Year: One
Term: Autumn 1

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Weather and Seasons

SUPER 6

• I can make simple recordings of my findings	Red / Orange / Green
• I can create first-hand observations using my senses	Red / Orange / Green
• I can ask and answer simple questions about what I have heard	Red / Orange / Green
• I can spot the differences between seasons	Red / Orange / Green
• I can order the months of the year	Red / Orange / Green
• I can say how the weather can affect different jobs	Red / Orange / Green

In the United Kingdom, there are 4 seasons. Each season has different weather types.



I can use common words and phrases related to geography

rain gauge		A tool you can use to show how much it has rained
season		A time of year with a particular type of weather
temperature		How hot or cold it is
weather forecast		Explaining what the weather will be like

Other words or phrases I may use...

...for skills and fieldwork		map, compass, compass point, direction, North, South, East, West near, far, up, down, further, high(er), underneath, (quarter/half) turn, (anti-) clockwise, position (from maths curriculum) see, sight, smell, hear, etc. (from science curriculum)
...for location knowledge		Continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Australia Oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic (Southern) Capitals: London, England, Edinburgh, Scotland, Cardiff, Wales, Belfast, Northern Ireland
...for place knowledge		area, same, different, point
...for human geography		city, town, village, factory, farm, house, shop, weekend, journey, abroad, capital, country
...for physical geography		beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, continent, month, year, season, summer, autumn, winter, spring, weather, hot, cold, desert (only vaguely), rain, gauge, wind sock, wind vane



Did you know?
There are 12 months in 1 year. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.



The weather starts to get colder in **autumn**. Leaves change colour and fall off the trees.



Winter is cold, wet and windy. It snows in some places and gets dark early.



Spring brings warmer weather. Flowers start to grow and baby lambs are born.





In **summer**, the weather becomes hotter; there is often less rain, but there may be thunderstorms.









Year: One
Term: Spring 1

Geography Knowledge Organiser
United Kingdom

SUPER 6

- I can use north, south, east and west for simple navigation
- I can use simple locational language to describe where things are
- I can locate the four countries of the UK on a map
- I know the four capital cities of the UK
- I can explain the differences between human and physical features
- I can describe the human and physical features of one of the UK's capital cities

Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green

I can use common words and phrases related to geography

capital city		The city where a country's government is e.g. London or Edinburgh
country		An area of land that has its own government, such as the UK or France
feature		Something that you would find in a place and is usually there e.g. a hill or a house
United Kingdom		The country that we live in, that is made up of four smaller countries

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		map, compass, compass point, direction, North, South, East, West near, far, up, down, further, high(er), underneath, (quarter/half) turn, (anti-) clockwise, position (from maths curriculum) see, sight, smell, hear, etc. (from science curriculum)
…for location knowledge		Continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Australia Oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic (Southern) Capitals: London, England, Edinburgh, Scotland, Cardiff, Wales, Belfast, Northern Ireland
…for place knowledge		area, same, different, point
…for human geography		city, town, village, factory, farm, house, shop, weekend, journey, abroad, capital, country
…for physical geography		beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, continent, month, year, season, summer, autumn, winter, spring, weather, hot, cold, desert (only vaguely), rain, gauge, wind sock, wind vane

Did you know?
Some people use different flags to represent Northern Ireland.







The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe.





The United Kingdom is made up of four countries.
Each country has its own capital city.

Three of the countries have their own flag. The UK also has a flag called the Union Flag.



England



Scotland



Wales



Union Flag









The UK has human and physical features. Human features are made by people; physical features are made by nature.









Year: One
Term: Spring 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Local Area

SUPER 6

• I can use basic symbols in a key	Red / Orange / Green
• I can follow a simple map	Red / Orange / Green
• I can use photographs to recognize basic features	Red / Orange / Green
• I can explain the differences between different image types	Red / Orange / Green
• I know the differences between rural and urban areas	Red / Orange / Green
• I can explore and record the features of my local area	Red / Orange / Green

I can use common words and phrases related to geography

settlement		A place where people live
map		A picture that represents an area of land
map symbol		A small picture on a map that shows you where different things are such as a bus or a school
route		How you get from one place to another

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		map, compass, compass point, direction, North, South, East, West near, far, up, down, further, high(er), underneath, (quarter/half) turn, (anti-) clockwise, position (from maths curriculum) see, sight, smell, hear, etc. (from science curriculum)
…for location knowledge		continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Australia oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic (Southern) capitals: London, England, Edinburgh, Scotland, Cardiff, Wales, Belfast, Northern Ireland
…for place knowledge		area, same, different, point
…for human geography		city, town, village, factory, farm, house, shop, weekend, journey, abroad, capital, country
…for physical geography		beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, continent, month, year, season, summer, autumn, winter, spring, weather, hot, cold, desert (only vaguely), rain, gauge, wind sock, wind vane

Did you know?
The map and photograph on this page show us the local area around our school!

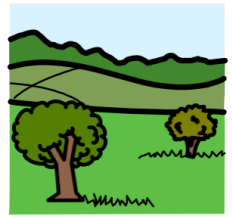


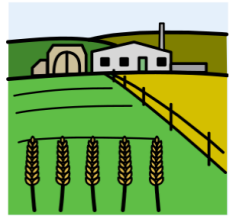
Is Basildon an urban or rural area?



Urban areas have lots of people living there. Towns, cities and suburbs are all urban areas.

A rural area has fewer people living there. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets.





An Ordnance Survey map is used to help people find their way around an area.

This is a map. It is a picture that shows people where things are.



This is a photograph taken by a satellite. It shows us what things really look like.



How are the map and photograph different?

