

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 2

Autumn (i)

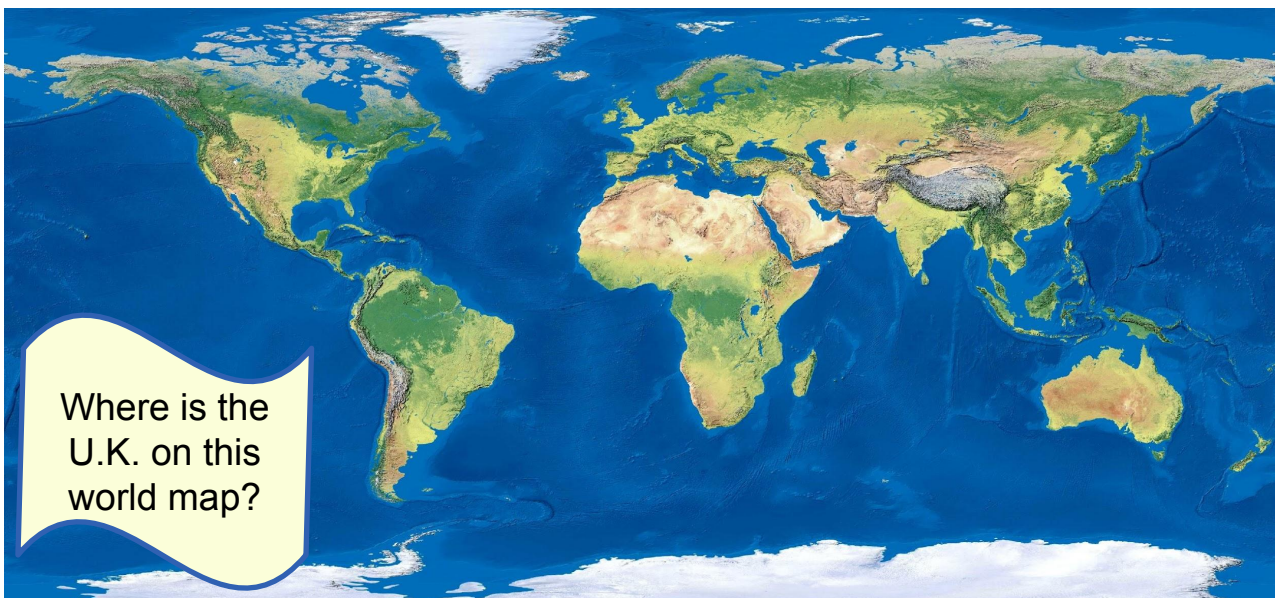
Where in the world are we?

To know the names of the seven continents and five oceans of the world



Challenge yourself to trace this map and label the oceans and continents! Did you remember them all?

How can you find out the heritage of children in your class? Once you know their heritages, can you locate them on these different map styles with different scales?



Where is the U.K. on this world map?

To recall the four countries of the U.K. and locate their capital cities.



What capital cities have you visited?
What can you remember seeing there?
Which capital cities would you LIKE to visit? Why?

To name and label the U.K.'s surrounding seas

Use different sources of information including maps and digital technology to match the correct sea to the appropriate location around the U.K.



Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

The seven continents are: Europe, Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America and South America.

The five oceans are: Arctic, Southern (Antarctic), Indian, Atlantic and Pacific.

