

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 and where we are in the
World



GEOGRAPHY What is it like here in Chacewater? – Place Knowledge Local Area and School

Scale and connection

What I might already know: EYFS Where do we live? Who are our superheroes in our community?

2. What can we see in our classroom?

A **map** is a picture of a place drawn from above.

1. Where are we in the world?

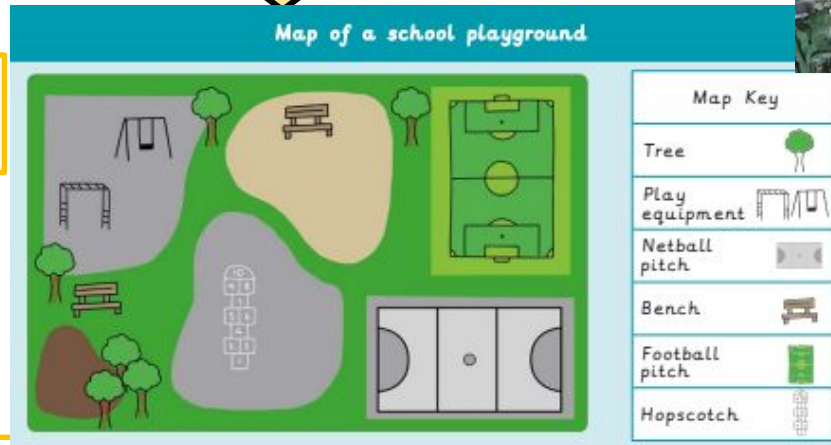
3. What can we find in our school grounds?

Aerial view: a view from above (**bird's eye view**).



4. What are the different places in our school?

5. What are the human and physical features of Chacewater School?



Maps show features represented by **symbols**. Maps have a **key** and a **compass**.

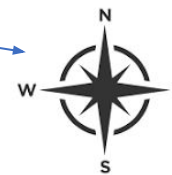
6. What are the symbols used on an ordnance survey map?



7. What would a map of our local area show?



A **compass** is a tool for finding direction. You can use a compass when you are reading a map. There are four **compass points** **north, east, south, west**.



A **key** is a guide which explains what the **symbols** on the map mean. Usually found on the side of the map.

left



right

Vocabulary: village, town, city, country, Cornwall, location human/physical feature, land, sea, map, symbol, aerial view, aerial photograph, plan view

Glossary

Aerial photography: A photograph taken from above

Aerial view: a view from above (bird's eye view)

City: large settlement with millions of people living in it

Town: a built up area larger than a village

Village: a group of houses and buildings in a rural area.



GEOGRAPHY – Where are the continents and oceans of the world? Locational Knowledge

What I might already know:

That the world is covered with water and has land we live on.

I know that we live in the U.K and this country is on a continent called Europe. The location of the four countries and capital cities. I understand that a map or atlas shows me physical features of the world and those made by man e.g. national borders.



Scale and connection

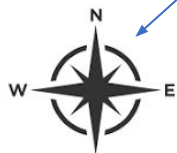
1. Where in the world am I?

The world is made up of many countries. The **countries** can be grouped into **continents**.

2. Where are the world's continents?



There are four points on a compass **north, east, south** and **west**. These are called **compass points**.



3. Where are the world's oceans?



4. How can I show the continents and oceans on a map?

The large amounts of water between each continent are called **oceans**.
Some of the **continents** are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.

5. What are the main features of each continent?



6. What is special about each continent?



The **equator** is an imaginary line around the world that which divides the **northern** and the **southern hemisphere**.

Glossary

continent: a very large area of land
hemisphere: half of the globe/
ocean: a huge area of salty water

Vocabulary: continent,, land, ocean, location, North, East, South, South Pole, West, hemisphere, human, physical, features
Continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Oceania.
Oceans: Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean.



GEOGRAPHY What are the key geographical features of the UK and my region?

What I might already know: Year 1: What is it like in the United Kingdom? Year 2: What would we see at the seaside?

The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).

1. What is unique about each of the UK's countries?

3. What are the main physical features of the UK?



The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.

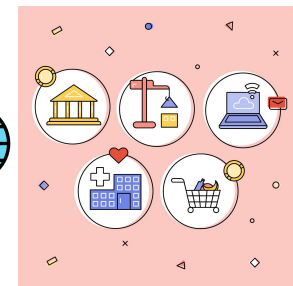
2. Where do people live in the UK?



4. How do human activities affect the UK's landscape?



5. What work do people in the UK do?



6. How can the UK manage its energy needs?



Some the UK's major cities.

