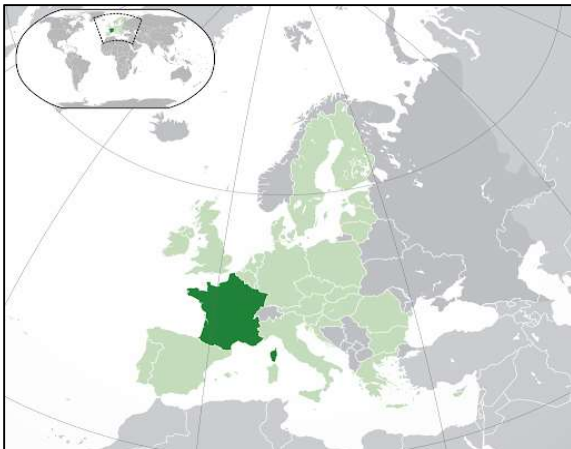


Geography map Y6 terms 3 and 4 linked to WW2 project

What should I already know?

- the characteristics and capital cities of the UK.
 - the name and location of the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans.
 - the human and physical characteristics of geographical regions.
 - the key topographical features including mountains, rivers and coasts.
- This project allows opportunity to revisit and recap.**

Overview



- France is a country in Western Europe.
- it is bordered by Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Monaco, Andorra, Luxembourg and Switzerland.
- it has large coastlines on the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.
- France covers an area of 551,695 sq. km.
- France is the 3rd largest European country.
- about 67 million people live in France.
- the capital city is Paris.
- France also includes several overseas territories, e.g. French Guiana and Reunion.

Physical Geography



- France is located on Western mainland Europe.
- France is relatively flat in the north and west, but has the mountainous Pyrenees in the south and Alps in the west.
- France also includes the five overseas territories of Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Mayotte and Reunion.
- France has generally warm summer and cool winters. The temperature is warmer in the south, with hot summers along the Mediterranean.
- Rainfall is heaviest in the areas around the Pyrenees mountains.
- The longest river entirely in France is the Loire, which is 1012km long. However, the Rhine is partially in France, and is 1230km long.
- France is close to the United Kingdom, via the English Channel. At the Strait of Dover, the countries are separated by only 18 miles of sea!
- France is broken up into 18 regions – 13 are on the mainland and 5 are overseas regions. Each region is broken down into several districts.

Human Geography

Population		• The population of France is around 67 million people. This makes it the fourth most populous country in Europe. The population density is 118 people per square kilometre. This is the 15 th highest population density in Europe.
Settlements		• The most populous and capital city of France is Paris. It has a population of over 10.5 million people (metro area). Other large settlements include Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse and Nice. Many settlements are found around rivers and along the coast.
Economic Activity		• France is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. It is one of the G7 - countries with the most advanced economies in the world. Alongside Germany and the UK, it is considered a 'European powerhouse.'
Resources/ Trade		• France is a large worldwide exporter of vehicles, food and wine, medicines and chemicals. French is spoken in many countries around the world, helping France's strong trade links with many other countries.

France has a long and rich history, and a culture which has developed over hundreds of years. It is a major economic centre and is also a tourism hotspot – millions of people visit Paris and other areas of France every year.

--	--



Project: WW2 driver Year 6 – terms 3 and 4

Comparison with the UK	Vocabulary
-------------------------------	-------------------



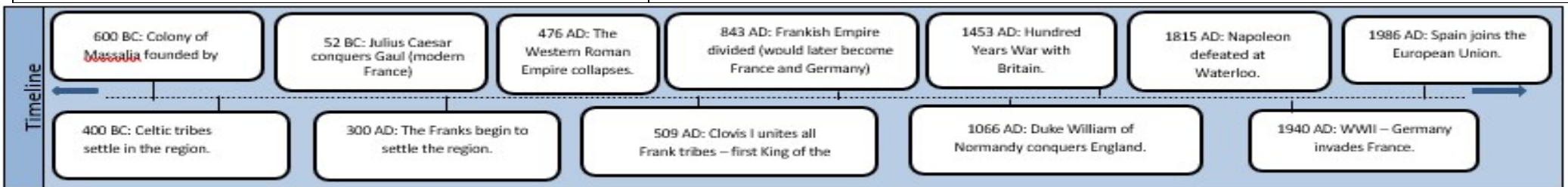
- Both countries are in Europe: the UK is slightly north of France, across the English Channel.
- Due to its slightly more southerly position (closer to the Equator) France is generally a little warmer than the UK.
- France is larger than the UK – 551,695 sq. km compared to 243,610sq km.
- Slightly more people live in France than the UK – 67 million people compared to 66 million people.
- Paris and London are similar

in size – which is bigger depends on definition

- France has much higher mountains than the UK. Mt. Blanc is 4810m high. The highest in the UK is Ben Nevis, at only 1,345m.
- France is on mainland Europe, the UK isn't.



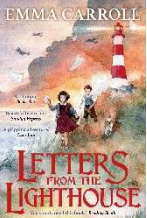
Alps	the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lies entirely in Europe, and stretching approximately 1,200 kilometres (750 mi) across eight Alpine countries (from west to east)
Atlantic Ocean	is the second largest of the world's oceans, with an area of about 106,460,000 square kilometres (41,100,000 square miles)
Bay of Biscay	is a gulf of the northeast Atlantic Ocean located south of the Celtic Sea. It lies along the western coast of France
coast	the part of the land adjoining or near the sea
coastline	the land along a coast
euro	the single European currency
Europe	a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere
France	officially the <i>French Republic</i> , is a country whose territory consists of metropolitan <i>France</i> in Western Europe and several overseas regions and territories
Lyon	is the third-largest city and second-largest urban area of France
Marseille	now France's largest city on the Mediterranean coast and the largest port for commerce, freight and cruise ships
Mediterranean	The Mediterranean countries are those that surround the Mediterranean Sea
North Sea	a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean located between Great Britain (England and Scotland), Denmark, Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France
overseas territory	territories all with a constitutional link with France
Paris	the capital and most populous city of France, with a population of 2,148,271 residents
Pyrenees	a range of mountains in southwest Europe that forms a natural border between Spain and France reaching a height of 3,404 metres
region	an area that is broadly divided by physical characteristics (physical geography) or human impact characteristics (human geography)
River Seine	a 777-kilometre-long (483 mile) river and an important commercial waterway within the Paris Basin in the north of France
tourism	the commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest



Cultural Capital



Thinking like a geographer and fieldwork skills

maps	enquiry	communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use maps and atlases to find and name some nearby counties and cities of the U.K• Locate each of the countries and major cities in Europe, including Russia.• Identify France and be able to describe its major environmental regions.• Use Digimaps for schools to look at changes over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask and answer questions with more independence e.g. Why has/is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future?- Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people and places	Use precise geographical language to talk and write about how places have changed over time
Visits and visitors: Grandparents	Experiences and events Evacuee experience Trenches experience at Morfa Bay	Key texts 
Community events and links: Members of the community with WW2 memorabilia	Global issues Unrest in other places in the world Refugees	Famous people/ As detailed in website overview
Life Skills	Key places	