



Year 1 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Sea Shells, Sea Shells

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The names of the four countries of the United Kingdom and their capital cities (Y1).
- The human and physical features of our local area and a rural area (Y1).
- Key vocabulary to describe towns, cities and rural areas (Y1).

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places in the UK.
- Using a key to locate key features on a map.
- Identifying key features from maps and photos.
- Observations of features to make comparisons.
- Using geographical vocabulary to refer to key features.

New Learning



- To identify how the land and the sea is represented on a map.
- To identify the seas that surround the United Kingdom.
- To identify the human and physical features of a coastal area.
- To use aerial images to recognise landmarks and physical features.

Famous Landmark



White Cliffs of Dover

The White Cliffs of Dover are located on the south coast of England. They overlook the English Channel and can reach a height of 350 feet. They are white in colour because of the chalk within them.

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Coast	An area where the land meets the sea.
 Cliff	A steep wall of natural rock.
 Harbour	An area of deep water to protect boats near the land.
 Sea	A body of salt water.
 Pier	A long, flat structure that goes out over the water from the land.

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

Coastal Area

- A place where the land meets the sea.
- Cliffs
- Beaches
- Lighthouses
- Harbours
- Piers

Local Area

- The place in which we live.
- Houses
- Schools
- Park
- Shops

Farm

- A rural place where the land is used to grow crops or rear animals.
- Barns
- Tractors
- Fields
- Crops



Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Into the Wild

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The names and location of the 7 continents of the world (Y2).
- Weather vocabulary to describe the climate (Y1).
- The location of the Equator and North and South Poles and their significance in relation to hot and cold places in the world (Y2).
- The human and physical features of the local area (Y1/2).

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places.
- Using a basic key to identify key features of the landscape.
- Observations of features to make comparisons.
- Using geographical vocabulary to refer to key features.

New Learning



- To use geographical resources to identify the landscape and climate of different places in the world.
- To describe the landscape on different continents of the world.
- To describe the climate on different continents of the world.
- To use maps and photographs to identify human and physical features in Kenya.
- To identify how the land is used in different areas of Kenya.

Famous Landmark



The Maasai Mara National Reserve.



Maasai Mara National Reserve is an area of preserved savannah wilderness in southwestern Kenya on the continent of Africa. The landscape has grassy plains and rolling hills. Animals include lions, cheetahs, elephants, zebras and hippos.

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Continent	A large solid area of land. The world is split into 7 continents.
 Climate	A description of average weather conditions in a certain place.
 Landscape	An area of land that includes physical and human features.
 Land use	When an area of land is used for a specific purpose to meet the needs of people.
 Equator	An imaginary line that runs around the center of the world.

Sticky Knowledge

Antarctica

- The southernmost continent.
- It is an ice-covered landmass.
- Virtually no-one lives there.
- It is the coldest, windiest and driest continent.
- It is home to penguins.

Asia

- The largest continent in the world.
- It has the biggest population.
- It has the longest coastline.
- It is home to Asian elephants, the giant panda, rhinoceros, tigers and orangutans.

Africa

- The world's second-largest continent.
- It has the second-largest population.
- It is home to African elephants, giraffes, zebras, lions, cheetahs and hippos.

Climate

- The long term weather patterns in an area.
- A polar climate is very cold without a warm summer and can be found around the North and South Poles.
- An arid climate is hot and dry and can be found on the Equator.

Land use

- How an area of land is used.
- It can be used for residential, agricultural, recreational, commercial or transportation purposes.



Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Whitby

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- Key aspects of human geography including land use (Y2/3).
- Key aspects of physical geography.
- Naming and identifying key human and physical features of the landscape (Y1/2/3).
- The human and physical features of a coastal area (Y1).

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- Sketching simple maps with keys.
- Using observational skills to identify key information during fieldwork activities.
- Using suitable methods to record data whilst carrying out fieldwork.

New Learning



- To use fieldwork skills to observe and record the human and physical features of the local area.
- To explore how information and data collected during fieldwork can be presented.
- To identify the impact that tourism can have upon an area.
- To identify the human and physical characteristics of a European country (France)
- To learn about tourism in a European country and how this compares with tourism in our own country.

Famous Landmarks



The 199 Steps are one of the most popular tourist attractions in Whitby. They lead up to St Mary's Church and Whitby Abbey. At the top you can see sweeping views of the harbour and the town.



The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It is 324 meters tall. It was constructed in 1889. It is named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower.

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 tourism	Aspects that support and encourage people to visit a place.
 coastal	An area where the sea and the land meet.
 mountainous	An area of land that has a lot of mountains and hills within it.
 landmarks	An object or feature of a landscape that is of importance or makes a place easily recognisable.
 region	A specific area that has common features within it.

Sticky Knowledge

Tourism

- Involves people visiting a place for fun or for a holiday.
- A place encourages and supports people to visit so that they can make money.
- People visit places for specific reasons - to see landmarks, to experience hot weather, to visit beautiful beaches.
- Tourism can have a negative impact upon a place - increased traffic pollution, litter, damage to the landscape.

Whitby

- A coastal region found on the East coast of England.
- Whitby is located in Yorkshire.
- It overlooks the North Sea.
- Whitby is a popular tourist destination with over 1 million visits per year.

France

- A country that is located in Western Europe.
- Paris is the capital city of France.
- Tourists visit France all year round to ski during winter months and visit beaches during the summer months.
- The French Riviera is a southeastern coastal area in France that overlooks the Mediterranean sea. Many tourists visit the area for its beautiful beaches.



Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Viva Espana

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- Naming and locating some European countries (Y3).
- Identifying the differences between human and physical features and naming some of them (Y3/4).
- Identifying how an area changes overtime and suggesting reasons for this (Y3/4).
- How the location of a place in the world influences its climate and weather (Y2/3/4)

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- Using geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- Presenting information in a suitable way.

New Learning



- To collect weather data from different regions of Spain to create climate zone maps.
- To use topographical maps to identify the physical features of the landscape in Spain.
- To use geographical resources to identify the human geography of Spain.
- To make and use weather tools to collect data about our own weather and present the information in suitable ways.

Famous Landmark



La Sagrada Familia



The Sagrada Família is a Roman Catholic church and is the most visited tourist attraction in Barcelona catering to over 3,000,000 visitors a year. It is a work of immense proportions and the tallest religious building in Europe. It has been under construction for over a century and is still not complete.

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Peninsula	A piece of land almost surrounded by water.
 Climate zones	An area that has its own distinct climate. They have their own type of vegetation and wildlife.
 Borders	The line between 2 countries, regions, counties or towns.
 Topographical	The study of the shape and features on the surface of the Earth. Include natural features such as mountains.
 Location	The place or position of something.

Sticky Knowledge

Location

- Spain is a country on Europe's Iberian Peninsula.
- It shares land borders with Portugal, France, Andorra, Morocco and Gibraltar.
- Spain borders the Mediterranean Sea to the east and south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

Landscape

- There are high mountains in the north and south of the country.
- There are wide flat plains on the Spanish Plateau.
- There are semi-arid deserts.
- The coastline of Spain has many long sandy beaches.

Climate

- Spain has numerous climate zones across the country.
- Most of the country has a continental climate zone. The temperature varies significantly across the year.
- The northern mountainous region has a mountain climate - warm in summer and cold in winter when it can snow.
- In north-west Spain there is an oceanic climate. It does not have a dry or hot summer and is mild in winter. It rains a lot all year round.
- Part of the country has a Mediterranean climate - dry hot summers and cool mild winters.
- There is a small area that has a semi-arid climate - a dry climate with varying amounts of rainfall.



Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Mountains/North America

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The name and location of the 7 continents of the world (Y2).
- The location of the Equator, Tropics, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and how these impact upon climate (Y3/4/5).
- How tectonic plates move and can cause physical processes such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions (Y4/5)

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- Using keys to interpret maps.
- Using geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- Presenting information in a suitable way.

New Learning



- To name and locate the countries that are located on the continent of North America.
- To develop an understanding of time zones and identify the time zones of North America.
- To develop an understanding of how the countries of North America are interconnected and interdependent with the countries in the UK.
- To be able to present information on different types of maps - climate zone maps and time zone maps.

Famous Landmark



Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains, also known as the Rockies, stretch 3,000 miles from British Columbia in Canada down to New Mexico in the USA. They are the largest mountain system in North America. The highest point is Mount Elbert at 14,440 feet high. The mountain range offers dramatic wilderness, diverse wildlife and alpine lakes.



Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Time zone	An area on Earth that has a specific time that the people set their clocks to.
 Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services to make money.
 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.
 Mountain Range	A series of mountains that are connected together usually in a line.

Sticky Knowledge

Mountains

- Part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- Over 1000 feet above the surrounding land.
- The top of the mountain is the summit or the peak.
- A ridge is the place where 2 faces meet.
- Snow line - ice and snow lies above here all year round.
- Tree line - the highest point where forests can grow.

North America

- The 3rd largest continent in size with the 4th largest population.
- Located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Canada, the United States of America and Mexico make up the largest part of North America. There is also the Caribbean Islands and Greenland.
- The oceans around North America include the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
- There are many different climate zones within North America from areas of tundra to areas of desert.
- North America is so big it has different times zones within it.

Trade Links

- North America produces much of the world's food.
- Exports include wheat, corn, fruit, vegetables, soybeans and hay.
- Sugarcane, bananas and other tropical fruits are exported from Mexico.



Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Central and South America

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The name and location of the 7 continents of the world (Y2).
- Ways in which the countries of the world are interconnected and interdependent through trade and tourism (Y5).
- Climate zones and biomes (Y5/6).

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- Using keys to interpret maps.
- Using geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- Presenting information in a suitable way.

New Learning



- To identify and name the countries that make up Central and South America.
- To understand how the physical features of a country including climate zones impact upon human behavior including tourism and trade.
- To understand how the countries of South America are interconnected and interdependent with the rest of the world.
- To identify how areas of the world are changing and suggest some of the reasons for these changes.

Famous Landmark



Christ the Redeemer

Christ the Redeemer is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The statue was created by French sculptor Paul Landowski. The statue stands at 30 meters tall and has an arm span of 28 meters. It stands on the summit of Mount Corcovado. It was built as a symbol of Brazilian Christianity in 1931.



Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Interconnected	How countries are linked together. How human and physical geography are linked.
 Interdependent	How countries are dependent on each other in some way.
 Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services to make money.
 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.

Sticky Knowledge

Central American Countries

- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- El Salvador
- Costa Rica
- Panama
- Belize

South American Countries

- Brazil - the largest country
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Columbia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

Bordering Bodies of Water

- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Caribbean Sea

Major Physical Features

- Amazon Rainforest - an important natural resource.
- Andes Mountains
- Amazon River

Trade Links

- Exports - sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, gold, copper, grapes, bananas, citrus fruits.