.
<i>United Kingdom</i>	A country of western Europe that includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island.
<i>Equator</i>	A line drawn on the Earth halfway between the poles.
<i>Northern & Southern Hemisphere</i>	The northern or southern section of the Earth above the Equator line.
<i>Archipelago</i>	An extensive group of islands.

Each part of the globe is called a hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The red line marks the Equator, the equator divides the globe into two equal halves. The equator is an imaginary line that sits halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. The Earth is at its widest at the Equator and the climate is also at its warmest too. The Northern Hemisphere has about 90% of the world's population and 67.3% of the world's land while the Southern Hemisphere has 32.7% of the world's land.

Draw and label the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.



The largest countries in the Northern Hemisphere are Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America, India and Mexico. The Largest countries in the Southern Hemisphere are South Africa, Australia, Indonesia and Brazil.

Name two of the largest countries in the Northern Hemisphere

1. _____
2. _____



Tick the countries that are in the Southern Hemisphere:

Scotland	<input type="checkbox"/>	England	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brasil	<input type="checkbox"/>

The British Isles

The British Isles is an archipelago, a group of islands in the Northern Hemisphere, located in the North Atlantic ocean off the coast of Europe. Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, The Hebrides and over six thousand smaller islands make up the British Isles. The British isles has a population of 72 million people and includes two sovereign states, the Republic of Ireland and The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The islands

of Alderney, Jersey, Guernsey and Sark are sometimes also taken to be part of the British Isles even though these islands are closer in location to France.



What is the difference between Great Britain, The United Kingdom and The British Isles?

Great Britain is the land mass that incorporates Scotland, England and Wales. The United Kingdom is owned by the British Crown and includes Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales. The British Isles is an archipelago of islands made up of Ireland including Northern Ireland, Great Britain, The Isle of Man and the other surrounding islands within the British Isles.

Label the areas that make up the British Isles



Challenge: What is the difference between the United Kingdom and the British Isles?

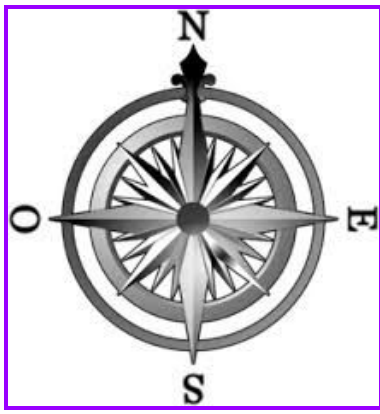


There are many cities in The British Isles. The biggest cities are situated within Great Britain. These include London, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Manchester. London is the biggest city in The British Isles and The United Kingdom and even Europe. The population of London is 8,908,081 people.

Capital Cities in the British Isles

England: London	Scotland: Edinburgh	Wales: Cardiff	Northern Ireland: Belfast	Southern Ireland: Dublin
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Name the five capital cities located within The British Isles.



Challenge: Look at the map of the British Isles, describe the location of each capital city using key vocabulary. (North, South, East, West, near, far, left and right)

Exit Ticket: True or False?



London is the capital city of Wales	
The British Isles can be found in the continent of Europe in the Northern Hemisphere.	
Edinburgh is North of London.	

