

Geography Knowledge Organisers
Spring 2



Hanslope Primary School

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 1: What is the United Kingdom?

How does this link to my previous learning?

- Introduction to Human and Physical features
- Aerial photographs and aerial views
- I live in a village called Hanslope

What key vocabulary will I learn:

- **United Kingdom**- Made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- **Capital City**- The city is where the government sits. London is the capital city of England and the UK
- **Country**- An area of land that is controlled by its own government
- **Map**- A map is a drawing which shows where things are.
- **Aerial view**- A view from above.
- **Landmark**- A feature of a landscape or a place that is easily recognised. It could be something made by people (human feature) or something that occurred naturally (physical feature). Big Ben is a landmark of London.



National Curriculum Links:

- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries
- use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features

How does this link to my future learning?

- Comparing England to Kenya (human and physical features) (Yr2)
- Name and locate counties and cities in the United Kingdom (Yr3)
- Explore land use and topographical features (rivers, mountains, hills) in the UK (Yr3,4,5)
- Similarities and differences between the UK and South America (Yr4) and North America (Yr6)

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- I can name and locate the countries of the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)
- -I can name and locate the seas surrounding the United Kingdom (English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean)
- -I can name and locate the capital cities of the United Kingdom (London, Edinburgh, Wales and Belfast)
- I can begin to explain the difference between human and physical geography
- I can identify a range of human and physical features of the UK
- I can begin to use infant atlases, world maps to identify the UK and its countries
- I can use aerial photos to recognise landmarks, human/physical features of the UK



Hanslope Primary School

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 3: How does our extreme earth cause natural disasters?

How does this link to my previous learning?

- Human and physical features
- Locating world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe
- The seven continents and oceans of the world

What key vocabulary will I learn:

- **Ring of fire** - a major area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.
- **Active** - a volcano that has had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and it is possible it may erupt in the future
- **Dormant** - a volcano that has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, but it is possible that it will erupt in the future
- **Extinct** - a volcano that has not had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and will not erupt in the future
- **Crust** - The Earth's crust is its outer layer
- **Mantle** - Semi-molten rock, moving beneath the earth's crust. It is the movement in the mantle which cause tectonic plates to move
- **Core** - the central part of the earth, beneath the mantle
- **Tectonic plate** - any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that move
- **Lava** - molten, fluid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools
- **Magma** - molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth
- **Plate boundary** - where two tectonic plates meet
- **Vent** - the part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt
- **Magma chambers** - A large underground pool of magma
- **Epicentre** - The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.
- **Seismic waves** - An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake

National Curriculum Links:

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes,
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country,
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

How does this link to my future learning?

- Formation of mountains (yr5)
- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (yr4), mountains (Yr5)

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- I can locate major earthquakes and volcanoes on a map
- I can locate the Ring of Fire
- I can locate a famous volcano and name its country and continent (Italy)
- I can compare how a region with volcanic landscape is different/similar to my locality (Italy)
- I can explain the structure of the Earth (it has three layers – the crust, mantle and the core)
- I know the earth's crust is made up of 12 tectonic plates
- I can create a case Study on a famous volcano
- I can explain how earthquakes occur
- I can describe and explain the process of a volcano erupting using correct terminology
- I know volcanoes can be active, dormant and extinct
- I know the Richter scale is used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake
- I know why earthquakes with the biggest magnitude do not always cause the most damage
- I can explain some advantages and disadvantages of living in a hazard prone area



Hanslope Primary School Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 6: What is global trade?

How does this link to my previous learning?

- United Kingdom
- UK Weather
- Seven Continents and Seas of the world
- Climate, biomes and vegetation belts
- Name of some key rivers around the world
- Human and physical features of Europe, North and South America
- Location of Northern, Southern hemisphere, equator, tropics

What key vocabulary will I learn:

- **Fair trade**- when producers in developing countries are paid a fair price for their work, by companies in developed countries
- **Import**- products or raw materials bought from another country for use in your own country
- **Export**- goods which are sold to another country and sent there.
- **Domestic trade**- The buying and selling of goods especially on a large scale between different regions of the same country
- **International trade**-The exchange of goods and services among countries
- **World trade organisation**- is an international organization that helps nations trade their goods and services with one another. There are currently more than [150 member](#) countries in the WTO
- **Supply chain** -the entire process of making and selling goods, including every stage from the supply of materials and the manufacture of the goods through to their distribution and sale
- **Supply**- is the amount of something which someone has or which is available to use
- **Trade**-The buying, selling or exchanging of goods between people, companies or countries.t
- **Producers**- A person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or products for sale

National Curriculum Links:

- describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including, economic activity and trade links,
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

How does this link to my future learning?

- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (Yr6)
- understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in: human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources (KS3)

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- I can locate and describe major imports and exports, including those of the UK
- I can describe and understand aspects of physical geography of the UK that determines what we export.
- I can locate the Panama Canal on a map and identify its significance to trade to the rest of the world
- I can explain the difference between domestic and international trade
- I can explore and describe the location and significance of minerals, natural resources and major trade routes across the UK
- I can name what the UK trades and where
- I can list some goods imported and exported to the UK
- I can explain the difference between imports and exports
- I can explain fair trade and why it is important
- I can explain the impact of globalisation on the products we use and local industry
- I can explain why we trade with El Salvador