

GEOGRAPHY AUTUMN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Year 5 Autumn 1

Essential skills and the local area



☀ Did You Know?

- Biddulph Grange Gardens is a famous local site.
- OS maps help explore paths, rivers, and landmarks.

📍 Geographers ask: *What is this place like?* and *How has it changed?*



| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Continent | A large landmass like Europe or Africa. |
| Country | A nation like the UK or France. |
| Human Feature | Built by people (e.g. roads, buildings). |
| Physical Feature | Natural part of the landscape (e.g. river, hill). |
| Symbol | Picture used to show something on a map. |
| Key | Explains map symbols. |
| Compass | Tool for finding direction. |
| Fieldwork | Observing and recording outside. |
| Sketch Map | Simple map showing important features. |
| Navigate | To find your way. |
| Ordnance Survey (OS) | Detailed UK map using standard symbols. |

📍 Locational Knowledge:

- Biddulph is in Staffordshire, England.
- The UK has four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
- The UK is in Europe.
- 7 continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.
- 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic.

📖 Map Skills:

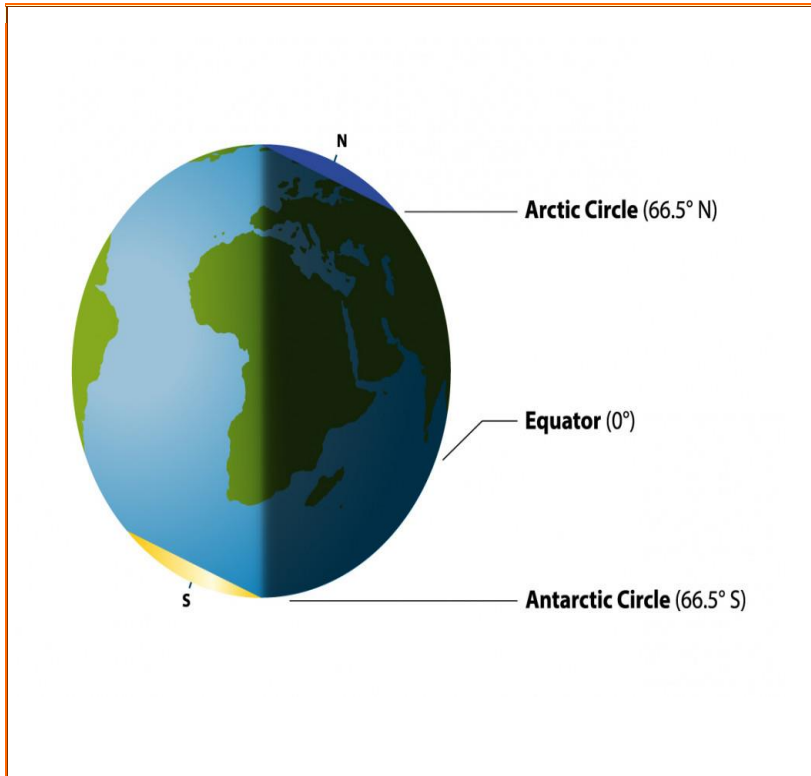
- Maps show physical and human features.
- Symbols represent real places and objects.
- A key explains map symbols.
- Compass directions: N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW.
- OS maps use standard symbols.
- A sketch map is a simple drawn map showing key features.

📍 Fieldwork:

- Fieldwork means observing and recording outdoors.
- We use maps, keys, compasses, and sketches to explore our area.

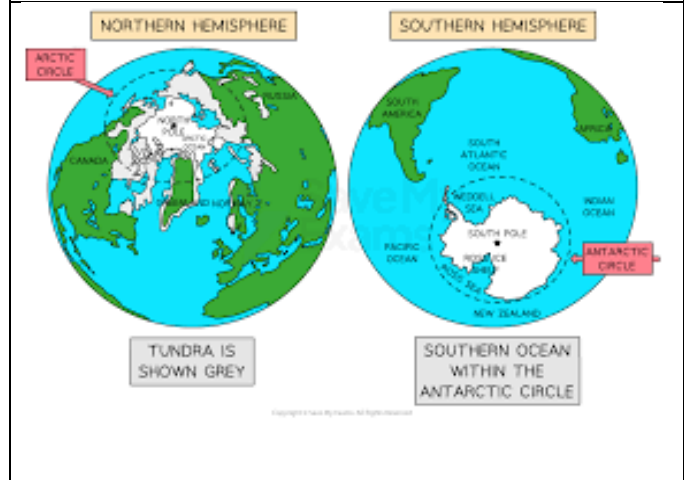
Year 6 Autumn 1

Polar climates (Arctic Vs Antarctic)



☀ Did You Know?

