

# Geography @ Chacewater

Knowledge Organisers

Geography in our school is taught as part of our termly thematic approach and acts as a driver to form wider cross curricular links.

We have made deliberate choices to organise the teaching and learning of geography; Autumn term the children learn about their place in the world with a focus on the UK. During the Spring term, children learn about the physical geography and human geography of the Earth. During the Summer term the children will learn to understand the wider world.

## Our Knowledge Organisers

- Knowledge Organisers are written for children not teachers.
- They are not about coverage, but they should help in focusing learning to support development of key concepts.
- They support pupils in building on previous learning
- We are in the process of refining and improving these.
- Knowledge Organisers support low-stakes quizzing as part of daily, weekly, termly review and our approach to retrieval practice.
- They involve **all** students actively involved in checking their knowledge.
- We mix up techniques used, including: individual, pair, group; verbal, written;

# **Autumn Term**

A Focus on the United Kingdom

# Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning – Autumn 2 Buds Year 2

## Geography – What does the UK look like from above?

What I might already know: Simple sketch maps of the school and its grounds.

### KEY QUESTIONS:

What is a map?

What types of maps are there?

What are compass directions?

### Key Knowledge:



#### What is a map?

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real-life objects.



#### Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs are taken from above. They are used when making maps.

#### Sketch Map

A roughly drawn map that shows only basic details.



### Key

### Vocabulary:

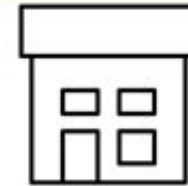
- Sketch map
- Key
- Compass rose
- Map symbol
- Ordnance survey
- Route
- Atlas
- Aerial view
- Physical feature
- Human feature



Human Feature:



Physical Feature:





# Spring Term

A Focus on physical and human geography





What I might already know: Our school is in Chacewater, which is a village within Cornwall. Cornwall is a part of England. We live in the country England. There are four countries within the United Kingdom. They are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

### KEY QUESTIONS:

What is a seaside town and how would you recognise one?

What are the similarities and differences between a village and a seaside town?

What are the seas that surround the UK?



### Seas around the UK:

- North Sea
- English Channel
- Irish Sea

### Locational and place knowledge

The United Kingdom is in Europe. The United Kingdom has 4 countries: **Scotland**, **England**, **Wales** and **Northern Ireland**. Below is a map of the seasides within the UK. They all sit along the coastline. There are no seasides in Birmingham as there is no coastline.



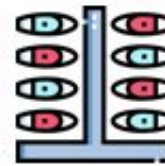
### Key Vocabulary:

- seaside
- coastline
- sea
- ocean
- harbour
- port
- beach
- cliff
- lighthouse
- pier

### Physical Features



### Human Features





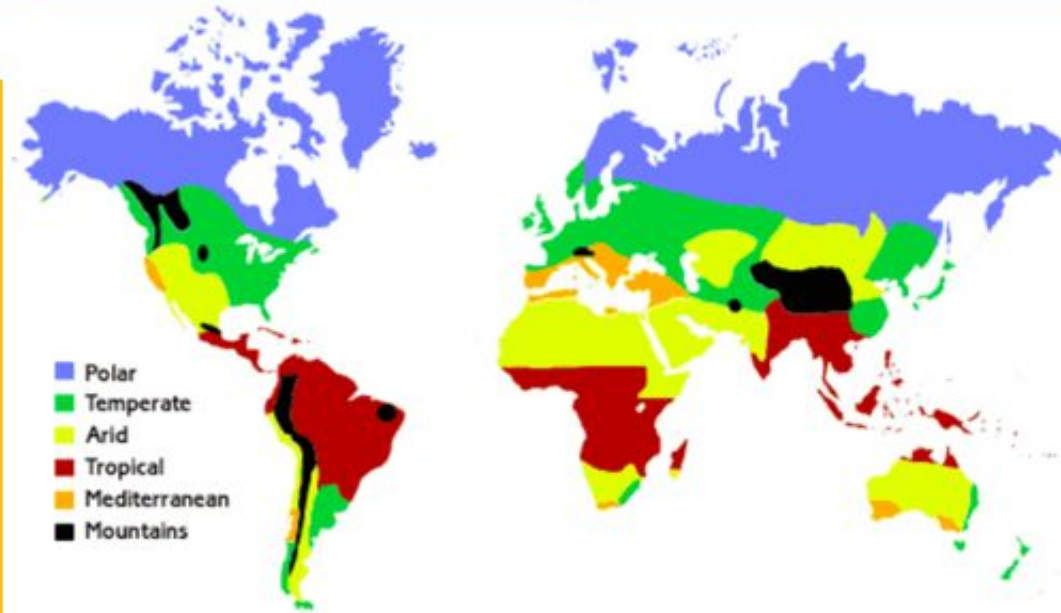
## Geography– What on earth is a climatic zone?

