

GEOGRAPHY: LOCATION



- Countries that are above the equator are in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Countries that are below the equator are in the Southern Hemisphere.

GEOGRAPHY: POSITION



• **LATITUDE** is an imaginary line AROUND the globe, from 0° at the centre to 90° at the North Pole and -90° at the South Pole.



- **LONGITUDE** is an imaginary line from the top to bottom of the globe.
- The lines of longitude all meet at the bottom and top.
- To find out how east or west a place is, we use longitude.

GEOGRAPHY: INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE



- Rick Hansen travelled around the world, despite paralysis.
- Sarah Outen is the youngest woman to row solo across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

HISTORY: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE



- Matthew Henson was part of the first team to reach the North Pole, but was not believed because of the colour of his skin.
- The Ancient Maya were very advanced in the design of their buildings and the structure of their cities. Some of their buildings can still be seen today.
- The Ancient Maya Civilisation is thought to have formed in 2000 BCE (Before Common Era) and ended by 1550 CE (Common Era).

GEOGRAPHY: POSITION



- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps help us to identify where we are in the United Kingdom.
- OS maps identify **PHYSICAL** (natural) and **HUMAN** (man-made) features
- Symbols help to identify the features on an OS map and to locate your position.
- Contour lines show how high or low a point on a map is.
- The closer the contour lines, the steeper the land level changes.

GEOGRAPHY: PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FEATURES



- Physical geographical features include mountains, hills, oceans and woodlands.
- Human geographical features include temples, cities and roads.



GEOGRAPHY: CAREERS



- Explorers travel the world, which helps us to understand different cultures and continents.
- Modern-day explorers thrive on the chance to visit new places using different methods of exploration.

HISTORY : UNDERSTANDING WORLD HISTORY

- Many people still consider themselves Mayan today, because their ancestors followed Mayan traditions and held Mayan beliefs.
- Mayan myths and legends, such as the Hero Twins, are still shared today.



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY: FOOD AWARENESS / SENSORY EVALUATION



- Tasting foods helps us to discover their texture and flavour (soft, chewy, bitter, sweet, tangy, salty, crispy)
- The Maya grew maize, squash, beans, and chilli peppers.
- Maize was ground by the Maya to create tortillas.



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY: DESIGN, MAKE AND EVALUATE A MAYA TEMPLE



- Mayan temples were built in the shape of stepped pyramids.



- Today, designers /architects often create models (or prototypes) to represent their end product. This helps them to plan accurately.

ART: Colour Theory



Hues – A hue is a colour that you have not added black or white to. They consist of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary colours.

Tints – tints are hues where white has been added they can also be referred to as pastel colours.

Tones – tones are hues where white and black (grey) has been added.

Shades – shades are hues where black has been added.





Key vocabulary and meanings

Contour lines – show how high or low the land is

Environment - the surroundings or conditions that a person, animal or plant survives in

Expedition – a journey taken by a group of people with a purpose such as science, war or research.

Hemisphere – the globe is split into the Northern and Southern hemispheres (Half –spheres) to explain any differences in climate, development, population etc.

***Human Geography** – the man made changes to an area - roads, buildings etc.

Latitude – an imaginary line AROUND the world

Longitude – an imaginary line from the TOP to BOTTOM of the world

***Physical Geography** – the natural geography of an area – woods, lakes, hills

***Primary colours** – red, blue and yellow. They are mixed to create every other hue

***Secondary colours** – those created when primary colours are mixed, e.g. red/blue - purple, or red/yellow- orange, or blue/yellow- green

Artefact– A usually simple object showing human work and representing a culture

***Ancient Maya**– an advanced tribe of people native to Central American 250– 900 Common Era

CE– Common Era

BCE– Before Common Era

Civilization– A large group of people who share certain ways of living and working

***Prototype**– An original model on which something is patterned