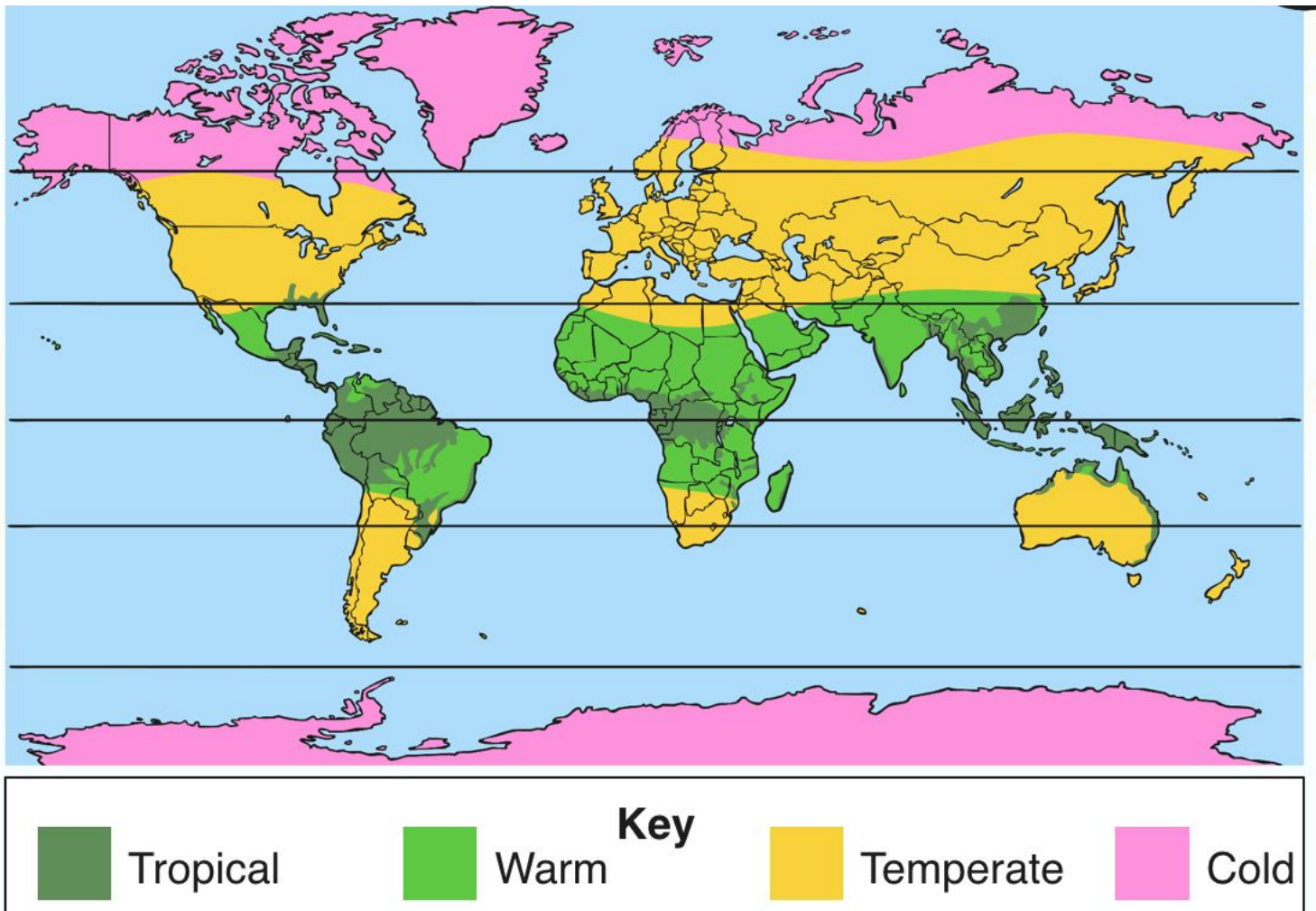
LESSON THREE: CLIMATE

Date: _____

Key Question: What climates are there around the world and in the British Isles?

<i>Climate</i>	The weather conditions in an area in general.
<i>Temperature</i>	The degree or intensity of heat present, shown by a thermometer.
<i>Insulate</i>	Protects something by preventing the loss of heat.
<i>latitude</i>	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, usually expressed in degrees.
<i>North Atlantic Drift</i>	Also known as the North Atlantic Current is a powerful, warm western current within the Atlantic Ocean.

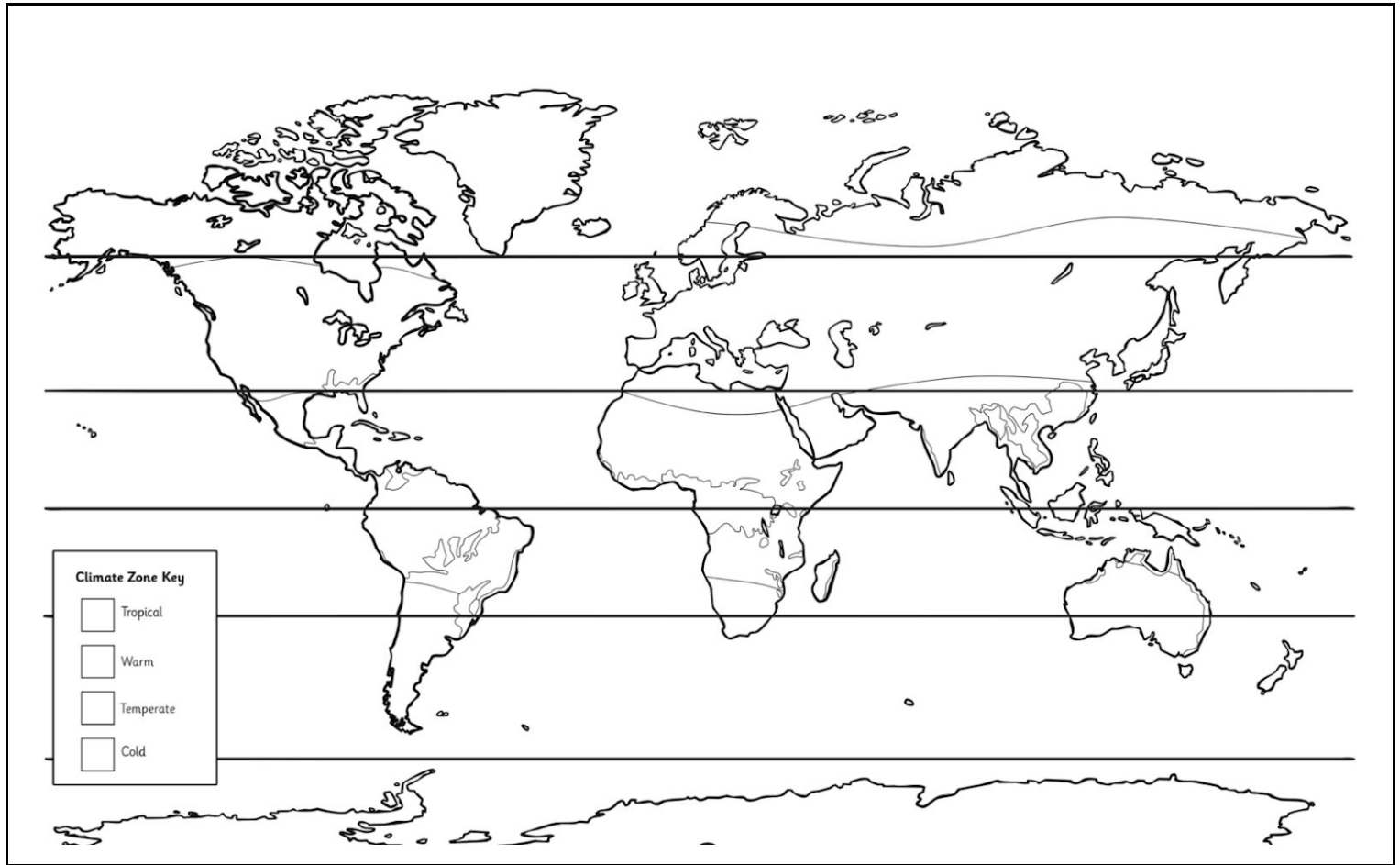
What Climates are there around the world?



There are four types of climate, Tropical, Warm, Temperate and Cold. The tropical climate usually has temperatures warmer than 18 degrees and it stays constant throughout the year. Warm climates usually have dry summers and mild, wet winters. Temperate climates have four seasons,

Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring but they have unpredictable weather. Sometimes it is sunny, then rainy, cloudy and stormy. The cold climates are almost always covered in ice and snow and have a lack of warm summers with temperatures less than 10 degrees.

