

Geography

Knowledge Organisers

Spring 1

Year 1

History focus this half term.

Year 2

Geography- Year 2 - Spring

Where are hot and cold countries located?



There are 7 continents on Earth:
Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia.



The sun's energy is most intense at the Equator, and so it is hot.
The further you move away from the Equator, things get colder, as the energy becomes less intense.

There are 5 oceans:
Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean.



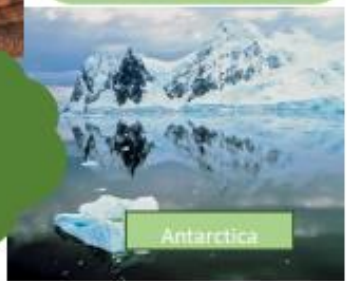
Vocabulary	Definition
Continent	A large land mass, usually made up of a group of countries. They are usually separated by water or physical features like mountains.
Country	An area of land with its own government.
Equator	It is an invisible line which runs around the centre of the Earth. A place is usually hot if it is near the equator
North Pole and South Pole	They are the places furthest away from the Equator. A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.
Physical Feature	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Oceans	A large body of sea water.
Seas	Smaller than an ocean and partially enclosed by land.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
Weather	Daily changes in temperature, wind etc.
Human Feature	Like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.



The Sahara

Not all deserts are hot. The largest hot desert in the world is The Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica.

Why is The Sahara hot and Antarctica cold?



Antarctica


Year 3

History focus this half term.


Year 4

Geography- Year 4- Spring


What are rainforests and why do they matter to us?



Biome	A community of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in
Deforestation	Clearing or cutting down forests for purposes such as mining and farming.
The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	Imaginary lines north and south of the equator. Most rainforests can be found between these two lines.
Equator	The equator is a circle of latitude that divides Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres
Habitat	A natural home or environment of an animal or plant
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary ring around the Earth that mark the boundary of the northern tropics
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary ring around the Earth that marks the boundary of the southern tropics.
Endangered	A species at risk of extinction.
Biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.
Indigenous people	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found
Interdependent	When two or more people or things rely on each other.
Rainforest	A forest that receives a large amount of rain all year round.
Vegetation Belt	An area characterised by certain plant life due to climatic conditions


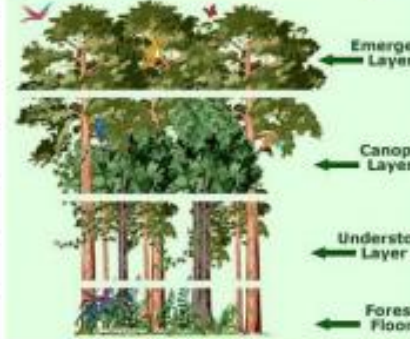


South America is one of the 7 continents. The Amazon Rainforest is found in South America, and it goes across many countries such as Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia.



There are two different types of rainforest: Temperate and Tropical. The tropical rainforest is a hot, moist biome where it rains all year long.

The Amazon is the worlds largest Rainforest. It is a large forest found in tropical climates that experience rain all year round.

Emergent layer- Giant trees that enjoy the most sun but experience high winds.

Canopy- Dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in the rainforest.

Understory- Relatively dark, open area below the canopy.

Forest floor- mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit etc, that decomposes as food for the trees.

Threats to Rainforests:

- Logging
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Cattle Ranching
- Hydroelectric power

Can you compare a region of the UK to a region of South America?

Impact of deforestation

An area the size of 20 football pitches is destroyed every 60 seconds.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of the tropical rainforests we had are gone.

28,000 species of animals are expected to become extinct in the next 25 years.

Local people's homes are destroyed.

Levels of carbon dioxide in the air are increasing and oxygen is decreasing.

Year 5

Geography- Year 5- Spring

How has the UK changed over time?



Stony Stratford is a town located in Milton Keynes in the county of Buckinghamshire, England. It has a population of 7,736.

Land Use

- Agricultural
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Recreational
- Transportation



A sketch map needs:

- A title
- A key
- A North arrow
- A frame
- Simple line drawings
- Not to scale
- note



What is the land used for? How has this changed over time?

Why has it changed?



What is the same/different in an aerial photo compared to a map?

Can you draw a sketch map of the local area including all features?

Vocabulary	Definition
Land use	What the land is used for.
Settlements	A place where people have built places to live.
Village	Small settlements usually built around a church originally built as safe places for people working on the land.
Rural Areas	An open area of land with few homes and people.
Urban Areas	Areas with lots of buildings and human developments related to towns and cities.
Population	The number of people in a place.
Towns	Larger settlements where people live with many streets and buildings.
Cities	The largest settlements where a large population of people live and work.

Year 6

History focus this half term.