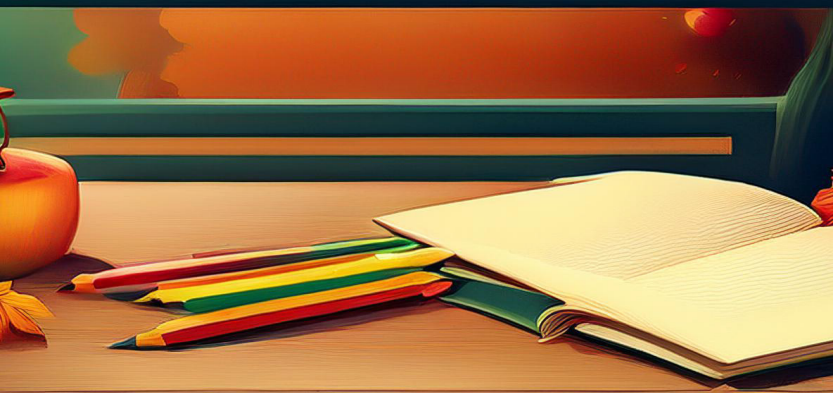
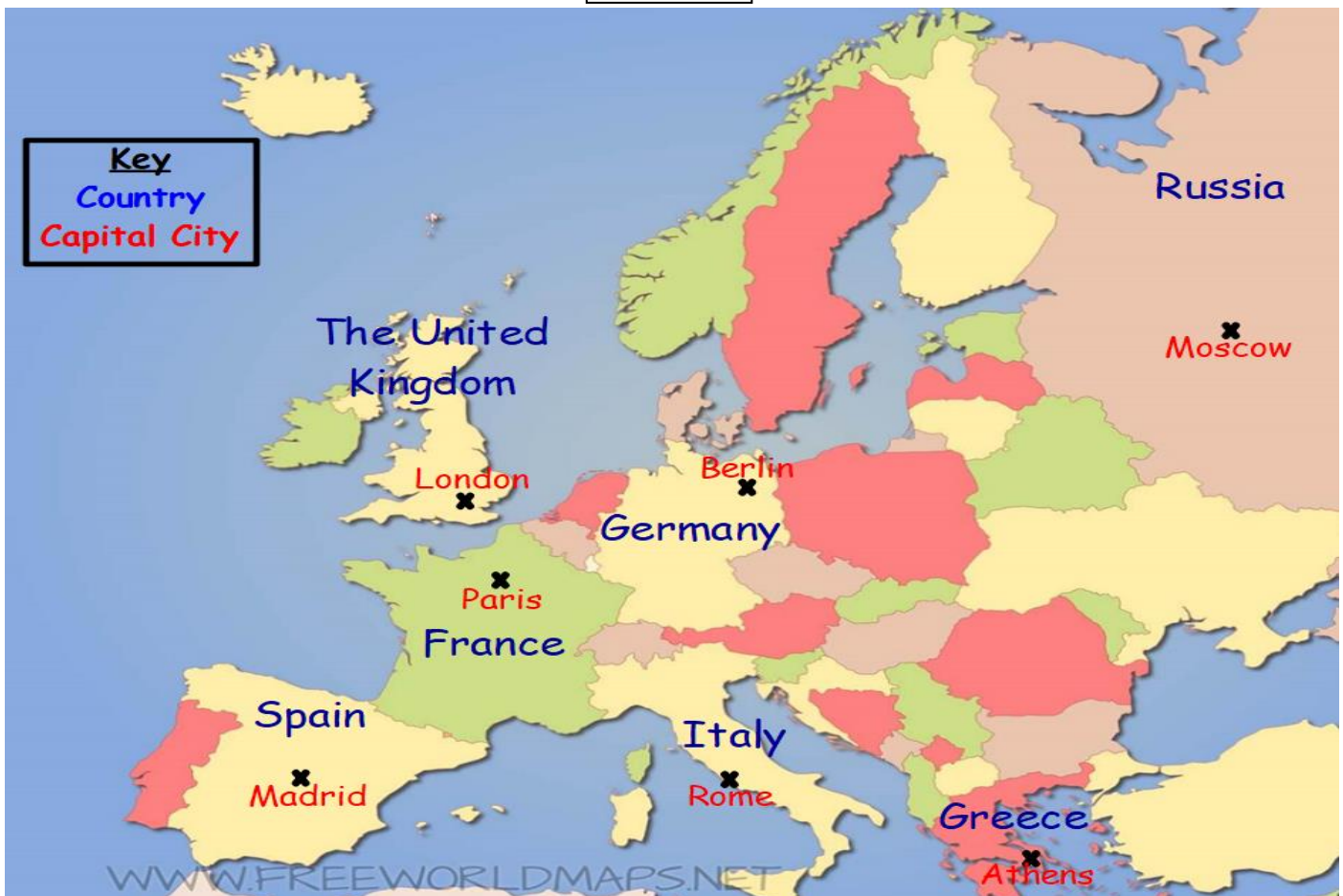


