

## What are the differences between South Africa and the UK?

In this unit, children will identify South America on the map and will find out about the twelve countries and two territories that make up the fourth largest continent in the world. Children will uncover the culture and geography of this fascinating continent. They will learn about the climate, the geographical features, the industries, and the people of South America which will give them an insight into how life in South America is different to life here in the UK.

### In this unit children will:

- On a map locate South America, its countries, and major cities.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) in relation to South America.
- Describe the key aspects of physical geography of South America: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and volcanoes.
- Investigate climates across South America using climate maps and keys.
- Explore some of the aspects of human geography of South America, including populations, life expectancies, religions and capital cities.
- Discover the trade and products from South America.
- Compare the different countries of South America.
- Research a chosen country of South America.
- Make direct comparisons between the UK and another region in South America.

### Prior Learning

**Year 1** Continents and Oceans

**Year 5** North America

### Cross Curricular Links

### Key Vocabulary

**Agriculture** - Farming the land

**biome** - A region (part of the earth's surface) defined by a specific climate and certain animals and plants that have adapted to survive and thrive in that climate

**climate** - the general weather conditions that are typical of an area

**Deforestation** - The removal of the tropical rainforest for farmland

**Environmental region** - Areas of land with similar environments / physical features

**Fertile** - Land that is good for growing plants

**Land-use** - The way that land is used e.g. farming

**Natural resources** - Natural materials that can be used or sold by people e.g. oil, wood, minerals

**Northern hemisphere** - The half of the Earth that is north of the Equator.

**Population** - The people that live in a place

**Southern hemisphere** - The half of the Earth that is south of the Equator.

**Tropical** - Hot and humid

**Settlements** - Where people live in cities, towns and villages

**Trade Links** - Exchange of goods, crops, products for money between people and countries

## Key Knowledge

- South America is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest continent with many countries in it.
- It has 12 countries and 2 separate territories; The Falkland Islands belong to the UK and French Guiana is part of France.
- The population in South America is approximately 388 million.
- There are five time zones in South America.
- The equator runs through the South American countries Ecuador, Brazil and Colombia.
- The climate zone for the Rain Forest is “tropical-wet” and the biome is “tropical-forest”.



7 Continents	Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Oceania (Australasia)
5 Oceans	Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern
12 countries in South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
Major Cities (In descending order of population)	Sao Paulo (Brazil –largest city in South America) Bogotá (Colombia - capital) Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) Santiago (Chile) Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Key physical features	River: Amazon (river with greatest volume of water in world) and is 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest in the world at 6400KM long. The Amazon River starts in the high Andes, Peru. Mountain range: Andes (longest in world) Largest lake: Titicaca Rainforests Volcanoes Desert: Atacama (driest in world)
Key human features	Christ the Redeemer (statue in Rio) Machu Picchu (Inca citadel in Peru) Salt Cathedral (Colombia) Reed Islands (Peru) Merida cable car (Venezuela)
Environmental regions (Very varied)	Pampas – fertile lowland Atacama Desert – driest desert in world Amazon basin – rainforest Patagonia – windy, bare, has southernmost city in the world

## The Andes

- The Andes is a mountainous range in Chile.
- It provides many valuable and useful resources such as gold, silver, gas, coal, iron ore, tin, copper and nitrates.
- There are many mines in the Andes where these resources are extracted.

## Trade

- South America’s biggest industry is agriculture.
- They export lots of bananas because they have the perfect climate for growing bananas.
- South America is also famous for its coffee, Colombia, Peru and Brazil produce a large portion of the world coffee.

## Key Questions

- What is the location of South America?  
Can you name 3 physical features of South America?  
How many countries make up South America?  
Can you name 5?  
How many time zones does South America have?  
Can you name 3 human features of South America?  
What are South Americas largest exports?  
How does climate help exports?