Core Vocabulary

continent- a continuous expanse of land

heritage- inherited cultures, traditions, monuments and objects

landmass- a large body of land

Geography Knowledge Organiser

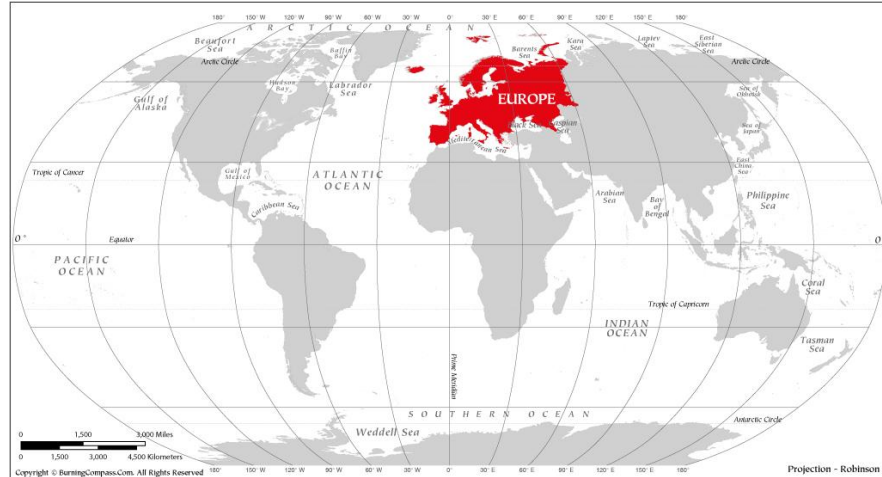
Year 4

Autumn (i)

What countries are in Europe?

Substantive Knowledge

To locate Europe on a world map



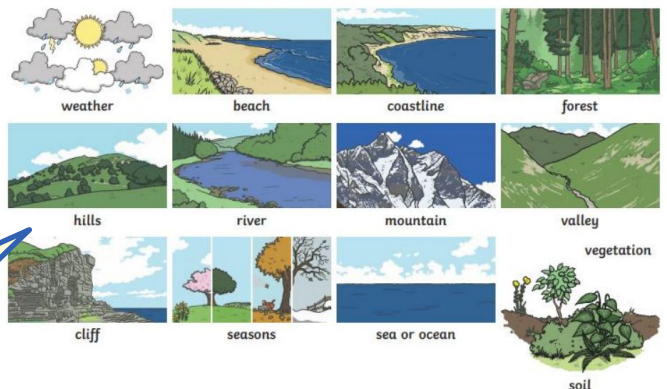
To name European countries and describe their position in relation to other countries.



Trace over this map of Europe and see how many you can label before checking back with this map!

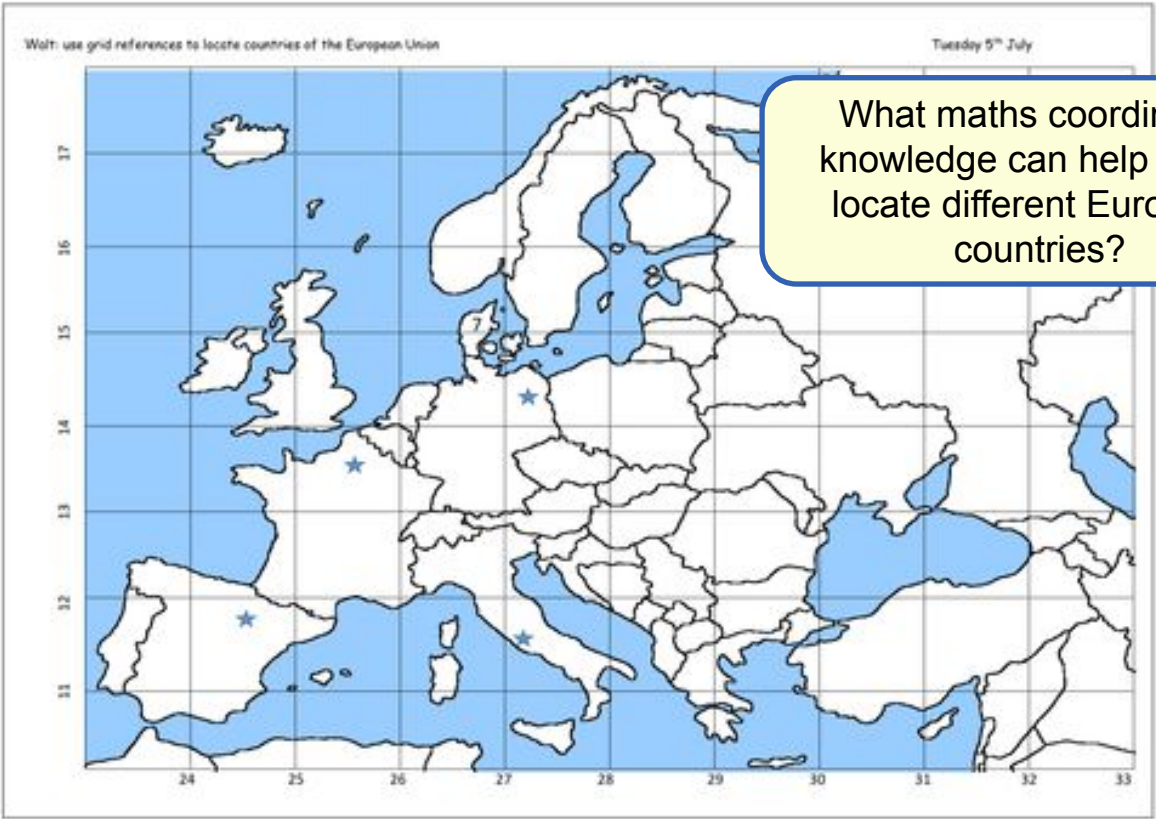
How could you describe the position of Poland compared to the countries around it?