# GEOGRAPHY AUTUMN 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



# Essential skills and Local Area- Year Autumn 1

## Europe



## The 7 Continents and 5 Oceans



### Human Features:

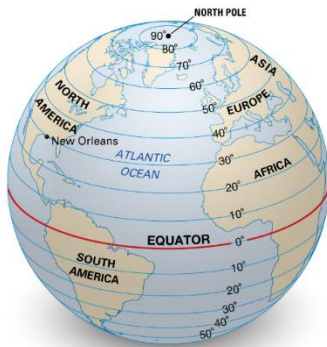
Human features include all the things that are created or influenced by people. This can range from buildings, roads, and bridges to cities, towns, villages, population and land use.

### Physical features

Physical features refer to the natural characteristics of the Earth's surface. This includes landforms such as mountains, valleys, hills, plains, deserts, bodies of water, climate and weather, vegetation and ecosystems.

# Geography Knowledge Organiser — Y6 : Exploring the Polar Regions of the World

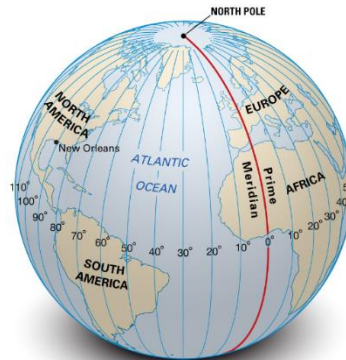
## Latitude and Longitude



### FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LATITUDE

- Are known as parallels.
- Run in an east-west direction.
- Measure distance north or south from the Equator.
- Are parallel to one another and never meet.
- Cross the prime meridian at right angles.
- Lie in planes that cross the Earth's axis at right angles.
- Get shorter toward the poles, with only the Equator, the longest, a great circle.

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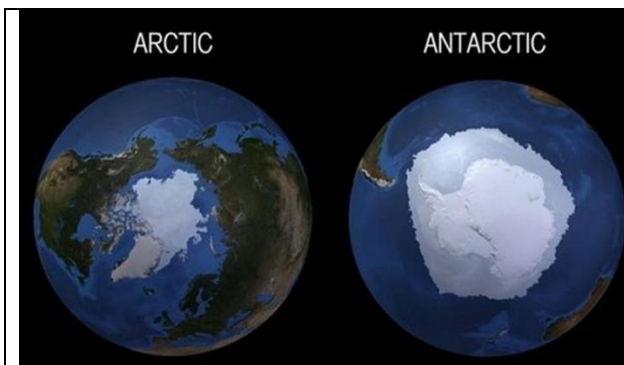


### FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LONGITUDE

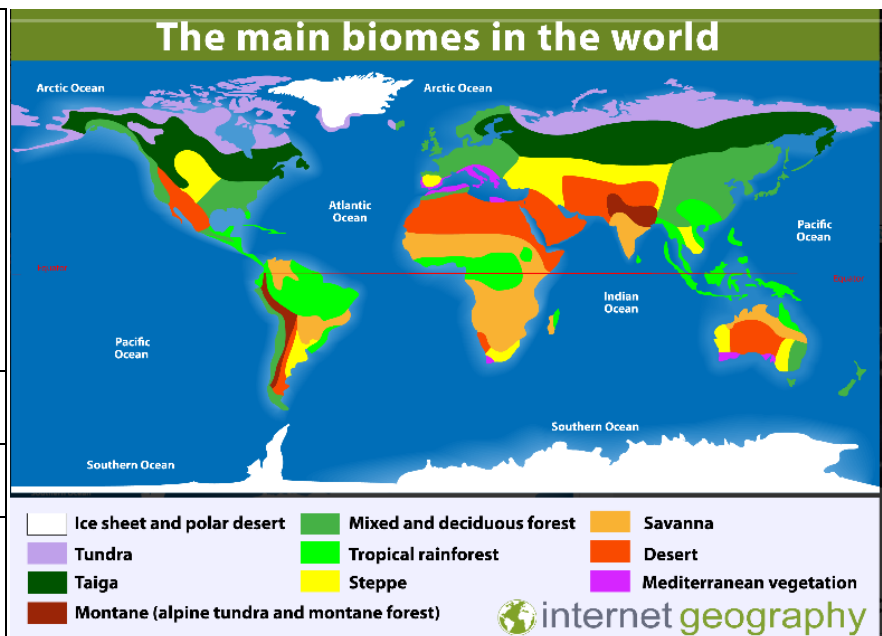
- Are known as meridians.
- Run in a north-south direction.
- Measure distance east or west of the prime meridian.
- Are farthest apart at the Equator and meet at the poles.
- Cross the Equator at right angles.
- Lie in planes that pass through the Earth's axis.
- Are equal in length.
- Are halves of great circles.

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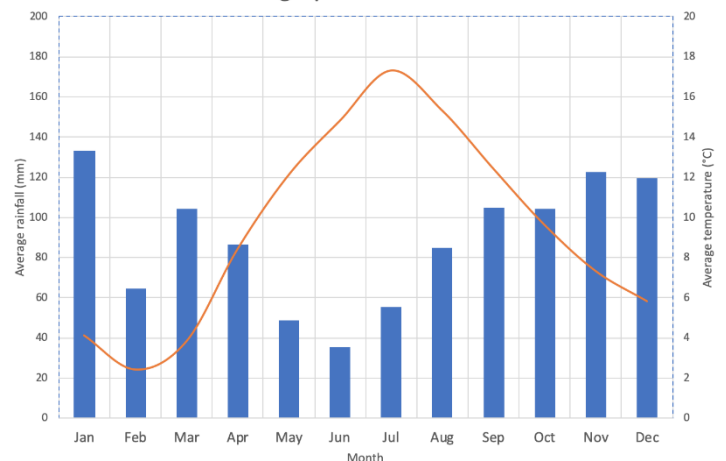
**Latitude** and **Longitude** lines are used to locate places around the planet. The most important line of **latitude** is the equator. If we head north from the equator we reach the start of the Arctic Circle at 66°N. If we head south from the Antarctic we reach the Antarctic Circle at 66°S.



The Arctic is in the Northern Hemisphere	Antarctica is in the Southern Hemisphere
Is frozen sea water	Is land covered in snow and ice
Has Polar bears and people living in the Arctic Circle. There are no penguins!	Only has a few scientists that live there. Animals that live there include penguins but there no polar bears.
Coldest in January	Coldest in July
	Is the largest desert in the world



Climate graph for the UK - 2018



Climate graphs use a red line to show temperature and blue bars to show rainfall (precipitation). The higher the bars the wetter the month and the higher the line the hotter it is. Patterns can easily be spotted on the graph compared to looking at a table of data.

