



**Key questions:**

- What differences are there in the physical features of Andalucia and South East England (Kent, Sussex and Hampshire)
- What is the difference in the climates of Andalucia and South East England
- How are the land use and settlements different? What is produced agriculturally in each region?

**Key vocabulary:**

**Physical Geography**

- Rocks and Minerals
- Landforms
- Soils
- Animals
- Plants
- Water
- Atmosphere
- Rivers and Other Water Bodies
- Environment
- Climate and Weather
- Oceans

**Human Geography**

- Population
- Settlements
- Economic Activities
- Transportation
- Recreational Activities
- Religion
- Political Systems
- Social Traditions
- Human Migration
- Agricultural Systems
- Urban Systems



**Physical geography** (geography dealing with natural features)

**Andalucia**

- Europe's only desert is in **Andalucia**. It is called the **Tabernas desert**.
- **Sierra Nevada** meaning 'mountain range covered in snow' contains the highest point of continental Spain (Mulhacen)
- tidal marshes recognised as a biosphere ( where living things can be found)
- Stunning coastlines with golden sands to lofty dramatic cliffs
- The **River Guadalquivir** is the region's most fertile area.
- most varied terrain and vegetation in Spain: Alpine mountains and pine forests at high elevations, arid and barren deserts, and fertile irrigated plains that support plantations of subtropical fruits
- Warm, hot and dry summers.

**Kent, Sussex and Hampshire**

- **River Thames** Flows through Southern England and is the longest river in England (second longest in the UK after the River Severn in Wales).
- **Thames Estuary** where the **River Thames** meets the **North Sea**
- **South Downs** is a range of chalk hills covering 260 miles across the South East coast.
- **Poole Harbour** is a large natural harbour in Dorset, southern England, with the town of Poole on its shores. The harbour is a drowned valley formed at the end of the last ice age and is the estuary of several rivers, the largest being the Frome.
- **White cliffs of Dover** The English coastline facing the Strait of Dover and France. One of England's most spectacular natural features.
- Temperate temperature with mild winters and summers.

**Key vocabulary:**

**Human geography** (geography that deals with where people live, what they do, and how they use the land)

**Andalucia**

- Integral to Andalucia with 44% of its land cultivated and 8% of the workforce employed in this sector. This is declining.
- Cereals and sunflower primary cultivation in dryland farming.
- Olives, strawberries and organic fruit are widely produced .
- Large fishing industry with tuna, prawn featuring heavily in the local

**Kent, Sussex and Hampshire**

- Much of the land is rural.
- foods that can be grown in the temperate climate range from apples and pears to salad crops, milk, beef, lamb, pork, poultry meat, eggs and wheat.
- Most of the energy comes from burning fossil fuels, mainly natural gas (42%).



**Output:**

- Map the physical features of Southern Spain and the South East of England
- Compare and contrast the physical and human features of both regions.
- Compare the climate zones of both regions and plot on a line chart.
- Research on the habitats and physical geography of South East England and Southern Spain
- Write a fact file about the agriculture and food in the South East England and Southern Spain