What I might already know: Hot and cold places Y1 & Oceans and Continents Y2

What we will be learning: ?

### Key Vocabulary:

- Climate
- Latitude
- weather
- Equator
- Hemisphere
- Season
- Temperature
- Temperate
- Tropical
- Precipitation
- Arid
- Polar
- Mediterranean
- biome



The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as a **climate**.

- Polar - Extremely cold climate
- Temperate - Four seasons
- Arid - very warm, limited rainfall
- Mediterranean - dry, warm seasons, wet winters
- Tropical - wet summers, and hot and dry winter



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

At the top of the Earth there is an arctic **climate** and some of the coldest **temperatures** are found here.

**Temperate climates** are found a bit further south, and as you approach the **equator** you find **Mediterranean** and desert **climates**.

### Equator

The closer you are to the **equator**, the warmer it is.



SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE



Why does a place's location in the world affect its climate?

What on earth is a climate zone?

KEY QUESTIONS:





What I might already know: Rivers are important for the people and animals in Zambia. The river Zambezi is the 4<sup>th</sup> longest river in Africa.



## KEY QUESTIONS:

What is a river where do we find them?

What are the stages and features of a river?

What are the physical characteristics of the River Thames? How does this compare to the Carnon River?

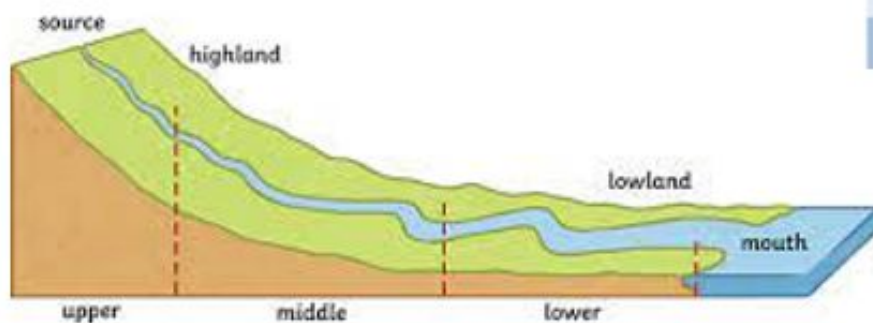
How do people use rivers?

## What we will be learning:

A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river.

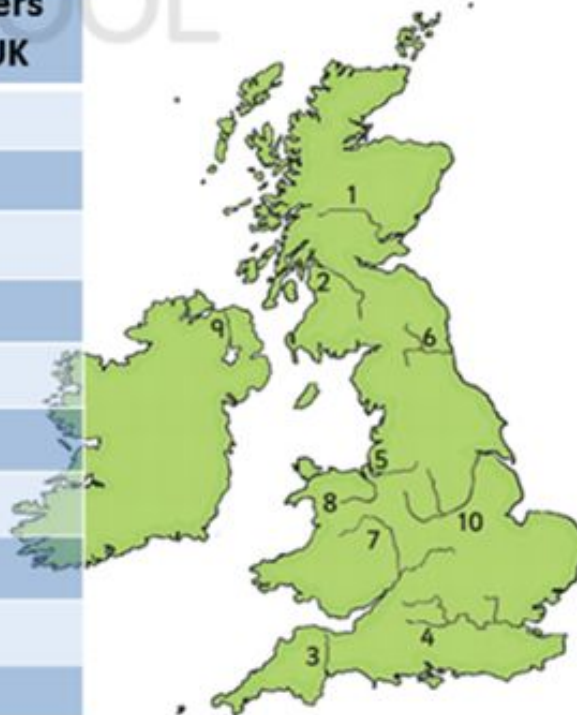


A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course.



### Key rivers in the UK

1	Tay
2	Clyde
3	Exe
4	Thames
5	Mersey
6	Tyne
7	Severn
8	Dee
9	Bann
10	Trent



Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river.

Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power.

**Upper river stage:** sources of water

**Middle river stage:** Meanders, valleys, flood plains

**Lower river stages:** estuaries





### What I might already know:

The Earth is made up of different layers

Mountains are created through the movement of tectonic plates

### Key Vocabulary:

Volcano, Earthquake, tectonic plates, core, mantle, crust, eruption, Pacific, Ring of Fire,

### What we will be learning:

The Earth has an outer solid **crust**, a highly viscous **mantle**, a liquid **outer core**, and a solid **inner core**.



What lies beneath the surface of the Earth?

What is the structure of a volcano?

**magma chamber** - this is where the molten rock is stored beneath the ground

**central vent** - this is the channel where the magma travels to reach the Earth's surface

**side vent** - some magma may escape through the side of the volcano, particularly if the main vent becomes blocked

**crater** - this is found at the top of the volcano, where the magma erupts from



What is an earthquake?



An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the **Earth's crust** due to movement of the Earth's **tectonic plates**.

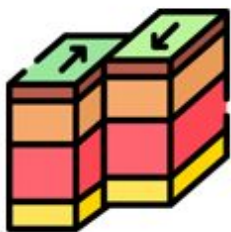
The Earth's tectonic plates move in different ways; some slide past each other causing **friction** to build up or they move towards each other causing a build up of **pressure**. When these forces are released, they produce a violent jolt, which shakes the land.

What happens when the Earth's plates meet?

The Earth's crust is made up of **tectonic plates**.

The plates **move** as the hot mantle flows beneath them.

The movement of the plates **causes** earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.



Where do earthquakes happen?



Earthquakes usually happen on the edge of **tectonic plates**. Over 80% of the large earthquakes occur around the edges of the Pacific Ocean. This area is known as '**The Ring of Fire**'.



## Geography – What is it like in the Galapagos?

What I might already know: Northern and Southern Hemisphere, The Equator

Climate Zone: a part of the world where places have a similar climate (i.e. arid, Mediterranean, temperate, tropical, polar)

### KEY QUESTIONS:

What is a biome?

In what ways are some biomes vulnerable and how can they be protected?

How are the northern and southern hemispheres different?

How does the Galapagos Islands compare with forest and desert biomes?

How are climate and vegetation connected within a biome?

### What we will be learning:

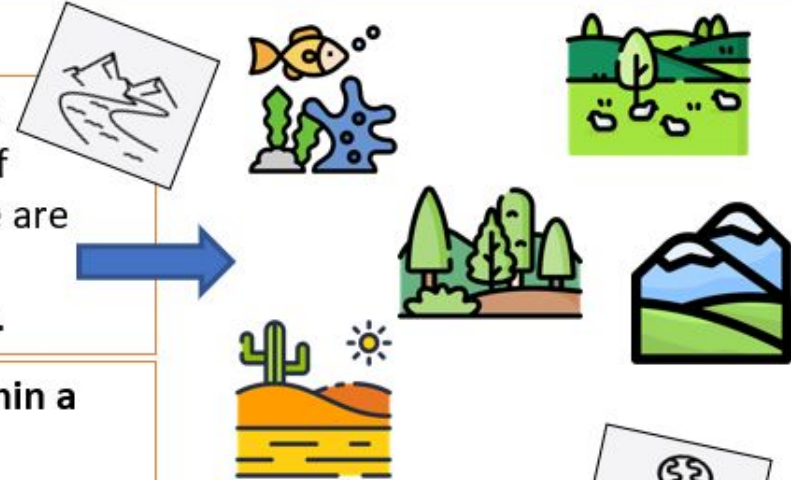
A **biome** is a large area on the Earth's surface that is defined by the types of animals and plants living there. There are five major types of biomes: **aquatic**, **grassland**, **forest**, **desert**, and **tundra**.

A vegetation belt is **the plant life within a certain area**.

equator  
Pacific



The Galapagos Islands are situated in the **Pacific Ocean**. They lie along the Equator in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1,000 kilometres west of Ecuador.



### Key Vocabulary:

compass	Grid reference	longitude	latitude	Time zones
archipelago	biomes	Climatic zones	terrestrial	Ecosystem
flora	fauna	adaptation	symbiotic	biodiversity



Biomes are **vulnerable**, because slight variations in temperature can lead to huge **climate shifts**, that disrupt the natural balance of living and non-living things within them.