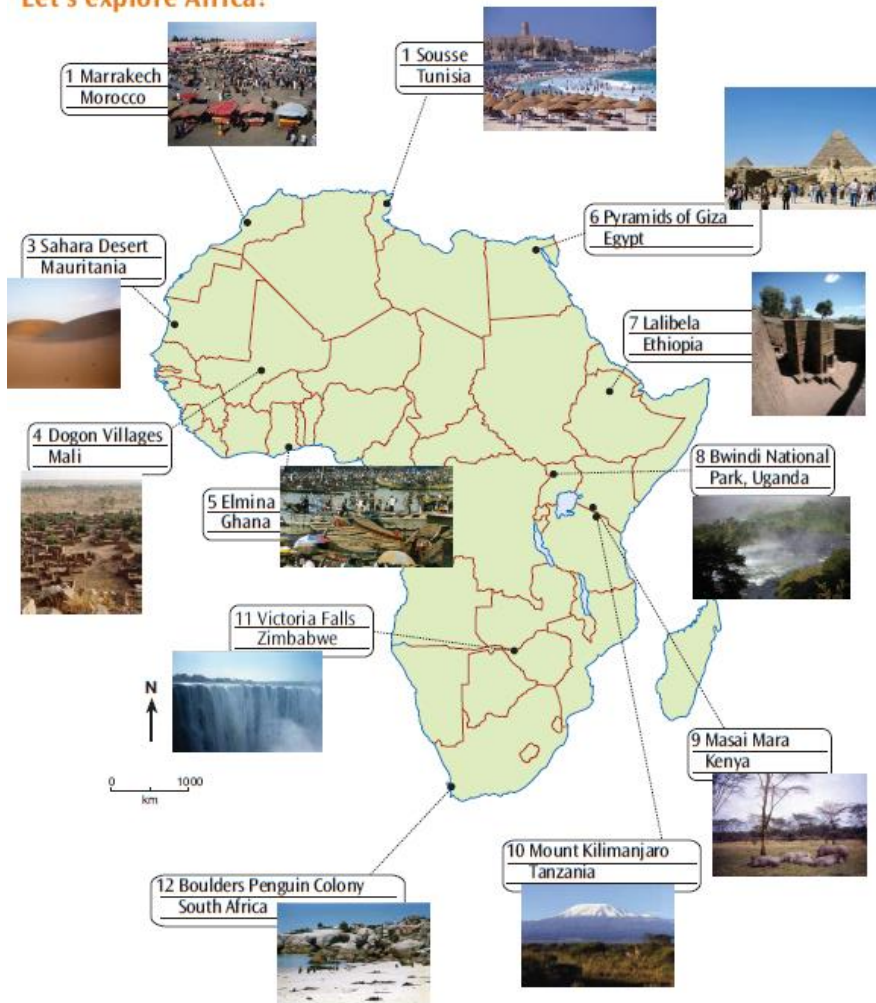
### Key Vocabulary

Latitude	Horizontal lines used to find distance north or south of the equator
Longitude	Vertical lines used to measure distances east or west of the Prime Meridian
Equator	The horizontal line that separates the North and South Hemispheres
Arctic	Area of cold frozen sea ice in the Northern regions
Antarctic	The frozen landmass in the south.
Biome	A large area containing similar plants and animals



# Geography Knowledge Organiser — Y7: The Human and Physical Geography of Africa

Let's explore Africa!



**Why Visit Africa?** 30 Million visitors every year go to Africa for a number of reasons:

Safari



Culture

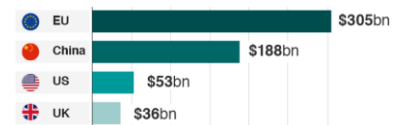


Beaches



Business

Africa's trade volumes in 2015 (US \$)



**Technology:** Without African resources we would be without some important items including: gold, oil, gas and diamonds



**Sports:** Lots of international competitions involve our teams competing with those from Africa.



**Food:** We import lots of food and drink from African farmers. The list includes bananas, fish, tea, coffee, sugar, wine and tropical fruits