Year: Two
Term: Autumn 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Continents and Oceans

SUPER 6

- I can use north, south, east and west to describe locations and routes on a map
- I can show an interest in what I am learning about by asking questions
- I can use digital maps
- I can understand where I am in the world
- I can locate and name the seven continents
- I can locate and name the oceans on a map

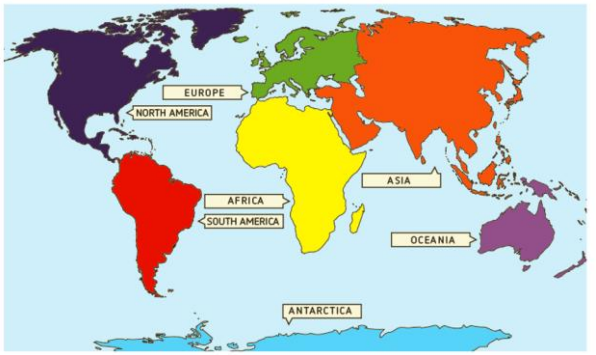
Red / Orange / Green		
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Red / Orange / Green		

I can use a wide vocabulary of everyday geographical terms

continent		A very large area of land
ocean		A huge area of salty water
globe		Another name for the Earth, or a model of the Earth
hemisphere		Half of the globe

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		atlas, key, symbol, scale, environment, surroundings, left, right, beyond, contains, further, furthest, higher, lower, route, map, plan
…for location knowledge		continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Australia oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, North Atlantic, South Atantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic (Southern) alternative continent names: Australasia, Oceania, Sahul, Zealandia, Eurasia, Afro-Eurasia capitals: Dublin, Ireland, Eire, Republic of Ireland English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Celtic Sea
…for place knowledge		similarity, difference
…for human geography		office, port, harbor, estuary, bay, channel, material, natural, artificial
…for physical geography		vegetation, seasonal, daily, weekly, monthly, etc., January, February, etc., island, peninsular, poles, equator, temperature, thermometer, habitat, life cycle, food chain, food web



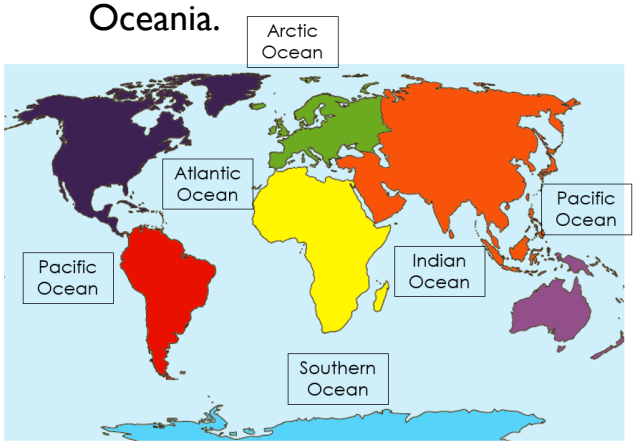
Continents are large areas of land.
There are seven continents.
Continents usually have lots of countries on them.

The seven continents are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Oceania.

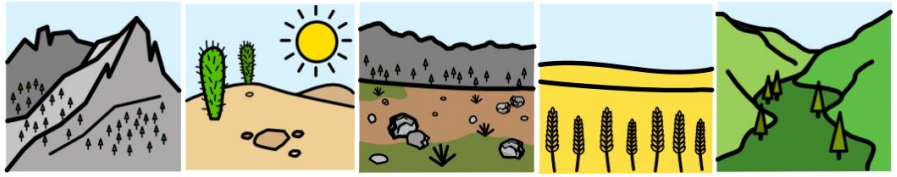


This map shows the oceans between the continents.

Why do you think the Pacific Ocean is on there twice?



Some continents are joined by land.
Some continents are separated by oceans.
Every continent has different human and physical features.



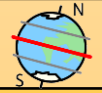
Year: Two
Term: Spring 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Hot and Cold Places

SUPER 6

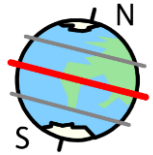
• I can use simple locational language	Red / Orange / Green
• I can start to choose the information I use	Red / Orange / Green
• I can begin to highlight and annotate maps	Red / Orange / Green
• I can identify hot and cold places on a map	Red / Orange / Green
• I can recognise the features of hot and cold places	Red / Orange / Green
• I can say how animals have adapted to hot and cold places	Red / Orange / Green

I can use a wide vocabulary of everyday geographical terms

adapt		Find new ways to survive in a place
equator		An invisible, imaginary line that runs around the edge of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles
North Pole South Pole		The northernmost, and southernmost, points of the Earth
habitat		The natural home of an animal or plant

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		atlas, key, symbol, scale, environment, surroundings, left, right, beyond, contains, further, furthest, higher, lower, route, map, plan
…for location knowledge		continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Australia oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic (Southern) alternative continent names: Australasia, Oceania, Sahul, Zealandia, Eurasia, Afro-Eurasia capitals: Dublin, Ireland, Eire, Republic of Ireland English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Celtic Sea
…for place knowledge		similarity, difference
…for human geography		office, port, harbor, estuary, bay, channel, material, natural, artificial
…for physical geography		vegetation, seasonal, daily, weekly, monthly, etc., January, February, etc., island, peninsular, poles, equator, temperature, thermometer, habitat, life cycle, food chain, food web



It is often hot near the equator. The seasons at the equator are different to the seasons in the UK.



Hot deserts are sometimes near the equator. They are usually very dry – it does not rain much. Plants and animals have to conserve water.

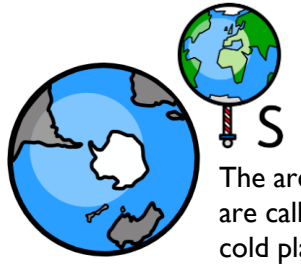




Some rainforests are near the equator. They can be warm and wet. Many different animals and plants live in rainforests.







The South Pole is on a continent called Antarctica. It is very cold there. Snow and ice covers most of Antarctica.

The areas around the North and South Poles are called the polar regions. They are very cold places.



Animals need to have special adaptations to be able to survive in polar regions.



If a place is usually hot, it is likely to be near the equator.
If a place is usually cold, it is likely to be near the polar regions.
Where do you think these pictures were taken?







