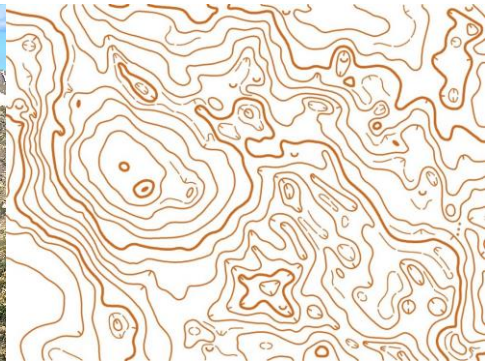
Autumn 1
North America

Mountain Ranges

Mountain ranges are a series of connected hills and mountains arranged in a line and connected by high ground. The Rocky Mountains forms the longest mountain range in North America.



Physical Geography	Human Geography
The climate is warm in the South, close to the Equator and cold in the North.	There are 23 countries within North America, including, Canada, Mexico, the USA and Cuba.
North America is the third largest continent	The population of North America is 579 million.
The Missouri River is the longest river in North America, which is around 4000km long.	The USA has the largest population, with 341.8 million people.
North America has a very varied landscape including, mountains, desert, coastline, forests and arctic areas.	Tourism is a huge part of the North America economy, with thousands of people visiting each year.
Mount Denali is the tallest mountain in North America, in Alaska, at 6190m high.	There are 23 capital cities include: Mexico City (Mexico), Ottowa (Canada), Washington D.C (USA), Havana (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica).

Topography

On a map, height is shown using contour lines and layer shading. Contour lines join up areas that are the same height. When the lines are close together, this means the slope is steep, when they are further apart, the land is sloping more gently.

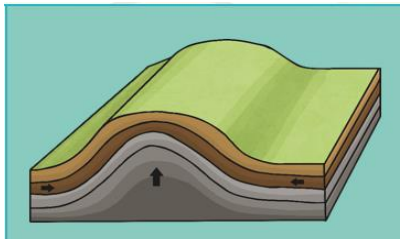
The land is then sometimes coloured to highlight the different heights. Higher land is usually red/brown and lower land is usually shaded green.

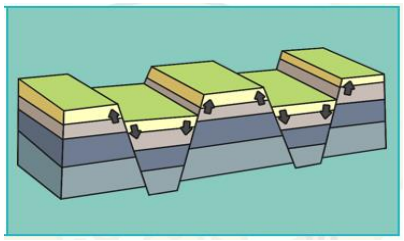
Key Vocabulary

Physical geography	Areas if green land around cities protected from development.
Human geography	How human activity affects the Earth's surface.
Latitude	Lines of latitude tell us how far north or south a place is. They run parallel with the equator.
Longitude	Lines of longitude tell us how far east or west a place is – they run from the top to the bottom of the Earth.
Topography	The physical appearance of an area of land.
Contour lines	These show the high and low areas of the land, measured in metres above sea level.
Layer shading	Different colours are used to represent different heights on a diagram or map.
Elevation	The height between the top and bottom.
Hill	A piece of land rising higher than the surrounding area.
Slope	A surface where one end is higher than another.
Sea level	The level of the sea is used as a base level for measuring the elevation or depth on Earth.
Tectonic plates	Large slabs of rock that create the Earth's crust. These are believed to move around, altering the physical geography of the Earth.
Fault lines	A (crack) in the surface of the Earth.

Types of Mountain

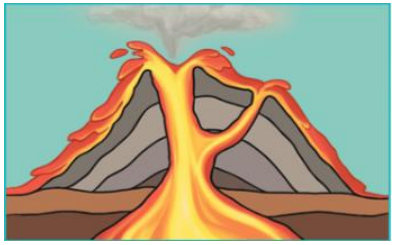
<u>Fold Mountains</u>
Fold mountains occur when tectonic plates move toward each other and the land is pushed upwards to form a mountain





<u>Fault Block Mountains</u>
Fault block mountains are formed when two plates move towards each other, but the blocks crack and breaks into blocks.

<u>Dome Mountains</u>
Dome mountains are formed when magma pushed up underneath the Earth's crust. The magma never erupts, but cools and forms hardened rock.



<u>Volcanic Mountains</u>
Volcanic mountains are formed when lava erupts from the Earth's surface, then cools and solidifies.

<u>Plateau Mountains</u>
Plateau mountains are different to the other mountains as they are formed by erosion. This means material is taken away to form deep valleys and gorges.