The Grand Canyon

| Year 5/6 Geography (Cycle A) – The Grand Canyon | |
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| Geographical Concepts | |
| Landscape | All the visible features of an area of land. |
| Climate | The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period |
| | Core Vocabulary |
| Biome | A large area characterised by its vegetation, soil, climate, and wildlife |
| Vegetation | Plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat |
| Erosion | Gradually wear away by wind, water or other natural agents |
| Rim | The upper or outer edge of something, usually an object |
| | Images |
| 1. Rainwater fills | Erosion The Grand Canyon's biomes vary from the top of the canyon to the bottom. |
| tiny cracks in the rock. | water freezes it expands, making the cracks biger. The rock break.The melted water |
| 1 | Key Knowledge The Grand Canyon is located within the US State of Arizona. The Colorado River flows through the canyon. |
| 2 | The Grand Canyon was formed and shaped mainly by water erosion, including rain, river and ice, of millions of years. |
| 3 | The Grand Canyon has several different biomes and climate conditions. The conditions at the bottom of the canyon change at different points due to the presence or lack of the Colorado River. |
| 4 | Riparian and desert shrub biomes are home to unique animals and plant life that have adapted to survive in the hot and dry |
| 5 | conditions. The Grand Canyon is a huge tourist attraction that can have both a positive and negative impact on the local people and the |
| 6 | environment. For more than 800 years, people have lived in and around the Grand Canyon. American Indian tribes have made their homes, hunted, gathered and farmed on the land throughout this time, and continue to do so today. Maps |
| Grand Canyon: 36° North, 112° West (approximately) | |