Year: Two
Term: Summer 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Contrasting Locality Study

SUPER 6

- I can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic features
- I can use simple grid references to locate squares on a map
- I can recognise and identify basic OS symbols
- I can describe the physical and human features of Lagos
- I can locate Lagos on different maps
- I can say how daily life in Lagos is different to life in Basildon

Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green



I can use a wide vocabulary of everyday geographical terms

crops		Plants that are grown to be used, eaten or sold
population		The number of people living in a place
wildlife		The wild animals and plants in an area
climate		The weather in a place over a long period

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		atlas, key, symbol, scale, environment, surroundings, left, right, beyond, contains, further, furthest, higher, lower, route, map, plan
…for location knowledge		continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Australia oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic (Southern) alternative continent names: Australasia, Oceania, Sahul, Zealandia, Eurasia, Afro-Eurasia capitals: Dublin, Ireland, Eire, Republic of Ireland English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Celtic Sea
…for place knowledge		similarity, difference
…for human geography		office, port, harbor, estuary, bay, channel, material, natural, artificial
…for physical geography		vegetation, seasonal, daily, weekly, monthly, etc., January, February, etc., island, peninsular, poles, equator, temperature, thermometer, habitat, life cycle, food chain, food web

Basildon, UK



Population – over 156,000 people







Basildon is a town in the UK, a country in Europe



Basildon has a temperate climate



Basildon is a lot smaller than Lagos – these aerial pictures are not the same scale!

Lagos, Nigeria



Population – over 15,350,000 people







Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria, a country in Africa



Lagos has a tropical climate



Year: Three
Term: Autumn 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
North America

SUPER 6

- I can start to measure distance on Digimaps
- I can annotate digital maps with text and labels
- I can use sketch maps, tables, jotted diagrams, lists, etc.
- I can identify countries within North America and states in the USA
- I can describe the physical geography of the Rocky Mountains
- I can say how the physical geography has impacted a local area

Red / Orange / Green
Red / Orange / Green
Red / Orange / Green
Red / Orange / Green
Red / Orange / Green
Red / Orange / Green





I can start using specialist vocabulary and geographical terms

human features		Features of a place that are a result of human activity, such as shops, farms, homes and roads
landscape		What you can see when you look across an area of land
physical features		Natural features of a place such as mountains, rivers and seas
state		An area of land with its own government; there are 50 states in the USA
impact		Have a strong effect on someone or something

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		atlas, globe, grid reference north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west (directions) area (square miles, square kilometres, etc.), contour parallel, coordinates, easting, northing, degrees, acute, obtuse, angle
…for location knowledge		UK regions: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, East Midlands, East Anglia, (Greater) London, South East, South West Orkney, Shetland, Hebrides, archipelago authority, council, government, borough, district, administration, municipality Artic Circle, Antarctic Circle, tropics, tropical, hemisphere
…for place knowledge		region, place study, contrast, compare
…for human geography		settlement, locality, community, culture, energy, renewable, minerals, function, (inter)national, canal, waterway amount, worth, expensive, million, billion (vaguely, use for populations)
…for physical geography		rivers, mountains, natural resources, characteristic, climate zones, vegetation belts, forest, grassland, tundra, ice sheet, climate, soil, tropical, temperature, igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, pressure, heat, crystals, fossil, organic

Canada is the largest country in North America



The USA has the biggest population of all the countries in North America

The most commonly spoken languages are English, Spanish and French







Chichén Itzá in Mexico is visited by over 2 million tourists every year
Is it a human or physical feature?

The Grand Canyon in the USA has been carved by the Colorado River's flow over 5 million years. Is it a human or physical feature?

The Rocky Mountain range crosses Canada and the USA



The Rocky Mountains welcome millions of visitors each year
There are many different activities you can do there









Year: Three
Term: Spring 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
South America and Rio de Janeiro

SUPER 6

- I can create a sketch map
- I can start to ask geographically valid questions
- I can select the information I need according to relevance
- I can locate countries in South America
- I can use photographs and information texts to describe what daily life is like in Rio
- I can explain how my life is linked to Rio and Brazil

Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green

I can start using specialist vocabulary and geographical terms

culture		How a group of people does things as part of their way of life
manufacturing		Making things, for example, in factories
recreation		Enjoyable activities, such as swimming or listening to music
trade		Exchanging goods or services, usually for money
favela		A Brazilian shack or shanty town

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		atlas, globe, grid reference north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west (directions) area (square miles, square kilometres, etc.), contour parallel, coordinates, easting, northing, degrees, acute, obtuse, angle
…for location knowledge		UK regions: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, East Midlands, East Anglia, (Greater) London, South East, South West Orkney, Shetland, Hebrides, archipelago authority, council, government, borough, district, administration, municipality Artic Circle, Antarctic Circle, tropics, tropical, hemisphere
…for place knowledge		region, place study, contrast, compare
…for human geography		settlement, locality, community, culture, energy, renewable, minerals, function, (inter)national, canal, waterway amount, worth, expensive, million, billion (vaguely, use for populations)
…for physical geography		rivers, mountains, natural resources, characteristic, climate zones, vegetation belts, forest, grassland, tundra, ice sheet, climate, soil, tropical, temperature, igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, pressure, heat, crystals, fossil, organic





Brazil is a country in South America

Rio de Janeiro is the second-largest city in Brazil

Most people in South America speak Spanish, but Portuguese is the main language in Brazil









Brazil is an equatorial country - what do you think the weather could be like there?

