

Knowledge Organiser—Year 5

How are the Caribbean Islands and the U.K similar?

Vocabulary

Human Features — Features which relate to the human environment; something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans (e.g. houses, towns, cities, buildings, roads etc.)

Physical Features — Natural features on the Earth's surface, such as rivers, seas, mountains, and deserts.

Economical Features — These features are associated with wealth and income, as well as the production, distribution and consumption of goods services .

Commodity — A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or coffee .

Environment — The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

Land Use — The function of lands and what they are used for. These include agricultural, recreational, commercial, residential and transportation uses.

Rural — An open area of land (or countryside) that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people living there.

Urban — A built-up area with buildings and infrastructure, as well as a human settlement with a high population. These include towns and cities.

Population—The number of inhabitants who live in a particular place (village, town, city, country etc).

Puerto Rico's El Yunque National Rainforest



Santa Domingo—Dominican Republic



Key facts

The Caribbean islands have many different types of land. These lands have different functions and purposes (differing land uses). Because of this, the islands have many different kinds of plants and animals, even uncommon ones. These include hotels and tourist areas, beaches, rainforests, farms, mountains and volcanoes, as well as towns and cities.

There are many fascinating , unique and diverse physical features on these islands (natural features). These include mountains and volcanoes, rainforests, beaches, coral reefs, nature reserves and plantations amongst many others.

Forests take up a large proportion of the land (on the islands) . This is roughly six million hectares or 26% of its land, and these forests widely range in composition. Tropical (and subtropical) moist broadleaf forests , dry broadleaf forests and coniferous forests. Unfortunately, many of these forests have disappeared to make more space for towns and cities.

There are many human features in the Caribbean too—mostly villages, towns and cities where there are vast populations. The largest cities in the Caribbean include: Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic (pop. 3,658,648), Port-Au-Prince in Haiti (pop. 2,618,894), San Juan in Puerto Rico (pop. 2,196,538), Havana in Cuba (pop. 2,117,625) and Kingston in Jamaica (pop. 1,190,763).

Across the Caribbean, there are 13 different currencies in use, with the East Caribbean dollar, the US dollar and the euro being the most widely used and accepted.

Tourism is one of the Caribbean's major economic sectors, with 25 million visitors contributing \$49 billion to the Caribbean's economy and wealth.

The four countries with the largest economies in the Caribbean are Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, the Cayman Islands and the Dominican Republic. This is due to the highly sought after exports of natural gases and oil, sugar, coffee beans and bananas.

The average temperature in the Caribbean is roughly 27 degrees. Although it is hot all year round, The dry season goes from December to May. The hurricane season with a higher risk of rain lasts from June through November.