



Year 6 - Spring - Geography Knowledge Organiser

What I already know...

- How to use maps and atlases to locate countries and describe the key features of each country.
- The names of the seven continents - Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Oceania, Antarctica
- The names of the five oceans of the world - Indian, Atlantic, Pacific Arctic, Southern
- How to locate the northern and southern hemisphere and the equator

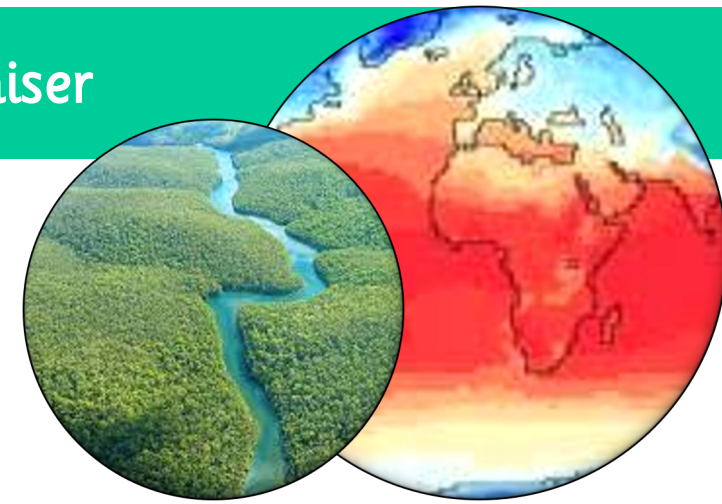


What I will learn...

- Natural disasters have a long lasting and significant impact on topographical features.
- Natural disasters often result in further destruction.
- The movement of tectonic plates causes earthquakes
- Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct
- Just four countries — **the Philippines, China, Japan and Bangladesh** — are the targets of more natural disasters than anywhere else on Earth.
- The 8 most famous rivers of the world are Yangtze, The Amazon, The Volga, River Nile, Thames, Mississippi, Murray River, Ganges.
- The hottest place on Earth is Death Valley, California, USA.
- The driest place on Earth is the Atacama Desert, Chile.
- The coldest inhabited place is Oymyakon, Russia
- The wettest place on Earth is Mawsynram, India
- Places near the equator are generally hot and the coldest places are nearest the poles.

Key Vocabulary

topographical features	Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys.
tectonic plates	Pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell
equator	a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°.
active	Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again.
dormant	Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time.
extinct	Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.
inhabited	Lived in or occupied.
uninhabited	Without inhabitants (not lived in or occupied).
Political and physical maps	Political maps show state and national boundaries, cities and states. Physical maps shows physical features such as lakes, rivers, mountains, forests as well as places of high and low elevation.



Making a difference at The Merton

Through our Extreme Earth topic, will learn about a range of extremes on our planet. We will focus on significant differences in climate, wildlife and vegetation in a range of global habitats. Making links to our science and history learning, we will explore the far reaches of the globe and examine the impact that humans have and are having on the natural world. We will consider our roles and responsibilities as global citizens and how we can make a difference and inform others about the riskiest places on Earth. We will also explore a range of natural disasters; focusing on the causes, consequences and after effects of such devastating events. Throughout our learning, we will look at how worldwide collaboration following natural disasters supports those in need.

Making a difference at home

Using Google maps, can you locate where key natural disasters (such as Haiti, Pompeii, Sumatra) have occurred. What do you notice about these places now? How have communities come together to make a difference? Research the work of The Red Cross. How do they make a difference?