Darwin

### HMS Beagle



- Cape Verde
- Falklands
- Galapagos



Longitude



Latitude

# **Summer Term**

A Focus on the wider world



Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning – Summer 1– Seedlings  
**GEOGRAPHY: continents, oceans, compass, weather patterns**



What I might already know: I live in Cornwall, which is in England (a part of the United Kingdom) and this is in Europe.



**Key Vocabulary:**

- Equator
- North Pole, South Pole
- Continent (Europe, N.America, S.America, Africa, Asia, Australasia, Antarctica)
- Ocean (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Southern)
- Compass (North, South, East, West)
- Season
- Weather Patterns
- Hemisphere

**What we will be learning:**

There are **7** continents in the world.

There are **5** oceans in the world



There are **hot** and **cold** places in the world



A compass shows **North, South, East and West.**

The weather is different across the globe and across the year.



**Key Questions**



Where do I live in the world?

What is it like in other places of the world?







What I might already know: Locate hot and cold places within the world and be able to name the 7 continents and 5 oceans.



### Key facts

- Zambia is a country in southern Africa.
- Zambia has a tropical climate, so it's warm for most of the year. There is a dry season and a wet season.
- There are many national parks in Zambia where the government protects the land and its special wildlife.



### Key Vocabulary:

- Africa
- Lusaka
- River Zambezi
- Southern Africa
- Victoria Falls
- Zambia
- Mugurameno
- **Crops:** plants that are grown to be used or sold (such as rice, corn or fruit)
- **Population:** the number of people living in a place
- **Wildlife:** the wild animals and plants in an area

### What we will be learning:



Zambia



### Key Knowledge:

- Mugurameno village is located right next to the **River Zambezi** in rural Zambia.
- People in Mugurameno use the river for many things: **washing, fishing and watering crops.**
- People often build their own homes out of bricks made from local clay soil.
- Children of Mugurameno go to school and find time to play.



### Key Questions:

Why is the River Zambezi so important to the people of Mugurameno?

How does life in Mugurameno compare to life in Chacewater?







What I might already know: The world has different climate zones (Spring term Y3)

**KEY QUESTIONS:**

What is a human and physical feature?



What are the countries in South America called?

**What we will be learning:**

The **equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of Earth. South America is located closer to the equator explaining why the climate there is warmer than the weather in England.

Locate South America on a map and the position and the significance of the equator and the world's **hemispheres**.

Learning how many different countries and capitals there are in South America and comparing the time difference between them and the UK.

We will be learning the location and main **human and physical features** of Rio and South East Brazil. Human features are features that are man made such as Christ the Redeemer and the City of Santos. Physical features are features that were made naturally and there before humans, such as the Amazon River and Sugarloaf Mountain.



**Human Feature:**  
Christ the Redeemer



**Physical Feature:**  
Amazon River

**Key Vocabulary:**

- Latitude
- Longitude
- Tropical
- Population
- Favela
- Trade,
- Export
- Mining,
- Port
- Tourism

➤ Brazil Population = 212,000,000

➤ England Population = 58,000,000



# Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning – Summer 1 – Bur Oaks

## GEOGRAPHY - Mountains

What I might already know: the seven continents (Y2). Countries of the UK (Y1)

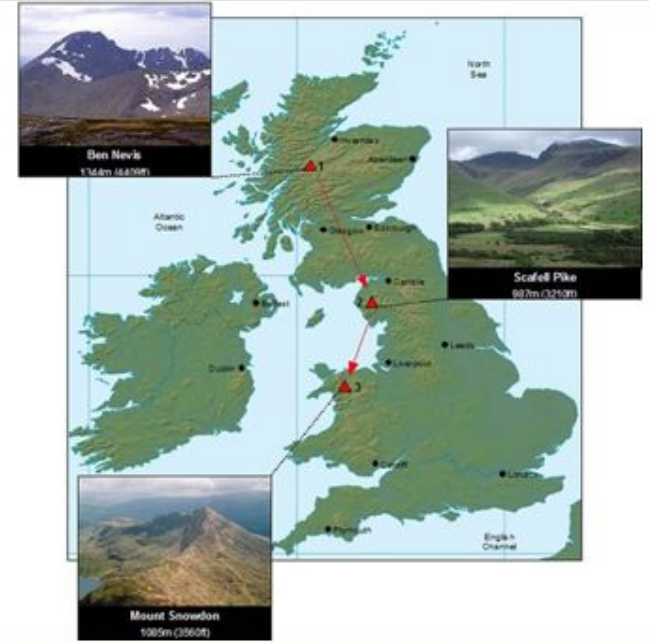
### Key Knowledge

A **mountain** is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land.

