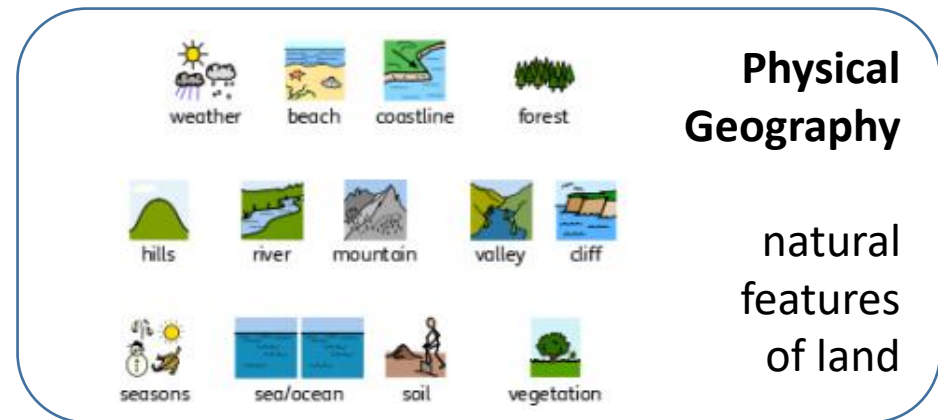


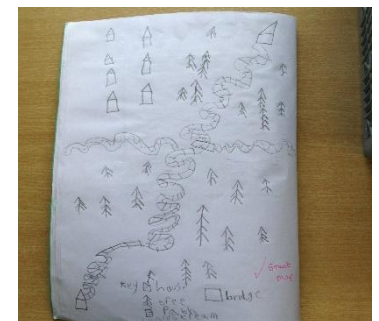
Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Geography: Where would you like to live?

Concept: Map Skills To make a map of imaginary places and from stories and use and construct basic symbols in a key.

Key Vocabulary	
Aerial	To look at something from above
Map	To show the location of somewhere
Grounds	The land around a building
Village	A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside. Dobwalls is a village.
Town	A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities. Liskeard is a town.
Map Symbol	Small pictures that stand for different features on a map . A symbol is often drawn to look like what it represents. For example, a triangular shape is often used to show a mountain.
Map Key	A map key explains what the symbols mean.



Aerial Map and Picture Map Little Red Riding Hood



Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Geography: Where do I live? Concept: Place

To identify the United Kingdom and its countries.

Dobwalls is a village in Cornwall.
Cornwall is a county in England.
England is a country in the UK.



Key Vocabulary

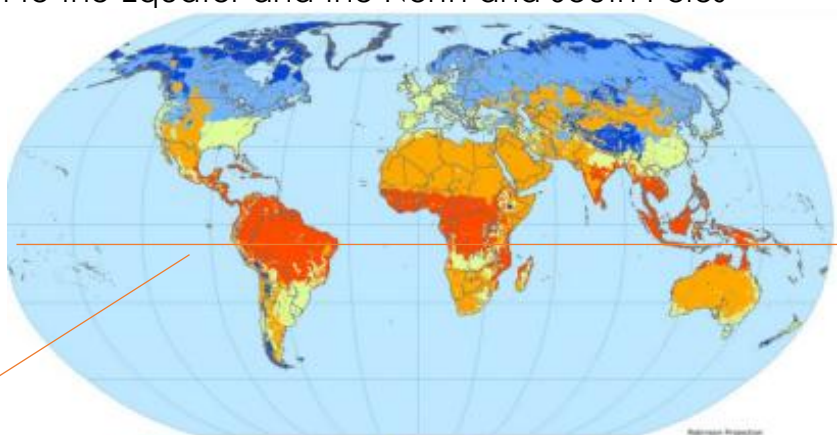
country	an area of land that is controlled by its own government.
United Kingdom	There are four countries in the United Kingdom (UK): England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent
ocean	one of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface.
sea	a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean
surrounded	to be present all around

Country	Capital City	Flag	National Flower
England	London		rose
Scotland	Edinburgh		thistle
Wales	Cardiff		daffodil
Northern Ireland	Belfast		shamrock






Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Geography: How does the equator make a hot or cold country?

