

Topic: Geography (Great inventors)

Phase: KS2

Strand: Locational knowledge

What should I already know?

- Knowledge of my own environment and the names of key places in the UK beyond their immediate environment. name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding e.g. United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, capital city, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica.

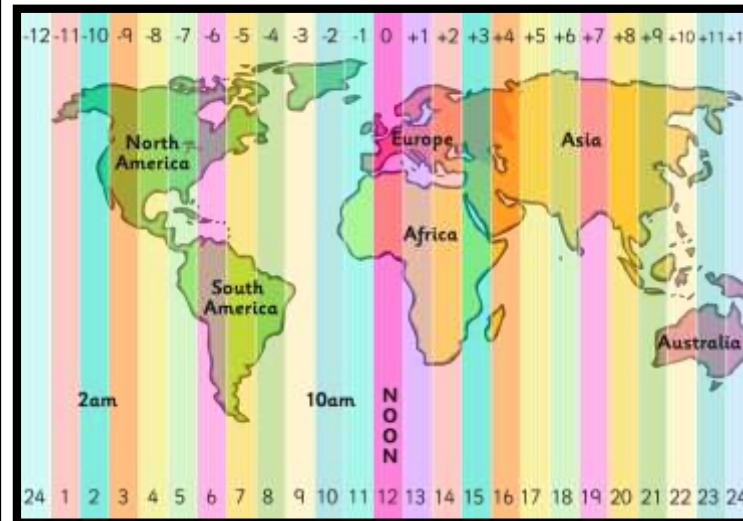
At the end of the unit I will be able to:

- Identify famous geographers and their discoveries.
- Identifying human and physical characteristic, key topographical features including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed over time.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand.

Diagrams



Time Zones across the world



We are MANOR! As Geographers we will ...

Manners

Develop a respect and understanding for the ways other cultures and nationalities live. Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed geographical enquiry tasks linked to meaningful contexts and develop a knowledge of geography based causes and careers and broaden our horizons around the world.

Nurture

To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people with different beliefs, values, appearances, life situations and abilities. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse society and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for the environment and others around us.

Open-Mindedness

Develop our understanding of different cultures by looking at how different cultures and beliefs can impact on the environment and human issues. We will be open-minded when learning about customs and traditions allowing us to develop our humility and an understanding of the world as a global community.



Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the world around us and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through investigations which stimulate and motivate us. We will develop our geography skills with patience and care.



Manor Primary School Knowledge Organiser – KS2 Owls Geography



Forces and Magnets Quiz		Ky information	Key Knowledge and vocabulary	
1) Who are the two explorers credited with reaching the North Pole?		<p>Robert E. Peary was the most famous U.S. explorer of the Arctic regions. It is believed that he was the first person to reach the North Pole. Peary tried several times to reach the North Pole before he succeeded. During one trip he lost several toes due to frostbite. In 1905-06 he used a powerful ice-breaking ship for the first part of his trip. This time Peary came closer to the Pole than anyone before him had come. Peary tried again in 1908 and this time with another American explorer called Matthew Henson . He, Henson, and four Eskimo (Inuit) made the last stage of the trip on dogsleds. Some people believe that Henson reached the Pole before Peary. As an African American, however, Henson faced racial prejudice. This may have kept him from receiving credit for the accomplishment. <u>Robert Peary</u> <u>Matthew Henson</u></p>   <p>Humans have long recognised the importance and value of maps to their lives. Indeed, the history of mapping can be traced to more than 5,000 years ago. Using modern satellite systems and surveying techniques, contemporary cartographers are now able to measure and map with very high precision and consistency. As a result, maps have become critical to most fields of human endeavour.</p>	Arctic circle	Imaginary line drawn around the northern part of the world at approximately 66° North. Arctic winters are long and cold while summers are short and cool.
2) What are the tropics?			continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
3) Can you name the 7 continents?			degrees	A unit of measurement that is used to measure angles.
4) What is the name of the imaginary line around the middle of the earth?			equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
5) How are maps useful for people?			Greenwich	Borough of Greater London, England, located on the prime meridian.
			Time zones	Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian.
			latitude	Latitude of a place is its distance from the equator.
			longitude	A place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through Greenwich.
			tropics	Parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer, 23.5° north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn, 23.5° south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.