



Summer Term

Geography Knowledge Organisers

Geography Knowledge—Year 1—Summer—Buckets and Spades

Natural

A seaside resort has lots of natural features. Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.

Man made

A seaside resort might also have a pier, the promenade, a lighthouse and a fairground. These features are all man-made.



Beach



Cliff



Port



Harbour

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| beach | The land at the each of the water. A beach slopes down towards the sea and usually has sand or pebbles. |
| cliff | A cliff is a tall, steep rock. |
| coast | The area where the sea and land meet is called the coast. |
| sea | A smaller part of the ocean. |
| ocean | A large area of water. |
| port | A town or city with a harbour where boats unload the goods they have carried (their cargo). |
| harbour | A sheltered part of the sea by the coast where boats can be kept safely. |

Similarities and differences

Where we live in the midlands, we don't have any beaches or coasts nearby. We also don't have any cliffs.

Another difference between where we live and the seaside is at the coast, they often have a harbour, which is where all the boats are and people can go on boat trips, fishing and seal spotting.

Seaside resorts often have lots of restaurants and cafes for people to visit— a bit like we have in Leamington Spa! At the seaside, they also often have huts selling toys to play with on the beach and snacks like ice-cream, drinks and fish and chips.

Geography Knowledge—Year 3—Summer—Italy and The Romans

Venice

Physical geography

Venice is a city located in the north of Italy. It is built on lots of small islands. The islands are in a lagoon at the edge of the Adriatic Sea. Venice has hot, dry and sunny summers and winters are cooler, but mild.

Human geography

The city of Venice is a major centre of culture and tourism in Italy. It is famous for its beautiful canals, palaces, and art. Most of the buildings are built on wooden stilts that are hundreds of years old. Lots of people travel around the city by boat. A type of long, flat-bottomed boat called a gondola is often used to travel around the canals. The people of Venice make lots of their money on tourism, which is when people go there on holiday and spend money. Every year, the city sinks a few millimetres. The Italian government are building a defence against flooding to protect Venice.

Vocabulary

Settlement—a place where people live, for example: villages and towns

Economy—a system for allocating resources to meet people's needs and wants. It determines how goods and services are made and exchanged.

Economics—the study of the economy, or the part of a society that creates wealth

Trade—the buying and selling of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make—e.g. food, clothes, and computers. Services are things that people do—e.g. banking, communications, and health care.

Land use—the human use of land

Tourism—Tourism is the business of encouraging and supporting tourists (people who travel somewhere for fun!).

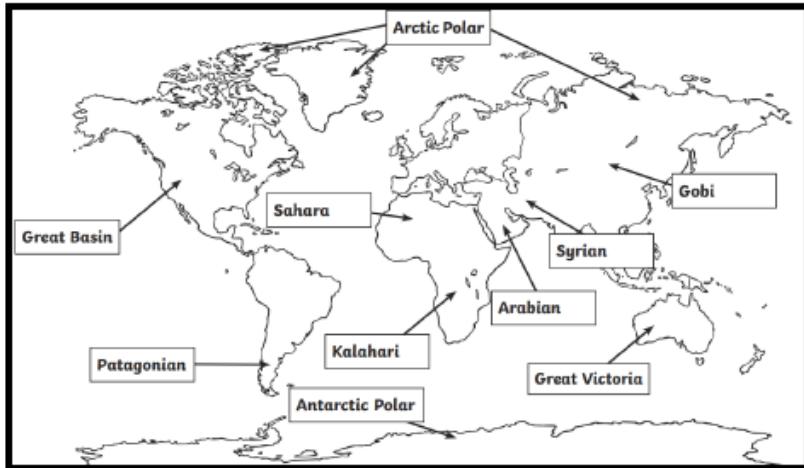
Italy, like England, is located in Europe. The capital of Italy is Rome. Venice is another popular city in Italy for tourists to visit.



Y4 Geography Knowledge—Summer—Egypt and The Sahara

Deserts

A desert is a place that has very little rainfall. Deserts are very dry but not all deserts are hot. There are deserts on all seven of the Earth's continents.



The Sahara

The Sahara is in northern Africa. It is the third largest desert in the world, behind the Antarctic and Arctic Deserts. The Sahara is the world's hottest desert.

Despite the climate, there are many plants and wildlife in The Sahara. Over two million people live in the Sahara Desert.

Many people live a nomadic lifestyle, which means they don't settle in one place but travel within a certain area to find food and water. Other groups of people live in permanent settlements near water



The River Nile

Egypt has a famous river running through it called the River Nile. The River Nile is the longest river in the world.

The Journey of the River Nile

The River Nile starts of flowing very quickly in the high mountain areas but by the time it reaches Cairo, it has slowed down and this creates a delta.

