My region and Campania

What are the similarities and differences between my region and Campania, Italy?

Lesson 1: How is the world represented on maps and globes?











Geographical knowledge and concepts



Geographical knowledge

- Locational knowledge ✓
- Place knowledge
- Human and physical geography
- Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical concepts

- Place
- Space ✓
- Scale ✓
- Physical and human processes
- Interdependence
- Environmental impact
- Sustainable development
- Cultural awareness and diversity

What are the similarities and differences between my region and Campania, Italy?

What are the geographical features of the world?

Lesson 1: How is the world represented on maps and globes?

What are the key geographical features of the UK and my region?

Lesson 2: What are the key features of the UK and my region?

What is the geography of Europe, Italy and the Campania region?

Lesson 3: What are Europe's key human and physical features?

Lesson 4: What are the key geographical features of Italy?



What are the similarities and differences between my region and Campania, Italy?

How do earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen?

Lesson 5: Why do earthquakes and volcanoes happen?

Lesson 6: What are earthquakes and how do they affect people and places?

Lesson 7: What are volcanoes and how do they affect people and places?

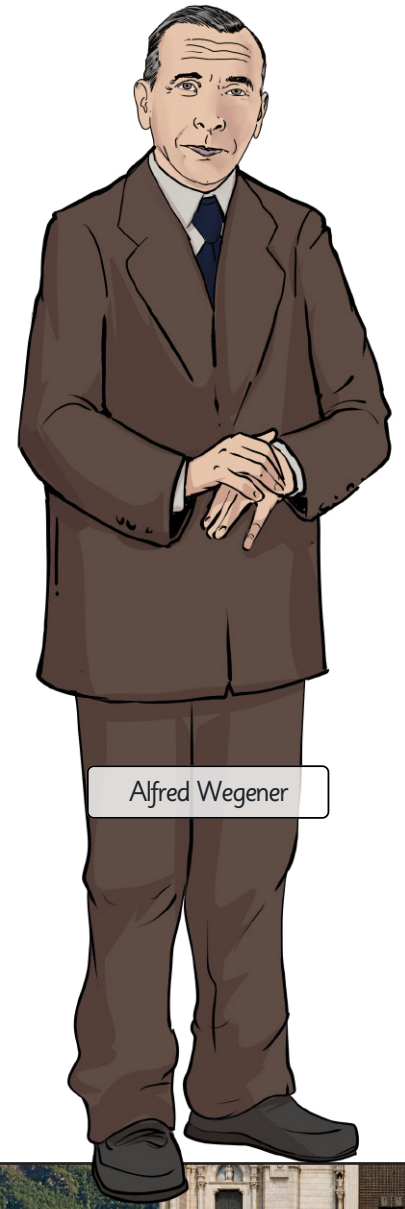
What are the key physical and human features of Campania, Italy and how do they compare to my region?

Lesson 8: What are the key physical features of Campania, Italy and how do they compare to my region?

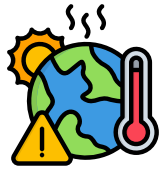
Lesson 9: What makes Naples an important settlement in Campania?

Lesson 10: How is land used in Campania, Italy and what are the main economic activities?

Lesson 11: What are the similarities and differences between my region and Campania, Italy?



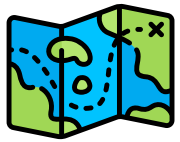
Key vocabulary for this lesson



climate – the usual weather in a place over a long time



globe – a round or spherical object on which there is a map of the Earth



map – a diagram showing where places are located and their features



parallel – lines that are always the same distance apart and never meet

Locational knowledge

Hi, my name is **Jahan** and I'm a **cartographer**. I study maps and globes to understand how the world is represented.

Maps and globes help us develop **locational knowledge** by showing where continents, countries and oceans are found.

Cartographers show how places are positioned and arranged across the Earth. This is called **'space'**.

We also show the Earth at a smaller size so that it fits on a map or globe. This is called **'scale'**.

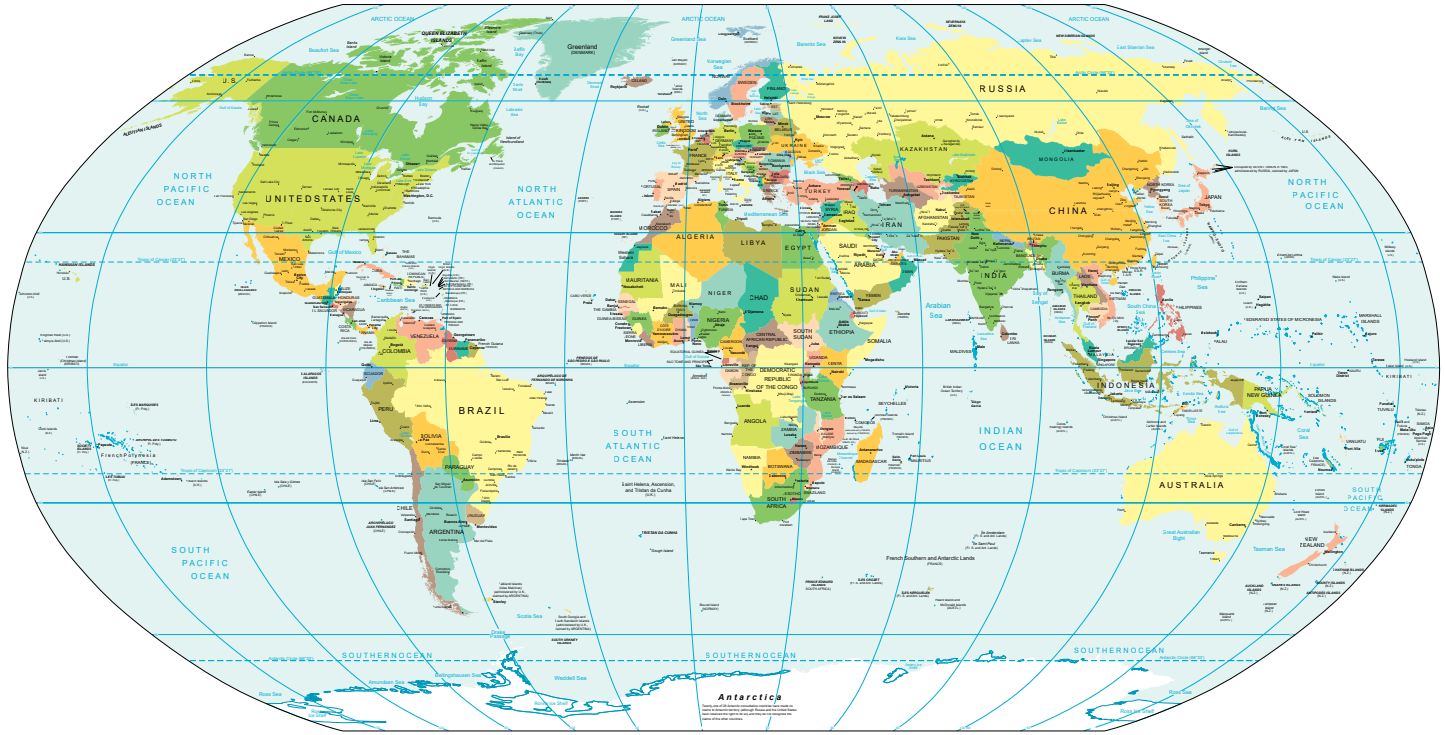




What do maps show us?

Space Scale

Look at this image with your learning partner and discuss the following questions.



What do you notice on this map?
What features does it show?
Why might this be useful?

Be ready to share your feedback with the class.