**What links us to Africa?**

**Tourism:** Africa is a great destination for holidays. Beaches, cultural experiences, history and safaris are all reasons to visit



**Shopping habits:** Local shops in Mali may look different to ours but sell many similar items that we get in our country



**Charity:** Parts of Africa still require aid from Britain.

**COMIC RELIEF**

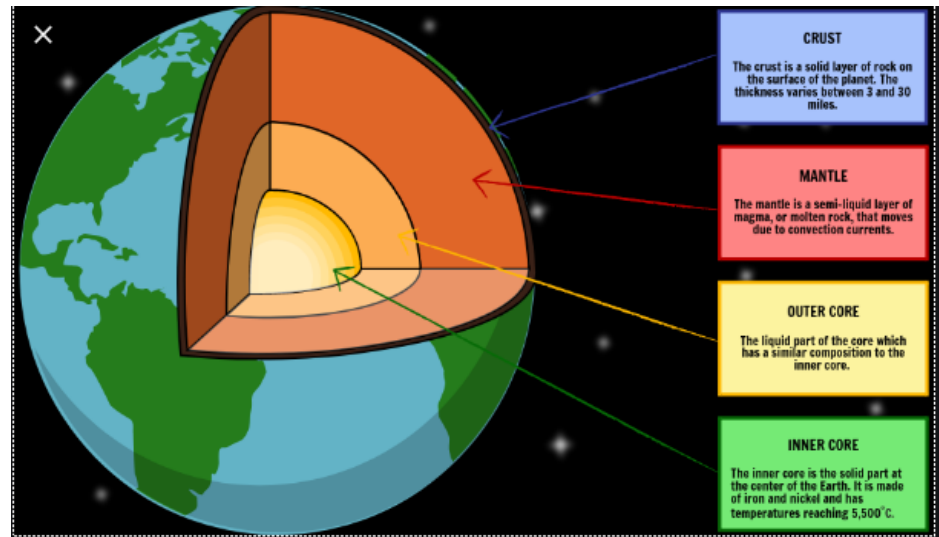
## Key Vocabulary

Culture	The ideas and customs of a country
Import	Goods that are sent into a country
Export	The goods that are sent from a country
Tourism	The act of going somewhere away from home for relaxation or pleasure
Fair Trade	An agreement to ensure people are paid a fair price for the things they produce
Links	The way in which places or people are connected
Similar	How things are alike

## Geography Knowledge Organiser — Y8: Extreme Earth

The Earth is split into 3 main layers, each has its own distinct features.

It is this distinct structure that is responsible for numerous physical processes like volcanic eruptions and earthquakes



The outermost layer of the Earth is split into several large sections called **Tectonic Plates**.

These plates are moved about by the Mantle layer.

### Key Vocabulary

Crust	The outer layer of the Earth
Mantle	The middle layer of the Earth
Core	The inner layer of the Earth
Molten	Melted Rock
Margin	A place where two plates meet
Topography	The shape of the land e.g. flat or mountainous
Divergent	To move apart
Converge	To come together

### Different types of plate boundaries

Type of Margin	Divergent	Convergent	Transform
<b>Motion</b>	Spreading	Subduction	Lateral sliding
<b>Effect</b>	Constructive (oceanic lithosphere created)	Destructive (oceanic lithosphere destroyed)	Conservative (lithosphere neither created or destroyed)
<b>Topography</b>	Ridge/Rift	Trench	No major effect
<b>Volcanic activity?</b>	Yes	Yes	No

Three diagrams illustrating different types of plate boundaries:

- (a) **Divergent boundary**: Shows two plates moving apart, creating a ridge. Labels include Ridge, Lithosphere, and Asthenosphere.
- (b) **Convergent boundary**: Shows one plate subducting under another, creating a trench and a volcanic arc. Labels include Volcanoes (volcanic arc), Trench, and Earthquakes.
- (c) **Transform boundary**: Shows two plates sliding past each other horizontally, causing earthquakes within the crust. Label: Earthquakes within crust.