

Year 3 <u>Vive La France!</u> *Locating countries and cities of Europe *Developing an awareness of some of the human and physical characteristics of France and comparing these to England

As a Geographer, what do I already know?

• In Year 2, we described some differences between places near the equator and at the poles. We also compared our locality with a city in Uganda in terms of physical and human features (buildings, rivers, ports etc).

Birmingham	
Fishguard LINITED	North Amsterdam France
KINGDOM	Sea The Hague, Utrecht I Latice International Boundary
Cardiff, Bristol London	Region Boundary Road
Reading	
Southampton Brighton Calais	Gent National Capital
Plymouth Weymouth Portsmouth	Liller BELGIUM Linge Region Capital City or Town
Penzance	valencience
English one	0 50 100 Miles
	niens Quite Geology.com
Channel	AUTS-DE-FRANCE Reims
Islands Caen	Metz
Brest	IS/ ILE-DE- Champagne Nancy
BRITTANY	Troyes EST
Rennese ·Le Mans	
PAYS DE	Arleans Mulhouse Mulhouse
Belle-le Saint A LOIRE Angers Tours DE LO	RE BOURGOGNE Dijon Store 5 Babel Zunch Wadu
Nazaire Nantes Bourg	
lie d'Yeu - Poitiers, FRAN	SWITZERLAND
	Ausanne A
Bay of No de Re La Rochelle	Clement Berga
Biscav Limoges.	Ferrand Lyon Chamber
NOUVELLE-	AUVERGNE TA VANIAN
6 1	ALPES Saint-Etienne Grenoble Turin Placenz
Bordeaux	Valence 20 Alessandria
1 South	Genoa
	PROVENCE ALPES
	ITANIE NIMES COTE DAZOR MONACO Sea
Bayonne Toulouse	Cannes
- Caron	Gulf of Toulon Bastia
Vitoria Pampiona	pignan Lion Bastia
Burgos Real la Vela	Corsica CORSICA
	- 12 Mediterranean
	Serona Sea Ajaccio
Re Duero	Bonifacio

Key Words				
Climate	Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.			
Physical Geography	The study of the natural environment. Geographers may look at: Climate, landforms, oceans, volcanoes, forests and rivers.			
Human Geography	The impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world. Geographers studying this may look at: Population, agriculture, industry, buildings and pollution.			
Landforms	A landform is a feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the terrain. Mountains, hills, plateaus, and plains are the four major types of landforms. Minor landforms include canyons, valleys, and basins.			
Flora	Flora is all the plant life present in a particular region or time, generally the naturally occurring (indigenous) native plants.			
Fauna	Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.			

	Key Skills		
~	Knowledge Location	•	How in Eu
	I can locate some of the world's countries, focusing on Europe (include France and Russia), using a map or atlas.	wild	Ther wildl enco
	Understanding Place		cove as b the s
?	I can show awareness of the physical and human characteristics of a European region (France)	•	Fran influ
<u>)</u>	I can describe and compare similarities and differences between some regions in Europe (including France and England).	lit. ♦ Tł	aspe litera The
	Enquiry and Skills		elsev now hom
	I can use a map (scaled 1:2,500) or atlas to locate some		

I can use a simple letter and number grid.

countries and cities in Europe.

Key information—What do I need to know?

- How to use an index/grid reference on an Atlas to help me identify countries in Europe.
- There are two main French regions that differ greatly in climate, culture and wildlife. The regions are the Holarctic and the Mediterranean. The Holarctic encompasses most of the northern land mass, while the Mediterranean region covers the warmer southern climate. The northern area produces plants such as broom, gorse, bracken and heather on the vast spreads of heathland, while the south grows evergreen and cork oak, lavender, cistus and heathers.
- France is the most ethnically diverse country in Europe. These deep and broad influences have made France a world leader throughout history in different aspects of culture, including cuisine, philosophy, music, art, film, fashion, literature and sport.
- The mountainous Alps region is home to some animals that are not found elsewhere in mainland Europe. Wolves from Italy have crossed the border and now live in France for the first time since 1927. The Alpine Ibex has made its home in the Alps, high above the Alpine forests.



The Alpine Ibex



As a Geographer, here's the knowledge, skills and understanding I will have by the end of the unit:

- 1. I will be able to locate some countries in Europe using an atlas, including France and its bordering countries.
- 2. I will know information about France's differing northern and southern climate, and can draw graphs to show this.
- 3. I will be able to compare Lille (north) with Marseille (south) in terms of their physical geography (climate, flora, fauna).
- 4. I will be able to use maps and aerial images to compare Lille with Marseille in terms of their land use.
- 5. I will be able to compare the human and physical geography of Lille and Marseille to Southampton, and may be able to offer some reasons for the similarities and differences.
- 6. I will have an understanding about the people of France, including their diversity and culture.