Use the following sentence starters to help you:

"I notice that this map shows…"

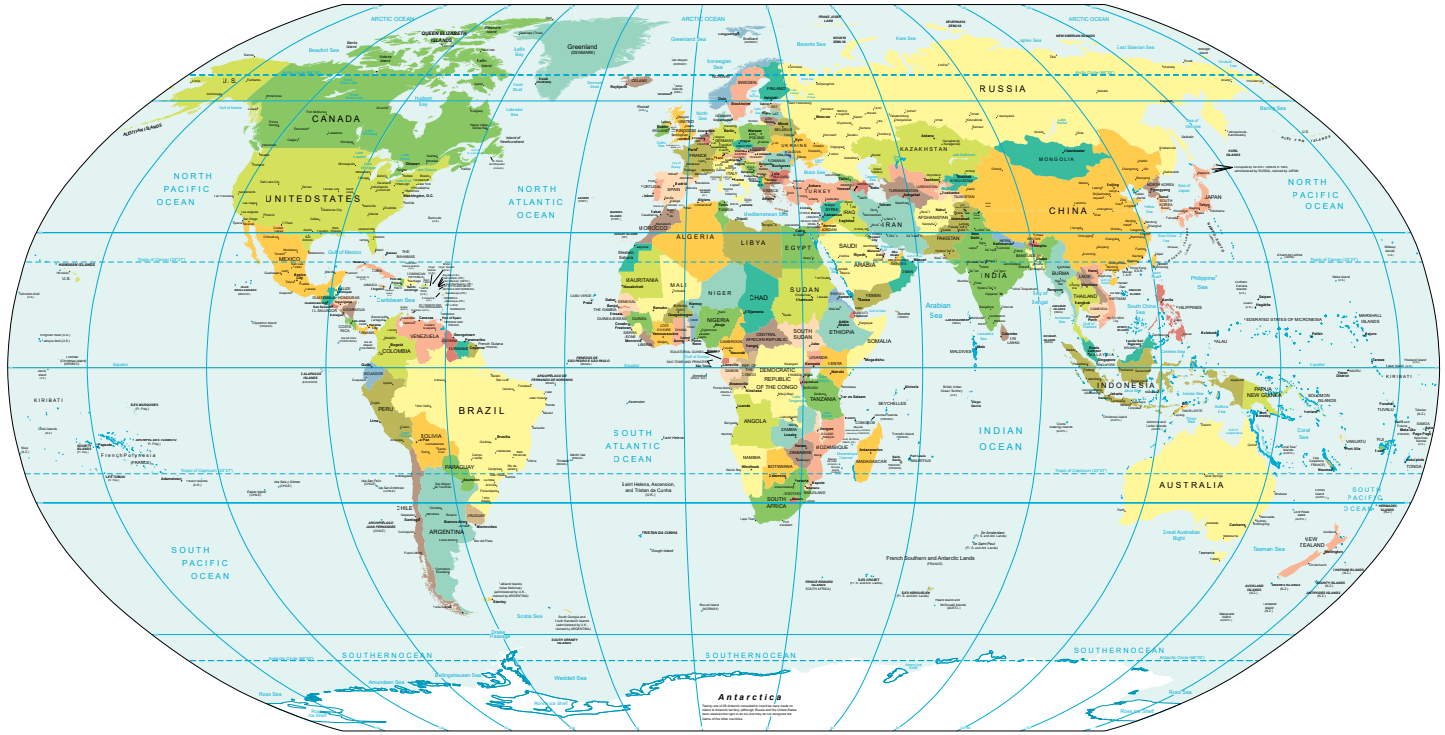
"One feature I can see is…"

"This might be useful because…"

What do maps show us?

answers

Space Scale



A **map** is flat (2D) and can show the whole world or just part of it. **Maps** usually show more details, such as countries, cities and roads. It can use a small scale so the whole Earth can fit on one flat map. Maps are useful for locating and comparing countries and continents.

What do globes show us?

Space Scale

Look at this globe with your learning partner and discuss the following questions.

What do you notice about this **globe**?
How is it different from a **map**?
Why might a **globe** be useful?

Be ready to share your feedback with the class.

Use the following sentence starters to help you:

"I notice that the globe shows…"

"It is different from a map because…"

"A globe might be useful for…"



What do globes show us?

answers

Space Scale



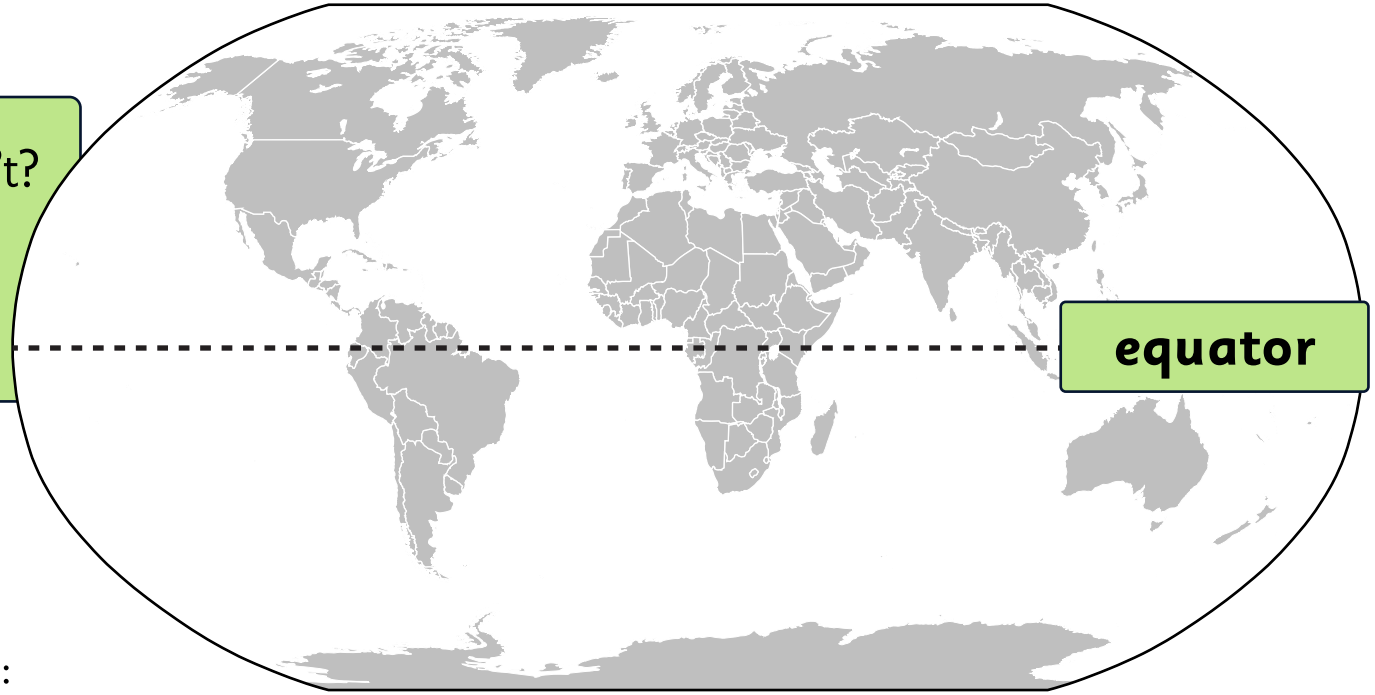
A **globe** shows the Earth as a ball (3D) and helps us see the whole **world**. A globe shows the Earth with continents, countries and oceans in their correct positions. It is different from a flat map because it shows the Earth's curved shape and can be turned to view different places. A globe is useful for understanding where places are in relation to one another and seeing the shape of the Earth more accurately.



How is this map different?

Look at this map with your learning partner and discuss the following questions.

What does this map show that the last one didn't?
What is the **equator**?
How does it split the **world** into two halves?



