



Key Vocabulary

1	Geographical	The study of the physical features of the earth.
2	Geology	The study of the physical features and history of Earth.
4	Escarpment	The main landform of chalk and clay areas (chalk hills).
5	Scarp slope	The steeper side of the escarpment.
6	Dip slope	The gently sloping side of the escarpment.
7	Heritage	The background from which one comes.
9	Chalk	White soft earthy rock.
10	Chalk grassland and streams	A unique, specialised and fragile habitat, important for landscape and historical value as well as for wild.
11	Barrow	An ancient burial mound.
12	Coppicing	To cut off parts of trees or bushes, in order to make them look more attractive or get more wood from them.
13	Industry	A group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar jobs.
14	Red kites	Birds of prey which can be seen, and heard, in the Chilterns

Key Facts

1	The Chilterns is known as an area of outstanding natural beauty. This means it's an area of distinctive landscape with special qualities which is of national importance.
2	Escarpments are the main landform of chalk and clay areas. The soft clay was then eroded faster than the more resistant chalk, leaving escarpments (chalk hills) behind.
3	The Chiltern range is one of several ranges of chalk hills in southern England.
4	Chalk streams are important habitats for wildlife and support a massive range of plants and animals.
5	Chalk streams are fed from groundwater held in the chalk that makes up the Chiltern Hills, and this gives them some unusual features.
6	Chalk is an aquifer, which means that it is able to soak up and hold water – a bit like a sponge.
7	The Chilterns are a chalk escarpment that stretch around 50 miles.
8	The Chilterns go across four English counties: Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.
9	Signs of the Chiltern's past date back to the Stone Age and can be found in tools and remains, the landscape, tracks and businesses.
10	The character of the Chilterns comes not just from its rolling hills, fields and woods but also from the attractive villages, farm buildings and individual houses found throughout it.
11	The Chilterns have gone through alot of industrial change, particularly in farming, brick-making, brewing and chair-making.
12	Red Kites were persecuted to extinction in England by the end of the 19th century. Between 1989 and 1994 the RSPB imported and released red kites from northern Spain into the Chilterns and now they are widespread again in the area.

Key Questions for the Topic

1	Where can you find the Chilterns?
2	Why is the Chilterns an area of outstanding national beauty?
3	Why is it important to protect and maintain the Chilterns?
4	How has geology affected Chiltern's landscape?
5	What evidence is there of the Ancient Chilterns?
6	How were building materials sourced from the Chiltern?
7	What is the history of red kites?





Prior Vocabulary

1	Past	Having happened or gone by at an earlier time.
2	Era	A period of time in history.
3	Chronological	According to the order in which things happen.
4	Map	A picture of a particular area of the earth drawn or printed to scale.
5	Land	The solid part of the earth's surface.
6	Address	The place where one lives or a business is located.
7	Earth	Soil or dirt. Also the name of the planet we live on.
8	Counties	The division of a country.
9	Landscape	The area that can be seen from one point.
10	Grassland	A large area of land covered by grass.
11	Erosion	The process where natural forces like water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away rocks and soil.
12	Sedimentary	Made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, the layers turn to rock.

Prior Knowledge

1	Ask relevant questions to find out more about the past.
2	Answer questions about the past, giving simple reasons for my answers.
3	Use words and phrases such as: old, new, earliest, latest, past, present, future, century, new, newest, old, oldest, modern, before, after to show the passing of time.
4	Place several events I have been learning about on a timeline.
5	Know how Britain changed between the beginning of the Stone Age and the iron age.
6	Know the name of a famous person, or a famous place, close to where they live.
7	Know the name of the nearest town or city.
8	Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village.
9	Locate a number of cities on a map of the UK.
10	Express own views about how people affect the environment, e.g. litter, pollution, busy roads.

Future Learning

1	I can contrast similarities and differences in physical features between UK and a region of a European Country.
2	Use a range of sources to help talk in depth about different aspects of the past.
3	Use four figure grid references to locate features on ordnance survey maps.
4	Use fieldwork to observe and record and measure features in the local area including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.

Geology of the Chilterns Countryside