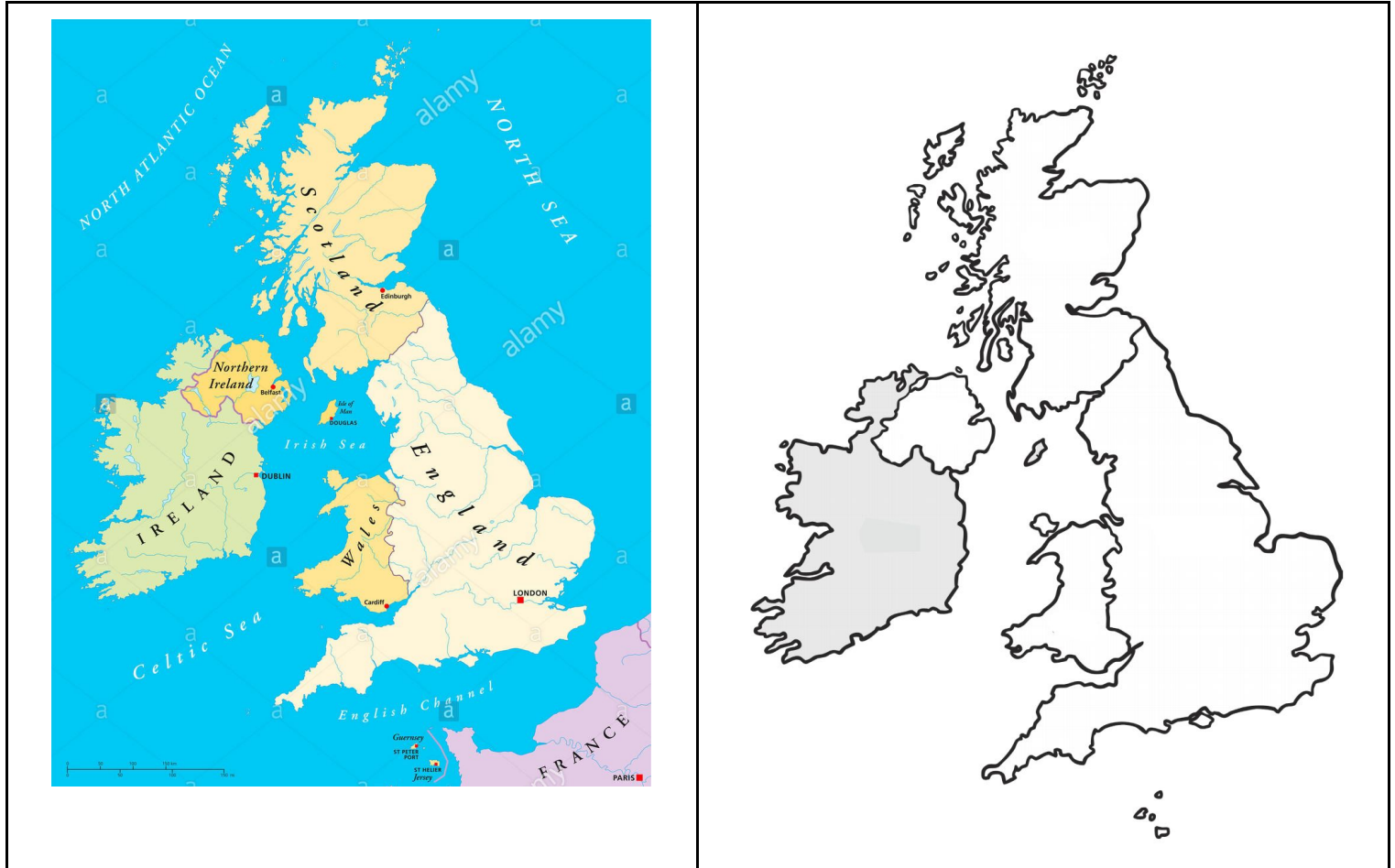
Colour in the map using 4 different colours to show the climate zones of the world. Don't forget to colour the key.



The British Isles has a **temperate** climate. Our climate is generally mild and fairly wet because it is moderated by the sea. Some people don't realise that Great Britain is an island. The British Isles are surrounded by oceans and seas and this can affect our climate. To the North West of Scotland is the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea is situated to the North East of

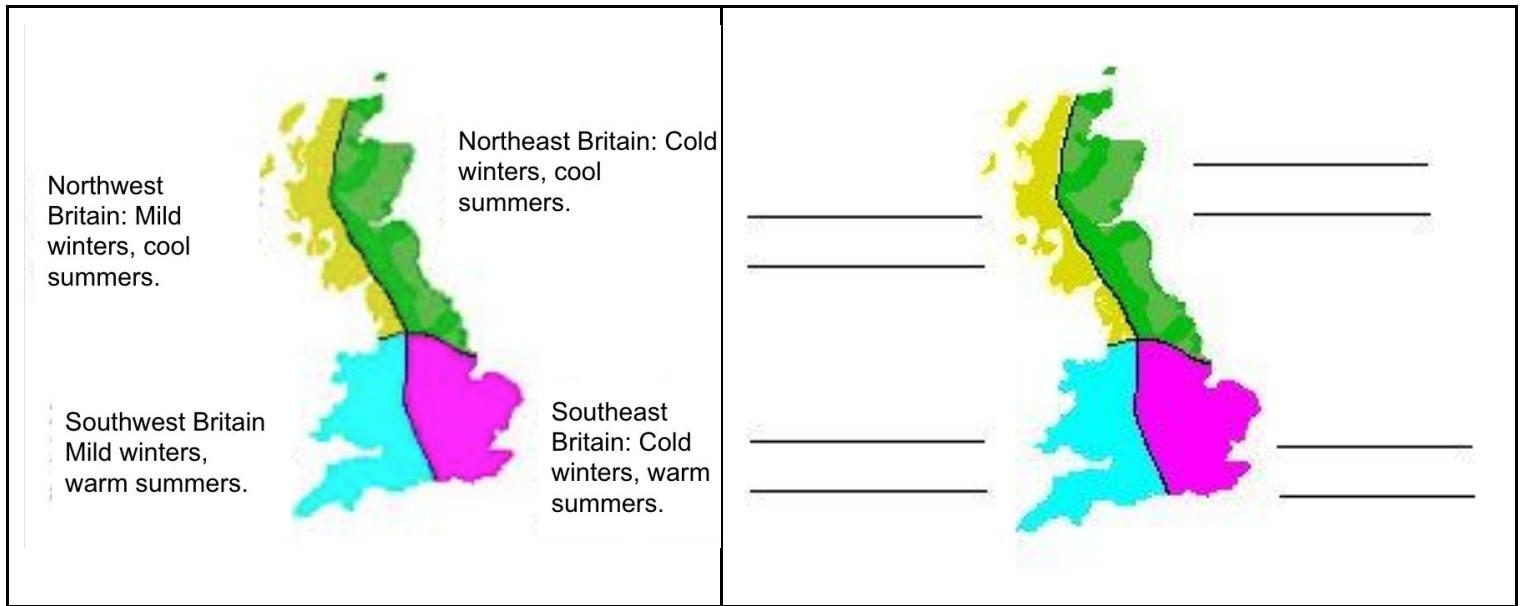
Scotland. Between the Isles of Great Britain and Ireland, around the The Isle of Man is the Irish Sea and just off the coast of Cornwall, Wales and Southern Ireland is The Celtic Sea. Finally between England and France, you can find the English Channel and this is home to the Channel Islands.