Be ready to share your feedback with the class.

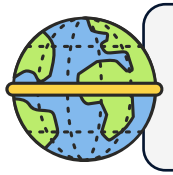
Use the following sentence starters to help you:

"This map shows…but the last one didn't."

"The equator is…"

"It splits the world into two halves called…"

New word alert!



equator – an imaginary line around Earth that divides it into two halves

How is this map different?

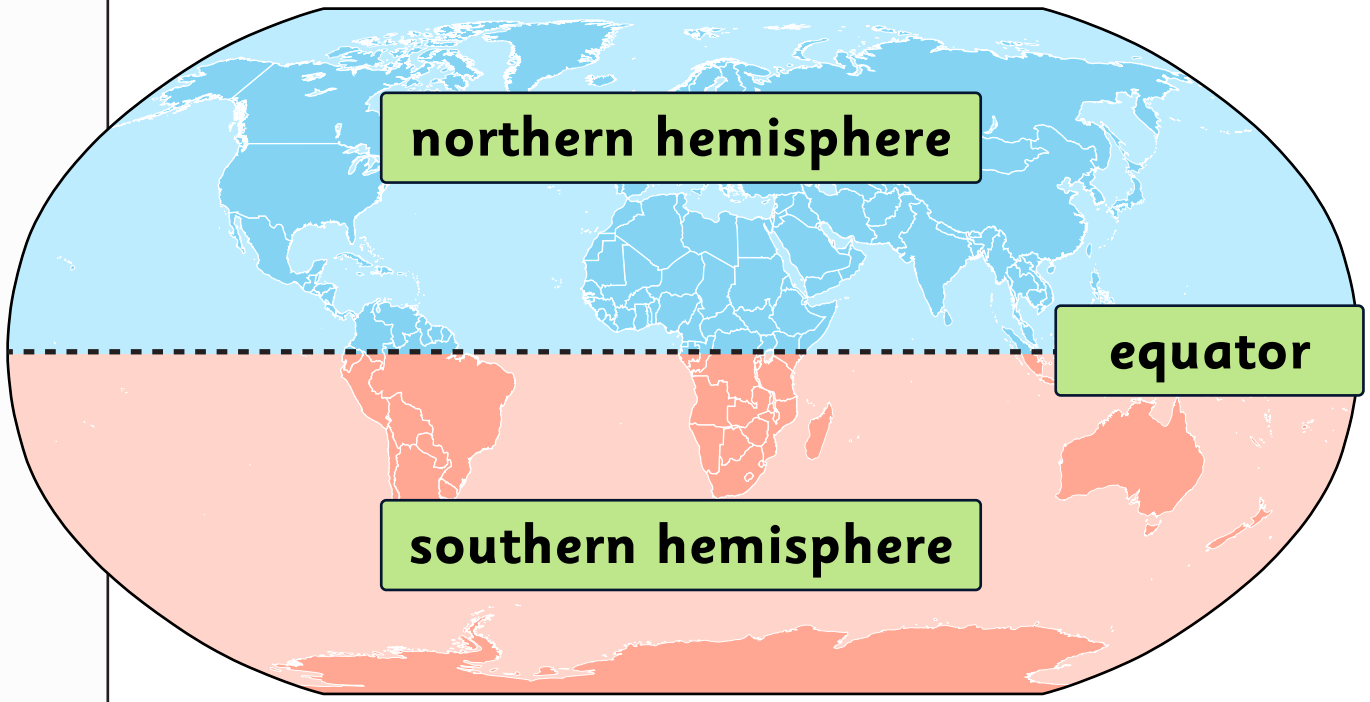
answers

Locational knowledge

The **equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.

It splits the world into the **northern hemisphere** (top half) and the **southern hemisphere** (bottom half).

Maps and globes use the **equator** to show where places are in the world.



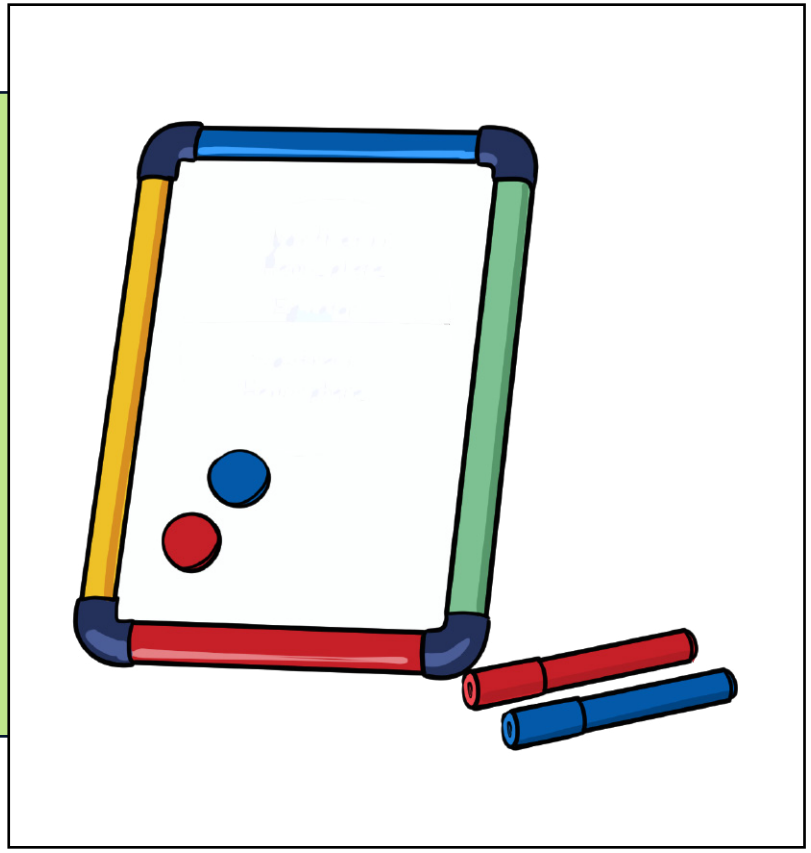
New word alert!

hemisphere – half of the Earth, divided by the equator into northern and southern halves

