

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Foundation



What I need to know - locational and directional vocabulary	
near	
far	
left	
right	

Foundation - I can ...

I can use positional vocabulary.

I can tell which season we are in.

I can describe the weather.

Key Vocabulary	
compass	It shows the direction of travel.
direction	The pathway of travel.
map	A plan of an area showing roads, buildings and landmarks.
landmark	An easily recognisable object or feature.



What I need to know ...	
Seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.	
seasons	One of the four periods of the year which have different weather and hours of daylight.
rain	Water that falls in drops from clouds in the sky.
sunny	When the Sun is shining brightly.
cloudy	When there are is a large number of clouds in the sky.
foggy	Low lying cloud that makes it hard to see.
stormy	Strong winds, heavy rain and, possibly, thunder and lightning.
snowy	Soft, white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather.
hail	Hard pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky when it is cold.
windy	When the air is moving and blowing things.
rainbow	A curved line of colours that appear in the sky when sunlight shines through rain.

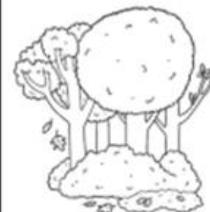
Seasonal Changes



There are changes in weather in each **season**. In spring, it is often rainy and the **temperature** begins to get warmer.

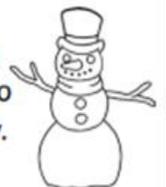


In summer, the sun is much stronger. The **temperature** is warmer than in any other **season**.



In the autumn, the weather turns chillier, windier and there is often rain.

In the winter, it is often cold and frosty. It has to be freezing cold to snow.



Geography Knowledge Organiser - Class 1-2



What I need to know - United Kingdom		
Country	Capital	Flag
England	London	
Scotland	Edinburgh	
Wales	Cardiff	
N. Ireland	Belfast	

Class 1-2 - I can ...
I can name the waters around the UK.
I can name the countries and capital cities of the UK.
I can know the names of the continents and oceans of the world.

What I need to know - the continents and oceans of the World	
7 Continents	5 Oceans
North America	Atlantic
South America	Indian
Europe	Pacific
Africa	Southern
Asia	Arctic
Australia	
Antarctica	

What I need to know - The waters around the UK	
Atlantic Ocean	
North Sea	
Irish Sea	
Celtic Sea	
English Channel	
Bristol Channel	

Skills I Need To Learn
Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans

Key vocabulary			
capital	city	channel	climate
continent	country	equator	human features
landscape	ocean	physical features	sea
seasons	temperature	weather	

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Class 3



Class 3 - I can ...
I can locate Newlyn on a map of the UK.
I can find Europe on a map.
I can name some of the major European capital cities.
I can compare two European countries and discuss their physical features.



Geographical Skills and Field Work

- ❖ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- ❖ Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Physical Geography	Human Geography
Oceans, lakes, mountains, rivers, weather and climate patterns.	Country/region boundaries, buildings, roads, language, religion, government.
	

Key vocabulary			
agriculture	arable	climate	continent
country	Europe	human features	landscape
physical features	population	precipitation	rural
urban	weather		

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Class 4



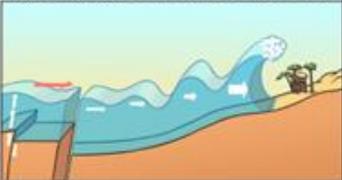
Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



Tsunamis

- A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.
- The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly causing a series of waves.
- As the waves travel through shallower water near land, they get bigger and bigger. The wave crashes onto the land causing devastation to buildings and sometimes even lives.



Tornadoes

- A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that forms when warm air rises from near the ground into big **cumulonimbus clouds**.
- There can be thunder and lightning at the same time.
- You can see tornadoes due to the dust and water droplets caught in the clouds.
- Storm chasers are film-makers and scientists who head towards the storms. They film the tornadoes and collect data about them.
- Most tornadoes happen in Tornado Alley in America - more than 500 each year.
- Tornadoes can happen in the UK but only around 30 per year.



Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's **tectonic plates** suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the **tectonic plate boundaries**.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.

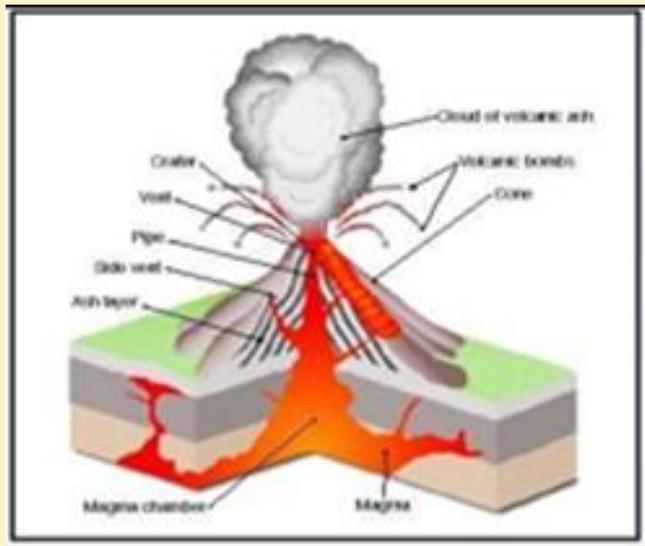


Class 4 - I can ...

I can describe the stages of a volcanic eruption.
I can name different types of natural disaster.
I can label the different features of the Earth.

Skills I Need To Learn..

- ❖ Physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.
- ❖ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.



Key vocabulary

Active volcano	continent	crust	dormant
epicentre	erupt	extinct	human features
lava	magma	physical features	Richter scale
tectonic plates	tsunami	volcano	Vulcan

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Class 5

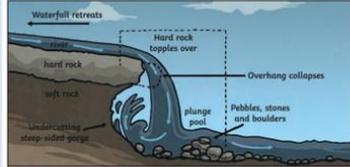


Meander - a curve in the river

Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.

Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped lake

As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through **erosion**. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river **deposits** eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.



Dams

Dams are built to hold water back, usually in a reservoir.

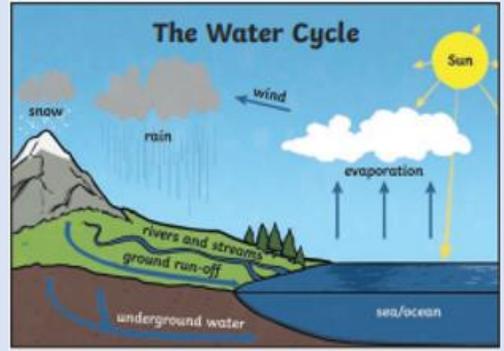
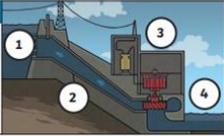
Dams might be built to:

- control the flow of a river to prevent flooding.
- generate power



Hydroelectric Power

1. Water is held behind a **dam**.
2. When needed, some of the water is released and flows through a pipe (penstock).
3. The falling water turns a water wheel (turbine) which is linked to a generator which produces electricity.
4. The water continues into the river on the other side of the **dam**.



- Class 5 - I can ...**
- I can describe the course of a river.
 - I can explain the water cycle.
 - I can describe how physical features have changed over time, using the correct vocabulary.

Features of Coastlines

Bays and Headlands
Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will **erode** more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



Arches, Stacks and Stumps
Softer or weak sections of the rock are **eroded** more easily.

1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.
2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.
3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.
4. Over time, the stack will **erode** leaving a small stump of rock.



Spits
Formed by **deposition**.

1. The tide carries **eroded** material along the coastline.
2. **Deposits** form a long, thin sandy area of land.
3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape.
4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.



The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

- Skills I Need To Learn..**
- ❖ Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, and the water cycle.
 - ❖ Key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers.
 - ❖ Understand how these features have changed over time.