Brazil is the ninth largest economy in the world
The UK is the sixth largest economy in the world

Brazil's population is over 210 million
The UK's population is over 65 million



Much of the Amazon rainforest is in Brazil
Many interesting plants and animals live there





Important Brazilian exports include coffee, beef, sugar and oranges



Christ the Redeemer is a famous statue in Rio de Janeiro



Football is important to many Brazilians – Brazil has won the men's World Cup 5 times; this is more than any other country

Rio de Janeiro hosted the 2016 Olympics



Year: Three
Term: Summer 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Climate Zones

SUPER 6

- I can use maps, atlases and globes and start to describe the features I can see
- I can locate different climate zones on a world map
- I can say how temperate and tropical climates are different
- I can describe the key features of climate zones
- I identify different lines of latitude
- I can link latitude to climate zones

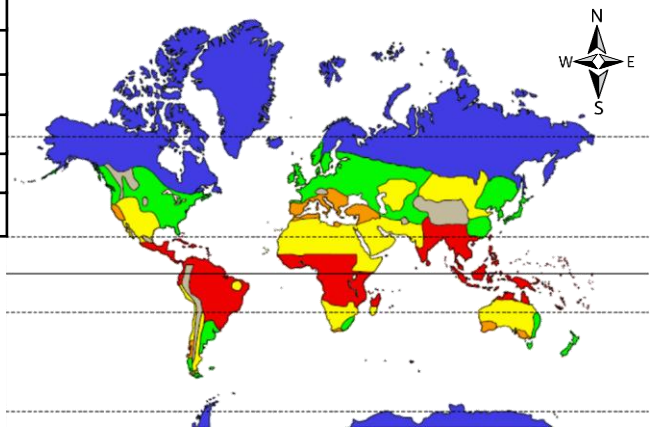
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Red / Orange / Green
Red / Orange / Green

I can start using specialist vocabulary and geographical terms

climate		Long-term weather patterns
climate zone		A part of the world where places have a similar climate e.g. arid, polar, tropical, etc.
precipitation		Rain, hail, fog, sleet and snow
weather		Day-to-day temperature, wind, rainfall, etc.
latitude		Imaginary lines around the Earth that show how far north or south you are

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		atlas, globe, grid reference north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west (directions) area (square miles, square kilometres, etc.), contour parallel, coordinates, easting, northing, degrees, acute, obtuse, angle
…for location knowledge		UK regions: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, East Midlands, East Anglia, (Greater) London, South East, South West Orkney, Shetland, Hebrides, archipelago authority, council, government, borough, district, administration, municipality Artic Circle, Antarctic Circle, tropics, tropical, hemisphere
…for place knowledge		region, place study, contrast, compare
…for human geography		settlement, locality, community, culture, energy, renewable, minerals, function, (inter)national, canal, waterway amount, worth, expensive, million, billion (vaguely, use for populations)
…for physical geography		rivers, mountains, natural resources, characteristic, climate zones, vegetation belts, forest, grassland, tundra, ice sheet, climate, soil, tropical, temperature, igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, pressure, heat, crystals, fossil, organic



arid
Mediterranean
temperate
tropical
polar

There are five main types of climate zone on Earth



Locations with an **arid** climate are hot and dry



Locations with a **polar** climate are often dry with very low temperatures

Locations with a **temperate** climate have no extremes of temperature, and have precipitation throughout the year
The UK has a **temperate** climate



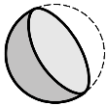


Locations with a **Mediterranean** climate have dry summers, and mild and wet winters

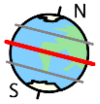
Tropical locations are hot all year round, and have lots of rain







Because the Earth is tilted on its axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience the seasons at different times



Think about your prior learning about the equator; hotter places are more likely to be near the equator



How is the climate of the world changing? Why is this happening?

The Earth orbits the Sun. How long does one orbit take?

What type of climate do we have in the UK?

Have you ever travelled to a different climate zone?

Year: Four
Term: Spring 1

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Rainforests

SUPER 6

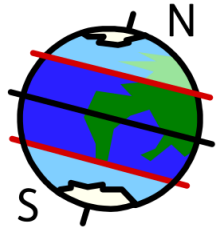
• I can use the contents and index of an atlas	Red / Orange / Green
• I can ask and answer geographically valid questions	Red / Orange / Green
• I can locate the world's rainforests on a map	Red / Orange / Green
• I can describe the different layers of a rainforest	Red / Orange / Green
• I can explain the impact of deforestation	Red / Orange / Green
• I can explain the importance of rainforests	Red / Orange / Green

I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms

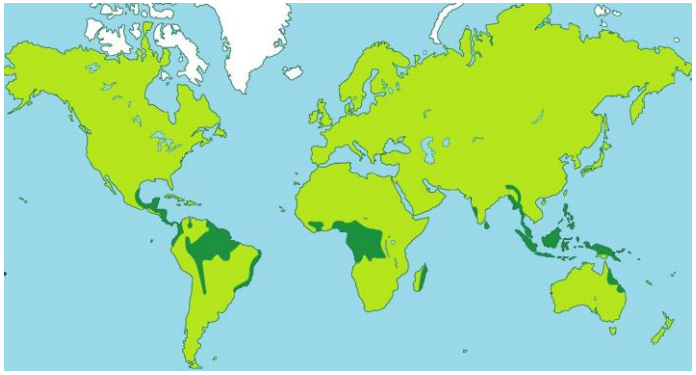
biodiversity	The number of different plants and animals found in a particular environment
biome	A community of plants and animals that is suited to a particular climate
ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that affect each other and the area around them
rainforests	Forests that are home to many different plants and animals; they are often located close to the equator in places with tropical climates, which are warm and wet all year round
deforestation	The action of clearing a large area of trees

Other words or phrases I may use...