Glossary:

economy: the wealth and resources of a place
development: how places and communities change

industry: the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)

sustainable development: change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations

There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. **Energy** can be generated at **gas-fired power stations**, by **nuclear power** and by **burning coal**. There are also **renewable power** options that use the **wind, sun or water** to generate energy.

Geography: What is my local area and region like and how has it changed overtime?

What I might already know: continents and main cities within the UK

What we will be learning:

Can you identify physical features



Can you identify human features?



What has changed in the local area?

Why do maps have different scales

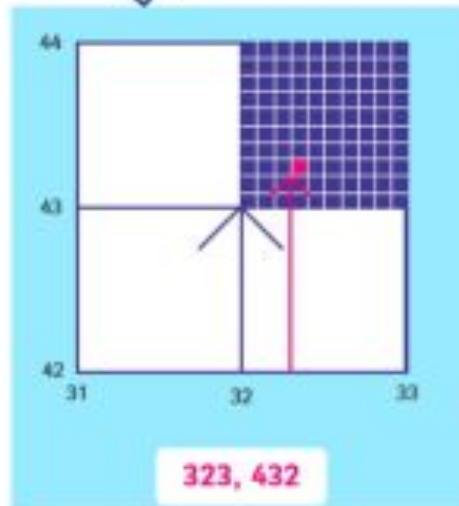


Vocabulary: *continent, country, city, region, immediate local area, human features, bodies of water, boundaries, shapes and colours, landmarks, landscape, ordnance survey maps, scale*

How does my local area fit in with other places, near and far?

Can you locate the nine regions of England?

Can you create six-figure grid references?



Can you use compass points to identify the approximate location of a place?



Can you locate England and Europe on a World map?



Can you locate Cornwall?



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.

Key KNOWLEDGE:

The countries of the United Kingdom:
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The four capital cities:
London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).



Great Britain is an island. It is surrounded by seas:

- to the south by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe
- to the east by the North Sea.
- to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean



Key Vocabulary:

- United Kingdom
- Country
- Sea
- Map
- Flag
- Capital
- City

Physical Features



The River Thames flows through London.

London is the capital of and largest city in England and the United Kingdom



Human Features





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 seascides within the UK. They all sit along the coastline. There are no seascides in Birmingham as there is no coastline.



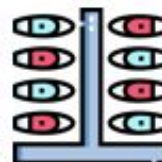
Key Vocabulary:

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

Physical Features



Human Features



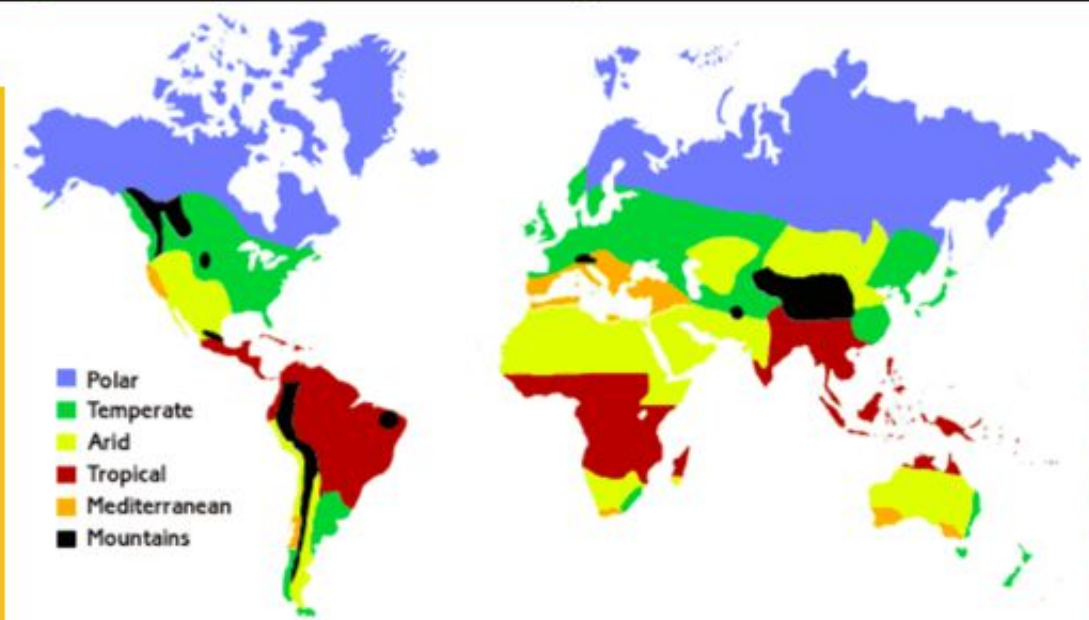
Geography– What on earth is a climatic zone?