- The Arctic has people living there, but no one permanently lives in Antarctica.
- Penguins are only found in the Southern Hemisphere – none live in the Arctic.
- The Arctic is an ocean covered in ice, while Antarctica is a frozen continent.

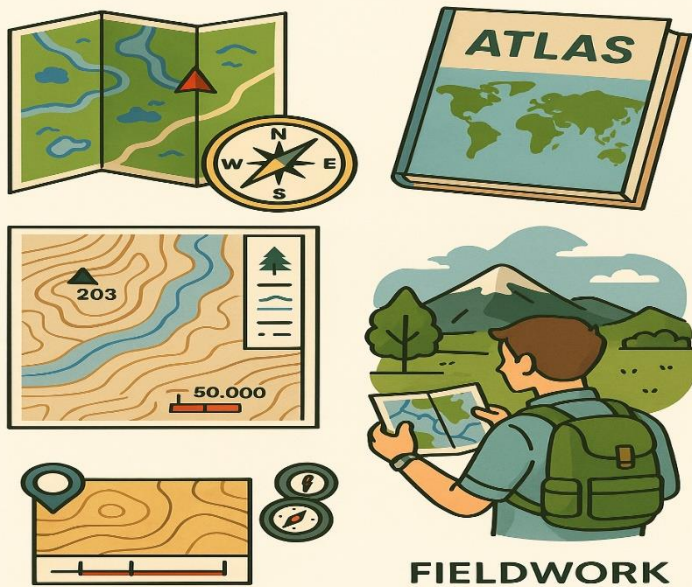


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|-----------------------|---|
| Arctic | A region around the North Pole. |
| Antarctic | A region around the South Pole. |
| Hemisphere | Half of the Earth. |
| Latitude | Grid lines to find locations. |
| Longitude | 0° latitude, warmest area. |
| Equator | 0° longitude line. |
| Prime Meridian | An environment with its own climate, plants, and animals. |
| Biome | Long-term weather pattern. |
| Climate | Frozen, treeless Arctic land. |
| Tundra | Change that helps living things survive. |
| Adaptation | Rain, snow, sleet, or hail. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>📍 Locational Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arctic = North Pole region. • Antarctic = South Pole region. • Earth is divided into two hemispheres: Northern & Southern. • Use latitude (horizontal) and longitude (vertical) lines to find exact places. • Equator = 0° latitude (warmest line), Prime Meridian = 0° longitude. | <p>📖 Map & Graph Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate graphs show temperature and precipitation over time. • Polar regions stay below 0°C for most of the year. • Snow and ice are forms of precipitation. • The axis is the line on a graph (x or y) showing scale. • Use coordinates (latitude & longitude) to locate poles and regions on globes/maps. | <p>🌿 Polar Biomes & Adaptations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biome = a large area with similar climate, plants and animals. • Climate = long-term weather patterns. • Tundra = cold, treeless land found in the Arctic. • Adaptation = change in body or behaviour to survive harsh conditions. • Only specially adapted plants (like moss) and animals (like polar bears and seals) can survive. |
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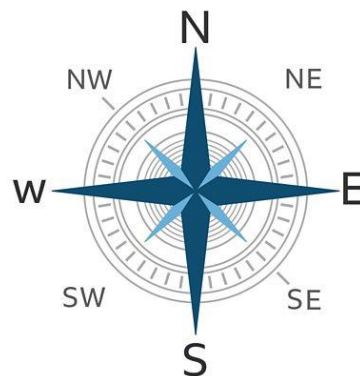
Year 7 Autumn 1
Map skills and progression

MAP SKILLS



☀ Did You Know?

- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps have been used in the UK for over 200 years.
- The word *atlas* comes from a Greek god who held up the world.
- Every OS map has a unique code so users can find the exact edition they need.



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|-----------------------|---|
| Map | a visual representation of a place or area. |
| Atlas | a book of maps covering regions or the whole world. |
| Compass | a tool showing direction (N, S, E, W). |
| Symbol | a simplified drawing used to show features on a map. |
| Grid Reference | a number code used to locate a place on a map. |
| Coordinates | numerical values showing an exact position. |
| Contour | lines on a map showing equal height above sea level. |
| Spot Height | a precise point showing elevation in metres. |
| Relief | the shape and height of land shown on a map. |
| Scale | the relationship between distance on a map and real distance. |
| Ratio | a numerical comparison used in scale (e.g. 1:50,000). |

📍 Locational & Navigation Knowledge

- Maps show features, landmarks, and landscapes.
- Compasses use 16 points (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, plus in-between directions).
- Grid references help us locate exact places.
- Scale allows real-world distances to be measured on a map.