...for skills and fieldwork	sort, classify, property
...for location knowledge	time zone, federation, union, autonomy, sovereign, state, province name and locate European countries and capitals, including Moscow and Russia name and locate (with capitals) Canada, USA (inc. New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco), Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Panama, China, Japan, Australia, India, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa
...for place knowledge	trend
...for human geography	economic activity, trade links, land use, finance, retail, municipal, industrial, employment, infrastructure, arable, pastoral, mixed farming, carrying capacity, statistics, contiguous impact, settlement, waste, sewage, pollution, sound pollution, light pollution
...for physical geography	volcano, earthquake, epicentre, zenith, focus, tectonic, biome, vegetation, region, dominant, environmental, anemometer, barometer

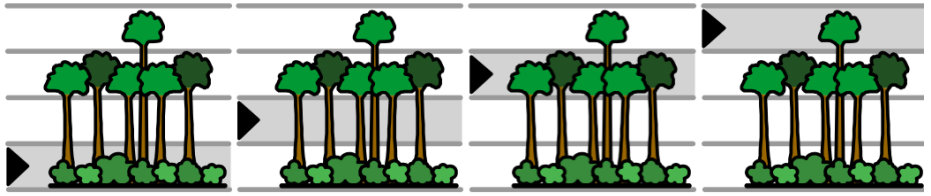


Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the equator between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
The tropic of Cancer is north of the equator
The tropic of Capricorn is south of the equator



Tropical rainforests can be found in South and Central America, Africa, Asia and Oceania

Rainforests are home to over half of the species of plants and animals in the world
Rainforests are a fantastic source of food and medicines
Rainforests have many different types of vegetation in them
Different plants grow to different heights and create layers
Different creatures live in different layers



The **forest floor** is the lowest layer; it is dark and humid and the largest animals live here

The **understory** (sometimes called the **under canopy**) layer has shrubs and bushes in

The **canopy** layer is the thickest layer that has the most flora (plants) and fauna (animals)

Only the tallest trees reach the **emergent** layer; some birds and insects also live in this layer

Can you think of (or research) any reasons for deforestation of the rainforests?

Year: Four
Term: Spring 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Rivers

SUPER 6

- I can use oblique and aerial views
- I can use a scale to reasonably estimate distances
- I can accurately measure distances on digital maps
- I can describe the key features and stages of a river
- I can describe how human activity affects rivers
- I can locate and describe the key features of the world's longest rivers

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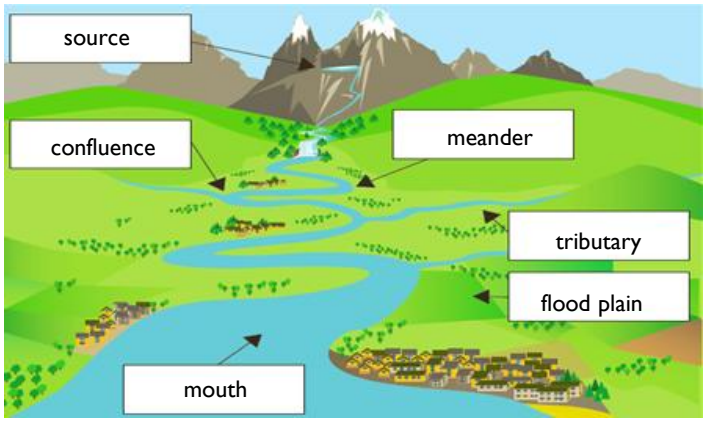
I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms

drainage		How water flows away from an area through rivers and streams
erosion		How wind, water and waves break down and remove rock and soil
flood management		Stopping or controlling floods
irrigation		The supply of water, especially for growing crops
flood plain		An area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river and vulnerable to flooding

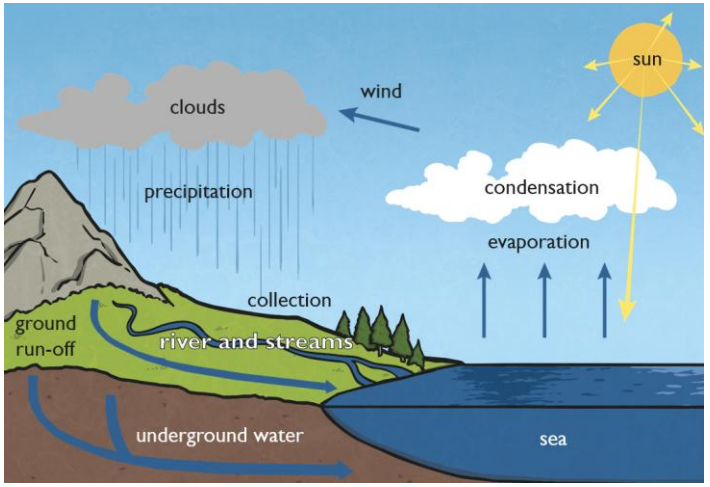
Other words or phrases I may use...

...for skills and fieldwork		sort, classify, property
...for location knowledge		time zone, federation, union, autonomy, sovereign, state, province name and locate European countries and capitals, including Moscow and Russia name and locate (with capitals) Canada, USA (inc. New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco), Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Panama, China, Japan, Australia, India, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa
...for place knowledge		trend
...for human geography		economic activity, trade links, land use, finance, retail, municipal, industrial, employment, infrastructure, arable, pastoral, mixed farming, carrying capacity, statistics, contiguous impact, settlement, waste, sewage, pollution, sound pollution, light pollution
...for physical geography		volcano, earthquake, epicentre, zenith, focus, tectonic, biome, vegetation, region, dominant, environmental, anemometer, barometer

There are many different parts of a river – all with special names



The water cycle is how water moves around the Earth: it never stops!



The water cycle has many different stages



Flooding can be caused by poor drainage around, or close to, a river



You will need to use an atlas and other research methods to find out information about the world's longest rivers
Think carefully about how you can use different maps to find key information

Year: Four
Term: Summer 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
South America and the Amazon Basin

SUPER 6

- I can use complex keys to build my knowledge
- I can use digital maps for a purpose
- I can recognize that geographical 'facts' can vary by source and suggest reasons for this
- I can locate the physical features of South America
- I can find out if the Amazon river is the world's longest
- I can describe the key characteristics of the Amazon Basin

Red / Orange / Green		
Red / Orange / Green		
Red / Orange / Green		
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Red / Orange / Green		
Red / Orange / Green		

I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms

agriculture		Farming
drainage		How water flows away from an area through rivers and streams
equatorial		The hot, wet climate in places close to the equator
river basin		The area of a land drained by a river and all its tributaries
delta		The flat, low-lying plain that sometimes forms at the mouth of a river from deposits or sediments

Other words or phrases I may use...

