

- The Caribbean consists of more than 700 islands, islets and cays. Some of the islands make up island groups, such as: Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, Windward Islands, and the Leeward Antilles.
- The Caribbean is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to its east and north, the coast of South America to its south, the coast of Central America to its south west and by the Gulf of Mexico to its north west.
- The Caribbean islands have many different types of land. Because of this the islands have many different types of plants and animals.
- The name Caribbean comes from 'Carib' which is the name of the indigenous people.
- In the 18th century, other countries tried to colonise the islands and, because of this, Caribbean culture is very similar to that of Africa, India and many countries in Europe.
- Around 2% of the Caribbean islands are inhabited by people.
- Languages spoken include: English, Spanish, French, Creole, Dutch and Papiamentu.
- The Caribbean islands may have evolved after volcanoes erupted under the sea several billions of years ago.
- The most populated islands are Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti.
- The islands have a diverse topography including: coral reefs, mountains, waterfalls,

Diagrams or Maps.



Key Vocabulary:

Caribbean Islands – a group of more than 700 islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

Human feature – things in the environment which have been built by people.

Topography –the arrangement of physical and human features

Physical feature – natural features of the environment.

Fair trade – trade between companies in which a fair price is paid for goods.

Colonise – to settle among and establish control over a group of people.

Carib – the name of the indigenous people of the Caribbean.

Diverse – showing variety or difference.

Immigration – when people move from one country to another country.

Migration – the movement of people from one place to another.

Emigration – leaving one country to move to another.

Seasonal migration – moving within each season for climate or work reasons.

Return migration – moving back from where you came from.

Refugee – a person who has moved to a different country because of problems in their home country.

Climate change – change in the usual weather found in a place.

Migration and Immigration

The UK is one of the world's most multi-cultural countries. Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another. People move for many reasons and there are different types of migration: internal, external, immigration, emigration, return and seasonal. There are a range of push (leaving a place because of something bad like a war or famine) and pull factors (moving somewhere because there might be work or more food) for migration and immigration.

Fair Trade

Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a **fair** price for their produce, and have better working conditions. **Trade** is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them. The Fairtrade Mark was introduced in 1994; it is a symbol awarded to products that are sold under certain fair-trading conditions

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Map work plotting the journey from Jamaica to the UK.
- Map work – identifying islands and locations in the Caribbean.
- Identifying human, physical and topographical features of the Caribbean islands, in particular, Jamaica.
- Making comparisons between the geographical features of Jamaica with that of a locality (Manchester) in the UK.
- Comparing the use of land and trade between two localities (Jamaica and Manchester).
- Understanding the terms migration and immigration and exploring the reasons why these processes might happen.
- Exploring the advantages and disadvantages of migration and immigration.
- Exploring the differences between migrants and refugees.
- Exploring how migration / immigration might affect a place or country.
- Understanding what fair trade is and why it is important.
- Looking at climate change in relation to fair trade.
- Local fieldtrip (Duston Village) to support our history topic of our local area.
- Identifying human and physical features of our local area.
- Exploring trade links between ourselves and other countries from around the world.
- Looking at how we can support fair trade in our local community.