Locational knowledge activity



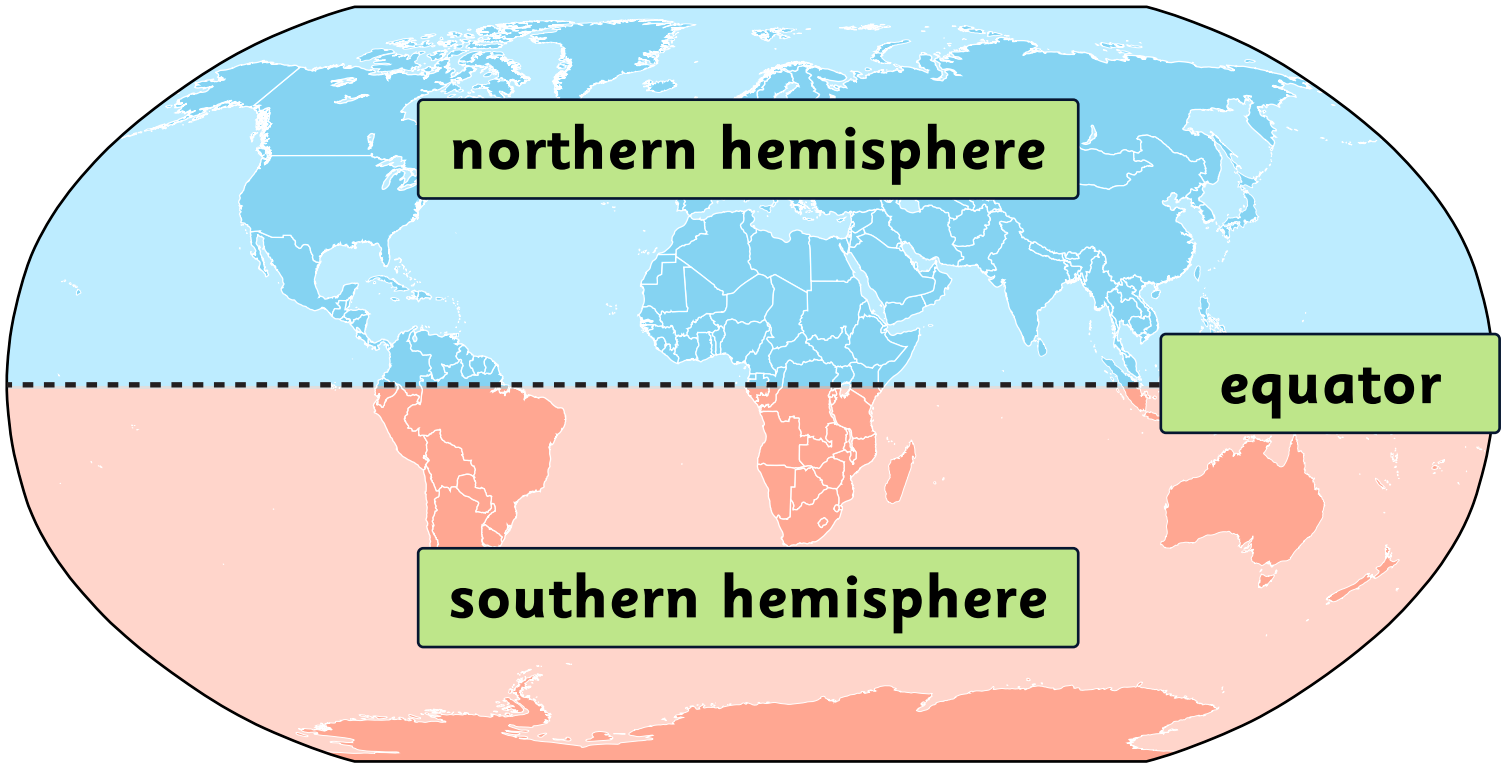
On your whiteboard or a piece of paper, draw a circle to represent the **Earth**. **Add a line** to show where you think the **equator** is and then label it. Then, **label the northern and southern hemispheres**. Share what you have drawn with your learning partner. Be ready to share your feedback with the class.

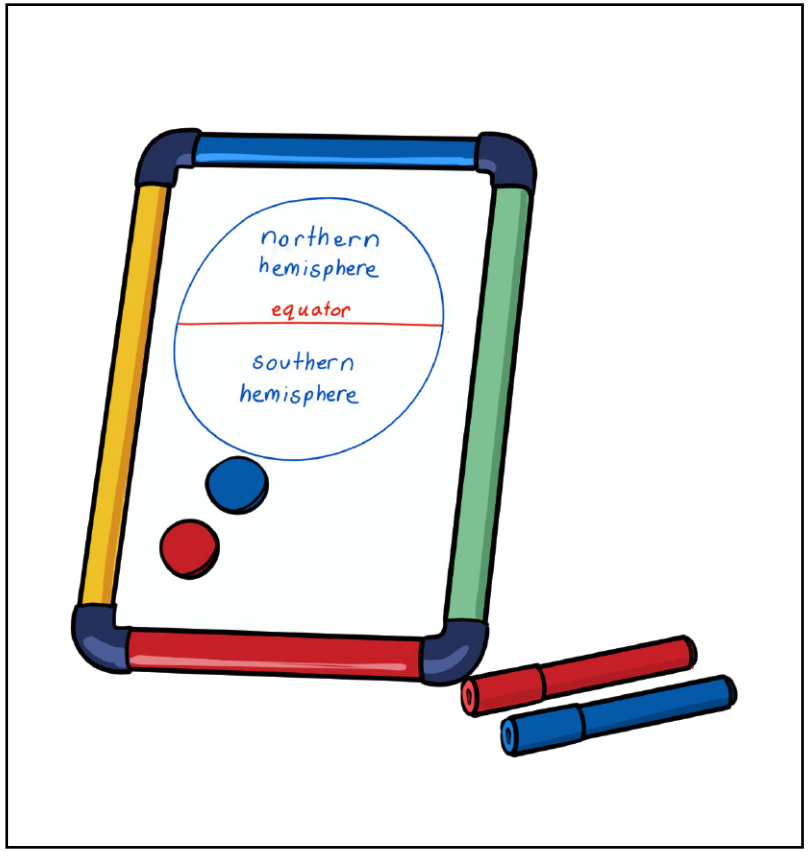


Locational knowledge activity

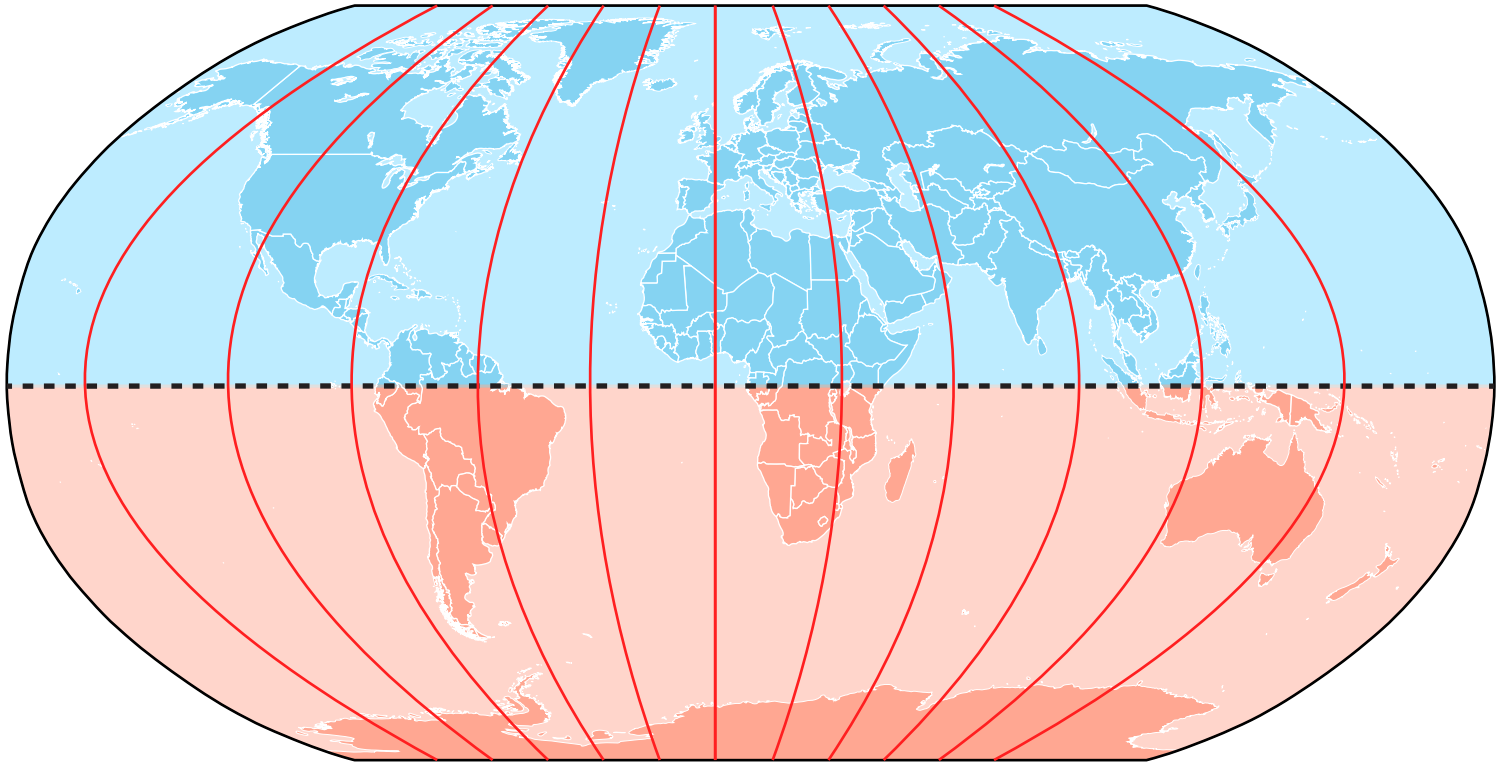
answers

Locational knowledge





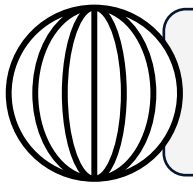
Lines of longitude



There are **imaginary lines** that run up and down the Earth. These are called **'lines of longitude'**.

