

## Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

**Theme:** Rainforests      **Phase:** Upper Key Stage Two      **Year Group:** 6      **Strand:** Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

**By the end of the theme I should be able to:**

- describe and understand climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, & natural resources.
- understand and recognise human geography: settlement & land use, trade links, & the distribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals & water.
- locate rainforests, using maps to focus on Europe, North & South America: environmental regions, physical and human characteristics.

**In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:**

- Name & locate **the 7 continents** and **5 oceans**.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of **the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK**
- Understand similarities and differences between Hemingbrough & Nairobi.
- Locate hot and cold places on a map of the world.

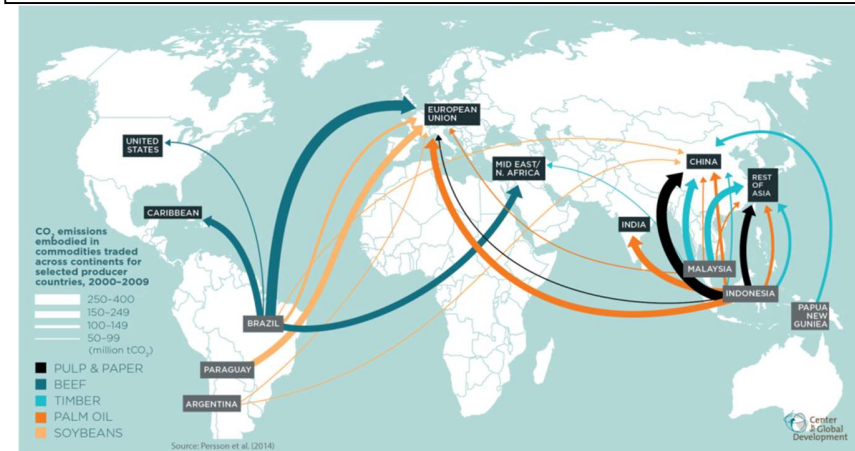
**In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned:**

- The geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North America.
- A basic knowledge of vegetation belts and local land use.

**Can you describe, and reason about, the climate of a rainforest using your understanding of where in the world they are located?**

**Can you describe what, how, and with who, goods and services are traded from the rainforest to other parts of the world?**

FEATURES OF RAINFORESTS		
	PHYSICAL FEATURES	CLIMATE
<b>TEMPERATE RAINFORESTS</b>	The most significant characteristics are tall <b>trees</b> with wide leaves and non-seasonal <b>vegetation</b> . Temperate rainforests are influenced by their weather pattern. Also, many have <b>trees</b> that lose leaves annually.	<b>Temperate rainforests</b> have two distinct seasons. One is long and wet, the other is a short, dry and foggy. This biome has very dense humidity and lots of rainfall.
<b>TROPICAL RAINFORESTS</b>	Most of the soil is not very fertile except at the surface where dead leaves decompose, as due to heavy rainfall the nutrients are quickly washed away. A tropical rainforest has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ground level</li> <li>• shrub layer</li> <li>• under canopy</li> <li>• (main) canopy</li> <li>• Emergent layer</li> </ul>	Because of the ample solar energy, <b>tropical rainforests</b> are usually warm year-round with <b>temperatures</b> from about 22c to 35c. Very wet with over 2,000 mm of rainfall per year.



