

Key Vocabulary

Continent	The world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).
Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
Ocean	A very large expanse of sea.
Region	An area, especially part of a country or the world.
Coast	The part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
Mainland	A continent or main part of a continent.
Island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
Peninsula	A piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	an area of countryside designated by a government agency as having natural features of exceptional beauty and therefore given a protected status:
Marine	Relating to or found in the sea
Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.

What should I already know?

- The seven continents and where they are on a map.
- The five oceans and be able to locate them on a map.
- The location of the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn.
- The location of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- The location of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.
- The names of the three longest rivers in the world.

Geographical Skills & Things to Investigate

- Use an atlas to find a country.
- Use an atlas to find capital cities.
- Locate Zanzibar and the Scilly Isles on a map, globe and in an atlas.
- Describe the physical features of Zanzibar and the Scilly Isles.
- Describe the human features of Zanzibar and the Scilly Isles.
- Describe the similarities and differences between the features of Zanzibar and the Scilly Isles.
- Read and use four figure grid references
- Read and use the eight points of a compass.
- Gain an understanding of why the oceans are important.
- Gain an understanding of how oceans are threatened.
- Gain an understanding of the benefits of Marine Conservation

Key facts.

Zanzibar is a semi self-governed region of Tanzania. It is composed of the Zanzibar Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 25–50 kilometres (16–31 mi) off the coast of the mainland, and consists of many small islands and two large ones: Unguja and Pemba Island. The capital is Zanzibar City, located on the island of Unguja. Its historic centre is Stone Town, which is a World Heritage Site.

Zanzibar's main industries are spices, raffia, and tourism. In particular, the islands produce cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and black pepper. For this reason, the Zanzibar Archipelago, together with Tanzania's Mafia Island, are sometimes referred to locally as the "Spice Islands" (a term borrowed from the Maluku Islands of Indonesia).

The **Isles of Scilly** form a cluster of islands off the south-western tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain. The islands have had a local authority council since 1890, and are separate from the Cornwall unitary authority. Some services are combined with Cornwall and the islands are still part of Cornwall. The islands are designated an 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty'. They have been dangerous for ships, and there are 530 known shipwrecks around the archipelago.

Marine conservation is the study of marine plants and animal resources and ecosystem functions. It is the protection and preservation of ecosystems in oceans and seas through planned management in order to prevent the exploitation of these resources. Marine conservation is needed due to the negative effects being seen in our environment such as species loss, habitat destruction and changes in how an ecosystem survives. It focuses on limiting human-caused damage to marine ecosystems, restoring damaged marine ecosystems, and preserving vulnerable species and ecosystems of the marine life.

Stella Turk (1925-2017) was a British Zoologist, Naturalist and Conservationist. She was known for activities in marine biology and conservation which applies to marine molluscs and mammals.



My Geography Learning Journey

In Year 4, I will be learning about the physical and human features of Zanzibar and the Isles of Scilly. We will also be learning about how to protect the oceans.

What is a physical feature of a country? Landforms; bodies of water; terrain; ecosystems.

What is a human feature of a country? Human features are anything created by humans which are not naturally made and are needed for humans to live e.g. settlements, houses, roads, shops.