Concept: Physical Geography

To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles



Generalized Climate Zones: Tropical, Desert, Temperate, Cold, Polar Tundra

	tropical
	desert
	temperate
	cold
	polar tundra

Key Vocabulary	
climate	weather that is typical of a place
climate zone	sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical
weather	the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or wind
Cornwall	A county in England, UK. Dobwalls is in Cornwall.
seasons	There are 4 seasons in the year: Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
equator	an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
North pole	Arctic and is at the top of the globe
South pole	Antarctica at the bottom of the globe

Animals in hot environments know how to stay as cool as possible and stay cool by having only a thin layer of fur, living in shelters or in burrows underground where it is shaded and cooler and by resting during the day and hunting at night when it is cooler.



Animals in polar habitats stay warm by having thick fur or feathers and a thick layer of fat. They hibernate during the coldest months.



What we already Know

- Climate:** Weather that is typical of a place.
- Ocean:** One of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface.
- Continent:** A very large area of land that consists of many countries.
- Country:** An area of land that is controlled by its own government.

There are seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia (also known as Australasia and Oceania)

There are five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean

Europe and Africa are continents.

The UK and Kenya are countries. Made of villages, towns and cities.

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: Is Dobwalls the same as Kenya? Concept: Place



city

house

village

shop

factory

town

office

farm

harbour

port

Human Geography
features of land that have been impacted by human activity

weather

beach

coastline

forest

hills

river

mountain

valley

cliff

seasons

sea/ocean

soil

vegetation

Physical Geography
natural features of land

UK	Kenya
<p>The United Kingdom is in Europe London is the capital city of the UK.</p> <p>Famous buildings such as Big Ben, the London Eye, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge. This means that there are lots of tourists.</p> <div><p>Many houses, shops, offices, apartments and roads</p></div> <div><p>Many skyscrapers</p></div> <div><p>Five airports</p></div>	<p>Kenya is in Africa. Kenya is much larger than the UK. Kenya and the UK have different climates. This means that the weather is generally different. Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. The largest national park in Kenya is called the Maasai Mara Its animals include lions, cheetahs, elephants, zebras and hippos. It is a three hour drive away from Nairobi.</p> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: What can you do in Dobwalls?

Concept: Map Skills Simple fieldwork and observational skills to study geography of our school/surrounding environment

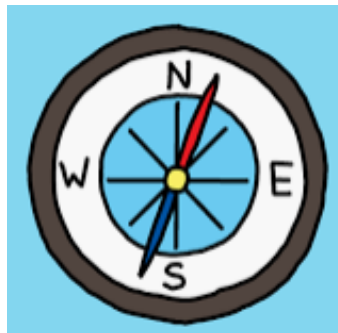
Key Vocabulary	
<div> <div>Things we already know</div> <div>New vocabulary</div> </div>	
Aerial view	A view from above
Floor plan	The layout of rooms on one floor of a building
Grounds	The land around a building
Human geography	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
Physical geography	natural features of land
Route	a way from one place to another
Village	a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside. Dobwalls is a village.



Dobwalls is a village near the town of Liskeard. Truro is the capital city of Cornwall. Cornwall is the country we live in.

What can I find in Dobwalls?

Shops, pub
Car garage and shop
Football Club
park
school and many houses
Church
Dobwalls Memorial Hall
Antiques Shop



Compass direction

- North
- East
- South
- West



Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: Where do I build my castle?

Concept: Physical geography

Key Vocabulary	
Mountain	a land mass with great height and steep sides that is higher than a hill.
Hill	An area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.
Valley	a long area of low land between mountains or hills. A stream or river often runs through a valley.
Vegetation	plants or plant life in a particular place.
Capital city	the city where the government of a country, state, or province is located.
Border	the line between two countries or counties.
Atlas	A book containing maps showing where particular things are made and found.

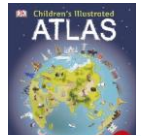
Castles were typically built in the middle of the land the king or lord of the castle was ruler over. The castle served as a way to defend their land and fight off attackers. Castles were usually built where there was a natural feature of the land that would help in the defence of the castle such as building on top of a hill or where they were surrounded by water. The main reason castles were built was not for luxury, but for defence and protection.

Things we already know

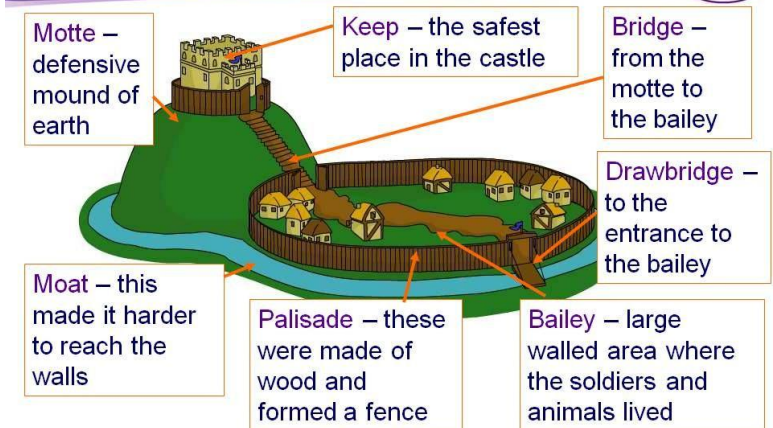
Human Geography: Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.