To make inferences based on the country's physical features.



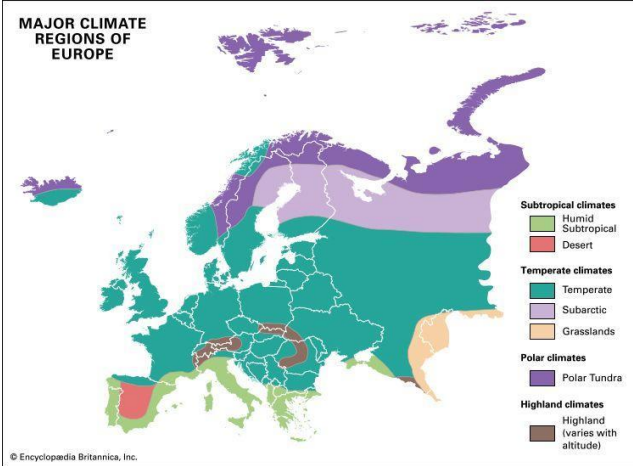
What words can you use to describe the physical geography of an identified European country?

To use a four and six-figure reference grid to locate European countries

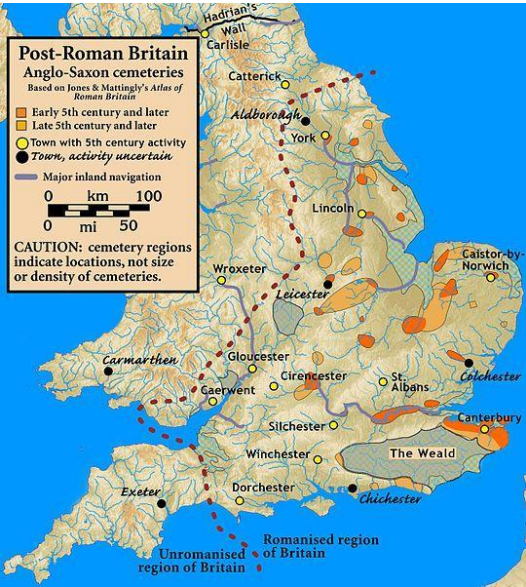


What maths coordinates knowledge can help you to locate different European countries?

To know that Northern Europe has a temperate climate and Southern Europe a subtropical one.



To use maps and atlases to identify Anglo-Saxon settlements, comparing their locations (physical features)



Core Vocabulary

borders- A line separating two countries.

coast- The part of land near a sea.

landlocked-A country or region almost or entirely surrounded by land.

settlement-A place where people establish a community.

Europe- A continent in the Northern hemisphere.

Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

There are currently 44 countries in Europe.

Some European countries are landlocked (do not have an ocean coast) with other European countries. Others, such as Turkey and Russia, border Asian countries. Countries which have the Mediterranean Sea as a coast are often summer holiday destinations whereas other countries may be winter destinations as they have mountain ranges within them (The Alps and The Pyrenees).