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

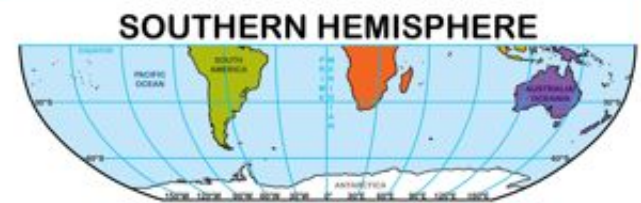


At the top of the Earth there is an arctic **climate** and some of the coldest **temperatures** are found here.

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

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

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



What on earth is a climate zone?



KEY QUESTIONS:



Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning — Bur Oaks

Geography – How important are rivers?

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

KEY QUESTIONS:

What we will be learning:

What is a river where do we find them?

What are the stages and features of a river?

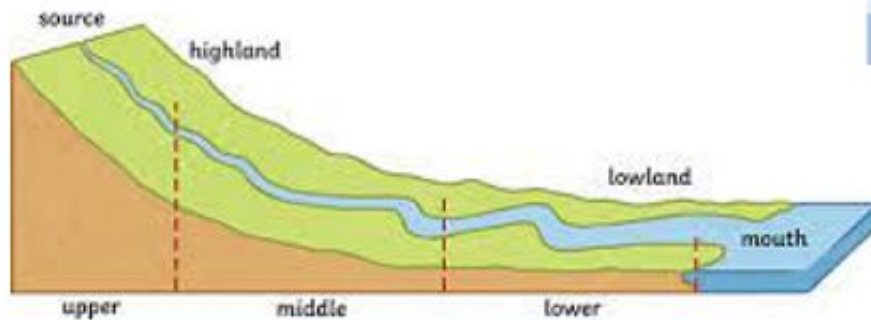
What are the physical characteristics of the River Thames? How does this compare to the Carnon River?

How do people use rivers?

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

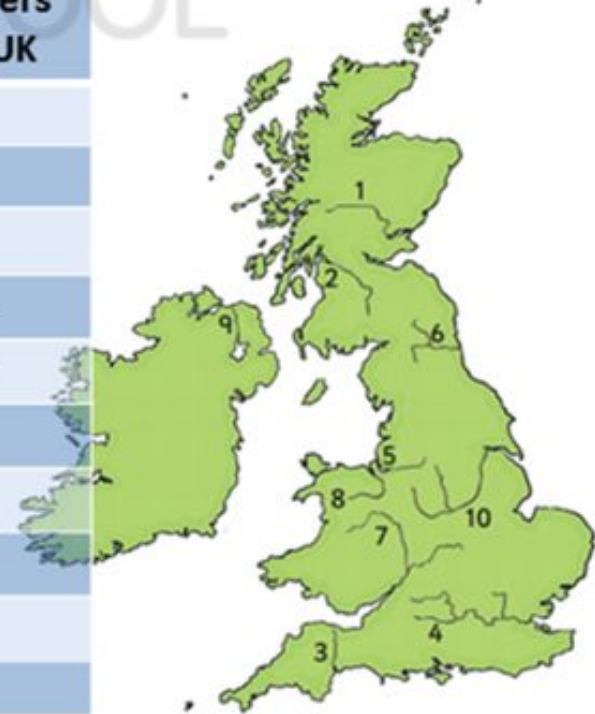


A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course.



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



GEOGRAPHY – How do volcanic eruptions and earthquakes affect humans and the Earth?

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:

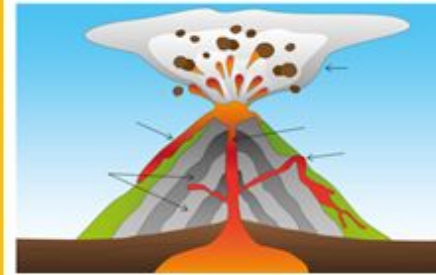
The Earth has an outer solid **crust**, a highly viscous **mantle**, a liquid **outer core**, and a solid **inner core**.

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**'.

Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning - Spring 1 and 2 – Mighty Oaks

Geography – Would you like to live in the desert?



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 and what are their characteristics?

What physical features are found in a desert?

Where would you rather live in the desert biome or the varied biomes on the Galapagos?

Revisit: northern, southern hemisphere and Lines of latitude and longitude/ climate zone

What are the main characteristics of a desert biome?

