



Year 1 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Where Land Meets Sea.

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 what a coastal area is and locate key seaside places in the UK.
- To identify the human and physical features of a coastal area.
- To compare a coastal area with the local 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

Aerial view

An image taken from above.





Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Where in the World

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.

Landscape

- The features of an area of land.



Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Filey & France

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 Landmark



The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was constructed in 1889. It is named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. The tower is 330 meters tall making it the tallest structure in Paris. The tower receives millions of visitors every year and is one of the most recognisable structures in the world.

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.

Filey

- A coastal region found on the East coast of England.
- Filey is located in North Yorkshire.
- It overlooks the North Sea.

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

Europe

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 (Y1/2/3/4).
- 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 name and locate the countries of Europe.
- To key human and physical features of the countries of Europe.
- To identify how the physical and human features of the landscape impact upon tourism within a country.
- TO identify how the climate of a country impacts upon tourism.
- To explore why the countries of Europe are popular tourist destinations.

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

Countries of Europe



CLIMATE

There are 44 countries in Europe and 4 main climate types.


- Polar regions near the Arctic Circle such as Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia where tundra and icy glaciers are common
- Temperate climates, much like the UK, where there is rainfall and deciduous forests (trees which lose their leaves in the winter)
- Mediterranean climates which are dry and hot and attract many tourists.
- Alpine climates which are mountainous and cold.

Physical Features of Europe

As well as different countries and cities, there are many different physical features found across Europe. There are mountains, rivers, lakes, volcanoes, fjords and surrounding oceans and seas. Europe is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the south and by the continent of Asia to the east.



Significant Places

 The River Volga The Volga is the longest river in Europe.	 The Alps The Alps are one of the largest mountain ranges in Europe.	 Moscow, Russia Moscow is the capital city of Russia. Russia is in Eastern Europe and in Asia.	 Paris, France Paris is the capital city of France. France is in Western Europe.
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Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Rainforests

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The location of the equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere (Y3/4/5).
- The name and location of the 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world (2/3).
- Knowledge of different biomes located in the world (Y4/5)
- Knowledge of 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 fieldwork skills to collect and present data about a location.

New Learning



- To use geographical resources to identify the features of a rainforest biome.
- To use maps and atlases to locate where rainforests are within the world.
- To use locational vocabulary to describe the location of rainforests.
- To use fieldwork skills to identify the features of a local woodland biome.
- To compare a rainforest biome with a biome found in the local area.
- To understand what deforestation is and the impact that it has upon an area.

Famous Landmark



Amazon Rainforest



The Amazon rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest. It is found in South America, spanning across Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. The Amazon has an incredibly rich ecosystem – there are around 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and a whopping 2.5 million different insects

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary

Definition



Biome

Areas on the planet with similar climates and landscapes.



Rainforest

An area of tall trees where there is a high amount of rainfall.



Temperate

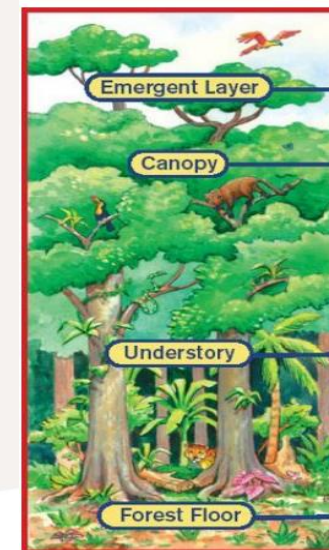
A climate or a place that is never extremely hot or cold.



Deforestation

The purposeful clearing of forested land.

Sticky Knowledge Rainforests



Birds, bats, and butterflies live in the tops of the tallest trees. That is called the **emergent layer**.

In the tops of the shorter trees, or **canopy**, you can find animals such as toucans and monkeys.

Snakes, red-eyed tree frogs, and other animals live in the **understory**, or lower branches.

Animals such as jaguars can be found on the dark **forest floor**.



Deforestation

- The cutting, clearing and removal of a large area of trees.
- Trees are removed to clear space for farming, to use trees for wood, to dig for oil and to build roads to mine for metals, gold and diamonds.
- Half of the tropical rainforests that we once had are now gone.



Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Planet full of plastic!

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The names and features of different biomes within the world (Y4/5/6).
- The impact that human behavior can have upon the environment (Y3/4/5/6).
- Human and physical features of different locations (Y3/4/5/6).

Skills:

- Using maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- Using fieldwork skills to make observations and to collect key data.
- Presenting data collected during fieldwork in suitable ways.

New Learning



- To use geographical resources to identify the key features of a marine environment.
- To develop an understanding of the importance of marine environments.
- To use geographical resources to investigate what plastic is and the impact that it has upon an environment.
- To identify the impact that plastic has within our local environment and what we can do to reduce the impact.
- To develop an understanding of sustainability.

Famous Landmark



Great Pacific Garbage Patch



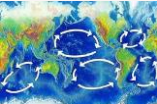



The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a collection of marine debris in the North Pacific Ocean. Marine debris is litter that ends up in oceans, seas, and other large bodies of water. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch, also known as the Pacific trash vortex, spans waters from the West Coast of North America to Japan. The entire Great Pacific Garbage Patch is bounded by the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre.



Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 ecosystem	A community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
 biodegradable	A product that breaks down into its raw materials within a reasonable period of time.
 gyres	Large systems of rotating ocean currents created by global winds and tides.
 sustainability	The idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources for future generations.

Sticky Knowledge

Marine Biome

- The largest biome in the world (salt water).
- Covers 70% of the world.
- The average temperature is 4 degrees.
- Animals and plants have adaptations that help them to remove salt or take on water.



Plastic Pollution

- 73% of beach litter is plastic.
- Around 8 million pieces of plastic pollution enter our water systems every day.
- Plastic pollution is damaging and harmful to habitats and wildlife.
- Every single piece of plastic ever made is still here on the Earth. It may have been recycled or reused but it still exists.