...for skills and fieldwork		sort, classify, property
...for location knowledge		time zone, federation, union, autonomy, sovereign, state, province name and locate European countries and capitals, including Moscow and Russia name and locate (with capitals) Canada, USA (inc. New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco), Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Panama, China, Japan, Australia, India, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa
...for place knowledge		trend
...for human geography		economic activity, trade links, land use, finance, retail, municipal, industrial, employment, infrastructure, arable, pastoral, mixed farming, carrying capacity, statistics, contiguous impact, settlement, waste, sewage, pollution, sound pollution, light pollution
...for physical geography		volcano, earthquake, epicentre, zenith, focus, tectonic, biome, vegetation, region, dominant, environmental, anemometer, barometer



Brazil is the largest country in South America

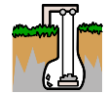




Much of the Amazon rainforest is in Brazil

Deforestation takes place for many different reasons

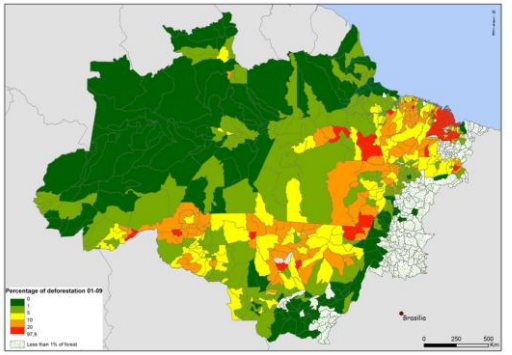






Manaus is a city deep in the Amazon rainforest; it sits on the banks of the Rio Negro, one of the major rivers that feed into the Amazon





Different maps can teach you different things
The map on the left tells us the high and low areas of Brazil
The map on the right shows us which areas of the rainforest have the most deforestation
What other maps of South America and the Amazon can you find?



Should the rainforest be protected?
Should deforestation be allowed to help the Brazilian economy?



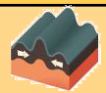
Year: Five
Term: Autumn 1

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Mountains

SUPER 6

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate and describe features — Red / Orange / Green
- I can compare differently-scaled maps of the same location — Red / Orange / Green
- I can locate the world's 'seven summits' on a map — Red / Orange / Green
- I can describe how mountains are formed — Red / Orange / Green
- I can describe the climate of mountains — Red / Orange / Green
- I can describe what it is like to live on a mountain — Red / Orange / Green

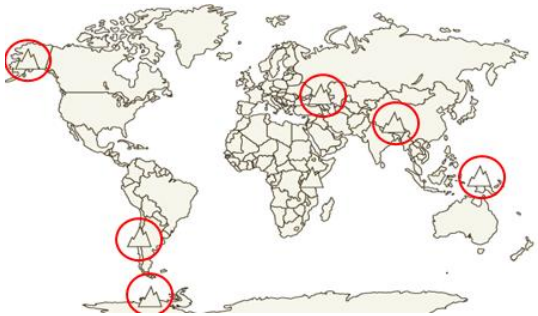
I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms in appropriate ways

dome mountains		Mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption
fault-block mountains		Mountains formed by parts of a broken tectonic plate being forced upwards
fire mountains		Mountains formed by volcanic eruptions
fold mountains		Mountains formed by the Earth's tectonic plates pushing together
scale bar		A line that shows how many kilometres (or other measurement unit) there would be in the real world for every centimetre (or other measurement unit) on a map
tectonic plate		A large piece of the Earth's crust that floats on the mantle

Other words or phrases I may use...

...for skills and fieldwork		protractor, reflex angle
...for location knowledge		latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Prime/Greenwich meridian Name and locate countries and capitals of the Americas Identify and locate countries that children have a particular interest in and countries that children or their classmates have links to
...for place knowledge		erosion
...for human geography		distribution (of natural resources, etc.), arrive, depart, statistics, timetable, line graph, bar chart, maximum, minimum, range, outcome, million
...for physical geography		topography, erosion, stock, stack, column, cave, cliff, wave, force, friction, gravity





This map shows the seven highest mountains in the world – can you find them in an atlas?



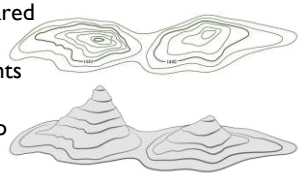
The outermost layer of the Earth is called the **crust**
The crust is made of large pieces called **tectonic plates**
Volcanoes, mountains and earthquakes happen where these plates come together or move apart

Tectonic plates move very slowly – a centimetre or two each year
Millions of years ago, there was just one large supercontinent called Pangea because the plates were in different places!
There have also been other supercontinents in the distant past!





Mountains are landforms that stick up compared to the surrounding land
Topographic maps help us compare the heights of different areas
Contour lines show us heights and how steep slopes are



Mountains have their own climates
Animals and plants need adaptations to be able to survive







Year: Five
Term: Spring 2

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Volcanoes and Earthquakes

SUPER 6

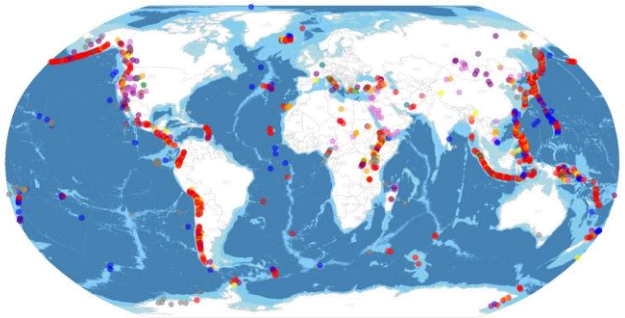
• I can explain my ideas, using a thematic map for reference	Red / Orange / Green
• I can start to create my own thematic maps	Red / Orange / Green
• I can start to estimate temperature and area	Red / Orange / Green
• I can describe and draw the structure of the Earth	Red / Orange / Green
• I can describe and explain the key features of a volcano	Red / Orange / Green
• I can explain why earthquakes happen	Red / Orange / Green

