

Year: 3

Term: Summer 1

Topic: North America - The Rockies



Human features



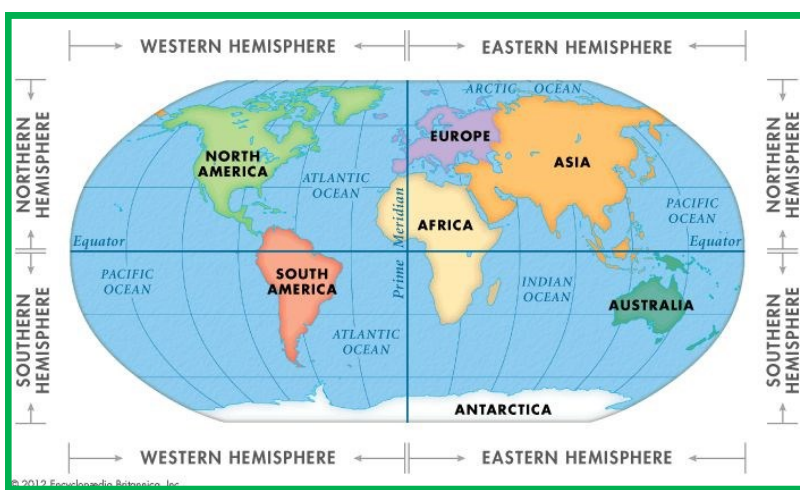
Physical features



Diversity

St Dennis Primary Academy

"Everyone matters, everyone succeeds, every moment counts"



Glossary

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| climate | The usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time. |
| glacier | Glaciers are huge, thick masses of ice. They form when lots of snow falls in one location for many years. This compressed snow becomes ice, forming a glacier. |
| landscape | Part of Earth's surface that can be viewed at one time from one place. |
| land use | When an area is used for a specific purpose. |
| latitude | Imaginary parallel lines which circle the globe from east to west. |
| mountain range | A series of mountains that are connected together generally to form a long line of mountains. |
| longitude | Imaginary lines which run north to south across the globe. |
| Northern Hemisphere | The half of the Earth between the North Pole and the Equator. |
| rural | Living in an agricultural area. |
| urban | An area where many people live and work close together. |
| Western Hemisphere | The half of the Earth that is west of the Prime Meridian. |
| wilderness | A natural environment on Earth which has not been much disturbed by humans. |

The Rockies

It is the longest, oldest and iciest mountain range in North America.

Highest Peak is Mount Elbert in Colorado.

They are 76 million years old.

Much of the wilderness areas of the Rockies are now protected as National Parks, both in Canada and the USA.

