



# Year 1 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Our local area

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- The name of the country in which I live - England.
- The name of the town in which I live - Castleford.
- That there are different countries in the world.
- That maps give us information about a place.

#### Skills:

- I can use simple maps to find out about a place.
- I can use positional language to answer simple questions about a map.
- I can use geographical vocabulary to describe the features in a familiar environment.
- I can observe features to make simple comparisons between environments.

### New Learning



- To use simple keys to recognise and name human and physical features.
- To sketch a simple map with a key.
- To use simple fieldwork and observational skills to collect data about the local area.
- To use maps and atlases to name and locate the 4 countries of the United Kingdom.
- To identify the weather in the United Kingdom and understand that it changes daily.
- To understand the changes that happen throughout the 4 seasons.

### Famous Landmark



#### Angel of the North








The Angel of the North is a sculpture by Antony Gormley. It is located in Gateshead in the north of England. The sculpture was completed in 1998 and is made from steel. It stands 20 meters tall and has a wingspan of 54 meters.



### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Map</b>	A diagram of an area that shows the features of that area.
 <b>Key</b>	Symbols, colours or shading used to show features on a map.
 <b>Country</b>	Land that is controlled by a single government.
 <b>Human feature</b>	A feature of the landscape built by people.
 <b>Physical feature</b>	A feature of the landscape made by nature.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Human Features

- Features of the landscape made by people.
- Bridges
- Houses
- Roads
- Railways



#### Physical Features

- Features of the landscape that are natural.
- Rivers
- Forests
- Beaches
- Cliffs



#### Local Area

- The part of a town in which you live - Ferry Fryston
- Schools
- Shops
- Houses
- Parks
- Roads

#### United Kingdom

- A country that consists of 4 countries.
- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland



#### Seasons

- Summer
- Autumn
- Winter
- Spring





# Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Let's Explore London

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- The names of the 4 countries of the UK (Y1).
- The names of the 4 capital cities of the UK (Y1).
- Human and physical features of the local area, coastal areas and rural areas (Y1).

#### Skills:

- I can use simple maps and atlases to locate countries and features.
- I can use a key to find out information from a map.
- I can sketch maps with simple keys to represent an area.
- I can use observational skills to make comparisons between different places.

### New Learning



- To name, locate and identify key characteristics of the four cities of the United Kingdom.
- To use geographical vocabulary to describe the key human and physical features in different areas.
- To use fieldwork skills to carry out a building survey in the local area.
- To present information gathered through fieldwork in an appropriate way.
- To use information gathered through fieldwork to make comparisons with a contrasting area.
- To identify similarities and differences between different locations.

### Famous Landmark



#### Buckingham Palace



Buckingham Palace is recognised around the world as a place where the monarch lives. It is located in the City of Westminster. It was originally built in 1703 and has had several extensions and renovations throughout the years. Many people visit Buckingham Palace and it is often used for state occasions and royal hospitality.



### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Capital City</b>	A large town or city where a country's government works from.
 <b>Human Feature</b>	A feature of the landscape made by humans.
 <b>Physical Feature</b>	A feature of the landscape built by people.
 <b>Town</b>	A human settlement that is larger than a village but smaller than a city.
 <b>Village</b>	A small group of houses and buildings where few people live.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Capital city

- A large town or city where the government works from.
- England - London
- Scotland - Edinburgh
- Wales - Cardiff
- Northern Ireland - Belfast

#### Human Features

- Features of the landscape made by people.
- Bridges
- Houses
- Roads
- Railways



#### Physical Features

- Features of the landscape that are natural.
- Rivers
- Forests
- Beaches
- Cliffs
- Mountains



#### Local Area Buildings

- Bungalows
- 2 story houses
- Schools
- Small shops.

#### London Buildings

- High-rise flats
- Skyscrapers
- Large shops
- Restaurants
- Large office blocks





# Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Investigating Rivers

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- The names of the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom (Y1/2).
- The names of the seas that surround the United Kingdom (Y1).
- Identifying human and physical features in a place (Y1/2).
- The four points of a compass (Y2).

#### Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world and key features.
- I can sketch simple maps with keys.
- I can use observational skills to identify key human and physical features in a place.
- I can use simple grid references to locate a feature (A1, D2).