I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms in appropriate ways

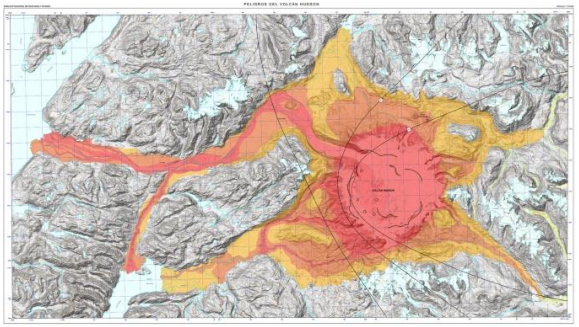
dormant		A dormant volcano is a volcano that has not erupted for a long time e.g. Mount Kilimanjaro
epicentre		Where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly
tsunami		A huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake
mantle		A layer of the earth beneath the crust
lava		Molten rock ejected from a volcano
volcano		A mountain or hill when lava, gas and rock fragments come up from deep below the surface

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		protractor, reflex angle
…for location knowledge		latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Prime/Greenwich meridian Name and locate countries and capitals of the Americas Identify and locate countries that children have a particular interest in and countries that children or their classmates have links to
…for place knowledge		erosion
…for human geography		distribution (of natural resources, etc.), arrive, depart, statistics, timetable, line graph, bar chart, maximum, minimum, range, outcome, million
…for physical geography		topography, erosion, stock, stack, column, cave, cliff, wave, force, friction, gravity



Thematic maps can show almost any information you wish!
This map shows volcano locations around the world



This thematic map (which also shows topography) helps people who live near Mount Hudson in Chile know the most dangerous areas if the volcano erupts - the most dangerous areas are red

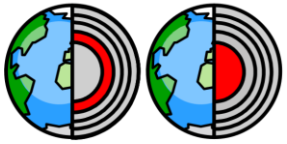
The Earth is made up of layers – a little bit like an onion



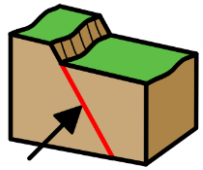
The outermost layer is the **crust**
This is made up of huge pieces of solid rock that float on a layer of molten rock
This drawing makes the crust appear thicker than it actually is



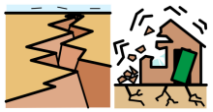
The next layer is the **mantle**
This is made of molten rock called magma
When the magma comes to the surface, it is called lava – this is how we know what is in the mantle



The innermost layers are the **outer core** and the **inner core**
Scientists believe the outer core is liquid metal and the inner core is solid metal
The core is too deep and too hot to dig down to – no core samples have been bought to the surface



Boundaries between two tectonic plates are called **faults**
Earthquakes and volcanoes are often found near fault lines



Volcanoes and earthquakes can often have devastating effects on communities



La Palma, one of the Canary Islands, suffered a three-month long volcanic eruption in 2021 – no one died, but lots of damage was caused

Year: Five
Term: Summer 1

Geography Knowledge Organiser
European Region

SUPER6

- I can ask and answer geographically valid questions
- I can explain the usefulness and reliability of information
- I can explain how geographical 'facts' can be interpreted to support opinions
- I can locate the countries of Europe on a map
- I can explain why people might like to visit the Mediterranean region
- I can explain how tourism can be good and bad for an area

Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green	Red / Orange / Green



Europe is the second-smallest continent by land area – only Oceania is smaller
Europe has the third largest population of the continents – almost 10% of the world live here
27 European countries are part of the EU – the UK also used to be a member

I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms in appropriate ways

border		A line that separates two countries; you may need a passport to move from one country to another
European Union		A group of twenty-seven countries that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life
tourist		A person who travels and visits places for pleasure
migrant		A person who goes to live in another place to find work or better living conditions
refugee		A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, disaster, or another reason
economy		The wealth and resources of a place

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		protractor, reflex angle
…for location knowledge		latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Prime/Greenwich meridian Name and locate countries and capitals of the Americas Identify and locate countries that children have a particular interest in and countries that children or their classmates have links to
…for place knowledge		erosion
…for human geography		distribution (of natural resources, etc.), arrive, depart, statistics, timetable, line graph, bar chart, maximum, minimum, range, outcome, million
…for physical geography		topography, erosion, stock, stack, column, cave, cliff, wave, force, friction, gravity









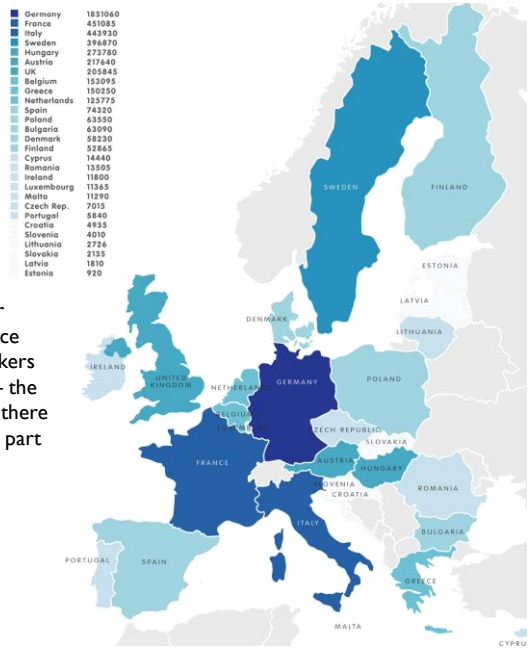
Greece is a European country that is part of the EU
Its capital city is Athens
Many tourists visit Greece to experience food, beaches, weather and climate, and fascinating historical sites

From left to right:
olives
wine
baklava
feta cheese
halloumi cheese



Many people come to Greece from other countries so that they can live in a safer place or find work

An asylum seeker is someone who has fled their country and is seeking protection in another place
This thematic map shows how many asylum seekers went to EU countries between 2012 and 2018 – the darker the blue, the more asylum seekers went there
At the time of making this map, the UK was still part of the EU



What do you think?
Should people be allowed to move country for work?
Should we allow refugees to live in safe countries?
Should all countries help refugees, or only the ones that are near unsafe places?
Should countries put limits on the amount of people that move there?