Label the map with the names of the oceans found in the British Isles.



In the summer the sea cools the climate and in the winter the sea insulates us, keeping us warmer than most other places at our latitude.

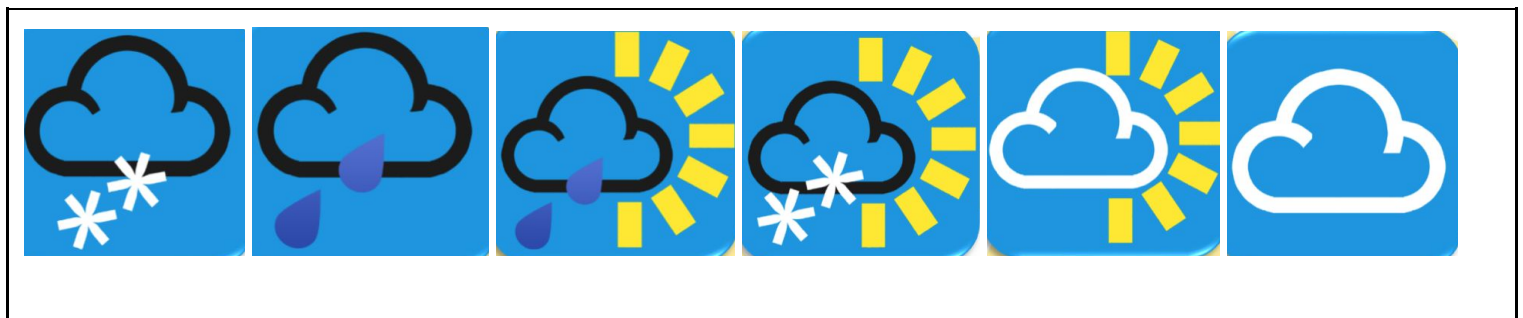
However, the climate does vary across the British Isles.

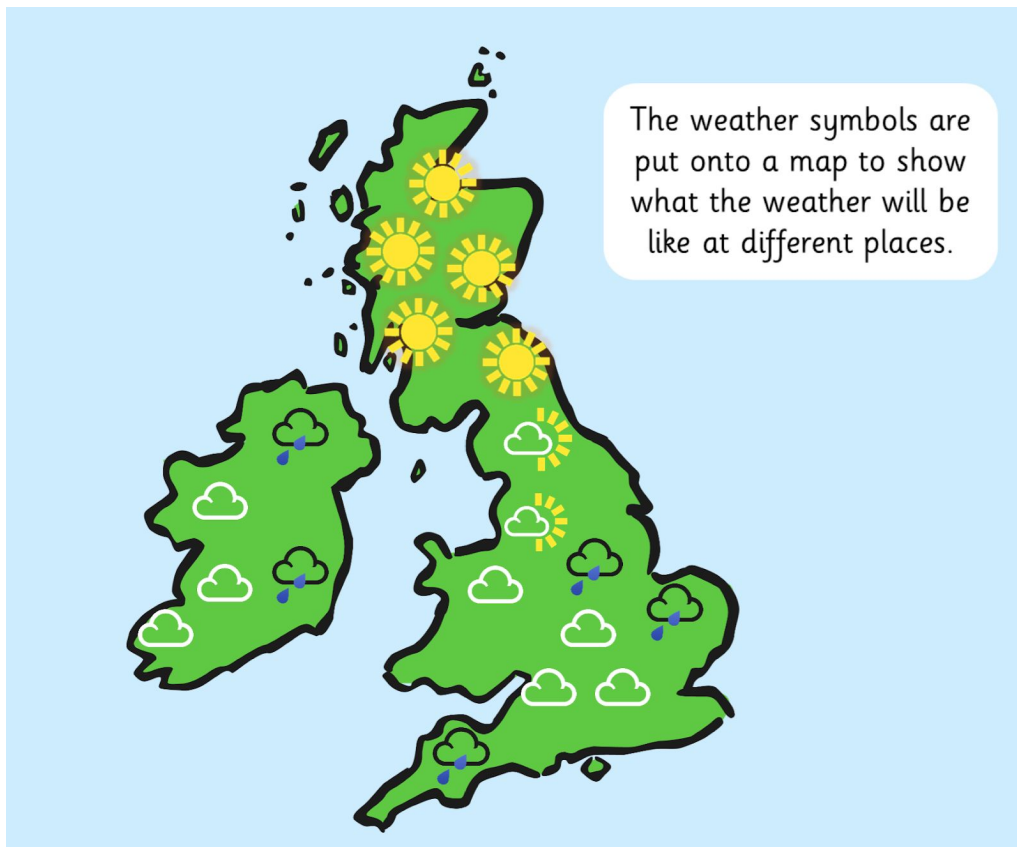


The North Atlantic Drift is a very warm ocean current that starts in the tropical gulf of Mexico. The warmth from this water helps keep the west of the British Isles milder during the winter months. The south westerly winds are warmed by this water.