### New Learning



- To use geographical vocabulary to identify and name the features of a river.
- To use geographical vocabulary to describe the physical process of a river.
- To use four figure grid references to locate places and features.
- To use the 8 points of a compass to describe location and direction.
- To name and locate counties of the United Kingdom.
- To understand the importance of rivers in relation to human activity.

### Famous Landmarks



#### The River Thames






The River Thames is a river that flows through southern England including London. It is 215 miles long making it the longest river that starts and finishes in England. It is the second longest river in the United Kingdom.



The source is the Thames Head and its mouth is the Thames Estuary in the North Sea.

### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>river</b>	A natural flowing watercourse usually made of fresh water.
 <b>mouth</b>	Where a river flows into a larger body of water like a lake or the sea.
 <b>source</b>	The place where a river begins.
 <b>tributary</b>	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
 <b>meander</b>	A curve in the channel of a river.

### Sticky Knowledge

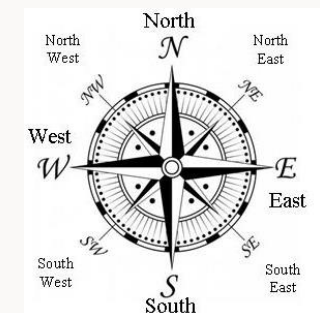
#### Rivers

- A river is a **natural flowing watercourse** usually made of fresh water.
- The **source** is where the river starts. This is sometimes called a headwater.
- The **mouth** is where the river flows into a larger body of water like a lake, bigger river or the sea.
- Rivers have **tributaries** where smaller streams run into them.
- Rivers have **meanders** which are curves in the course of the river.
- The River Thames is the longest river entirely in England.

#### Counties

- A county is a division of a country for local government.
- We live in West Yorkshire.
- North Yorkshire is the biggest county by area.
- Greater London is the biggest county by population.

#### 8 Points of a compass







# Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Extreme Earth

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- Naming and locating the 7 continents of the world (Y2/3)
- Identifying and naming the human and physical features of a place (KS1, Y3).
- The physical process of rivers (Y3).
- How physical processes can impact upon human behaviour (Y3).

#### Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- I can sketch labelled diagrams to show the stages of physical processes - rivers.
- I can plot key information on a map.

### New Learning



- To use geographical vocabulary to describe the physical process of an earthquake.
- To understand how the physical process of an earthquake impacts upon humans and the landscape.
- To use geographical vocabulary to describe the physical process of a tsunami.
- To understand how people and the landscape are affected by tsunamis.
- To understand the impact that flooding has upon an area.

### Famous Landmark



#### Mariana Trench




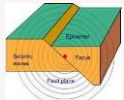



The Mariana Trench is located in the western Pacific Ocean. It is the deepest oceanic trench on Earth. It is crescent-shaped and measures about 1,580 miles in length and is 43 miles wide.

The Mariana Trench was formed on the boundary of 2 tectonic plates. The Pacific Plate is subducted beneath the Marina Plate.

### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Tectonic plates</b>	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.
 <b>Boundary</b>	A place where different tectonic plates meet.
 <b>Earthquake</b>	The shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the Earth's surface.
 <b>Epicentre</b>	The part of the Earth's surface directly above where an earthquake starts.
 <b>Tsunami</b>	A long, high sea wave.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Ring of Fire

- A horse-shoe shaped belt around the Pacific Ocean.
- It is home to 3-quarters of the world's active volcanoes.



#### Earthquake

- **Tectonic plates** are constantly moving but sometimes they bump, drag and scrape other plates and get stuck.
- When they get stuck pressure builds up and the plates suddenly move.
- This sudden movement sends shockwaves to shake the Earth's surface.
- Earthquakes can cause buildings to fall down, landslides and tsunamis.

#### Tsunami

- A **tsunami** is a large ocean wave.
- They are caused by underground earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
- If an earthquake causes part of the ocean floor to drop or lift then the water above rises and starts spreading across the ocean forming a tsunami.
- 80% of tsunamis occur inside the Pacific Ocean's **Ring of Fire**.
- A tsunami can damage buildings, animal habitats and other property.



# Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Mountains and Volcanoes.

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- The name and location of the 7 continents of the world (Y2).
- The name and location of the Earth's tectonic plates (Y4).
- The location of the Ring of Fire and its significance in relation to natural disasters (Y4).
- How tectonic plates move and can cause physical processes such as earthquakes and tsunamis (Y4).

#### Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use keys to interpret maps.
- I can use geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- I can use four figure grid references (Y4).

### New Learning



- To describe what a mountain is and the features that they have.
- To describe the process of how different mountains are formed.
- To identify where the UK's and the world's biggest mountain ranges are found.
- To describe the physical process of a volcanic eruption.
- To understand the impact of a volcanic eruption on the landscape.
- To identify how physical features impact upon human behavior in an area.

### Famous Landmark








#### Mount Everest



Mount Everest is the World's highest mountain above sea level and is located in the Himalayas on the continent of Asia. It has an elevation of over 8,845 meters and attracts many climbers who wish to climb to the summit. Climbing Everest is dangerous due to altitude sickness, extreme wind and weather and avalanches. As of November 2022, 310 people have died whilst attempting to climb Mount Everest.

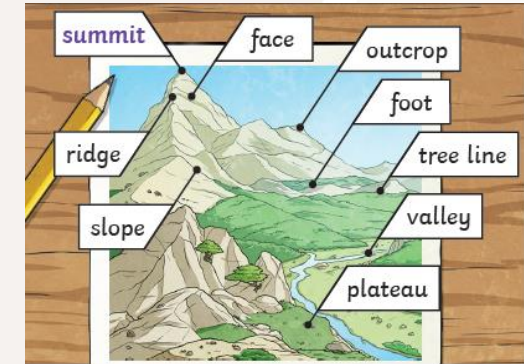
### Key Vocabulary



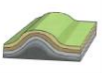
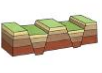

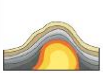






Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Mountain</b>	A natural part of the landscape with steep slopes. They have a summit of at least 600m.
 <b>Mountain Range</b>	A series of mountains arranged in a line and connected by high ground
 <b>Summit</b>	The highest point of a mountain.
 <b>Ridge</b>	A long, narrow surface along the top of a mountain. There are usually steep sides either side.
 <b>Slope</b>	The inclined side of a mountain.

### Sticky Knowledge

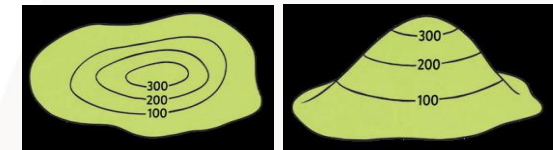
#### Features of a mountain



#### How mountains are formed

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.
				
				

#### Contour lines



- These lines on a map join land that is at the same height.
- They are usually marked in 5m or 10m intervals.
- The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.





# Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Mountains and Volcanoes.

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- The name and location of the 7 continents of the world (Y2).
- The name and location of the Earth's tectonic plates (Y4).
- The location of the Ring of Fire and its significance in relation to natural disasters (Y4).
- How tectonic plates move and can cause physical processes such as earthquakes and tsunamis (Y4).

#### Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use keys to interpret maps.
- I can use geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- I can use four figure grid references (Y4).

### New Learning



- To describe what a mountain is and the features that they have.
- To describe the process of how different mountains are formed.
- To identify where the UK's and the world's biggest mountain ranges are found.
- To describe the physical process of a volcanic eruption.
- To understand the impact of a volcanic eruption on the landscape.
- To identify how physical features impact upon human behavior in an area.

### Famous Landmark





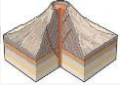
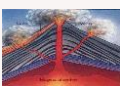

#### Mount Vesuvius



Mount Vesuvius is a volcano located in Italy. It is an active volcano and is the only volcano on Europe's mainland to have erupted in the last hundred years. It is considered to be one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world as 3 million people live close enough to it to be affected by an eruption. It is the most densely populated volcanic region in the world.

### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Volcanic eruption</b>	Occur when hot materials from the Earth's interior are thrown out of a volcano.
 <b>Crater</b>	A bowl-shaped depression at the mouth of a volcano.
 <b>Vent</b>	An opening in the Earth's surface through which volcanic materials can escape.
 <b>Magma</b>	Hot, liquified rock that is located deep below the Earth's surface.
 <b>Lava</b>	Hot, liquified rock that flows from a volcano.

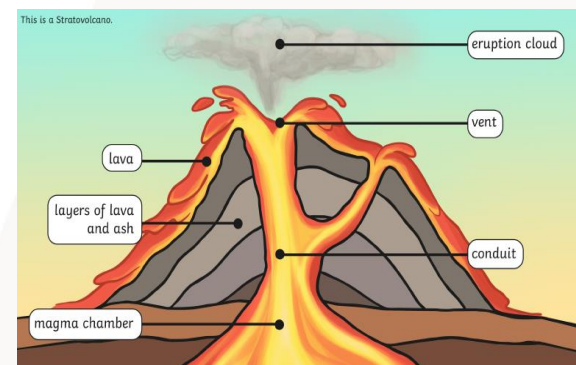
### Sticky Knowledge

#### Volcanoes

- An opening in the Earth's surface usually in a mountain.
- The opening allows gas, hot magma and ash to escape from beneath the Earth's surface.
- They are often found where tectonic plates meet.
- **Active volcanoes** regularly erupt.
- **Dormant volcanoes** have had recent activity but are currently quiet.
- **Extinct volcanoes** are highly unlikely to erupt again.



#### Features of a Volcano



Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.



# Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Trade Links

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- The name and location of some countries around the world.
- The name and location of the 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world (Y2/3).
- An understanding of what climate is and different climate zones (Y4/5)

#### Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use keys to interpret maps.
- I can use geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- I can present information on a map with a key.



### Key Vocabulary



### New Learning



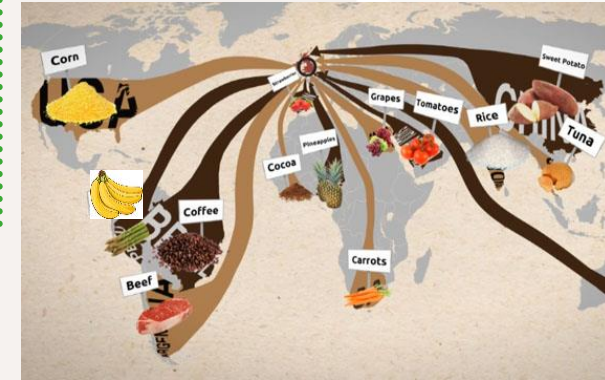
- To identify where our food is imported from.
- To gain an understanding of why we need to import some foods.
- To understand the impact that importing food can have upon the environment.
- To understand what fair trade is and why it is necessary.
- To develop an understanding of what other goods can be traded.
- To identify some positives and negatives of trading with other countries.
- To understand how trade connects countries.

Vocabulary	Definition
 Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services to make money.
 Goods	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes known as products.
 Imports	A product that is brought into a country from a different country
 Exports	A product that is sent to a different country to be sold.
 Global	Around the world.

### Sticky Knowledge

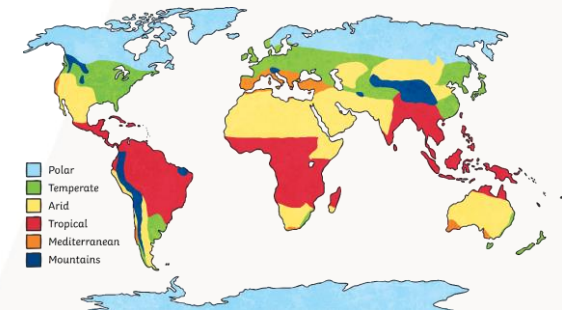
#### UK Food Imports.

- Products that are brought into the UK from other countries.



#### Why do we need to import food to the UK?

- Land mass - some products are cheaper to grow in bigger countries with more land e.g. corn in the USA.
- Climate - some fruits and vegetables can only grow in certain climates.



#### Fair trade

- Ensuring that all people in the supply chain are paid fairly.
- A supply chain includes the producers, manufacturers, distributors, customers and consumers.