



Geography - Australia

Essential Question - Has Australia benefited from colonialism?

What I should already know : Environmental issues such as deforestation pollution etc and how it contributes to climate change. An understanding of migration . The names of the different continents and the countries that make up each one and the different biomes. They will have an understanding of The British Empire.

Enquiry Questions

1. Does the size of Australia have a negative or positive impact on the people who live there?
2. What are the four main landform regions of Australia and what physical processes have created them?
3. How does Australia's climate affect where people live and the characteristics of the places there?
4. Why do most Australians live in coastal regions?
5. Where are Australia's most populated cities?

Key Vocabulary

Climate - 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.

Commonwealth - a family of 54 nations in every continent. In the past many of these nations were part of the British Empire. They have now chosen to join the modern Commonwealth. It includes some of the richest and poorest, largest and smallest nations in the world.

Human Geography - the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.

Indigenous - native/originating from that place.

Landform - 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 buttes, canyons, valleys, and basins. Tectonic plate movement under the Earth can create landforms by pushing up mountains and hills.

Physical Geography - the study of the Earth's natural features, such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceans.

Migration - the movement of people from one place to another. There are many reasons why people migrate. Sometimes they move because there are better job opportunities and sometimes they are escaping war or political conflicts.

Population - the number of living people that live together in the same place.

Rural - areas which are not towns or cities. They are often farming or agricultural areas. These areas are sometimes called "the country" or "countryside".

A State - a place with borders where people live, and where a government makes laws and talks to other states.

Urban - a town or city. Most of the population is an urban population. Most urban areas are close to a park.

Geographical Skills

Pupils will:
 Locate the world's countries, using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Describe and understand key aspects of both human and physical geography

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Australia's 6 states



New South Wales



Queensland



Tasmania



Western Australia

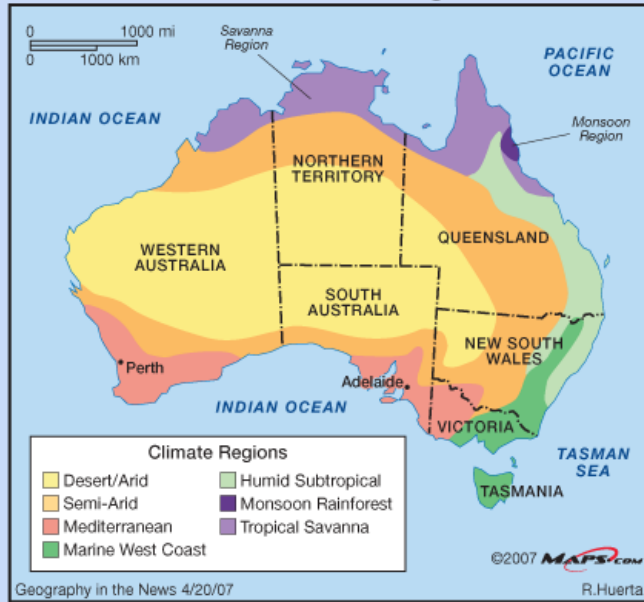


Victoria

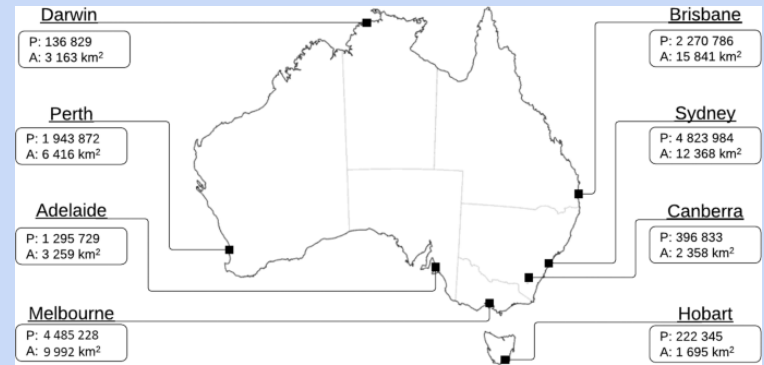


South Australia

Australia's Climatic Regions



Australia's 5 cities



P = population (2016)

A = area (2016)

Famous Places



Sydney Opera House/Harbour Bridge

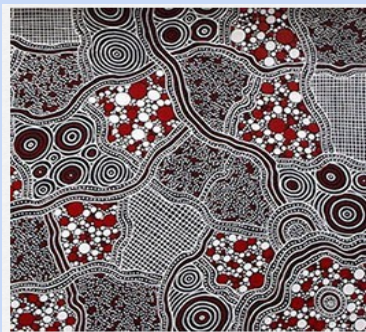


Uluru



Great Barrier Reef

Aborigines (indigenous people of Australia)



Aboriginal dot paintings & symbols



The Australian Aboriginal Flag



Black - represents the Aboriginal people of Australia.

Yellow disk - represents the Sun, the giver of life and protector.

Red - represents the red earth, the red ochre used in ceremonies and Aboriginal peoples' spiritual relation to the land.