Seasonal weather patterns in the British Isles
● Cold and damp in the winter and warm and light in the summer.
● The climate is very changeable day to day.
● Frequently cloudy and rainy.
● Long summer days
● Four seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
● Average temperature: 14 degrees celsius.

These are weather symbols and they are used to help report the weather.





What's the weather like in Portland today? Draw the weather symbol and use key vocabulary to explain your answer. (warm, cool, wet, dry, cloudy, clear, windy, calm, weather, season)

Challenge: Explain why the weather in the South West of England has mild winters and warm summers?



Research today's weather in your given area of The British Isles and make your own weather report. (England, Wales, Isle of Man, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Southern Ireland)

INSERT PHOTO OF WEATHER REPORT HERE

Exit Ticket: What is the climate like in the British Isles?



TRUE or FALSE

The British Isles has a temperate climate.	
The British Isles has a Tropical climate.	
The British Isles has a cold climate.	

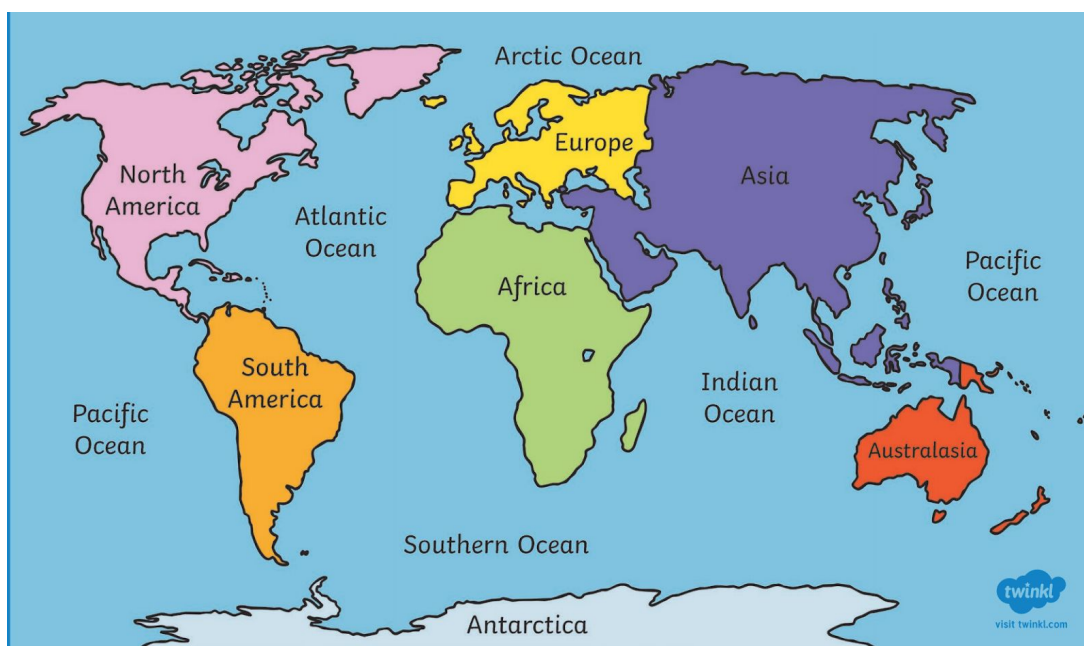
LESSON FOUR: THE ISLE OF MAN

Date: _____

Key Question: What are the human and physical features of an area of the British Isles?

Glossary	
<i>Medieval</i>	Relating to the middle ages.
<i>Rural landscape</i>	A natural, unbuilt environment and sites.
<i>Crown dependency</i>	An island territory area off the coast of Great Britain that are self-governing but owned by the crown.
<i>European Union</i>	A political and economic union of 27 member states located in Europe.
<i>Human Geography</i>	The branch of Geography that deals with the study of people and their communities.
<i>Physical Geography</i>	The study of physical features of the Earth's surface.

Circle the British Isles on the map.



The Isle of Man is an island situated in the Irish Sea Between England and Ireland. It is known for its rugged coastline, medieval castles, and rural

landscape, rising to a mountainous centre. The current population of the island is 85,000 people. The capital, Douglas sits on the eastern waterfront, it is the most popular town on the island and hosts many restaurants and shops. The island is not part of The United Kingdom or European Union but has the status of crown dependency, just like the channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. However the people who live in The Isle of Man are British citizens as the Island forms part of the British Isles.



Like The Isle of Portland in Dorset, The Isle of Man has many human and physical features. Despite being surrounded by the coast of the Irish Sea it still has seven working Ports, these are situated in Castletown, Douglas, Laxey, Peel, Port Erin, Port St Mary and Ramsey.



Circle the location of the Ports on the map of The Isle of Man.

What is the capital of the Isle of Man?

Name two towns found on The Isle of Man.

1. _____

2. _____

Name two villages on The Isle of Man.