How can people use desert?
 What are the threats to deserts?

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.**

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.

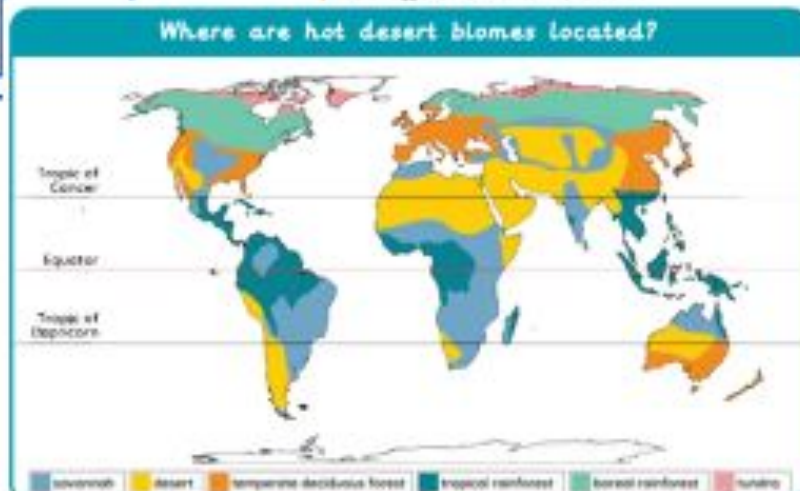


A hot desert biome is hot, dry and arid, although temperatures can drop at night and occasional heavy downpours can occur.



Key Vocabulary:

arid, barren, biome, climate, desert, mining, rainfall ranching, renewable energy, Galapagos, threats, vulnerable, drought, desertification, longitude, latitude



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



Darwin

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.



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?



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 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?




Countries in South America

Argentina	Bolivia
Brazil	Chile
Columbia	Ecuador
Guyana	Paraguay
Peru	Suriname
Uruguay	Venezuela