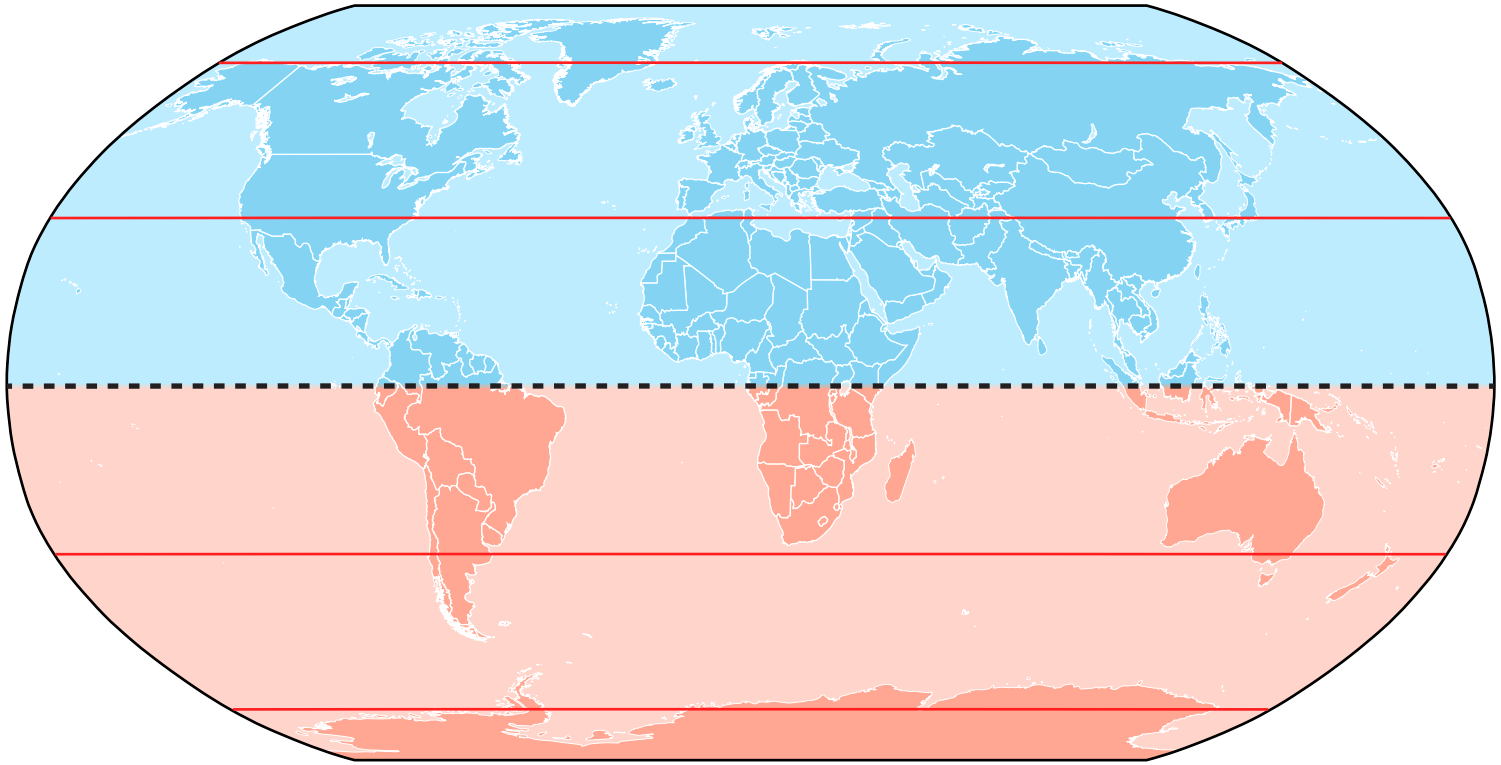
They are **vertical** and meet at the North and South Poles. **Lines of longitude** help us describe how far east or west a place is.

New word alert!



longitude – imaginary lines drawn up and down the Earth to show how far east or west a place is

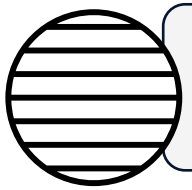
Lines of latitude



There are also other **imaginary lines** that run across the Earth. These are called **'lines of latitude'**.

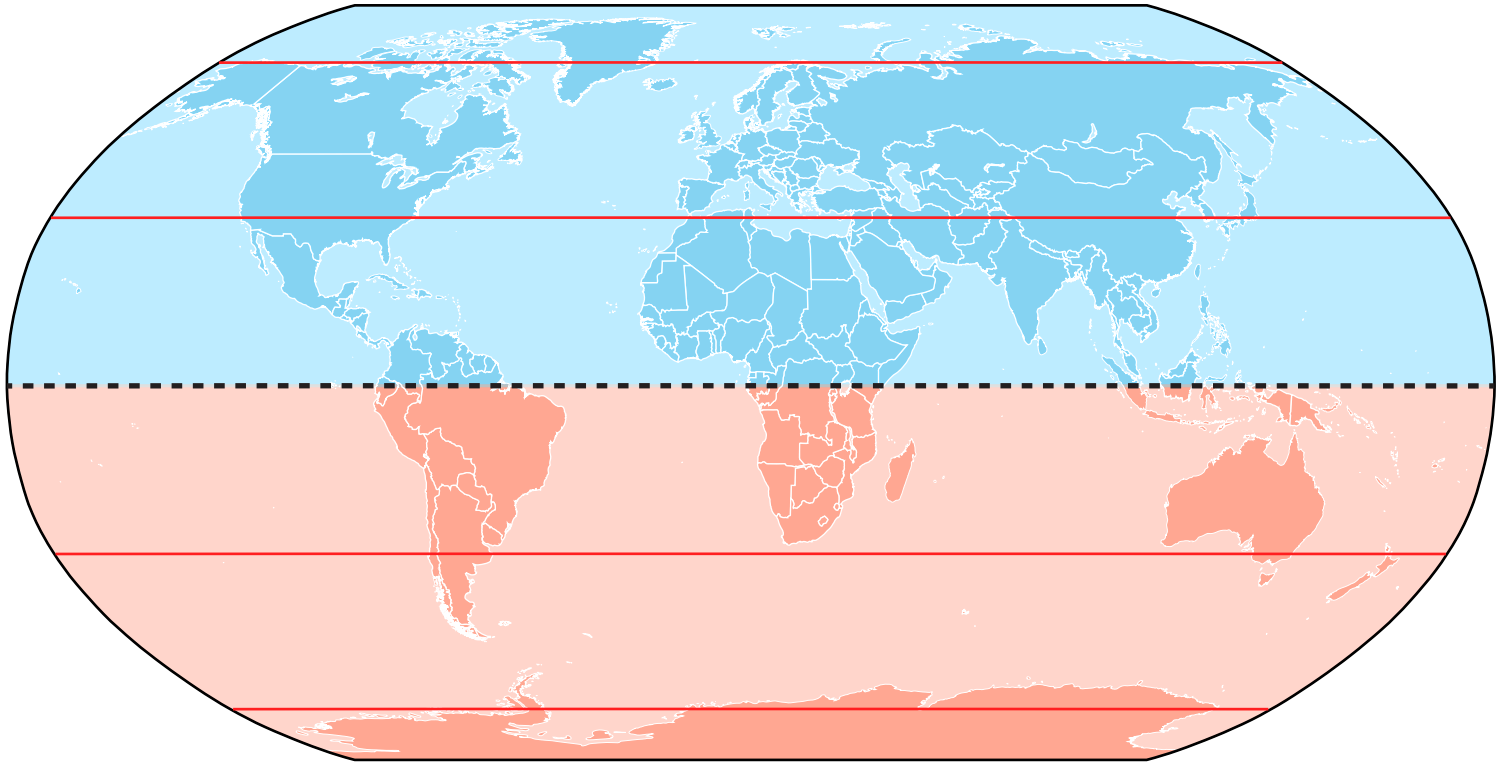
They are always **parallel** || and help us describe how far north or south a place is.