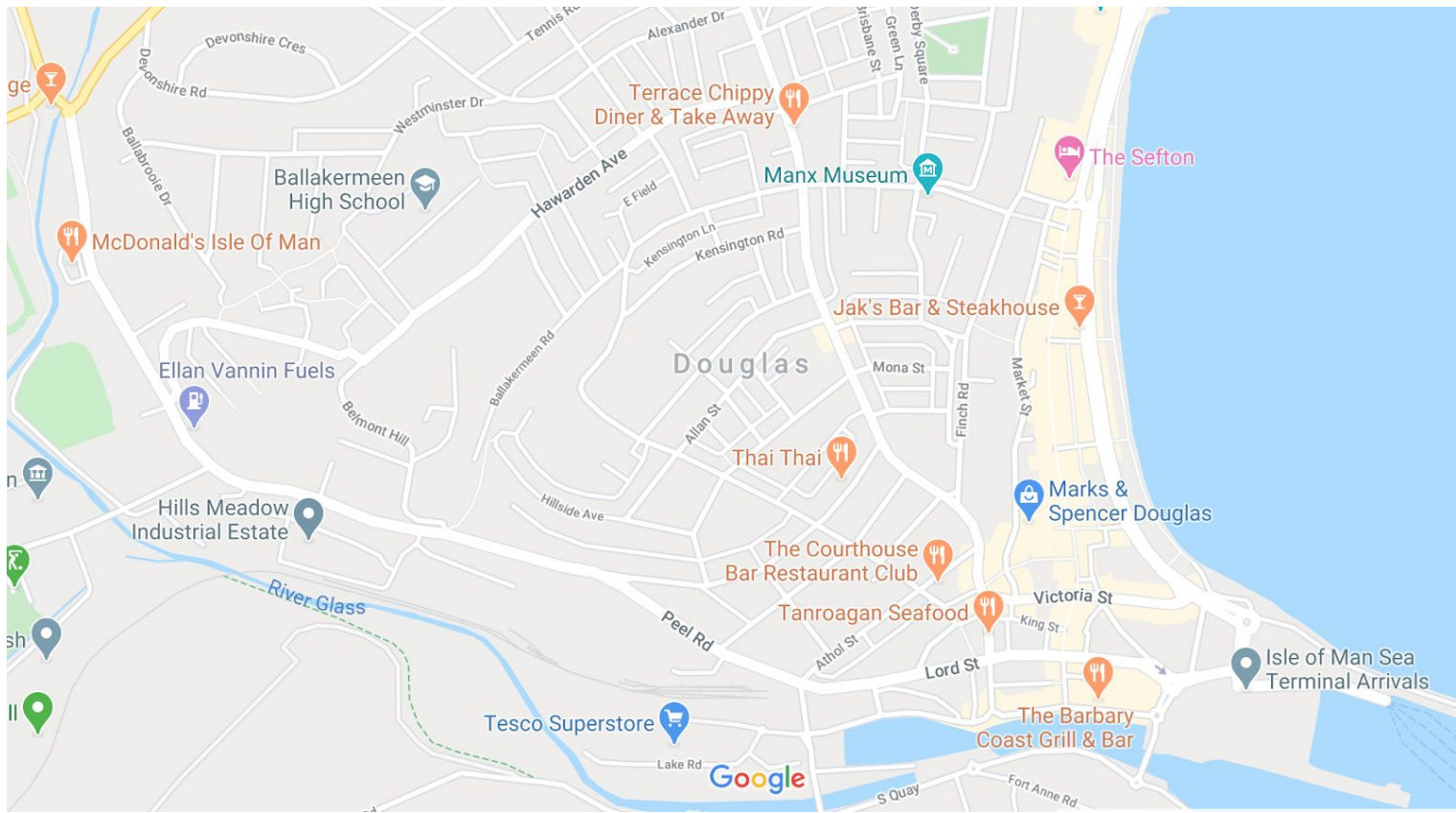
1. _____

2. _____

Human Features

There are many human features in Douglas and the Isle of Man, these include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shops.

Look at a map of Douglas, the capital of the Isle of Man.



Name the human features you can see on the map of Douglas.

Physical Features

There are many physical features in Douglas and the Isle of Man, these include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

Label the picture with the physical features you can see.

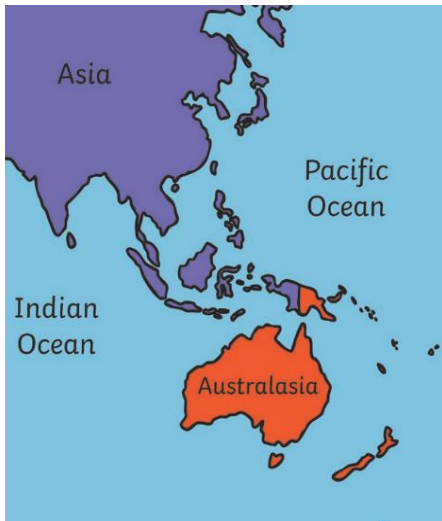


What is the name of the river that flows through Douglas?

Challenge: Explain the physical features found in Douglas.

The Isle of Man enjoys a temperate climate, with cool summers and mild winters. Average rainfall is high compared to the majority of the British Isles, due to its location to the western side of Great Britain and sufficient distance from Ireland for moisture to be accumulated by the prevailing south-westerly winds. Average rainfall is highest at Snaefell, where it is around 1,900mm a

	Earth's crust.
<i>Earthquake</i>	A sudden violent shaking of the ground as a result of movements in the Earth's crust or volcanic action.
<i>Tsunami</i>	A series of waves in an ocean caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions.



The largest archipelago in the world is in **Indonesia**. Indonesia is located to the North of Australia and it is within the continent of Asia. It is spread across the equator with islands in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. Indonesia is bordered by Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Singapore to the north, Papua New Guinea to the east and East Timor and Australia to the South. The population of Indonesia is 260 million people and it is the fourth most populated country in the world after China, India and The United States of America. The people there are known as Indonesians. The National language is Indonesian also known as Bahasa Indonesia. The Indonesian flag is red and white. The capital city is Jakarta. It is located on the island of Java, the most populated island in the world. In fact, almost half of Indonesia's population live in Java! Jakarta is the second biggest city in the world after Tokyo- Yokohama in Japan. More than 34 million people live there.