YOURDICTIONARY



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

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



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

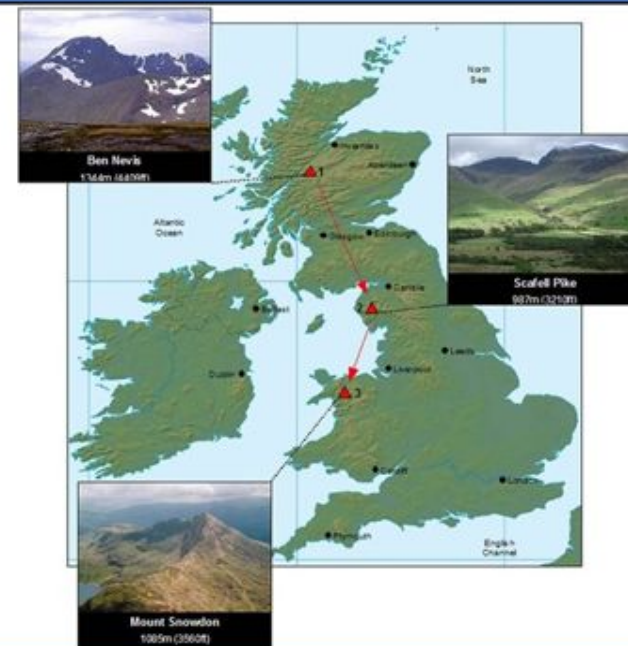
Key Knowledge

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

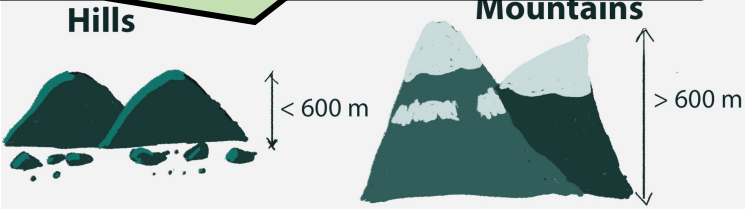
altitude: the height of something

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

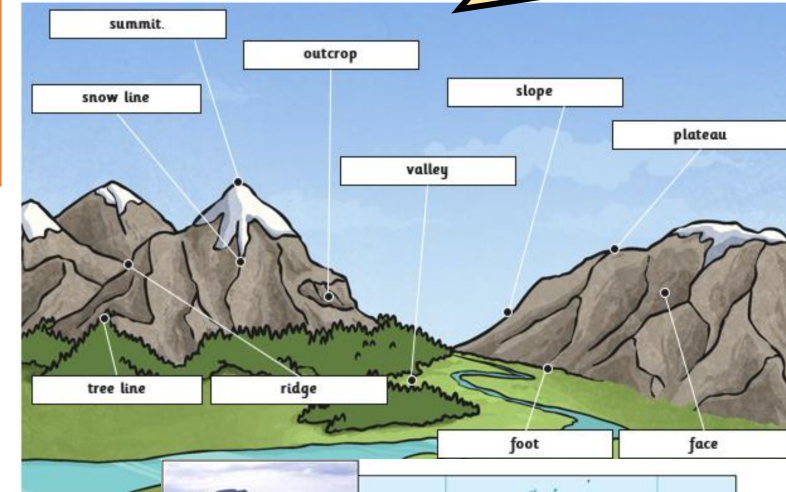
What I might already know: *Countries of the UK (Y1), The continents (Y2).*

What is a mountain? What is the climate like?



A mountain is a natural physical feature of the earth, defined as a steep landform that is raised up high above the surrounding land. It is often found grouped with other mountains in a mountain range. Mountains have their own climates due to their altitude.

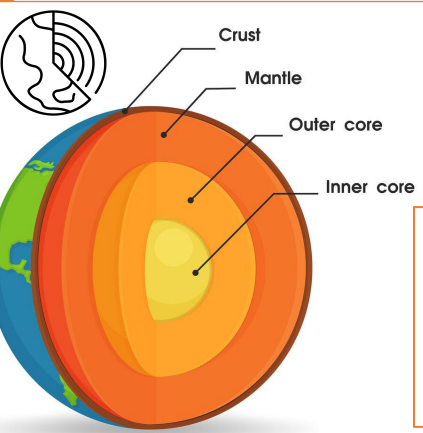
What are the key physical features of a mountain?



How are mountains formed?

The earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates which move around on top of the mantle causing mountain formation.

<p>FOLD MOUNTAIN Formed when two or more tectonic plates are pushed together and collide</p>	<p>FAULT-BLOCK MOUNTAIN Formed when tectonic plates slide past each other</p>
<p>DOM MOUNTAIN Formed when magma rises up from the mantle and pushes up on the rock layers</p>	<p>PLATEAU/EROSION MOUNTAIN Formed when crust is uplifted causing rivers to carve away the landscape</p>
<p>VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN Formed when magma erupts and piles upon the surface</p>	



The 3 peaks

Ben Nevis 1344m (4409ft)
 Scafell Pike 987m (3210ft)
 Mount Snowdon 1085m (3560ft)

The World's Seven Summits:
 (Highest peak in each continent)

- Everest (Asia)
- Aconcagua (South America)
- Denali (North America)
- Kilimanjaro (Africa)
- Elbrus (Europe)
- Vinson Massif (Antarctica)
- Puncak Jaya (Oceania)



Geographical vocabulary:

- alpine: relating to high mountains
- landform: natural feature on the Earth's surface
- summit: the highest point, or top peak of a mountain
- altitude: height above sea level

Where can mountains be found in the UK?

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:

What we will be learning:

How did trade get Global?

What does the UK export and to where?

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.

Key Vocabulary:

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

Where does our food come from?

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



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.



What we will be learning:

Where is Europe and what are its countries like?



Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest.

Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists.

Why are migrants coming to Greece?

It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else.

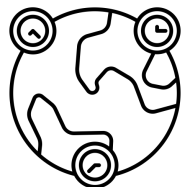


Why do tourists visit the mediterranean?

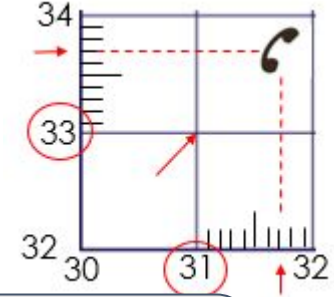
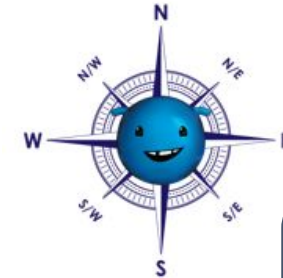
What is the landscape of Greece like today?

Time Zones

Different places in the world have **different times**. This is why the world is divided into **24 different time zones**. One for each hour in a day.



Map Skills: Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately



What are the main features of Athens and how does this compare to Truro?

Parthenon



Athens is the capital and largest city of Greece. Athens dominates the Attica region and is one of the world's oldest cities, with its recorded history spanning approximately 3,400 years.

Glossary

border: A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.

European Union: a group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life.