New word alert!



latitude – imaginary lines drawn sideways around the Earth to show how far north or south a place is

Lines of latitude and climate



The **lines of latitude** help us to describe **climate**.

Countries close to the **equator** are usually **hotter** and **wetter**.

Countries far away from the **equator** are usually **colder**.

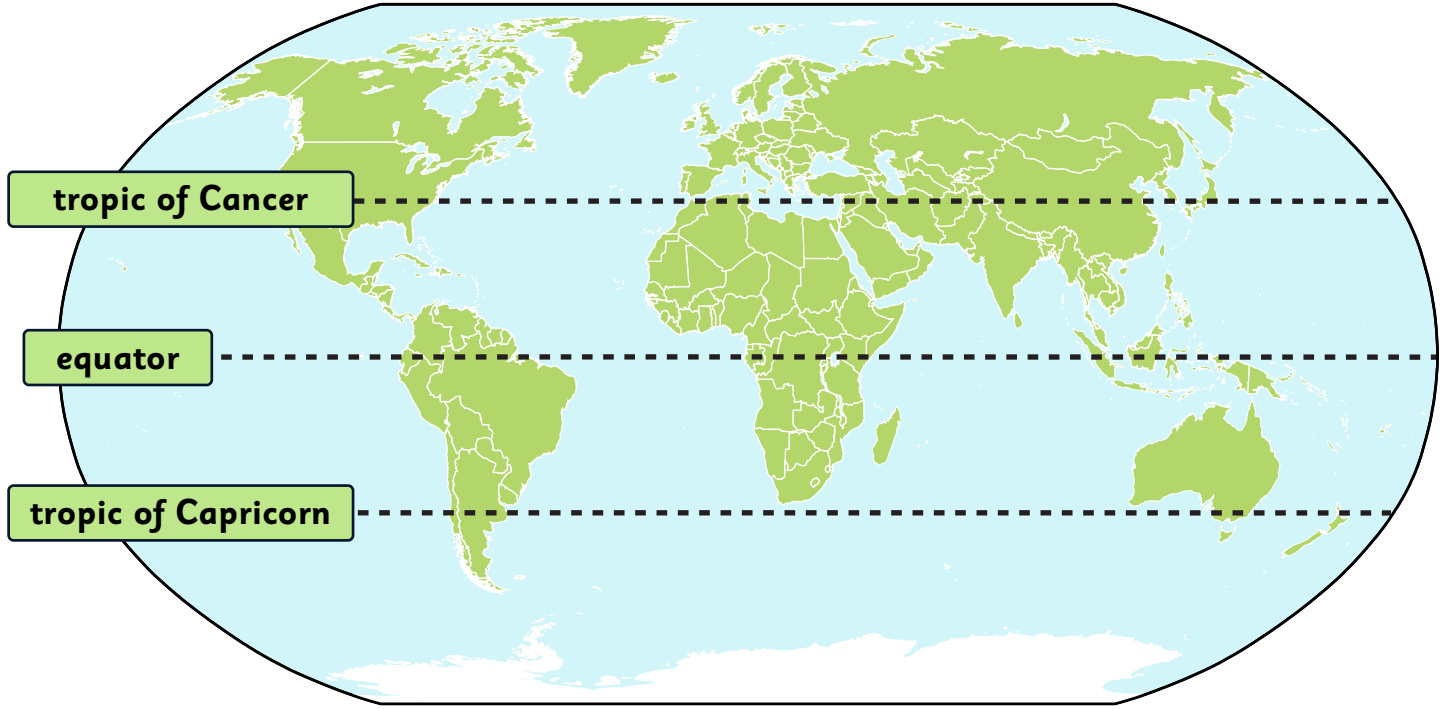
This is because at the equator, the Sun's rays shine more directly, so it is hotter. Further north or south, the rays hit at an angle, so it feels colder.

What are the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn?

Two of the lines of latitude are called the 'tropic **of Cancer**' and the 'tropic **of Capricorn**'.

The tropic **of Cancer** is the furthest north where the Sun can be directly overhead.

The tropic **of Capricorn** is the furthest south where the Sun can be directly overhead.

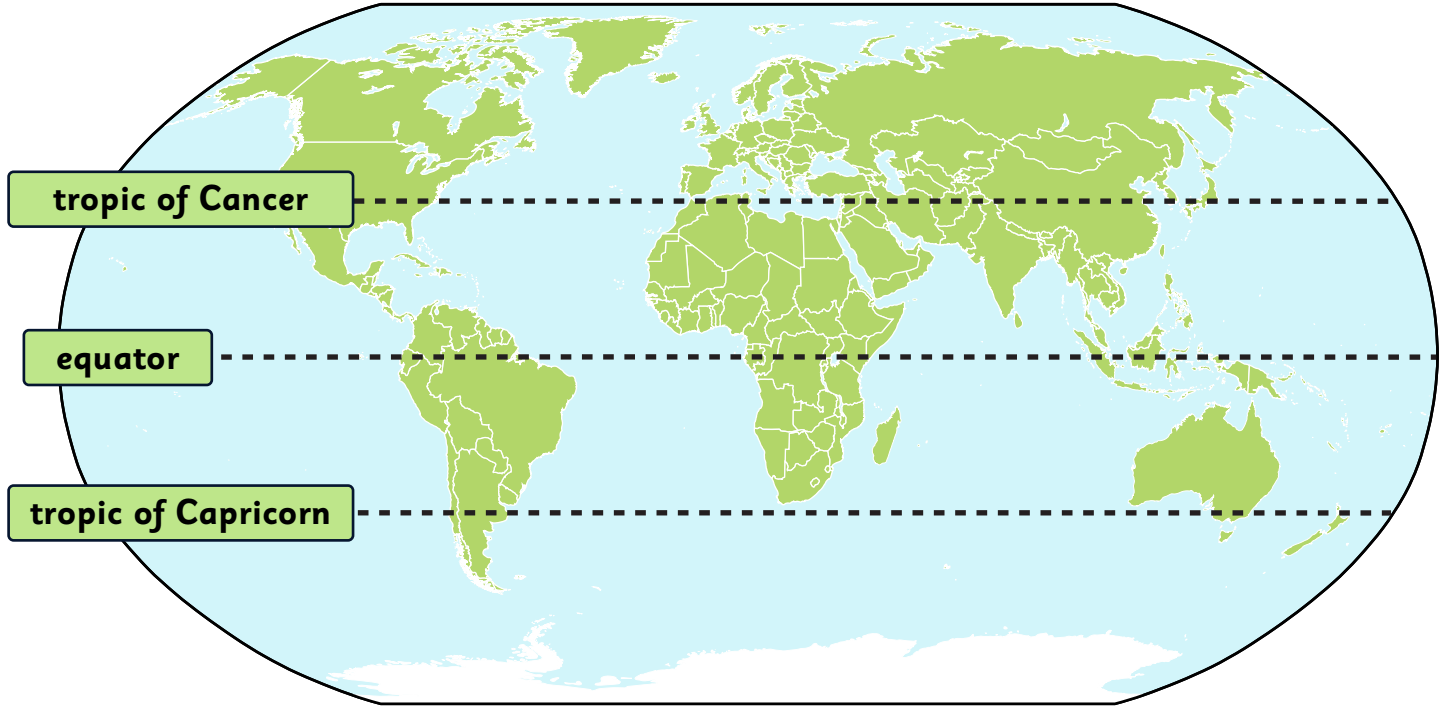


What are the tropics?

