

KS2.CA.T3	Area of study: Comparison study between the UK and France Unit aims / outcome: To understand and explain the geographical similarities and differences of a region in the UK and a region of a European country (France)	
Geographical concepts to organise knowledge: Location – to locate West Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent (review) and European countries including France and capital cities (Paris) Place – to know the geographical features, human and physical, of the UK and European countries Physical and Human features and processes – to know the significant geographical similarities and differences Geographical skills, fieldwork and observations – using maps, atlases to locate Europe and geographical features, including topography of these regions.		
Key strands of learning: Settlements Land use Scale Regions Topography Local Study		
Learning in Reception:	Tier 2 <u>New</u> <u>Review</u> Region Transport Settlement Climate Trade Rivers industry	Tier 3 <u>New</u> Basilica of Notre-Dame de Fourvière the Place Bellecour, traboules (hidden passageways). Rhône River, the Saône River, Monts d'Or. Manufacturing <u>Review</u> Natural resource
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human	<u>Context of Study:</u> This unit of study, comes after the children have learnt about a significant region of the UK, The West Midlands, (KS2.CA.T1). The children learn about the physical and human features of the region and gain an understanding why England is split into counties and regions. This learning will allow the children to then make a comparison to a different region in a European country, Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes (Lyon). The children have previously made comparisons between two differing locations (KS1.CA.T3) when they compared Stoke-on-Trent with the Amazon Rainforest. The children are	

<p>characteristics, countries and major cities</p> <p>Place</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country.</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass and four figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>also secure in the knowledge of human and physical features as well as the impact humans have on natural resources and places.</p> <p>Settlements play a significant part in the children’s geographical learning up to this point too. Knowing why settlements are placed where they are and the importance of this is really important for the children to then build on this knowledge. (KS1.CA.T1 and KS2.CA.T1). During this area of study, children will understand why cities are located in the West Midlands and why Lyon was built in the Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes region.</p> <p>Industry and trade is further explored and developed (KS2.CB.T3) and so the knowledge around the industrial revolution and natural resources (KS2.CB.T2) will be further developed and secured during these units.</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the West Midlands is a region in central England, located in the United Kingdom. • Know how to locate the West Midlands on a map of the United Kingdom and Europe. • Know that the West Midlands has human features such as Birmingham’s city centre, the Bullring Shopping Centre, the Black Country Museum, and Coventry Cathedral. • Know that the West Midlands has physical features such as the River Severn, River Trent, the The Trent and Mersey Canal. • Know that the West Midlands played a key role in the Industrial Revolution, particularly in coal mining, steel manufacturing, and pottery. <p>Lyon, France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Lyon is a city in south-eastern France, located in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. • To know France is in Europe • To know that Paris is the capital of France • Know how to locate Lyon on a map of France and Europe. • Know that Lyon has human features such as the Basilica of Notre-Dame de Fourvière, the Place Bellecour, and the historical traboules (hidden passageways). • Know that Lyon has physical features such as the Rhône River, the Saône River, and surrounding hills, including Monts d’Or. • Know that Lyon became a major centre for the silk industry and trade in the 19th century. 									
	<p>Comparison</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="411 1585 742 1630">Aspect</th> <th data-bbox="742 1585 1066 1630">West Midlands</th> <th data-bbox="1066 1585 1402 1630">Lyon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 1630 742 1816">Rivers</td> <td data-bbox="742 1630 1066 1816">The River Severn, River Trent, and the Birmingham Canal Navigations flow through the region.</td> <td data-bbox="1066 1630 1402 1816">The Rhône and Saône Rivers flow through the city of Lyon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 1816 742 1964">Coast</td> <td data-bbox="742 1816 1066 1964">The region is inland and not near the coast.</td> <td data-bbox="1066 1816 1402 1964">Lyon is also inland with no direct coastline but lies at the confluence of two rivers.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aspect	West Midlands	Lyon	Rivers	The River Severn, River Trent, and the Birmingham Canal Navigations flow through the region.	The Rhône and Saône Rivers flow through the city of Lyon.	Coast	The region is inland and not near the coast.	Lyon is also inland with no direct coastline but lies at the confluence of two rivers.
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Climate	Temperate maritime climate with cold winters (2-7°C) and mild summers (18-22°C).	Continental climate with hot summers (25-30°C) and cold winters.
Population	The West Midlands has a population of approximately 2.8 million people.	Lyon has a population of around 500,000 in the city, with 2.3 million in the metropolitan area.
<p>Settlements: Both regions have significant rivers running through them. West midlands includes major cities of Birmingham, Coventry and Stoke-on-Trent. Lyon is the only major city in the Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes Region To know that both West Midlands and Lyon have industrial links. West Midlands historically known for coal mining, steel production, automotive manufacturing (Jaguar Land Rover), and pottery. Lyon historically known for silk manufacturing and trade, now also a hub for finance and technology. To know that both regions have significant transport networks. Railways, roads as well as historically through canals (West Midlands) and rivers (Lyon)</p> <p>Natural Resources To know that the West Midlands had the vital natural resource of coal which helped power the industrial revolution whereas Lyon had to rely on trade, via rivers for the natural resources they required for their industry. <i>West Midlands: A major geographical feature of the West Midlands was its proximity to vast coal reserves, particularly in the Black Country. The extraction of coal fuelled industrial growth, as it powered steam engines and factories across the region.</i> <i>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (Lyon): Unlike the West Midlands, the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region does not have significant coal resources. However, it benefited from other natural resources, such as water power from the Rhône and Saône rivers, which helped drive early industries, particularly textile manufacturing. The lack of coal meant that Lyon had to rely more heavily on trade routes for fuel, while still developing its industrial sector.</i></p> <p>Skills and Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that an atlas has a contents page to help us locate regions and countries easily. • Know how to use the contents page to find the West Midlands and Lyon. • Know that maps show the relative location of places like the West Midlands and Lyon, helping to compare geographical features. • Know how to identify and compare the human and physical features of both regions, such as cities, rivers, industries, and transport networks. • Understand how the geography of each region influenced the development of industry, trade, and settlement patterns. 		

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that despite different climates and geographical features, both the West Midlands and Lyon played significant roles in industrial history. |
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