



Lesson One:	Where in the world is Oman?		
Aim:	To find out the location of Oman and its physical and human features.		
NC Links:	Mapping; longitude and latitude, name and locate cities of UK (and Oman); understand geographical similarities and differences; understanding of interaction between human and physical processes		
Scottish NC Es and Os:	SOC 3-14a, LIT 3-14a		
Key Vocabulary:	relative location absolute location latitude longitude	physical features human features settlement Sharqiyah Sands	Hajar Mountains Arabian Sea Gulf of Oman Muscat
Resources:	Learning Outcomes:		
PowerPoint: Introduction to Oman Blank Map of Middle East Oman and UK: Using Google Maps Help Sheet Blank Map of Oman Map of Oman Venn Diagram Template	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand and use the terms absolute and relative location • To be able to use Google Maps • To be able to compare places • To be able to create and label maps 		
Lesson Introduction:			
<p>Explain to the students that they are going to locate the countries of Oman and UK and consider the similarities and differences between them. Students will consider how physical geography interacts with the siting of settlements. They will apply their knowledge to create a map of Oman either by hand or by using Google Maps. This is an introductory lesson and the themes raised in this lesson will be revisited in more depth in subsequent lessons.</p>			
Starter: (10 mins)			
<p>Slide 2: Relative Location Students use <i>Blank map of Middle East</i> to fill in the surrounding countries to Oman. They then write some sentences on the map to describe the relative location of Oman e.g. To the east of Saudi Arabia and the UAE, to the north-east of Yemen to the west of the Arabian Sea and to the South of Iran and the Gulf of Oman.</p>			
Main Activities (40 mins)			
<p>Slide 3: Absolute Location Students can use https://www.gps-coordinates.org/ to locate the city nearest your school.</p>			
<p>Slide 4 and 5: Physical Features of Oman: Deserts and Wadis Students can name some physical features of the UK. These can include as well as others: mountains, hills, white cliffs, rivers, streams, moors etc.</p>			
<p>Slide 6: Physical Features: Mountains Students compare the height of Ben Nevis with Jebel Shams. Answer: 1,683 m difference between Ben Nevis and Jebel Shams.</p>			

Slide 7: Physical Features: Arches

Slide 8: Human Settlements: UK and Oman

Students compare the population of Oman with UK. For example, the population of London is almost double the population of Oman. Depending on time, and whether students have access to Google accounts, there is an option for students to choose one of two independent activities to consolidate their understanding of location and map making.

Slide 9: Google Maps

Students will complete a Google Maps Activity. *Oman and UK: Using Google Maps Help Sheet* is a stand-alone, step by step guide to making a Google Map. A Google account is needed for this activity, so students need to either be registered on a school Google account or be over thirteen years old to create their own personal account.

Slide 10: Map of Oman

Students will need the *Blank map of Oman*. Using the *Map of Oman* resource, atlases and Google Earth, students should create a key and label the important human and physical features including the Hajar Mountains, Sharqiya Sands, Muscat, Salalah, Sohar, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman

Reflection: (10 mins)

Slide 11: Time for reflection

What are the differences and similarities between Oman and the UK?

Use the *Venn Diagram Template* to complete the differences and similarities of the UK and Oman.

Additional Lines of Enquiry:

- Make a Google Map of your own city.

Bibliography:

All images from <https://pixabay.com/>

Statistics (slide 8) from <http://worldpopulationreview.com/>