The area of land between these two lines is called the **'tropics'**.

This is because the climate there is known as a **tropical climate**.

Remember, **climate** describes the usual weather in a place over a long time. A **tropical climate** is found in the **tropics**. This means it is usually **hot all year round** and there is often **heavy rainfall**.

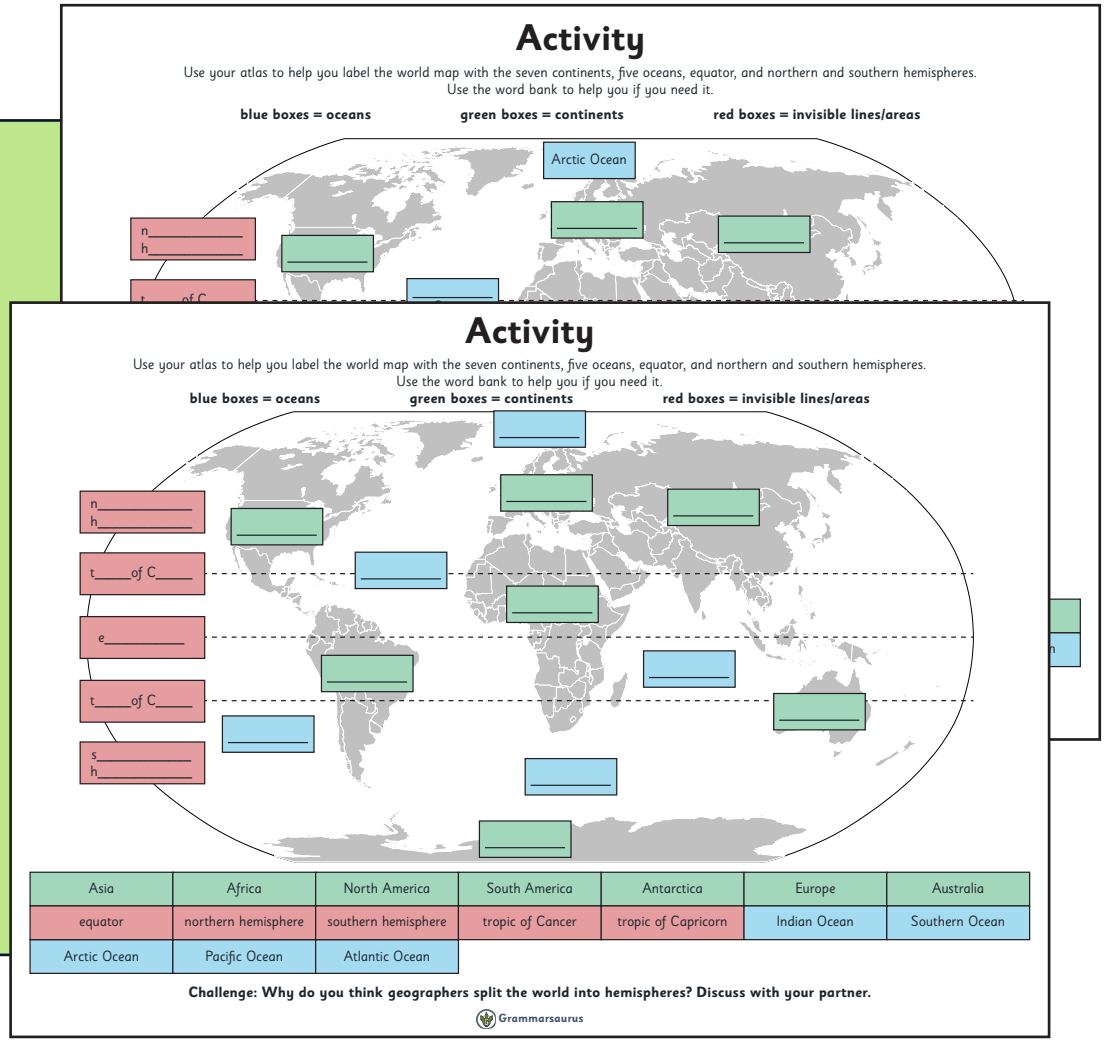


Activity



First, use your atlas to **label the seven continents and five oceans** on the world map on your activity worksheet.

Then **label the equator**, the **tropic of Cancer**, the **tropic of Capricorn** and the **northern and southern hemispheres**.



Activity

Use your atlas to help you label the world map with the seven continents, five oceans, equator, and northern and southern hemispheres.
Use the word bank to help you if you need it.

blue boxes = oceans **green boxes = continents** **red boxes = invisible lines/areas**

Arctic Ocean

n_____
h_____

t_____of C_____

e_____

t_____of C_____

s_____
h_____

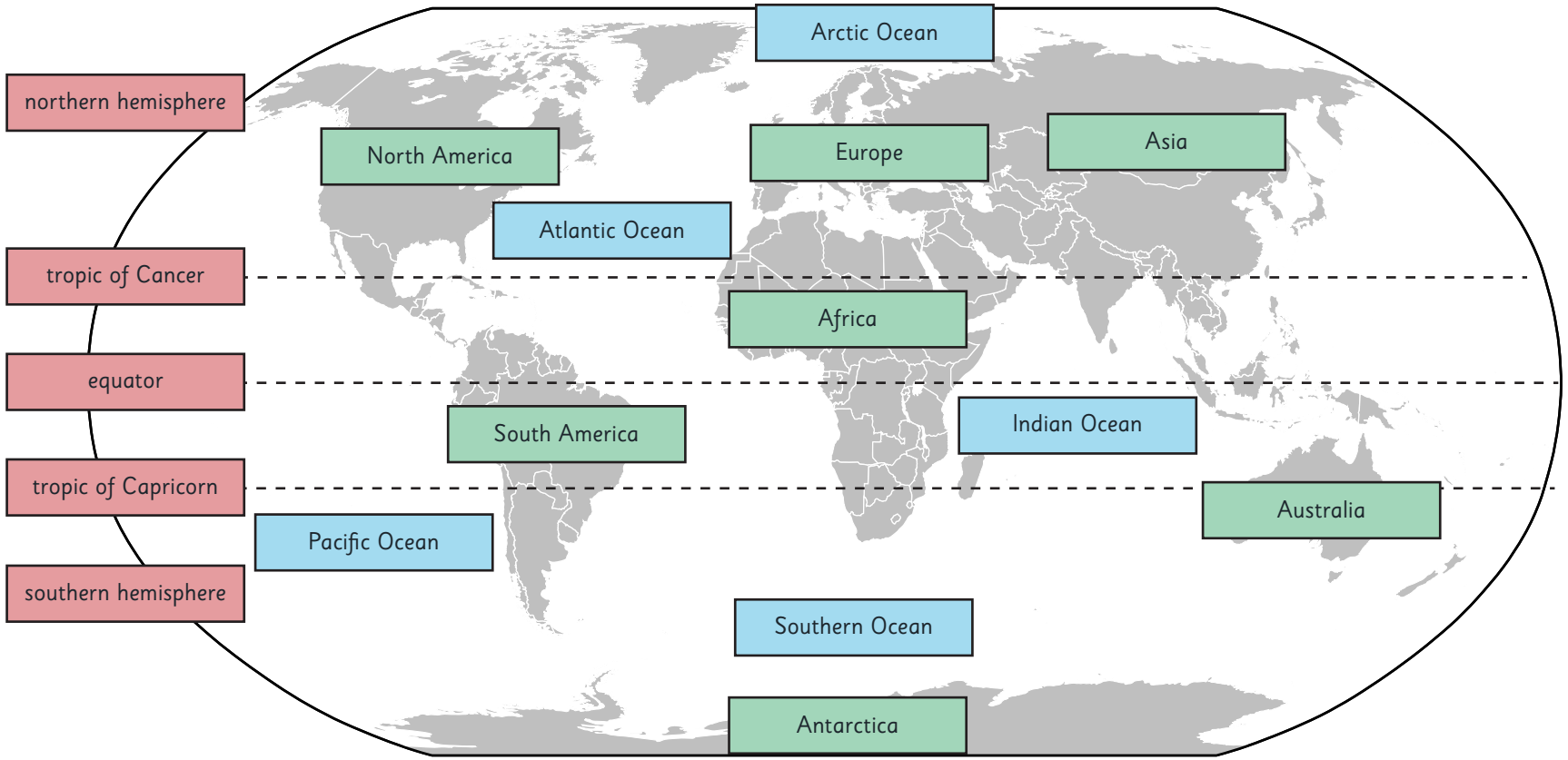
Asia	Africa	North America	South America	Antarctica	Europe	Australia
equator	northern hemisphere	southern hemisphere	tropic of Cancer	tropic of Capricorn	Indian Ocean	Southern Ocean
Arctic Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean				