Year: Six
Term: Spring

Geography Knowledge Organiser
United Kingdom

SUPER 6

- I can confidently use thematic or distribution maps to illustrate an idea or discuss a point
- I can design and draw my own distribution or thematic maps
- I can use careful selections from digital maps to illustrate ideas or points verbally
- I can explain how people have affected the UK's landscape
- I can locate key mineral and energy resources of the UK
- I can describe and explain the sorts of industries in which people in the UK work

Red / Orange / Green
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I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms in sophisticated ways

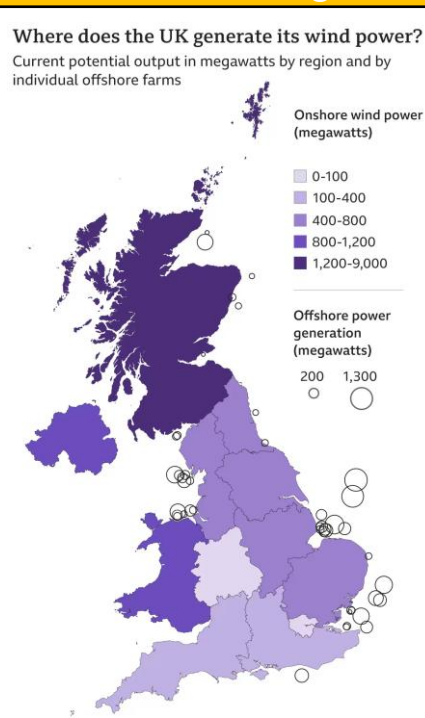
economy		The process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold and bought in a country or region
development		How places and communities change
industry		The production of goods (such as tractors) or services (such as entertainment)
sustainable development		Change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations
mineral		A solid, naturally occurring inorganic material (e.g. iron ore, gold, silver)
resource		Materials available in an area that can be used

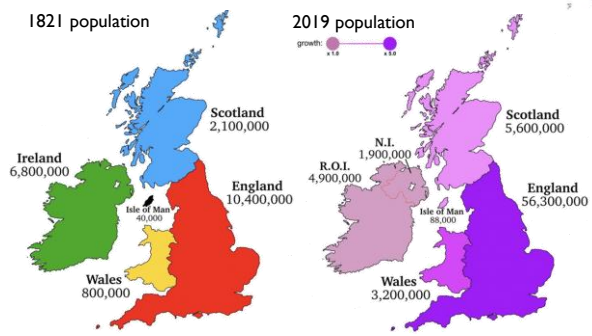
Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		NNE, ENE, ESE, etc. radius, diameter, circumference, concentric, arc, intersecting, plane, cross-section
…for location knowledge		name and locate other countries that might have been, or are in, the news, e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, West Bank, Gaza, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, North Korea, Ukraine, Russia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Sudan, South Sudan, etc.
…for human geography		economy, zone/sphere of influence, demographic, recurring, quantities, scale, proportion, ration
…for physical geography		adaptation, evolution, survival of the fittest

There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK
Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal
There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy

Can you create your own thematic or distribution maps to teach someone an interesting fact about the UK?





Look at these thematic maps
What do they tell us about population growth in the UK and Ireland?

Do you notice anything strange or interesting?

How do you think this will have affected the landscape of the different countries?

How could you use satellite or aerial maps to prove or disprove your ideas?



Look at this topographic map

What does this tell us about the physical features of the different UK nations?

Can you make your own thematic map to show resource distribution?

Can you make your own thematic map to show population density?

Year: Six
Term: Summer

Geography Knowledge Organiser
Local Area

SUPER 6

- I can regularly ask and answer perceptive questions in geographically valid ways
- I can organise information by relevance and politely critique others
- I can explain and critique the way 'facts' are used to support opinions
- I can explain how Basildon and Essex fit into the wider world
- I can locate and describe the main features of Basildon and Essex
- I can explain if Basildon meets the needs of the local population

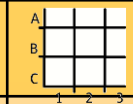
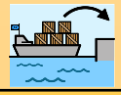
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I can use specialist vocabulary and geographical terms in sophisticated ways

grid reference		A set of numbers used to find particular places on a map
land use		What land is used for e.g. housing, farming, recreation, etc.
export		A thing that is produced in one place and sent to another
import		A thing that is made somewhere else and brought here to be sold or used
population		All the inhabitants of a place
trade		Buying and selling goods and services

Other words or phrases I may use...

…for skills and fieldwork		NNE, ENE, ESE, etc. radius, diameter, circumference, concentric, arc, intersecting, plane, cross-section
…for location knowledge		name and locate other countries that might have been, or are in, the news, e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, West Bank, Gaza, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, North Korea, Ukraine, Russia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Sudan, South Sudan, etc.
…for human geography		economy, zone/sphere of influence, demographic, recurring, quantities, scale, proportion, ration
…for physical geography		adaptation, evolution, survival of the fittest

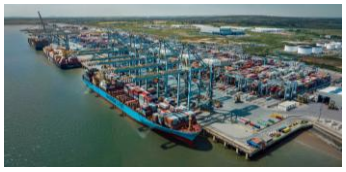
How are Basildon and Essex linked to the wider world?



New Holland factory, Basildon



Costa Roastery, Basildon



London Gateway Port, Tilbury









You will need to look at a variety of sources (including aerial and satellite imagery, OS maps and thematic maps) to investigate how land is used in our local area.

Does Basildon meet the needs of the local population?

What developments could you add to make it a better place to live?

Would more high-density housing mean we can rewild some areas and have more nature reserves?

Would people want to give up their homes with private gardens for flats with shared spaces if it would benefit the environment?

What will a future Basildon look like? How can we make sure development is sustainable?

