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| **William Barnes Primary School**  |
| **Unit: Mountains and the Impact of Tourism** | **Year 5** |

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| **What should I already know?** |  Diagrams and Maps  |
| * The United Kingdom is comprised of England Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland
* The capital cities of the four countries of the UK
* How to locate the four countries of the UK on the map
* How to locate where I live on a map of the UK
* Some of the features of each of the four countries of the UK
* Names of different Geographical features, hill, valley, coast, forest, shore, cliff, mountain, river, lake, urban rural
* the difference between physical and human geography
* Name examples of physical and human geography in the UK
* Recognise symbols on an OS map
* The names of some areas of higher ground in the UK including the Pennines, Grampian Mountains and Sperrin Mountains
* Name and identify on a map the seven continents and some of the countries in each continent
* Name and identify on a map the five oceans
* Identify the equator, lines of latitude and the Northern and Southern hemispheres
 | Graphical user interface, application  Description automatically generatedMap  Description automatically generated |
| **Geographical Skills**  | What should I know by the end of the Unit? |
| Map Skills Use maps and atlases, including computer mapping. Physical Geography Human geography  | * Locate UK mountain ranges and hills Bodmin Moor, Dartmoor, Exmoor, The Pennines (Peak District, Dales and Lakes), the Yorkshire Moors, The Scottish Highlands, Wicklow Mountains, Snowdonia, Brecon Beacons
* Identify highest mountains in England, Wales and Scotland Scafell Pike, Snowdon and Ben Nevis respectively
* Locate the Mountain Ranges of the World include Rockies, Appalachians, Andes, Alps, Pyrenees, Himalayas, Australian Alps, Ethiopian Highlands, Atlas Mountains
* Identify Everest as the highest mountain in the world and is in Nepal
* Describe the height and slop from a map
* Read and compare map scales
* Use 4 and 6 figure grid references to find places on a map
* Describe the key features of a mountain
* Describe the weather associated with mountains
* Compare mountains in the UK and Ladakh in the Himalayas including weather noting similarities and differences
* Investigate and compare settlements and land use in the **Lake District** and **Ladakh**
* Investigate and evaluate the impact of tourism on Ladakh
 | * The mountains and mountain ranges of Great Britain and the world.
* The key features of a mountain
* What a rain shadow is and how it affects the weather on each side of a mountain or mountain range
* Ladakh in northern India has a traditional culture unchanged before 1974
* Tourism can have positive and negative effects
* That small causes can lead to very large effects

That to help Ladakh culture to survive tourists need to help the Ladakhi people. |

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| **Vocabulary** |
| * **Mountain Range** – number of mountains grouped together in a single region

Diagram  Description automatically generatedDiagram  Description automatically generated* **Summit** – top of the mountain
* **Snow line** – above here snow and ice cover a mountain all year
* **Outcrop** – rock formation visible from the surface
* **Slope** – area of ground increasing in height
* **Plateau** – area of flat high ground
* **Valley** - area of low land between mountains
* **Rain shadow** – where a mountain range blocks rain from falling
* **Monsoon** - a seasonal shift in wind direction. It can cause heavy rainfall during the summer and dry spells in the winter.
* **Culture** – shared ideas and customs of a group of people including food, entertainment, religion, clothing and housing
* **Tourism** – people travelling for enjoyment
* **Tourist** – a person who travels for enjoyment
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| Key Facts Ladakh  |
| Physical Geography |  Traditional Ladakhi Culture |  Changes since Tourism | Reducing Impact of Tourism  |
| * Ladakh is a mountainous region in northern India which is completely cut off by snow for six months each year
* The weather in the Lake District is wet because of the **rain shadow**
* Ladakh is a **high altitude desert** because of the rain shadow
* Ladakh was completely cut off from the modern world until 1974 when tourism began
 | Ladakh has an ‘old traditional’ culture that has been unchanged for 1000 years* Buddhism and Islam peacefully coexist although the region is predominantly Buddhist
* Peaceful culture based on non-harming and looking after the environment
* Everyone has a large house with several acres of land
* Water is shared between households
* Many **generations** live together in the same house
* There is no money, everything is shared or bartered for
* Apricots, barley, tsampa (water and flour), butter tea, chang (barley beer), yak’s cheese are staples
* Poor health care and high infant mortality
* Nu unemployment or homelessness and little or no stress
* Many festivals throughout the year
* Strong sense of community
* Women make all the decisions in the home
 | * Homelessness
* Pollution from flush toilets and detergents in rivers and exhausts from vehicles
* Water shortages
* Young people leaving farms for a modern life in city
* No longer enough people to keep the farms running
* Loss of confidence amongst Ladakhi people
* Increased disease
* Children forced to go to school but taught in a different language
 | * Tourists wear suitable clothes
* Do not take pictures of Ladakhis without permission
* Are careful not to spend too much money
* Attend events that celebrate Ladakhi culture
* Hep by volunteering to work on a farm

Do not visit Ladakh |
| **Additional learning experiences and activities**  | **Mindfulness** in the Mountains day – whole day exploring Ladakhi culture through drama, stories, cooking **(dahl** and **flatbreads**), and making **mala bead** necklaces**, katak** scarves and **mani** stones |