Challenge: Why do you think geographers split the world into hemispheres? Discuss with your partner.

Grammarsaurus

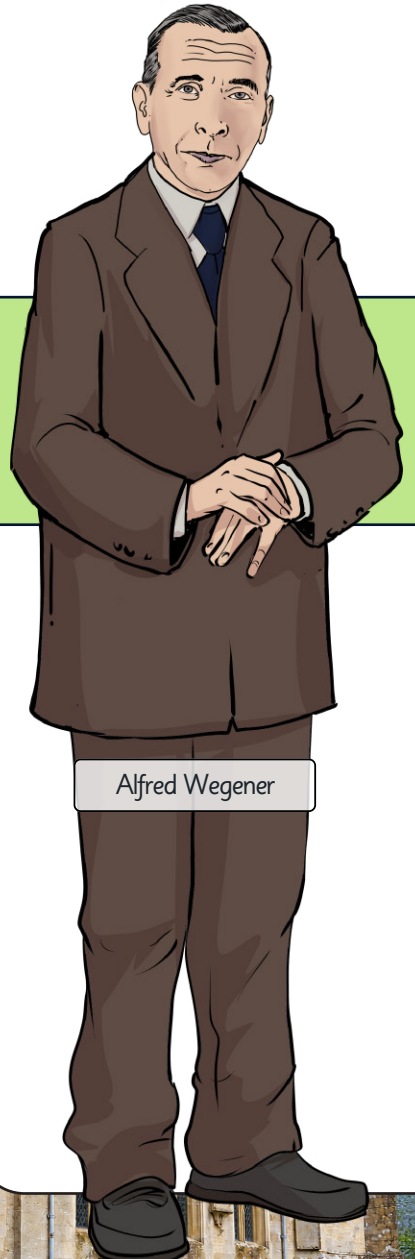
Activity

answers



Geographers split the world into hemispheres to make it easier to describe and compare places. It helps us explain where countries are and understand differences in climate , for example, why places near the equator are hotter.

Challenge



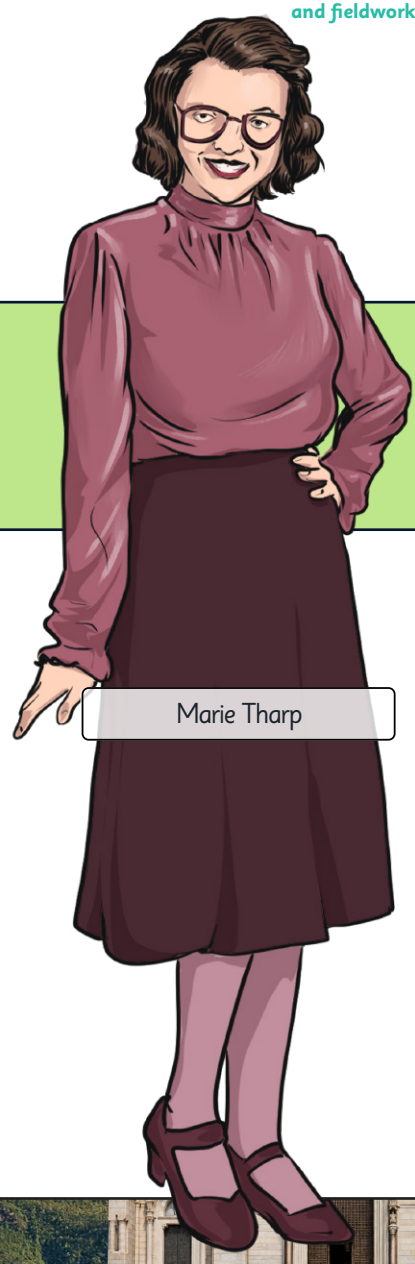
Discuss the following question with your **learning partner**.

How do maps and globes help geographers?

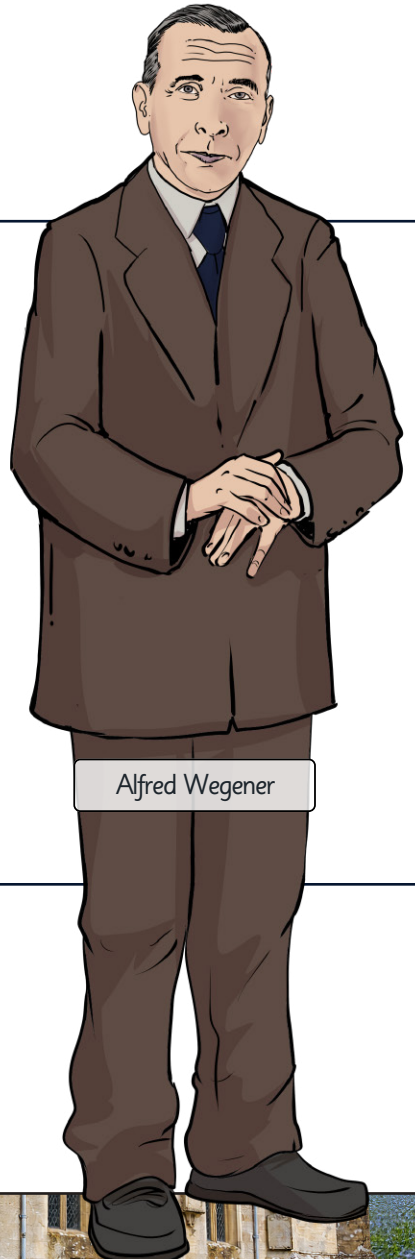
Be ready to **share your feedback** with the class.

Use the following sentence starter to help you:

"Maps and globes help geographers because..."



Challenge answers



Maps and globes help geographers to:

- show where places are
- help compare different regions of the world
- represent the Earth so we can study it

