

SDG Learning Organiser – Year 3 Spr 1 – What impact do we have on the sea and what impact does It have on us?

Prior Learning (What we already know):

- To explore a significant individual historical figure – James cook
- To begin to understand the cause and effect of animal extinction
- To explore the different paths that water takes
- To identify physical geography, rivers, lakes, seas within the local area
- To name some of the seas and oceans around the UK
- To identify physical features on maps

New Learning:

- To begin to explore the impact of Whaling around the UK
- To explore the reasons behind whaling
- Identify reasons for and results of people's actions
- Understand why people may have wanted to do something to prevent whaling
- To investigate the features of coasts
- To understand how erosion causes coastlines and features of coastlines
- To identify how erosion affects coastal landforms
- To name and locate oceans and seas around the UK and within Europe
- To explore how human impact has influenced the geography of coastlines
- To begin to recognise how people effect the environment
- To recognise patterns in weather and their impact on the coast

New Global Development Skills:

- To identify seas and oceans on a map
- To place the time studied on a timeline
- To use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time
- To sequence several events
- To identify reasons for and results of people's actions
- To use a range of sources to find out about a period
- To observe small details – artefacts (or photos of artefacts), pictures
- To select and record information relevant to the study
- To begin to use the library and internet for research
- To make comparisons with our lives today
- To identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented

Key Questions:

- How has the coast around Happisburgh (pronounced Haze-bruh) and the rest of Norfolk changed?
- Why did whaling begin?
- Why did Japan start whaling on a larger scale in the 1940s?
- What were they key events in whaling during each of the last ten decades?
- What are the names of the 5 oceans.
- Can you name some of the seas that surround the UK?
- Can you explain why the seas and oceans are important to us?
- Analyse how whaling impacts the seas and oceans.
- What evidence can you present for how we impact the seas and oceans?
- Recall how sustainable whaling is managed in the seas close to us.
- How is the impact of tourists affecting the coastline of Norfolk? What suggestions can you make to lessen the impact?



Vocabulary:

- Coast, bay, headland, arch, stack, stump, erosion, whaling, blubber, harpoon, regulation, decade
- Coastline- caves, cliffs, beaches, mudflats, tides, waves, water currents, erosion, landforms
- Oceans and seas – English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean,
- Environment, human impact, tourism, sustainable fishing, illegal fishing, over fishing, bycatch, dredging, trawling

Key Facts:

- The ocean absorbs about 30% of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of Global Warming.
- The Ocean covers ¾ of the Earth's surface and represents 99% of the living space on the planet by volume
- As much as 40% of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats and other human activities.
- Scientists estimate that between 50-80% of the oxygen produced on Earth comes from the ocean. The majority of this production is from oceanic plankton. Prochlorococcus is the smallest photosynthetic organism on Earth. However, this little bacteria produces up to 20% of the oxygen in our entire biosphere – a higher percentage than all of the tropical rainforests on land combined.
- Roughly the same amount of oxygen produced is consumed by marine life to survive.
- Whaling is the practice of hunting whales. This is done to get meat and oil, called blubber.
- Whaling has been in existence since at least 3000 BC.
- With the advent of the industrial revolution, whales were hunted until they were almost extinct.
- In the late 1930's more than 50,000 whales were killed every year. They were at risk of becoming extinct.
- In 1986, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) introduced a ban on commercial whaling so that whales might recover.
- Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries and an important source of foreign exchange and employment.
- Tourism is closely linked to the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of many countries.
- Maritime or ocean-related tourism, as well as coastal tourism are vital sectors of the economy in small island developing states.

Key Resources:

- Twinkl
- BBC Bitesize
- United Nations SDG

Can I do this?

- I know why people hunted whales.
- I can explain the consequences of whaling in the past
- I understand why the negative consequences of whaling are more serious now than hundreds of years ago
- I understand why whaling was important for Japan after WWII
- I can name English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean and explain they surround the UK locating these on a map
- I can explain the features of coasts across the UK
- I can explain how coastline features are formed
- I can explain what erosion is and ways it occurs
- I can understand that humans also threaten our coastlines.
- I can explain how weather affects our coastlines.