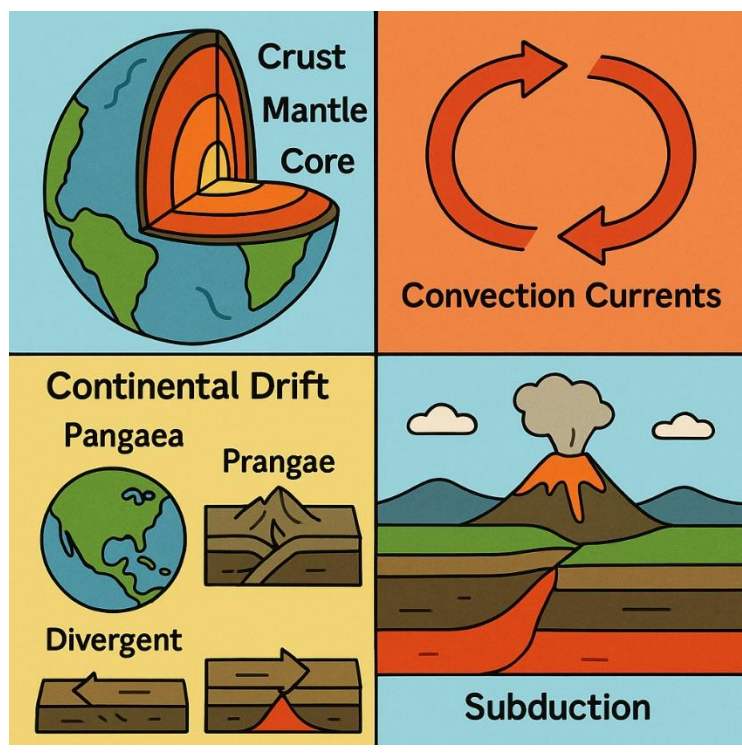
📖 Map Skills

- Use **symbols** with a **key** to understand maps.
- **Contours** and **spot heights** show relief and land shape.
- **Four-figure** and **six-figure grid references** give different levels of accuracy.
- **Line scales** and **ratios** are used to measure distances.

👣 Fieldwork

- Fieldwork means working outdoors to investigate geography in the real world.
- We use maps, compasses, and grid references to explore and record data.
- Skills include sketch maps, measuring distances, and identifying features.
- Recording findings helps us understand how maps link to actual landscapes.

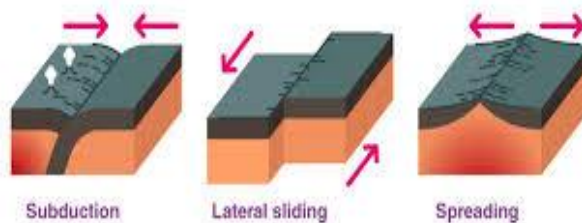
Year 8 Autumn 1
The restless Earth



☀ Did You Know?

- The Earth's core is hotter than the surface of the Sun.
- About 90% of the world's earthquakes happen in the "Ring of Fire" around the Pacific Ocean.
- Some volcanic soil is so fertile that millions of people choose to farm near volcanoes despite the risks.

PLATE TECTONICS



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|----------------------------|--|
| Crust | the Earth's thin, outer solid layer. |
| Mantle | semi-solid rock beneath the crust. |
| Core | the metallic centre of the Earth. |
| Convection Currents | circular heat movement in the mantle driving plate motion. |
| Plates | large sections of the Earth's crust. |
| Plate Tectonics | the theory explaining the movement of plates. |
| Continental Drift | the movement of continents over time. |
| Pangaea | the ancient "supercontinent" that broke apart. |
| Convergent | when two plates collide. |
| Divergent | when two plates move apart. |
| Subduction | when one plate sinks beneath another. |

📍 Locational & Tectonic Knowledge

- The Earth has three main layers: **crust, mantle, core**.
- **Plates** move because of **convection currents** in the mantle.
- **Plate tectonics** explains earthquakes, volcanoes, and mountain building.
- Continents were once joined as **Pangaea** before drifting apart.

📖 Earth Processes & Landforms

- **Plate boundaries** include convergent, divergent, and conservative types.
- **Volcanoes** form in different shapes: shield, composite, and lava dome.
- **Earthquakes** occur when stress builds and releases along plate boundaries.
- Living near volcanoes has risks but also benefits (fertile soil, geothermal energy, resources).

🔧 Fieldwork & Enquiry

- Fieldwork in physical geography may include mapping landforms, measuring slopes, or analysing volcanic/earthquake case studies.
- Skills include sketching diagrams, interpreting hazard maps, and comparing real-world data to models.
- Recording observations helps evaluate how tectonic processes affect people and places.