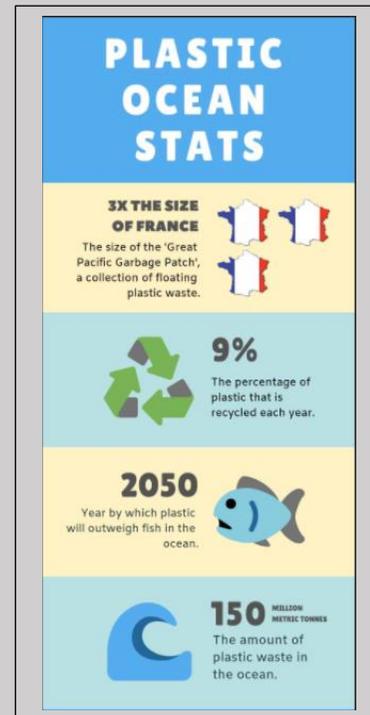
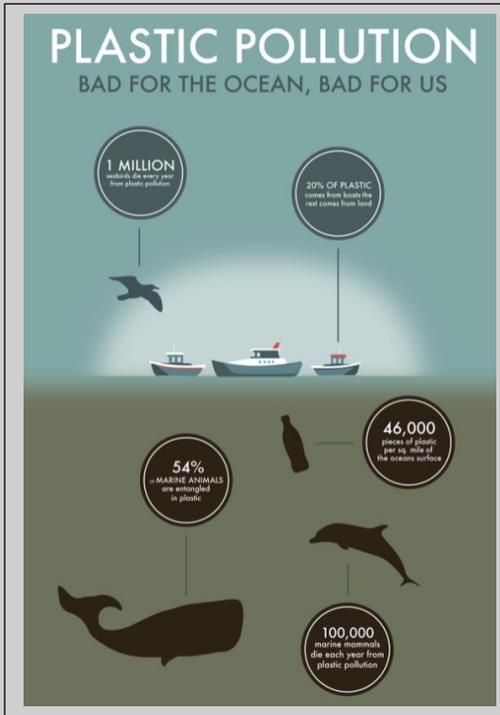
Key vocabulary			
channels	dam	delta	deposit
deposition	discharge	erosion	estuary
human features	meander	mouth	physical features
source	tidal bore	tributaries	valley

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Class 6



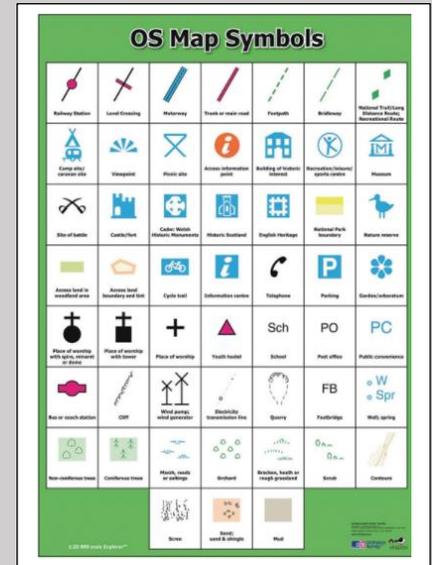
Class 6 - I can ...

- I can plan and execute a local field study.
- I can use an Ordnance Survey map.
- I can describe the impact humans are having on this planet.



Analysing, Presenting and Evaluating

- When you analyse your findings, you should:
- look at all of them.
 - try to understand them.
- When you present your findings to others, you should:
- explain things clearly
 - make graphs to make it easier to understand.
 - draw clearly labelled maps.
 - put notes on photos.
 - explain what you found out.
- When you evaluate your findings, you should:
- think about how well you carried out your investigation.
 - think about what you could do better next time.



Skills I Need To Learn..

- To plan a local field work study deciding:
- ❖ how to choose the location.
 - ❖ which are the human and physical features.
 - ❖ what to investigate.
 - ❖ how to collect information.
 - ❖ how to record data.
 - ❖ how to stay safe.

Key vocabulary			
Climate zones	compass	east	ecology
environment	equator	habitat	hemisphere
human features	impact	latitude	longitude
nature/natural	north	physical features	south
sustainability	topography	tropics	west