

Y7- Human and Physical Geography of a Region in Asia: Japan

Spring 1

Sequence of learning:

Where in the world is Asia?

Which 48 countries are in Asia?

Researching Asia - statistics and facts

Location of Japan and its cities

The landscape and physical features

Culture and population

Life in Japan – personal enquiry

The 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami

Key vocabulary

Asia	<i>The Earth's largest continent located in Eastern and Northern hemispheres.</i>
Japan	<i>An archipelago (cluster) of islands in Asia with fascinating and unique human and physical geographies which can lead to devastating results.</i>
Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean Sea of Japan	<i>Stretches of water surrounding Japan.</i>
Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Okinawa	<i>Japan's main five islands.</i>
Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka	<i>Japan's largest cities. Tokyo is the capital city.</i>
Mount Fuji/Fujisan	<i>The highest mountain in Japan is an active volcano situated 100km southwest of Tokyo.</i>
Ring of Fire	<i>Horse-shaped area where chain of volcanoes is situated.</i>
earthquake	<i>Sudden violent shaking from within the ground causing great destruction</i>
tsunami	<i>Series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions.</i>

Personal Enquiry: An aspect of Japanese life.

Final outcome: A Guide to Japan – Big Book.

Through using different maps, we will find out the location of Asia. Then, with a focus on Japan, we will discover what the land looks like in the different cities and islands. We will focus on daily life and see how living in a volcanic area can affect the people and landscape.

Key Skills:

Carry out investigations using a range of geographical questions, skills and sources of information, including a mix of maps, graphs and images.

Extend locational knowledge and deepen spatial awareness of the world's countries.

Explain various ways in which places are linked and the impact such links have on people and environments.

Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments and the climate.

Express and explain their opinions about people and places and recognise why others may have a different point of view.

Build on knowledge of globes, maps and atlases.

Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places.