Physical Geography: Natural features of land.

Atlases can be used like maps to find countries and locations. An atlas is a collection of various maps of the earth or a specific region of the earth, such as the U.S. or Europe. The maps in atlases also show geographic features.



Early castles



5 to 12



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Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Geography: Why do rivers flood?

Concept: Physical Geography

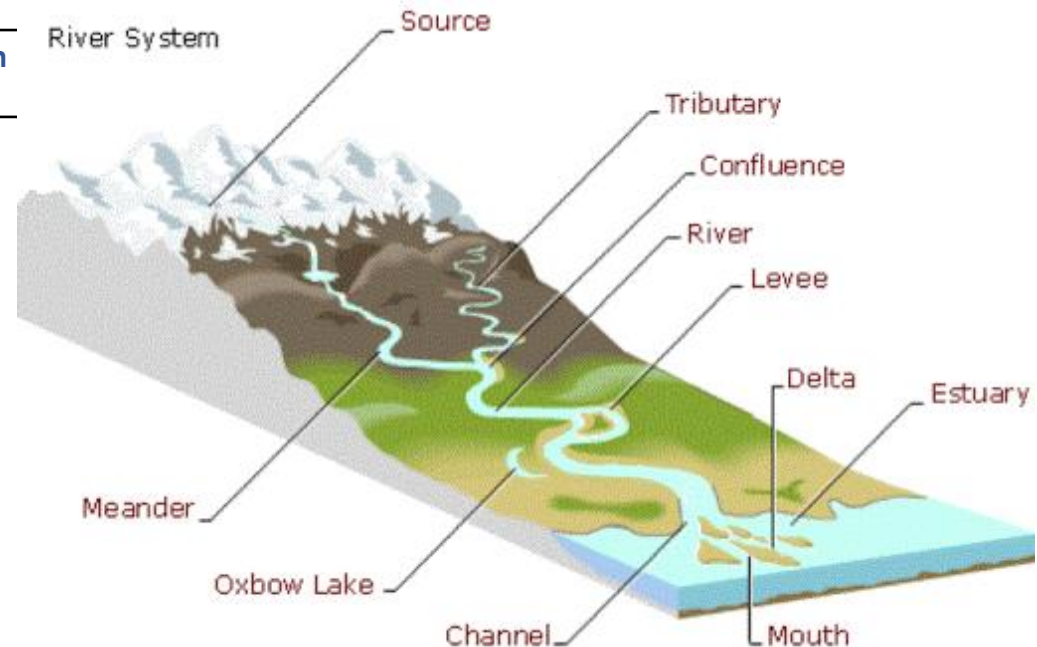
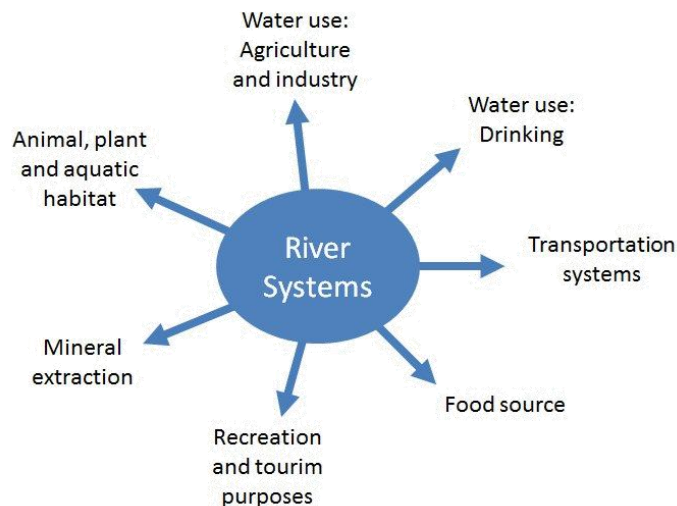
Key Vocabulary		Things we already know
		New vocabulary
Bank		The sides of a river channel. A river will have two banks.
Delta		An area of deposited sand or mud.
Estuary		The wide mouth of the river where it meets the sea.
Floodplain		An area of flat land either side of a river which is likely to flood.
Meander		A bend or curve in a river.
Source		The beginning of a river.
Valley		A low area of land between hills or mountains, which typically has a river or stream running through it.



