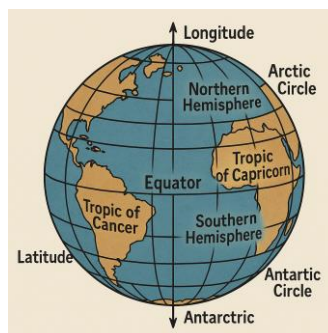


KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

continents	Large, continuous masses of land on Earth. There are seven commonly recognized continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
longitude	Imaginary vertical lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
latitude	Imaginary horizontal lines that run parallel to the Equator.
hemisphere	A half of the Earth – northern or southern
countries	Politically defined areas with their own government, borders, and sovereignty
climate zone	A region of the world classified by its typical weather patterns , including temperature and rainfall.
human/physical	Elements of the landscape that have been made or changed by humans , such as buildings, roads, bridges, and cities.
natural resources	Materials found in nature that people use to meet their needs, such as water, coal, oil, forests, and minerals.
trade	The exchange of goods and services between people, businesses, or countries, either by buying, selling, or bartering..
economic activity	Any action related to producing, buying, or selling goods and services. Examples include farming, manufacturing, and retail.
state	A clearly defined area of land that is governed by its own political system
landscape	The visible features of an area of land, including natural elements like mountains and rivers and human elements like buildings or farmland.
urbanisation	The process by which more people move into cities and towns , leading to the growth of urban areas.
tourist	A person who travels to another place for pleasure or leisure , often temporarily, to experience new sights, cultures, or activities.

Geographical Features



Physical and Natural Features

Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you. Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people

The UK



The USA

The USA is a large country with many different landscapes. It has mountains like the Rockies, big rivers like the Mississippi, deserts, forests, and even volcanoes. There are famous natural places like the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park. The climate and land can be very different between states—for example, Alaska is cold and snowy, but Florida is hot and sunny.

Phenominons in the USA

The U.S. is home to a variety of stunning natural phenomena, including geological features like canyons and geysers, and celestial events like the aurora borealis. Other notable phenomena include bioluminescence, firefalls, and unique biological processes like the monarch butterfly migration.



LINKS TO PAST LEARNING

Topic	Country	Capital City	Features
Vikings	Norway	Oslo	Jostedalsbreen is the largest glacier in Europe
Romans	Italy	Rome	Colosseum – Wonder of the World
Africa	South Africa Namibia	Cape Town Windhoek	Namib Desert (oldest desert)
Maya	Honduras Belize Nicaragua	Tegucigalpa Belmopan Managua	Chichen Itza
WW2	Germany France	Berlin Paris	Alps Seine River and Eiffel Tower

Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park is a nearly 3,500-sq.-mile wilderness recreation area atop a volcanic hot spot. Mostly in Wyoming, the park spreads into parts of Montana and Idaho too. Yellowstone features dramatic canyons, alpine rivers, lush forests, hot springs and gushing geysers, including its most famous, Old Faithful. It's also home to hundreds of animal species, including bears, wolves, bison, elk and antelope