

**GEOGRAPHY
SUMMER 1
KNOWLEDGE
ORGANISERS**

Year 5 Summer 1

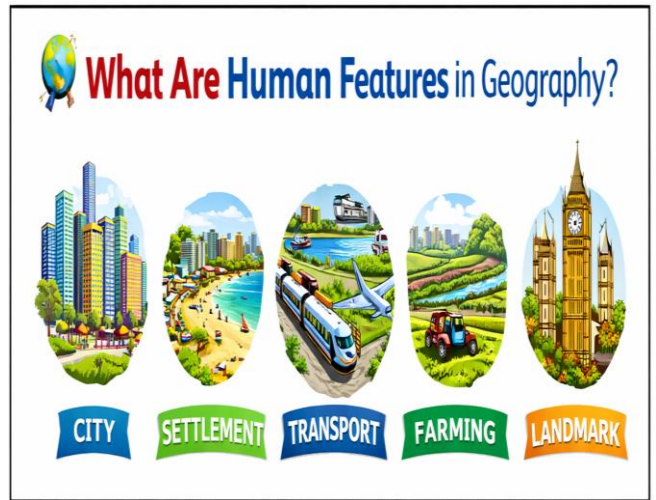
Europe (Human Features)



Human Features of Europe

- Europe is a **continent** made up of many countries
- Each country has its own **capital city**
- Europe is home to many famous **landmarks**
- Examples include:
 - Eiffel Tower (France)
 - Colosseum (Italy)
 - Big Ben (United Kingdom)

👉 Maps help us locate countries, capitals, and landmarks



Word	Meaning
Continent	A large area of land
Country	An area with its own government
Capital City	The main city of a country
Landmark	A famous or important place
Population	Number of people living somewhere
Settlement	A place where people live
Coast	Land next to the sea
Region	An area with shared features
Land Use	How land is used (farming, cities)

📖 Population and Settlement

- Population is **not evenly spread** across Europe
- Most people live:
 - Near **coasts**
 - Near **rivers**
 - In **lowland areas**
- Fewer people live:
 - In **mountainous regions**
 - In very **cold areas**

👉 Cities grow where there is **trade, transport, and resources**

🌐 Languages and Culture

- Europe has over **200 languages**
- Each country has its own:
 - Traditions
 - Food
 - Festivals

Examples:

- Germany – Oktoberfest
- Spain – La Tomatina
- France – Bastille Day

👉 Culture is important because it shapes a country's **identity**

🌐 Why This Topic Matters

Studying Europe helps us understand:

- How people live in different places
- Why cities grow in certain areas
- How culture and environment shape lives

☁️ Comparing Regions in Europe

Different regions have different features:

Greece:

- Warm climate
- Coastal and islands
- Tourism important

Norway:

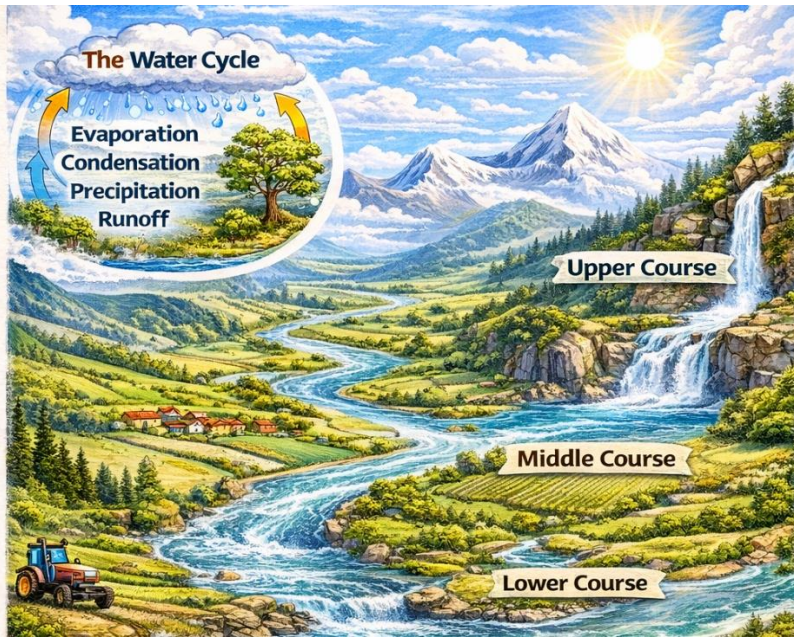
- Cold climate
- Mountainous landscape
- Fewer people

