

Calcot Junior School - Geography

Key Stage: 2

Year group: 4

Country: South Africa

Prior Learning

Locational knowledge/map skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y3 Map Skills Unit – 8 point compass, 4 figure grid references, symbols, keys and contours explicitly taught. Atlas skills – children can independently use the index page, to locate countries, cities and physical features.
Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North and South hemispheres (Yr 1) Desert biomes (USA) Savannah biome (Yr 2 Kenya)
Human Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slum dwelling (Yr 2 Kenya?)

Vocabulary

Savannah biome	An open grassland biome with small, shrubby plants but few trees. Very wet and very dry seasons. Support a wide range of wildlife.
Grassland biome	Large, rolling terrains for grasses, flowers and herbs. Very few if any woody plants.
Semi-arid biome	An area that receives less rain than potential evapotranspiration (it gets less rain than it uses) but not as low as a desert climate.
Colonialism	Acquiring control over another country, occupying it with settlers and exploiting it economically.
Apartheid	The practice of separating people according to their race. The word means “separateness” in the Afrikaans language.
Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life found in the world or a particular habitat.
Rural	Relating to or characteristic of the countryside.
Urban	Relating to or characteristic of towns and cities.
Rural to urban migration.	The movement of people from the countryside to the city, usually for economic reasons.
Quality of life.	The standard of health, happiness and comfort experienced by an individual or group.
Informal settlement	A place where people decide to build temporary shelters, often followed by more permanent homes.
Townships	SA term for informal settlements formed on the outskirts of urban areas of cities.

Key Visuals



Flag of South Africa



The location of South Africa on a global scale.



The location on a national (continental) scale.



The location on a local scale- cities, states, borders, seas.

Unit Learning Outcomes

Locational knowledge/map skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa is a country in the continent of Africa. It is the southernmost country in Africa. The capital city is Pretoria.
Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa has 9 biomes. Mostly semi-arid. Table Mountain is thought to be the oldest mountain in the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was formed by erosion of the sandstone top from ice sheets. Lower layers are granite, so were pushed up when the continents moved. The climate conditions in South Africa ranges from desert and semi-desert in the north west of the country to sub-tropical on the eastern coastline. Wealth of natural resources – coal, gold, diamonds. World biodiversity hotspots.
Human Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poaching Population of nearly 52 million, speaking 11 official languages. Colonialism and Apartheid. Rural to urban migration. One of world’s biggest slums is Khayelitsha in Cape Town.

Geographical Skills and Enquiry

- Compare the biomes and climate to the UK – Southern hemisphere
- Consider geo-political links using map and atlas skills.
- Compare the human and physical features using maps (i.e. population density in Cape Town compared to the less hospitable regions. Use both political and physical maps to investigate).
- Variety of biomes – what are they and why?
- Mining and its impact and impact of population on water.
- Why are there so many peoples in South Africa?

Opportunities for cross-curricular links.

Literacy	Studying the Butterfly Lion, which is partly set in a non-specific African country.
Art	Work inspired by Ndbele art. Creating collar using paper plate edge and paint. Make an African drum. Mask making.
Dance	Drumming workshop through http://www.risingsunartscentre.org/contact