Most populous island in Indonesia

Java	141 Million people
Sumatra	47 million people
Sulawesi	17 million people
Kalimantan	15 million people
Irian Jaya (West Papua)	4 million people

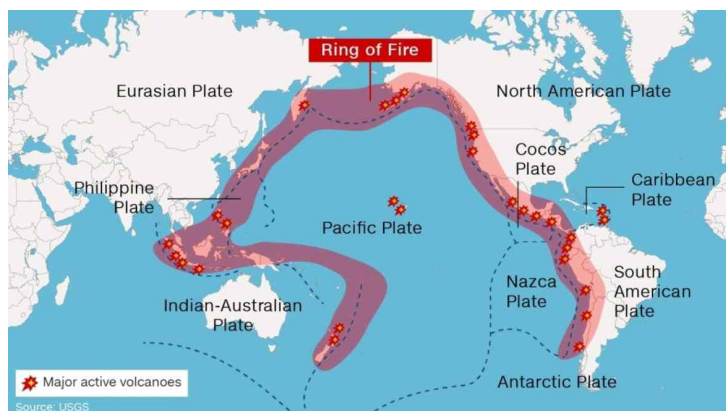
Where is the largest archipelago in the world?

Write a list of the most populated island in Indonesia



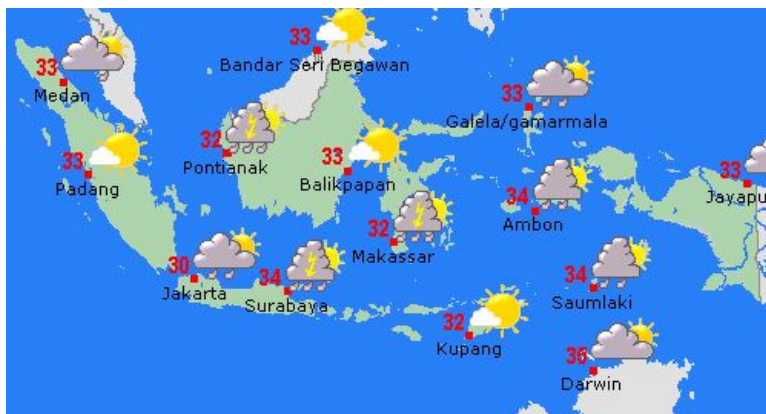
True or False? Tick the oceans that surround Indonesia.

The Atlantic Ocean	
Indian Ocean	
Pacific Ocean	



Indonesia sits on the Ring of Fire, a long chain of volcanoes that run along the edge of the Pacific Ocean. As a result, Indonesia has active volcanoes and regularly experiences eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis. In 2004, a huge earthquake in the Indian Ocean caused a tsunami that killed 230, 000 people.

Climate



Split by the equator, Indonesia has an almost entirely **tropical climate**, with the coastal plains averaging 28°C, the inland and mountain areas averaging 26°C and the higher mountain regions 23°C. Indonesia has high levels of rainfall called monsoons. There is a dry season (June to September) and a rainy season (December to March). Typhoons can hit the islands of Indonesia between September and December and can cause rainstorms and heavy winds.

What climate does Indonesia have? Tick the correct box.



Tropical	<input type="checkbox"/>	Temperate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Warm	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cold	<input type="checkbox"/>

Explain how you know.

Java



Java is an island that lies between Sumatra to the West and Bali to the east. Java is the world's 13th largest island. Java is surrounded by the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean. Java is made from Volcanic rock, it contains thirty-eight mountains that have been active volcanoes. The highest volcano in Java is Mount Semeru, 3,676 meters. The most active volcano in Java and in the whole of Indonesia is Mount Merapi, 2,930 metres. In total Java has over 150 mountains.



Mount Merapi

Mount Merapi's last volcanic eruption was on Thursday 13th February 2020, it was the most powerful eruption since 1930, when around 1,300 people were killed. Thankfully no one was injured in the 2020 eruption.

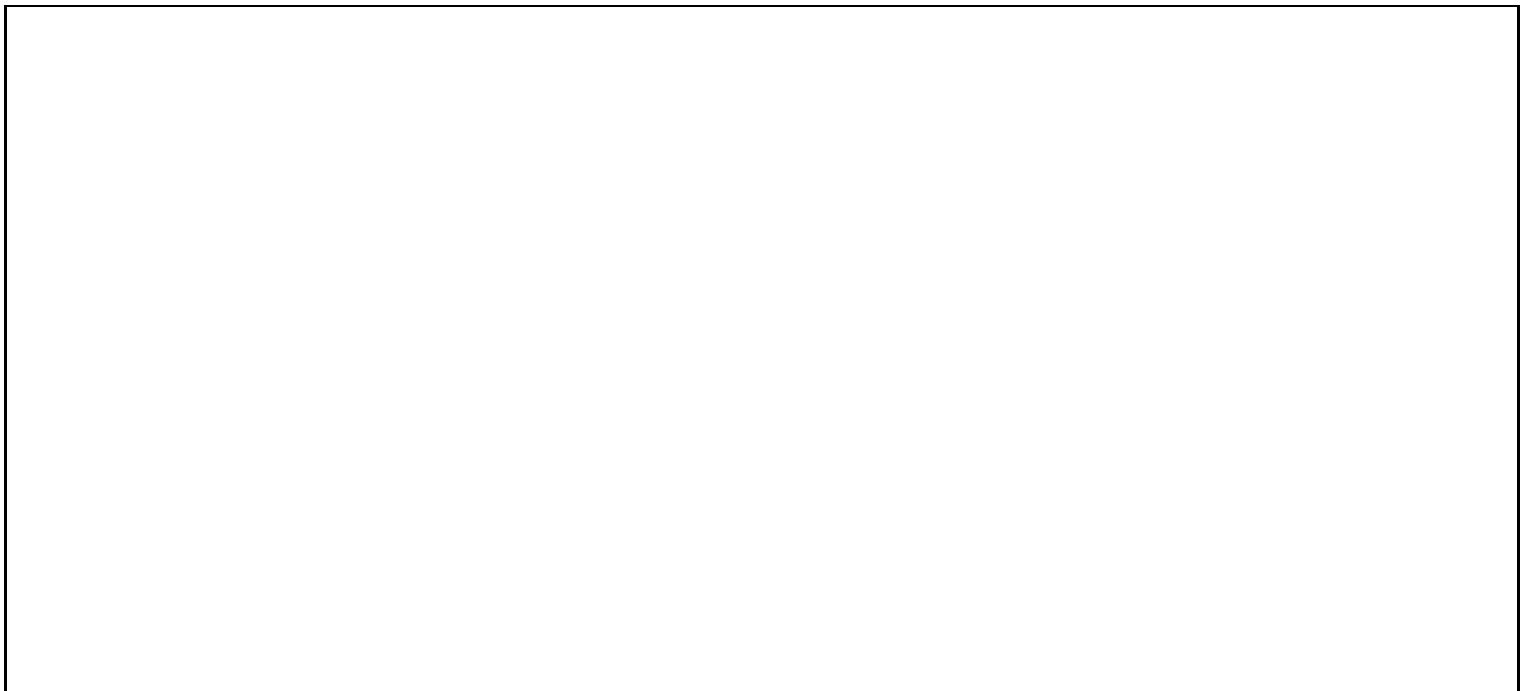
Name some of the physical features found in the island of Java.