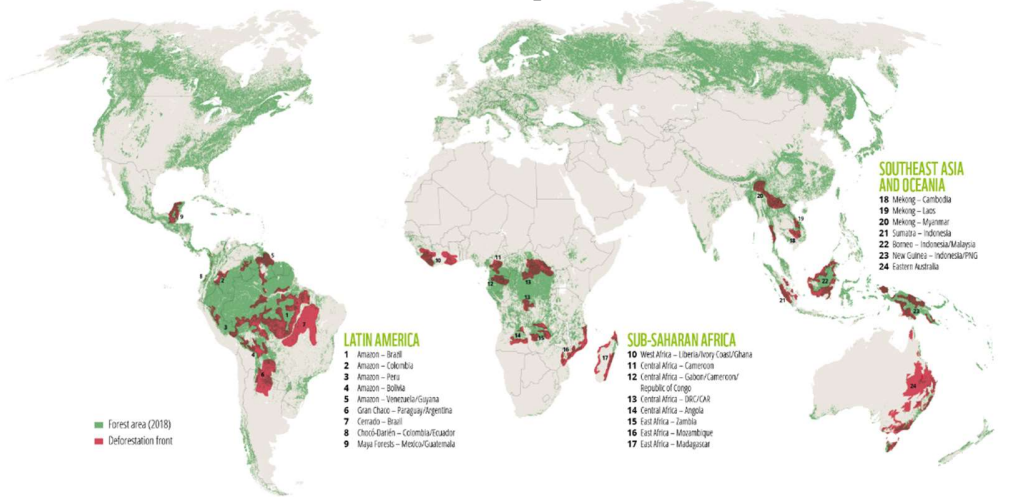
<b>export</b>	Exports are the goods and services produced in one country and purchased by another.
<b>import</b>	Goods purchased by a country from another.

**Can you explain what ethical trade is and give examples of ethical or unethical trading from the rainforest?**

**Fair trade** is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.

Can you describe what deforestation means and explain the land changes this has caused in the rainforest over a period of time?

**Deforestation map 2004-2017**



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 natural events. 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.

<b>sustainability</b>	To maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage.
<b>natural resources</b>	The land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people.

<b>Skills</b>	<b>Teacher Assessment</b>	<b>Self - Assessment</b>
I can compare land-use over time and draw conclusions – measuring human and physical features.		
I can collect and analyse data to draw conclusions		
I can use graphs, charts and data to show findings.		
I can describe processes that cause natural problems.		
I can generate solutions for ethically sound trade.		

Can you explain the effect of deforestation on the human population of the rainforest and how the human geography of a rainforest has changed over time?

**HUMAN IMPACT**

Millions of acres are lost each year to farming, logging (much of it illegal) and mining.

In Central America, cattle ranching and cultivation have wiped out almost 2/3 of the region’s rainforests.

Deforestation has destroyed the habitats of thousands of animal species, as well as tribal communities who live within and around these areas.

Tropical rainforests have long been home to Indigenous peoples. Great civilizations like the Mayas, Incas, and Aztecs are great examples! Although forest life cannot be described as easy, modern rainforest civilisations have built their lives around the surrounding forest and its systems. Consequently, they are a great storehouse of the knowledge about the forest. They know the medicinal properties of plants and understand the value of the forest as an intact ecosystem. As forests fall, these Indigenous peoples lose their homes and culture.

Can you give examples of ways we could help prevent further deforestation in the future?

**Deforestation prevention solutions:**

1. Laws and regulations	Stopping deforestation and preserving the natural vegetations demands rules, laws, and regulations from organizations and governments to aid in enforcing forest preservation policies.
2. Education	Educating communities on the effects of deforestation, as well as how they can help to reduce the impact to our rainforests would help spread the message and reduce deforestation.
3. Eco-forestry	Eco-forestry underscores the need of cutting down trees in an environmentally friendly manner. It is where only cautiously selected trees are fell and transported with the least possible damage to the area.
4. Re-planting (re-forestation)	Reforestation is the restoration or replanting of forests that have been reduced by fire or felling.
5. Conservation organisations	Conservation, wildlife, rainforest, and nature protection agencies among other environmental programs can join together with a common goal of preserving, restoring, and protecting forests to ensure permanence of the world’s natural resources.
6. Reduce, re-use, re-purpose, recycle	Re-using items and recycling more items can help prevent further felling of trees.
7. Simply producing and using less	Green methods of production and utilization of resources can help reduce deforestation.