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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 generated  Map  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 generated  Diagram  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 | | | | |
| 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 | | | |