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Autumn (i)

How did the Maya use the environment to support life?

Substantive Knowledge

To use a globe to compare ocean and landmass

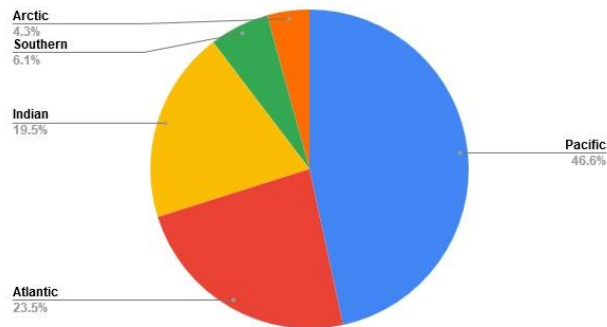


To recall the continents and oceans of the world.

World Continents and Oceans



Size Comparison in terms of Area



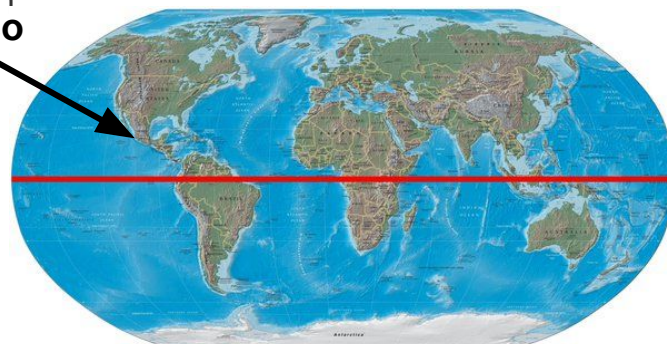
To know the climate of Mexico and relate this to its proximity to the Equator.

To locate Mexico on a map of South America.



Mexico's climate depends on the height of the land. The lowlands are hot year-round. Temperatures are milder at the middle heights and cold at the highest peaks. Much of northern Mexico is dry. The southern mountains and the coastal plains get the most rain

Mexico

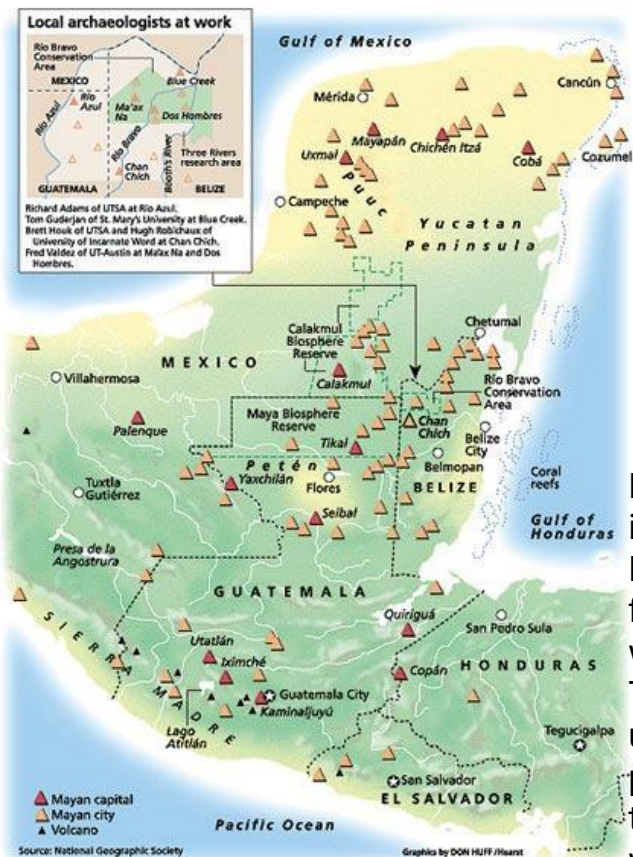


To know the physical features of South America including Mexico.