It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.

Mountains are formed when two of **the earth's plates collide** and land is **pushed upwards or folded**.

Mountains have their own climates.



### Key Facts

The World's Seven Summits - the highest peaks on each continent:  
Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania)



### Geographical Terms

**alpine**: high mountains

**avalanche**: rapid flow of snow down a slope

**landform**: natural feature on the Earth's surface

**slope**: gently rising base of mountains

**summit**: the highest point of a mountain

**valley**: dip in the Earth between hills

### Locational Terms

**altitude**: the height of something

**map reference**: usually given as a letter and a number

**scale bar**: a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre



# Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning – Summer 1 – Red Oaks

## GEOGRAPHY – Going Global!



What I might already know: How trade is used between countries in South America (Year 3)  
Historical knowledge of trading (e.g. Stone Age - Iron Age)



### KEY QUESTIONS:

How did trade get Global?

What does the UK export and to where?

Where does our food come from?

Why should we pay more for Fairtrade products? What is the benefit?

### Key Vocabulary:

- Location
- Physical features
- Trade
- Import
- Export
- Key
- Trading
- Fairtrade
- Globalisation
- Brand
- Multinational
- Company
- Supply

### What we will be learning:

What does the term 'trade' mean?

The buying and selling of goods and services we want and need.

Trade *involves an exchange of goods* in return for other goods and services or money.



Trade has occurred since **civilisation began**, but only at a local scale because people had **no contact** with others from distant places.

During the Stone Ages, **trade links** were relatively local and tended to only connect people from the same small communities.



Manufactured items go through **three stages** of production that take place at different locations around the world:

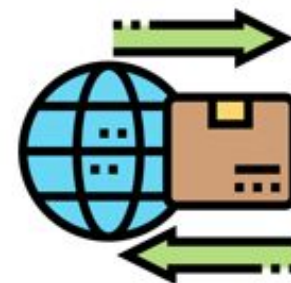
1. **primary**
2. **secondary**
3. **tertiary**

#### Import:

Bringing goods into a country for sale.

#### Export:

Sending goods to another country for sale.



The **UK trades** a lot of goods and services. Some of the goods **the UK exports** are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.



Some of the goods **the UK imports** are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.



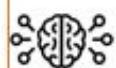


# Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning – Summer 1 – Mighty Oaks

## GEOGRAPHY – A Tale of Two Cities (Compare and Contrast London and Paris)



### What we will be learning



### WHAT WE MIGHT ALREADY KNOW

- ✓ Paris is in France and London is in the UK.
- ✓ They are both places in Europe.
- ✓ They are both cities.

### KEY QUESTIONS



What is a  
**human** and  
**physical**  
feature?

What is the same/  
different about  
London and Paris?



### What is it like?

Paris is the capital city of France, with the largest population in the country.

People who live there are called Parisians.

Paris is one of the world's leading cities in the fashion, music, politics and the arts.



### What is it Like?

London is the capital and **largest city** of England.

It is famous for the River Thames and a leading global city for art, music, fashion, finance, education...a lot happens in London!

London was the host of the **2012 Olympic Games**.



### Human Features:



**Eiffel Tower**



**Big Ben**

### Physical Features:



**River Seine**



**River Thames**

### Comparison with the UK

-Both countries are in Europe: the UK is slightly north of France, across the English Channel.

-Due to its slightly more southerly position (closer to the Equator) France is generally a little warmer than the UK.

-France is larger than the UK – 551,695 sq. km compared to 243,610 sq km.

-Slightly more people live in France than the UK – 67 million people compared to 66 million people.

-Paris and London are similar in size – which is bigger depends on definition.

-France has much higher mountains than the UK. Mt. Blanc is 4810m high. The highest in the UK is Ben Nevis, at only 1,345m.

-France is on mainland Europe, the UK isn't.



### Key Vocabulary:

- France Paris Europe continent
- region climate
- economy tourism
- cathedral port city
- rivers River Thames River Seine mountains