👉 Geography affects:

- Jobs
- Homes
- Lifestyle

Year 6 Summer 1

Rivers



Why This Topic Matters

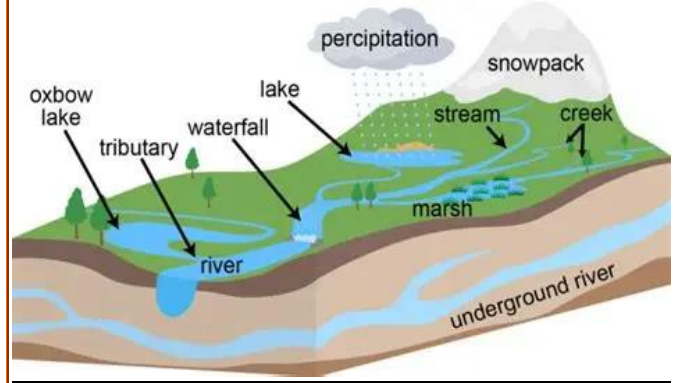
Rivers are important because they:

- Provide water for people and animals
- Shape landscapes
- Support farming and settlements

However, they can also cause hazards like flooding.

👉 This helps answer the enquiry:

How do rivers shape our world and support life?



Word	Meaning
Evaporation	Water turning into vapour
Condensation	Vapour cooling into droplets
Precipitation	Rain, snow, or hail
Runoff	Water flowing over land
Transpiration	Plants releasing water vapour
Source	Where a river begins
Channel	The path a river follows
Meander	A bend in a river
Mouth	Where a river meets the sea
Erosion	Wearing away of land
Transportation	Movement of sediment
Deposition	Dropping of sediment
Sediment	Small pieces of rock/soil
Flooding	Water overflowing onto land

🏠 Features of a River

- Rivers have three main stages:

Upper Course:

- Near the **source**
- Steep and fast
- Features: waterfalls, narrow channels

Middle Course:

- River begins to widen
- Meanders start to form

Lower Course:

- Near the **mouth**
- Wide and slow
- Floodplains and deltas form

👉 Rivers change shape as they move downstream

🌍 Erosion, Transportation & Deposition

Rivers shape the land in three main ways:

- **Erosion** – river wears away the land
- **Transportation** – river carries sediment
- **Deposition** – river drops sediment

👉 These processes create features like:

- Meanders
- Deltas
- Floodplains

🏔️ How Rivers Change Landscapes

Rivers create different landforms over time:

- **Valley** – low land between hills
- **Gorge** – deep, narrow valley
- **Floodplain** – flat land next to a river
- **Oxbow Lake** – curved lake from a cut-off meander
- **Delta** – land formed at the river's mouth

👉 Rivers shape the landscape through long-term change

☁️ Flooding – Causes & Effects

Causes:

- Heavy rainfall
- Snowmelt
- Climate change
- Steep slopes

Effects:

- Damage to homes and roads
- Loss of crops
- Danger to people and wildlife

👉 Flooding happens when rivers **overflow their banks**

Year 7 Summer 1

Coasts



Why This Topic Matters

Coasts are important because they:

- Provide habitats for wildlife
- Support tourism and jobs
- Protect land from the sea

However, they are at risk from:

- Erosion
- Flooding
- Climate change

👉 This helps answer the enquiry:

How do coasts change and how are they managed?