How is Indonesia's location similar or different to the British Isles?

How is Indonesia's climate similar or different to The British Isles?

Challenge: How is Java similar or different to the Isle of Man?

Exit Ticket: Draw a map of Java and label with its capital Jakarta, Mount Marapi, Indian Ocean and other cities and towns.

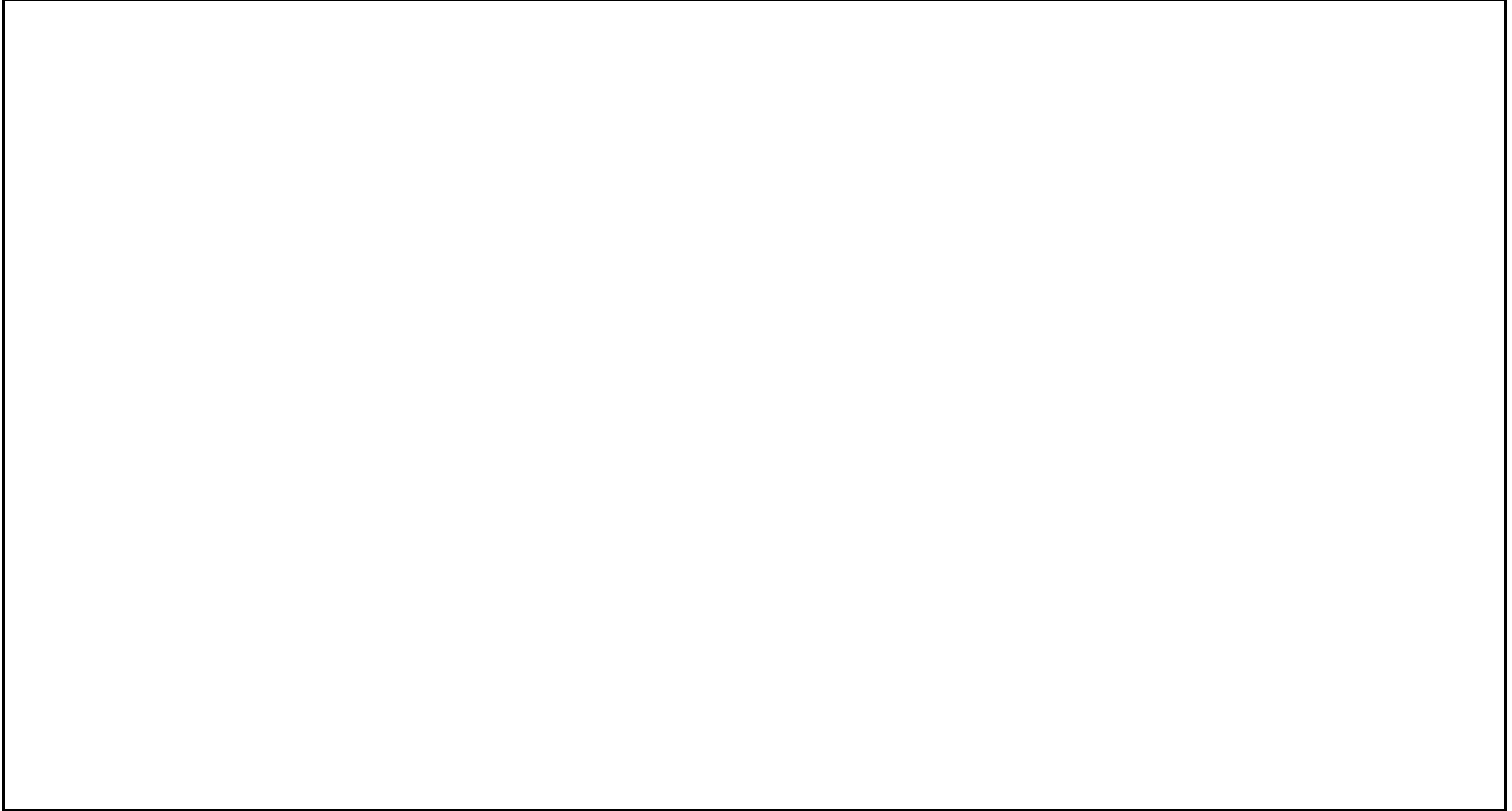


LESSON SIX: BRITISH ISLES DAY

Date: _____

Key Question: What do you know about the British Isles?

Stick in a picture of you learning about the British Isles:



Write a list of islands that make up the British Isles.

Challenge: Name some of the human and physical features of the British Isles.

Exit Ticket: Make your own poster about The British Isles. You should include names of the islands that make up The British Isles, countries, oceans, seas and climate. Add symbols and make a key.



