

Let's Compare: Canada and UK

In this unit we will take a closer look at North America, specifically focusing on Canada and investigate how it compares to the UK. We will look at both physical and human features for both countries.

Background information

- Canada is divided into 10 provinces and 3 territories. England is divided into 48 ceremonial counties.
- Canada is 41 times bigger than the entire UK.
- The population of Canada is 37.41 million people and the population of the UK is 66 million people.
- Canada is part of the Commonwealth
- Did you know that Canada and the UK have many cities and towns that share the same name? Why do you think this is? Research some towns/cities in Canada that share the same name as a town/city in the UK. Share it with the rest of the class.

Knowledge and Understanding

In this unit pupils will...

- Understand some of the reasons for geographical (physical and human) similarities and differences between Canada and the UK.
- Identify and describe the geographical significance of **latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones** and how it relates to the UK and Canada.
- Describe how Canada and the UK are interconnected and interdependent.
- Investigate some of the natural wonders/UNESCO sites of Canada.
- Collect and analyse statistics and other information

Geographical Skills/Fieldwork

- Use a wide variety of maps to compare and contrast the UK and Canada
- Describe the locations of Hertfordshire in the UK and various provinces/Cities in Canada using the **eight compass points**.
- Use a map and atlas to gather data in order to compare and contrast Canada and the UK.
- Identify and label provinces, capitals, rivers and oceans using a map.
- Create a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences between Canada and the UK.
- Use a map/atlas to identify different terrains and biomes in Canada and the UK.

Key Vocabulary:

Biome: a community of plants and animals that have common characteristics to exist in a specific environment.

Climate: the general weather conditions that are typical of a region.

Continent: a very large area of land that consists of multiple countries.

County: a territorial division of a country that has its own local government.

Equator: an imaginary line around the middle of the earth at an equal distance from the North and South Poles.

Globalisation: the way people of the world interact and integrate.

Hemisphere: one half of the earth. It can be divided into Northern and Southern Hemisphere or Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

Human features: features of a land that have been impacted by human activity.

Landscape: everything that you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees and plants.

Latitude: the angular distance of a place north or south of the equator

Longitude: the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian.

Physical features: natural features of land.

Province: a territorial division of a country. Canada has 10 provinces.