

Geography Knowledge Facts

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	<p><u>Somewhere to Settle</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A settlement is a place where people live and sometimes work • Water, food and shelter are essential for people to settle • There are different types of settlements, such as hamlets, villages, towns and cities • Industrial land use - factories and warehouses • Recreational land use - leisure activities e.g. cinema, bowling, restaurants • Agricultural land use – farming • Settlements change over time • Torpoint has changed a lot over time, from a small ferry point to a naval base and a planned town 			<p><u>The Great British Isles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 4 countries that make up the Great British Isles - England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland • Physical features are natural e.g. seas, mountains and rivers. They would be here even if there were no people around • Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people • England is split up into regions – we live in the South West • Regions are split up into counties – the South West is made up of Cornwall, Dorset, Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. • Topography describes the physical features of an area of the Earth's surface, such as mountains, valleys, rivers, and other landforms. It also includes human-made features like roads and buildings. 		<p><u>Changing Coasts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coast is where land meets the sea • Erosion is when the sea wears away the land • Deposition is when material (sand, pebbles and rocks) is dropped and left by the sea • Signs of coastal erosion are: cracks, caves, arches, stacks and stumps • Coastal defences slow down erosion • Examples of coastal defences are: sea walls, rock armour, groynes and gabions • There are positives and negative reactions to changes in land use around coasts
Year 4		<p><u>Energy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy is the ability to do work or make things happen. • Types of energy are: Heat, light, sound, electrical, kinetic and potential energy. • Electrical energy is useful for powering our homes, transport, cooking, healthcare, education, growing and harvesting food etc. • Coal, Oil, Gas. <u>Advantages:</u> cheap to turn into energy; can be transported; and they 			<p><u>The Amazon - Rivers</u></p>	<p><u>The Amazon – Rainforests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical rainforest are located on and around the equator • The different layers of the rainforest are: Forest floor; understory; canopy; emergent layer. • The world is divided into the northern and southern hemisphere by the equator. Tropical rainforests are found between the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer. • The weather is very humid. The annual rainfall is high as it rains almost every day. The temperatures are constant all year round – the temperature

		<p>are useful for other things such as creating plastic and petrol. <u>Disadvantages:</u> non-renewable, they're messy, dangerous to get, cause air pollution and are extremely bad for the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy is energy we can use over and over again without it running out such a wind, solar and hydro. <u>Advantages:</u> clean and green, sustainable, creates jobs, after the initial set up costs its cheap to create the energy. <u>Disadvantages:</u> intermittent use (e.g. the sun isn't always shining) and you need a lot of land for things such as solar panels and wind turbines to generate lots of electricity compared to a fossil fuel power station. Sustainability is using resources that are good for people and the environment, now and in the future 				<p>range is usually only a few degrees. There are no seasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is used for many things including: logging, cattle rearing, palm oil tree plantations and medical research. Deforestation is the biggest threat to our rainforests. Trees are felled for many reasons such as collecting wood for building materials, clearing land for urban development, farming, palm oil plantations and mining
Year 5		<p><u>Our Earth in Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world is divided into five oceans (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern) and seven continents (Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica). Longitude lines are imaginary vertical lines that run from the North to the South Poles and determine our time zones. Latitude lines are imaginary lines that run from East to West which work together to create co-ordinates. The Earth is split up into the Northern and Southern hemisphere. Lines of latitude: Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, The Equator, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle. The Earth has six major biomes: Tundra, Taiga, Desert, Savanah/grasslands, Temperate and Tropical rainforests. 	<p><u>Exploring Europe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the key countries of Europe and their capital cities are: The UK – London; Ireland – Dublin; France – Paris; Germany – Berlin; Italy – Rome; Spain – Madrid; Greece – Athens; Switzerland – Bern; Norway – Oslo; Russia – Moscow Most capital cities in the world are built near rivers for access to freshwater and easy transport for trade. Physical geography is the study of the Earth's natural features (e.g mountains and rivers) Key mountain ranges: The Appenines, The Pyrannees, The Alps Key rivers: The Thames, The Seine, The Tagus, The Volga (longest river) Key volcanoes: Mount Etna, Mount Vesuvius, 		<p><u>Our Living Planet</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change refers to the shift in the Earth's usual weather conditions over many years Global Warming- due to the combination of human actions, our layer of greenhouse gasses has been getting steadily thicker and, as a result, the Earth has been getting hotter Humans have been burning a huge amount of fossil fuels, (coal, oil and gas) to provide us with useful energy for heating, electricity and transport Human have been chopping down billions of trees to provide wood and to clear land for farming, so there are now fewer trees to absorb carbon dioxide from our atmosphere Plastic pollution- an issue that threatens our 	

			<p>Mount Elbrus (highest mountain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key seas: Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Norwegian Sea • Overall, Europe has a temperate climate. The North of Europe is cooler because it is closer to the Arctic Circle. The centre of Europe is milder and has a mixture of hot and cold temperatures. The South of Europe is hotter because it is closer to the Equator. • Human geography is the study of how human activity affects and influences affect the earth (population, currency, trade, tourism, economy). 		<p>environment and the wildlife within it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food miles- are the distance food has travelled to get to your plate • Sustainability- relates to the world's resources and how they are used and expended to ensure that they maintain and replenish themselves 	
<p>Year 6</p>	<p><u>Natural Disasters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth consists of four layers: the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. • The Earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates. • Mountains are formed when two continental tectonic plates collide. • Mountains are formed along the boundary of tectonic plates. • Volcanoes are formed when one tectonic plate moves under another. • The Ring of Fire is a region around the edge of the Pacific Ocean where volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur. • Earthquakes are caused by tectonic plate movements and faults within the Earth. • People live in volcano zones for a variety of reasons: soil for farming, tourism, employment.... 			<p><u>WW2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War 2 was a conflict between the Axis nations (mainly Germany, Italy and Japan) and the Allied nations (mainly Britain, France, USA, Russia) 	<p><u>North America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America is a continent. • There are 23 countries in North America. • The main countries are Canada, USA and Mexico (The Caribbean Islands are also part of North America). • The United States of America (USA) is made up of 50 states. • The Capital of USA is Washington D.C. 	