South America can be divided into three physical regions: mountains and highlands, river basins, and coastal plains. Mountains and coastal plains generally run in a north-south direction, while highlands and river basins generally run in an east-west direction.

The geography of South America is dominated by the Andes Mountain Range and the Amazon River (second longest river in the world). The Amazon rainforest is one of the world's most important natural resources and provides around six percent of the world's oxygen.

To know the location of Maya settlements and why they required reservoir creation, filtration and purification systems.



The Andes Mountains, Lake Titicaca, and the Atacama Desert are found along the west coast of South America



Recently, scientists made a remarkable discovery in the city of Tikal in modern-day Guatemala. Here, they found evidence of an elaborate water filtering system within one of the city's largest water reservoirs.

They believe the filtering system may have been used to remove toxic metals like mercury, poisonous algae, and bacteria. Impressively, these materials are still used in modern-day water filtration, which just goes to show how technologically advanced the Maya civilization was.

Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

The ocean makes up 71% of our planet.

Time Zones around the world.

The reservoir creation, filtration and purification systems of the Ancient Maya and reasons for these.

Core Vocabulary

reservoir- a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

filtration- the action or process of filtering something.

purification- the removal of contaminants from something

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 6

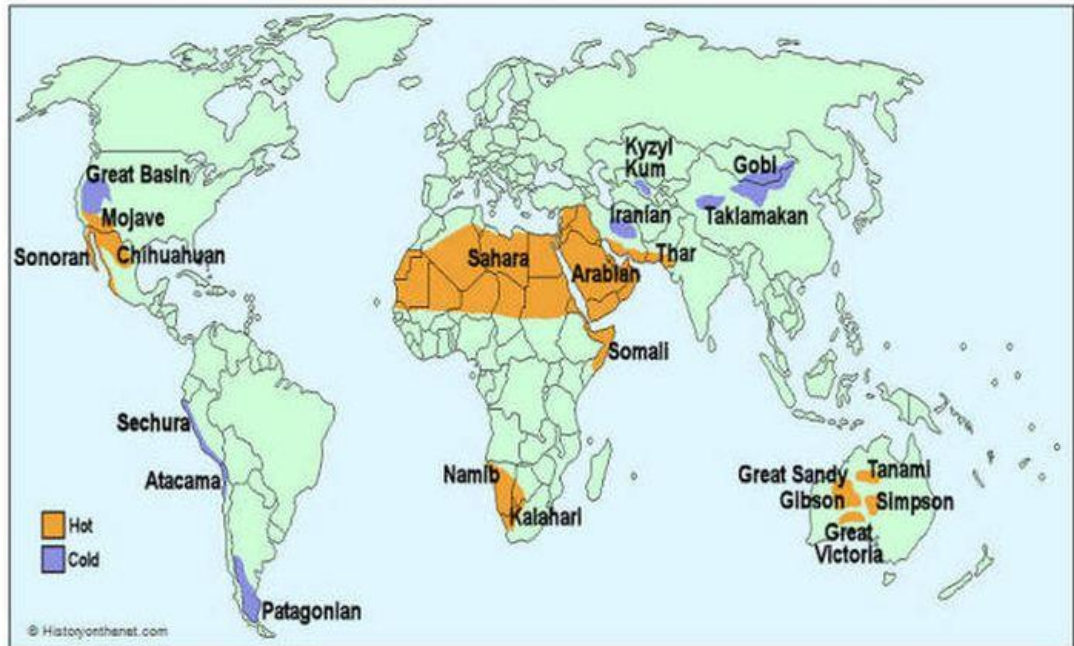
Autumn (i)

How is human activity affecting habitats and biome change?

