AMAZING AMERICAS | YEAR 5 | Spring 1, 2020

Timeline

331 BCE	Traditional founding date of Maya Copán.
250 CE–950 CE	The Classic Maya Period which saw the height of the Maya Civilisation in cities such as Chichen Itza, Palenque, Tikal, Copan and Uxmal.
1524 CE	The Battle of Utatlan in which the last Maya resistance is crushed by the conquistador Alvarado. Traditional date of the **end of the Maya Civilisation.**

Important Places

Machu Picchu	Most familiar icon of Inca Civilisation.
Mexico	A country in the southern portion of North America.
Death Valley	A desert valley located in Eastern California, in the northern Mojave Desert bordering the Great Basin Desert. It is one of the hottest places in the world along with deserts in the Middle East.

BIG QUESTIONS

How do North America and South America differ?

What influences the physical features of a region?

Why are the different regions in the UK less pronounced than the Americas?

Why do you think the Maya civilisation was so advanced?

Important People

Mayan civilisation	The Mayan, or Maya, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America).
Christopher Columbus	Famous for discovering America in 1492 while he was searching for a new trade route to the Indies.
Mireya Moscoso	The first female President of Panama from 1999 to 2004.
Francisco Vasquez de Coronado	Explored New Mexico and the south-western United States and discovered the Great Plains of Kansas.
Erika Rodríguez Gómez	A feminist activist and a defender of Human Rights from Colombia.
Sir Francis Drake	Famous as the first to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of South America in his ship the Golden Hind.
Arturo Alfonso Schomburg	Researched and raised awareness of the great contributions that Afro-Latin Americans and Afro-Americans have made to society.

Progression Map Objectives

Geography	I can use maps to locate the countries of North and South America.
	I can locate the countries in North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions.
	I can locate the countries in North and South America, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics.
	I can locate the major cities in North and South America.
	I can study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in the Americas.
	I can describe and show an understanding of mountains linking to the key places I study.
	I can use digital and computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
	I can use more complex ordnance survey maps, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
History	I can make comparisons between historical periods; explaining things that have changed and things which have stayed the same.
	I can appreciate that some ancient civilizations showed greater advancements than people who lived centuries after them.
Art	I can talk about the work of others by looking at my work in books, the Internet, visits to galleries and other sources of information.
Computing	I can 'test', amend / edit a simple computer 'game' or model or simulation to solve a problem.
	I can create an accurate program to accomplish a given goal, including the use of repetition (loops), selection (IF/ELSE) and variables.

Vocabulary

fieldwork	Practical work conducted by a researcher in the natural environment, rather than in a laboratory, office or classroom.
climate	The usual weather conditions of a place.
continent	A large area of land that consists of several countries. The continents are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Oceania (Australasia).
country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory. 12 countries in South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.
city	Where the government of a country is based. Sao Paulo (Brazil –largest city in South America) Bogotá (Colombia -capital) Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) Santiago (Chile) Buenos Aires (Argentina).
human geography	A man-made feature of a place. Christ the Redeemer (statue in Rio), Machu Picchu (Inca citadel in Peru),Salt Cathedral (Colombia), Reed Islands (Peru), Merida cable car (Venezuela).
physical geography	A natural feature of a place. River: Amazon (river with greatest volume of water in world) , Mountain range: Andes (longest in world), Largest lake: Titicaca , Rainforests , Volcanoes , Desert: Atacama (driest in world).
Environmental regions	Areas of land with similar environments or physical features. Pampas –fertile lowland, Atacama desert –driest desert in world, Amazon basin –rainforest, Patagonia –windy, bare, has southernmost city in the world.
population	The people that live in a place.
civilisation	The stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.