River Valency

Rivers in Cornwall

Looe
Tamar
Fowey
Lynher
Valency
Camel
Helford



Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Geography: How would you design your perfect village?

Concept: Place

Key Vocabulary

Cousin Jack	Informal name giving to Cornish people who migrated away from Cornwall
Emigrant	Someone who has migrated away from an area
Home Pay	Money sent home from abroad to support families
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another
Moorland	a large area of high land covered with grass, bushes, and heather.
Ore	a naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably
Pull factor	A positive reason for people to migrate to a new place.
Push factor	A reason for people to migrate away from a certain place.

Reasons for emigrating

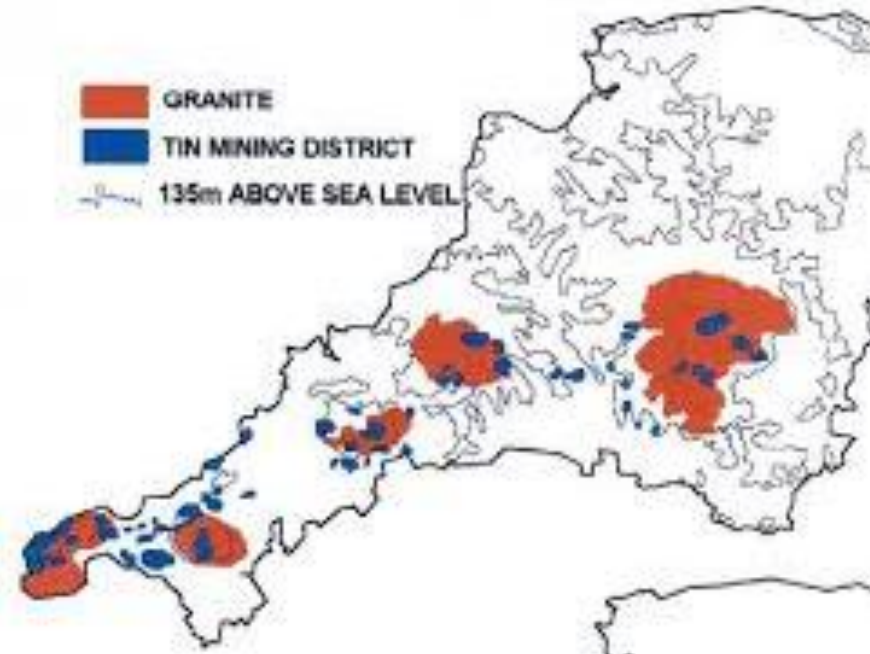
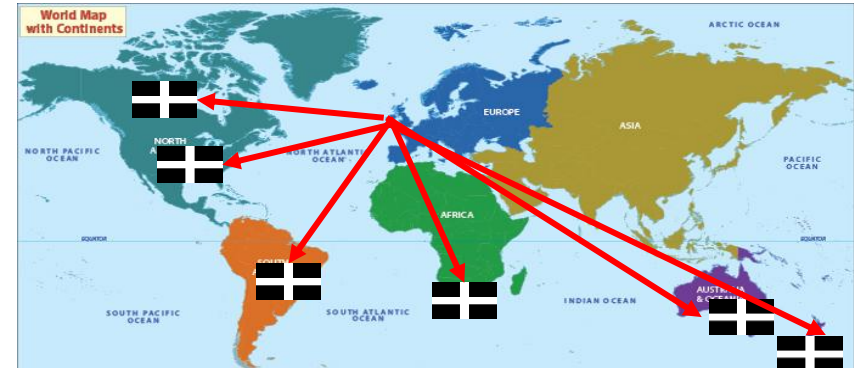
- Decline in mining
- Low earnings
- Poor living standards
- Better opportunities overseas

Why was Cornwall an important mining area?

Cornwall is situated on a bed of Granite which is rich in copper and tin ore. This allowed ore to be extracted easier than in other areas of England.

Things we already know

Cornwall: A county in England, UK. Dobwalls is in Cornwall.



"A mine is a hole anywhere in the world with at least one Cornishman at the bottom of it!" – Cornish saying

Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Geography: Why do so many people come to Cornwall on holiday?