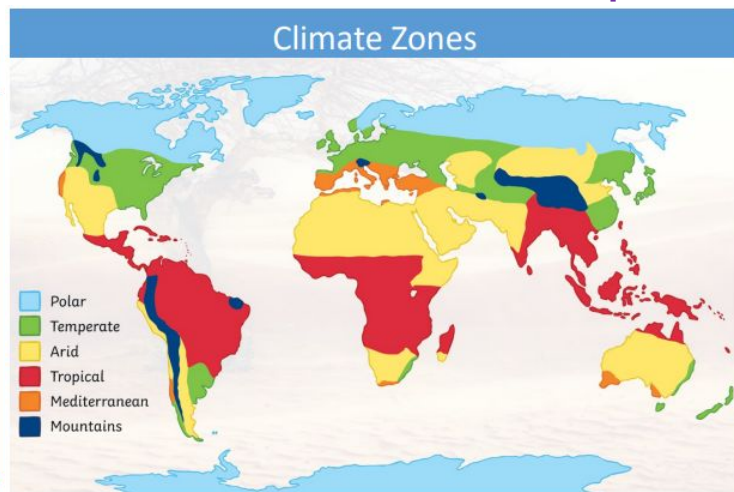
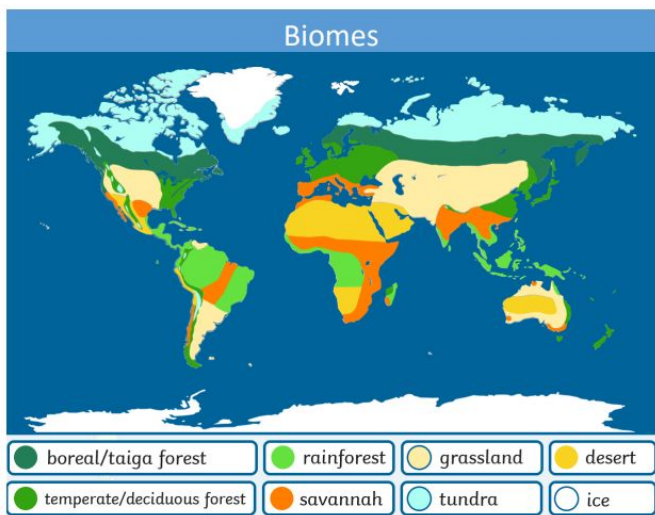
Substantive Knowledge

The World's Deserts

To know the largest hot and cold deserts, their physical features and environment.



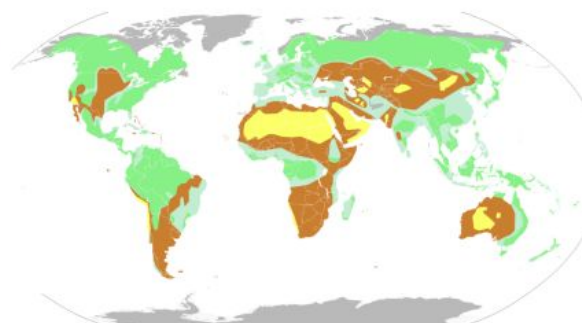
To label biomes and vegetation belts as well as climate zones on a map of the world.



Vegetation Belts

There are five major vegetation belts:

forest
grassland
tundra
desert
ice sheet

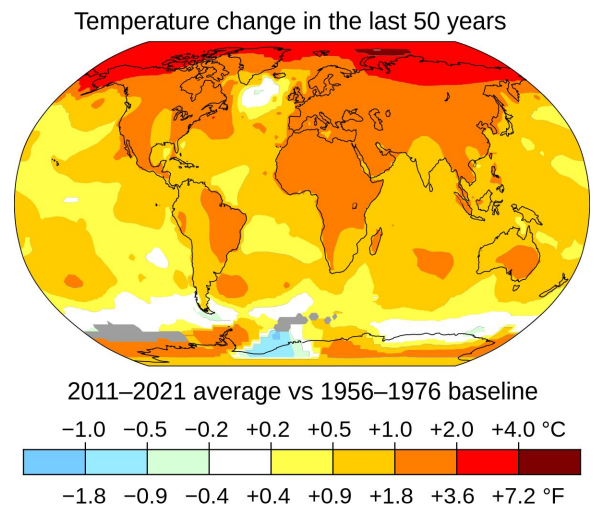
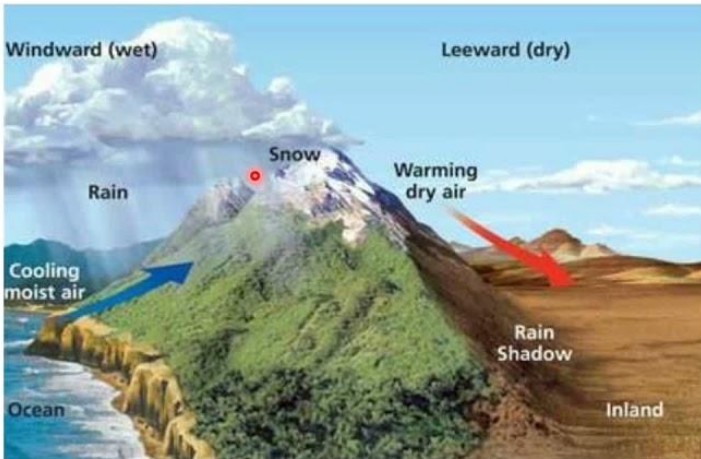