Word	Meaning
Coast	Where land meets the sea
Shoreline	Edge of the sea
Tide	Rise and fall of sea level
Cliff	Steep rock face by the sea
Backwash	Water flowing back to the sea
Erosion	Wearing away of land
Deposition	Dropping of material
Sediment	Sand, rocks, or pebbles
Headland	Land sticking out into the sea
Bay	Curved inlet of water
Longshore Drift	Movement of sediment along the coast
Hard Engineering	Man-made coastal protection
Soft Engineering	Natural coastal protection

What is a Coast?

- A **coast** is where land meets the sea
- The **shoreline** is the edge of the land and sea
- The **tide** is the rise and fall of the sea
- Coasts can include:
 - Beaches
 - Cliffs
 - Bays

In the UK, famous coastlines include:

- Dorset
- Cornwall
- Norfolk
- Wales

👉 Coasts are constantly changing due to natural forces

Waves

- Waves are created by **wind transferring energy to water**
- The **fetch** is the distance the wind blows over water

Key processes:

- **Swash** moves water up the beach
- **Backwash** pulls water and material back

👉 Waves shape beaches by moving sediment

Coastal Erosion

Erosion wears away the coastline over time.

Types of erosion:

- **Hydraulic Action** – waves force air into cracks
- **Abrasion** – rocks scrape against cliffs
- **Attrition** – rocks collide and break into smaller pieces
- **Solution** – rock dissolves in water

👉 Erosion changes the shape of the coastline

Coastal Management

People protect coasts from erosion and flooding.

Hard Engineering:

- **Seawalls**
- **Groynes**
- Strong but expensive

Soft Engineering:

- **Beach nourishment**
- **Sand dunes**
- Works with nature

👉 Coastal management helps protect people and environments

Year 8 Summer 1
Climate Change



What is Climate Change?

- Long-term change in **Earth's temperature and weather patterns**
- Mainly caused by **human activities**
- Evidence includes:
 - Rising global temperatures
 - Melting ice caps
 - Rising sea levels

Global Impacts of Climate Change

Environmental Impacts

- Rising sea levels
- More extreme weather (storms, heatwaves)
- Melting glaciers

Human Impacts

- Flooding of homes
- Food shortages
- Migration (people forced to move)

Causes of Climate Change

Cause	How it contributes
Burning fossil fuels	Releases carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Deforestation	Fewer trees to absorb CO ₂
Farming	Produces methane (a greenhouse gas)
Transport	Cars and planes release emissions

Word	Meaning
Greenhouse Effect	Heat trapped by gases in the atmosphere
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Gas released from burning fossil fuels
Fossil Fuels	Coal, oil and gas
Emissions	Gases released into the atmosphere
Climate Justice	Fairness in climate change impacts
Ecosystem	Living things and their environment
Biodiversity	Variety of living things
Ocean Acidification	Oceans becoming more acidic from CO ₂
Vulnerability	How likely a place is to be affected

The Greenhouse Effect

- The **natural process** that keeps Earth warm
- Sun's energy enters Earth → some heat escapes → some is trapped

Enhanced Greenhouse Effect:

- Caused by extra greenhouse gases from humans
- More heat is trapped → Earth gets warmer

Climate Inequality (Climate Justice)

- **Global North** = richer countries → produce more emissions
- **Global South** = poorer countries → suffer more impacts

Why is it unfair?

- Less money to adapt
- More vulnerable to disasters (floods, droughts)
- Less responsibility but greater impact

Global Impacts of Climate Change

Environmental Impacts

- Rising sea levels / Melting glaciers
- More extreme weather (storms, heatwaves)

Human Impacts

- Flooding of homes
- Food shortages Migration (people forced to move)

Impacts on Ecosystems ★

Oceans

- **Coral bleaching** → coral loses colour and dies
- **Ocean acidification** → CO₂ makes oceans more acidic

Polar Regions

- Ice melting → habitat loss for animals (e.g. polar bears)

Forests

- Drought and heat → tree death
- Increased wildfires

Biodiversity

- Species struggle to adapt → extinction risk
- Food chains disrupted