Concept: Human

Key Vocabulary	
Things we already know	
New vocabulary	
Climate	The general weather conditions in an area over time
County	A territorial division of a country
Country	A nation with its own government.
Precipitation	Water that falls to earth in the form of water, snow or hail
Settlement	A place where people live e.g. village, town
Topography	The distribution of natural features in an area.
Town	A large settlement with many amenities
Village	A small community in a rural area

Cities	London, Plymouth, Truro
Towns	Liskeard, Bodmin
Villages	Dobwalls, Duloe, St Cleer



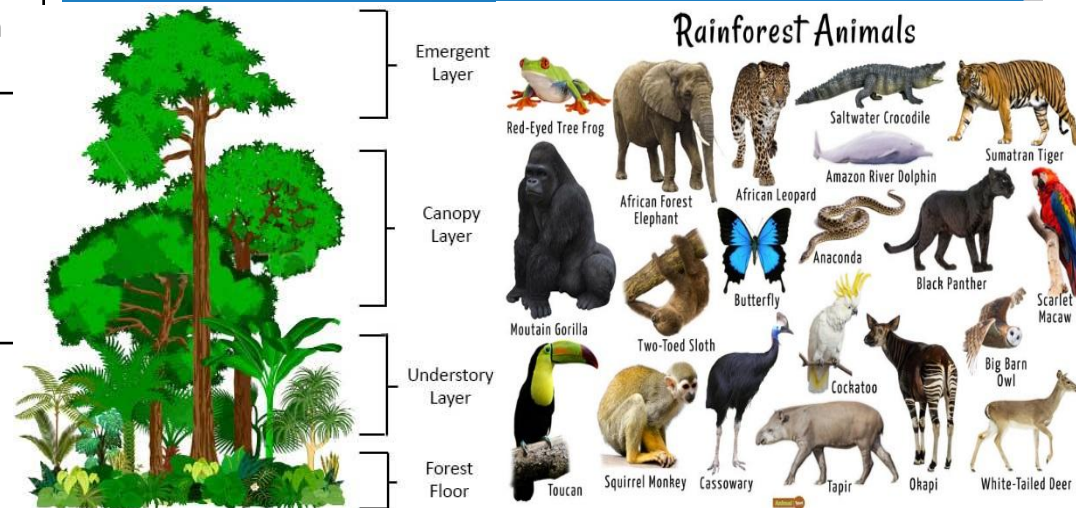
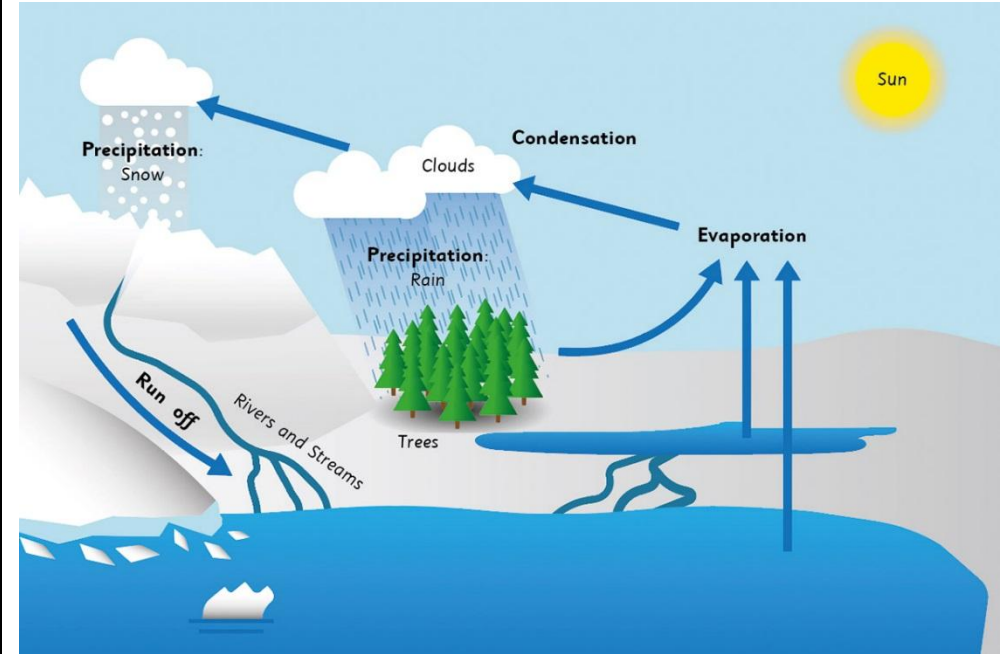
The UK has a temperate climate.