The Nile Delta

A delta is formed when a river slows down so much that it no longer has the power to carry along sediment. Instead, the sediment builds up and creates a landform.



Flooding

Every year, the Nile River would flood. This flood brought water with nutrients and minerals, which was great for farming as it made the soil very fertile. However, if there was too much water, it could destroy the whole crop. If there was too little water, it could cause a drought. Humans decided to create a dam to control how much water would be released on to the farmland.



The Aswan High Dam

A dam works by blocking the path of the river. This makes a reservoir behind the wall of the dam. Gates can then be used to control how much water passes from the reservoir into the river.

Key vocabulary

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| desert | An area of land that gets no more than 25cm of precipitation each year. | delta | Land formed at the mouth of the river where the river slows and sediment builds up |
| rainfall | The amount of rain that falls in a certain time. | dam | A structure built across a river or stream to hold the water back. |
| sand dune | A mound of sand formed by the wind. | river source | Where the river begins. |

Geography Knowledge—Year 5—Summer—Greece

Vocabulary

Athens- The capital city of Greece

Topography- Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys

Mediterranean climate- Mediterranean climate is very pleasant climate with warm, dry summers and cool, mild winters. It gets its name from the Mediterranean Sea.

Biome - Biomes are regions of the world with similar climate animals and plants.

Greece is located in Europe and is made up of over 2000 islands, the largest of which is Crete. Greece's surrounding countries are Turkey, Albania, North Macedonia and Bulgaria. Athens is the capital of Greece.



Map of Europe showing the location of Greece



Map of Greece

Physical Geography

Topography - Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The highest peak is Mt Olympus. Greece also contains thousands of islands and many volcanoes.

Climate - Greece has a Mediterranean climate zone which means it has mild and rainy winters and warm and dry summers.

Vegetation - Plant life in Greece is very rich with many different species. The northern mountains have forests of deciduous trees (trees that lose their leaves seasonally) and coniferous (cone-bearing) trees are found on the upper slopes.

Wildlife - In the mountain forests, brown bears, wolves, wildcats and deer can be found. Greece has a variety of birds and reptiles, include snakes, lizards, and turtles. The Mediterranean climate also encourages a variety of insects.

Human Geography

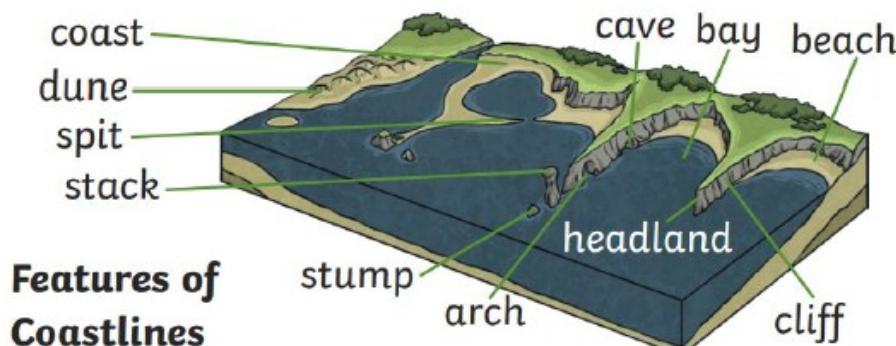
Population - The population of Greece is around 10 million people. Compared to the UK, where the population is roughly 68 million!

Settlements - The most populous and capital city of Greece is Athens. It has a population of over 3 million people. Most settlements were founded around the coast, as Greeks historically were seafaring people.

Economic Activity - Greece is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. Greece has suffered financial problems in recent years, and have had to be helped by other countries. Tourism is a large source of income for Greece.

Resources/ Trade - Greece has many natural resources, and it is a large trader of petroleum products (fuel). In terms of food, Greece exports high quantities of fresh fish, olive oil, tomato-based products and wine.

Geography Knowledge—Year 6—Spring—Our Changing World



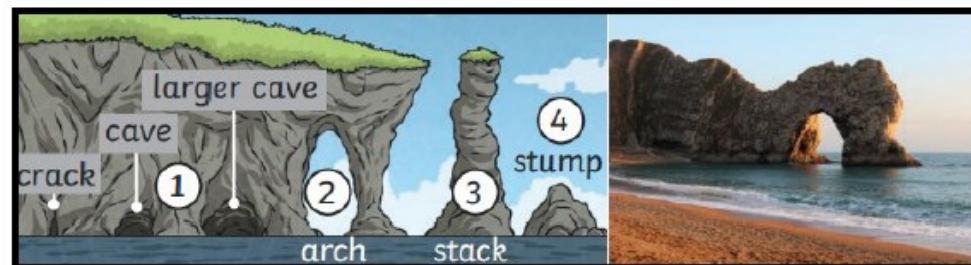
Bays and Headlands

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



Spits

Spits are formed by deposition. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.

