

## Week beginning Monday 13<sup>th</sup> July

### Year 5 and 6 Geography

This week we are going to think about an area of outstanding beauty in the United Kingdom: the Lake District.



- Please go to **BBC Bitesize** and find the Geography lesson for 16<sup>th</sup> June: the Lake District. You can find this lesson here: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd49ydm>
- Watch the first clip to see an introduction to the Lake District.
- Read the information about the Lake District really carefully.
- Look carefully at the photographs of the Lake District.

## Activities

Now have a go at these activities.

**Activity 1:** How much have you learnt about the Lake District? Test your knowledge with this quiz.

**Activity 2:** Using what you've learnt in this lesson, as well as the following information, make a mind map about the Lake District.

### Introduction

The Lake District is a region of spectacular countryside in Cumbria, in England's north-west. It covers 2,292 square kilometres (885 square miles) and contains many lakes and more than 100 mountain peaks. The Lake District is a national park, which means it is protected for future generations. The area is also known as the Lakes and Lakeland.

### Geography

12,000 years ago, it was covered by enormous rivers of ice, called **glaciers**, which carved out the landscape, creating the lakes that are there today. Since then, humans have continued to mould the countryside with farms, mines and settlements.

The Lake District is home to England's highest peak, Scafell Pike, which is 978 metres (3,210 feet) high. It is also home to England's longest lake, Windermere, which is 17 kilometres (10.5 miles) long, and its deepest lake, Wastwater, which is 74 metres (243 feet) deep. The Lake District is the wettest place in England, with an average of more than 3.5 metres (11.5 feet) of rain a year in some parts.

## Animals and Plants



The Lake District is one of the few places in the United Kingdom where the red squirrel can still be seen. Sundew, an insect-eating plant, can also be found there. Several species of endangered fish live in the lakes, including the vendace.

## People and the Land



People have been living in the Lake District region since the **Stone Age**, and ancient standing stone circles can still be seen. The land there has been farmed since Roman times. More recently, mining of minerals such as copper and lead have been important industries for the local people and economy. In the 1900s, tourism became the area's most significant industry. Around 12 million people visit the Lake District National Park every year.

The Lake District has also attracted and inspired writers and artists for many centuries, including Daniel Defoe, **William Wordsworth** and **Beatrix Potter**.