

Subject: Geography	Year Group: 4	Unit: Light and Lenses
Key Question: What are the Northern Lights? Where are they? What are the Southern Lights? Where are they?		
First- hand experience: N/A		

NC Objectives to be addressed:				Prior Learning required:	
Location Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - identify the position and significance of <u>latitude, longitude</u>, Equator, <u>Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere</u>, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, <u>Arctic and Antarctic Circle</u>, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 				Year 1 and 2 – continents knowledge, understanding of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Arctic Circle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles 	
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 					
Local	Regional	National	International		
Key Vocabulary:					
Arctic Circle	An invisible line around the Northern Hemisphere (top section) of the Earth. Everything North of this line is a part of the Arctic Circle.			Aurora Polaris	The Polar Lights.

Equator	An invisible line that goes around the centre of the Earth dividing it up into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.	Aurora Borealis	The name of Northern Lights.
Northern Hemisphere	Everything North of the Equator The most Northern point is the <u><i>North Pole</i></u>	Aurora Australis	The name of the Southern Lights.
Southern Hemisphere	Everything South of the Equator The most Southern point is the <u><i>South Pole</i></u>	Continents	The land on Earth is divided into 7 areas. They are: <u><i>Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia</i></u>
Antarctic Circle	An invisible line around the Southern Hemisphere (bottom section) of the Earth. Everything South of this line is a part of the Antarctic Circle.	Countries	An area of land within a continent. A nation with its own government. <u><i>Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Russia,</i></u>
Directions	The direction/positon of travel. <u><i>North, South, East, West, North East, South East, North West, South West</i></u>		

Sequence of learning:

<p>Knowledge to be taught (Declarative):</p> <p><u>1.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Northern Lights are polar lights (Aurora Polaris). -They are a natural phenomenon found in the Northern Hemisphere. -The Northern Lights are called the Aurora Borealis. -They are a physical feature. -The name Aurora comes from the name of the roman god of dawn and Boreas is the Greek name for North wind. -It is easiest to see the Northern Lights in the winter when it is very dark at night time and when the sky is clear of clouds. -The best time to see the Northern Lights is between December and March. -You are also more likely to see the Northern Lights clearly away from cities and street lights. - The further north you are the better the view of the northern lights. 	<p>Procedural knowledge to be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map work – location of countries and what continents they are in. - Locate Countries
---	--

2.

The Northern Lights are visible in areas of the Arctic circle.

The best countries to see the Northern Lights clearly are:

- Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark (Scandinavian Countries) in Europe
- Iceland, Europe
- Canada, North America
- Greenland, North America
- Russia, (Asia/Europe)
- Alaska, North America

3.

-There are Southern Lights that also occur, similar to the Northern Lights. They are called Aurora Australis. These lights are not as visible as the Northern Lights.

-The Southern Lights are a natural phenomenon that can be found in the Southern Hemisphere.

-They are a physical feature.

-The best time to see the southern lights is during the winter period in the Southern Hemisphere from March to September.

4.

The southern lights are best viewed in:

- Australia (Oceania, Australasia)
- Tazmania. Australia (Oceania, Australasia)
- New Zealand, Australia (Oceania, Australasia)
- Antarctica

Place Knowledge

Locational Knowledge

Human and Physical

Skills and Fieldwork

Information for teachers:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-26381685>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1MI3YDGgtN4&t=6s>

Resources: