Geography

From the Lakes to the Rockies

Year 6

Key Vocabulary

WORD	DEFINITION
Climate	The usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time.
Eastings	The vertical lines running from the top to bottom and divide the map from west to east
Grid reference	A location on a map, which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines
Latitude	Measures the distance north or south of the equator
Longitude	Measures distance east or west of the prime meridian
National Park	An area set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment
Northings	Numbered horizontal lines found on maps
Tectonic plates	Giant pieces of rock that float on top of a constantly moving, semi-liquid layer called the mantle
Topographical features	The physical features of an area of land including natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys
Prime Meridian	The line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around Earth.

Key Knowledge and facts

* Mountains can be formed when the plates push together and force the ground up where they meet.
* Mountains can also be formed when the plates move apart, and lava erupts. When the lava cools down, it can create a long line of mountains.
* The Lake District National Park is England's largest and covers: 2362 square kilometres. 912 square miles.
* The Rocky Mountains form a nearly continuous mountain belt in the western part of North America.
* The Rockies are more than 3,000 miles long. In some places, they are 300 miles wide.

Key Maps

Map of the North America and the Rockies



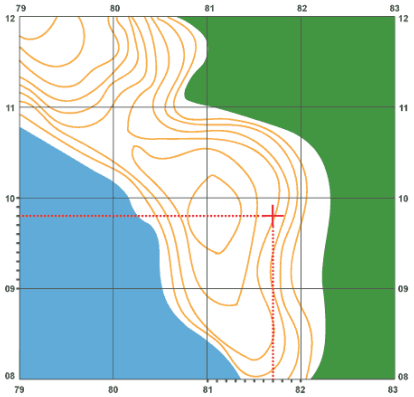


Map of the UK and Lake District





6-Figure Grid References



The six-figure grid reference for the church is 817098.

Time Zones