A biome is a large area on the earth's surface, defined by the animals and plants living there. A vegetation belt is the plant life as a whole within an area. The temperature characteristics of a region are influenced by natural factors such as latitude, elevation and the presence of ocean currents. The precipitation characteristics of a region are influenced by factors such as proximity to mountain ranges.

To give examples of and reasons for biome change over time and the consequences of this.

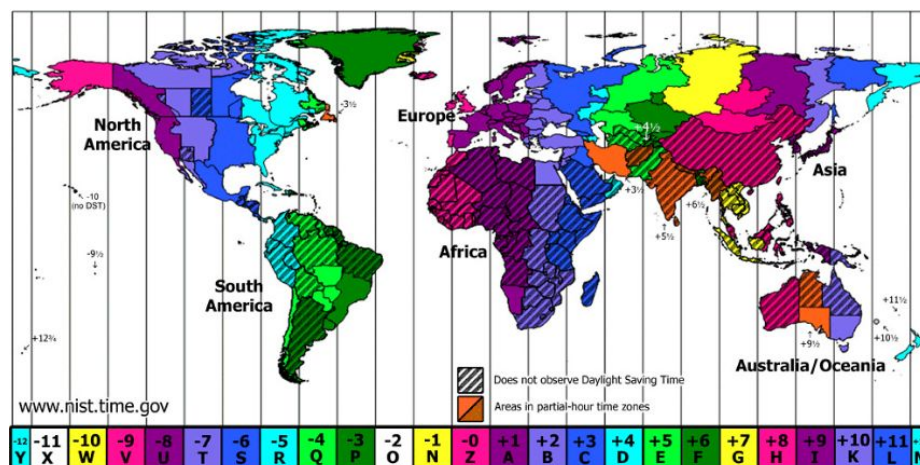
<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/how-are-biomes-being-damaged-6mwp4c>

Important direct drivers include habitat change, climate change, invasive species, overexploitation, and pollution. Most of the direct drivers of degradation in ecosystems and biodiversity currently remain constant or are growing in intensity in most ecosystems



The primary biome present in an area can change over time as the climate changes. Ten thousand years ago, parts of North Africa were green, lush landscapes with abundant trees and flowing rivers. Today, that region is part of the Sahara Desert, the world's largest desert.

To recall knowledge about Time Zones and how they are set from G.M.T.



GMT stands for Greenwich Mean Time, the local clock time at Greenwich. From 1884 until 1972, GMT was the international standard of civil time. Though it has now been replaced by Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), GMT is still the legal time in Britain in the winter, used by the Met Office, Royal Navy and BBC World Service. Greenwich Mean Time is also the name of the time zone used by some countries in Africa and Western Europe, including in Iceland all year round.

Portable Knowledge –

The largest hot desert is The Sahara.

The largest cold desert is The Antarctic.

Climate change is having an impact on biomes.

Core Vocabulary

biographers- people who study of the geographic distribution of plants, animals, and other forms of life

biomes- a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra.

latitude- the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, or of the equator of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.

Longitude- the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, or west of the standard meridian of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.