This means that Britain gets cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers. It rarely features the extremes of heat or cold, drought or wind that are common in other **climates**. The **weather** conditions are also very changeable.

Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Geography: Rainforests: How does water move through the cycle?

Key Vocabulary Things we already know New vocabulary	
Physical geography	It is the study of the natural features of the earth. It looks at things that are not made by people.
Water cycle	The journey water takes from land to sky and back again. The cycle consists of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.
Evaporation	Water is heated and turns from a liquid into a gas called water vapour. The water vapour moves into the air.
Condensation	Is the process of water vapour cooling down and changing into a liquid.
Precipitation	The release of water from the sky. This can be in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.
Runoff	Run off is the precipitation that falls on land and flows downhill towards stream channels which join rivers and eventually reach the oceans.
Rainforest	A rainforest is a thick, green forest that gets lots of rain all year. They are warm, full of tall trees, and home to many different plants and animals.

Concept: Physical Geography



Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Geography: Disasters! : Does the Earth's surface move?

Concept: Physical Geography

Key Vocabulary

Things we already know

New vocabulary

Physical geography

It is the study of the natural features of the earth. It looks at things that are not made by people.

Earth's crust

Is the outer layer of our planet.

Magma

Is the molten rocks under the Earth's surface.

Volcano

Is a vent in the Earth's crust that allows lava, volcanic ash and gases to escape from below the Earth's surface.

Tectonic plates

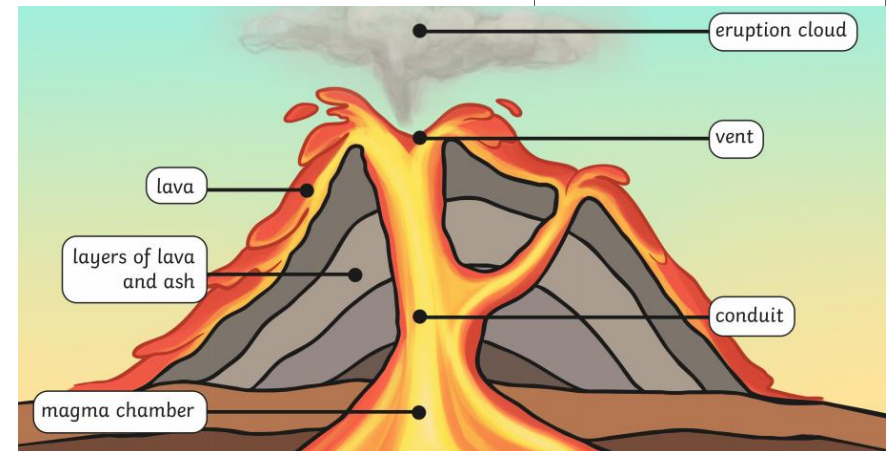
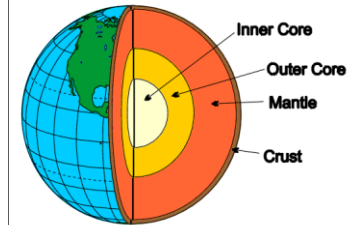
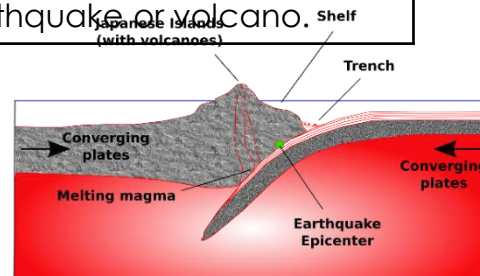
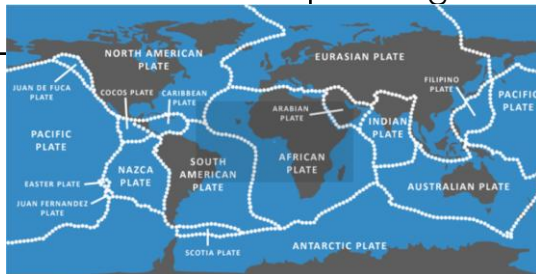
Are pieces of the crust of the Earth. They are constantly moving and sometimes earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains are found at the plate boundaries.

Earthquake

An earthquake is what happens when two tectonic places move which then causes shock waves to shakck the surface of the earth.

Tsunami

Is a large wave caused by an earthquake or volcano.



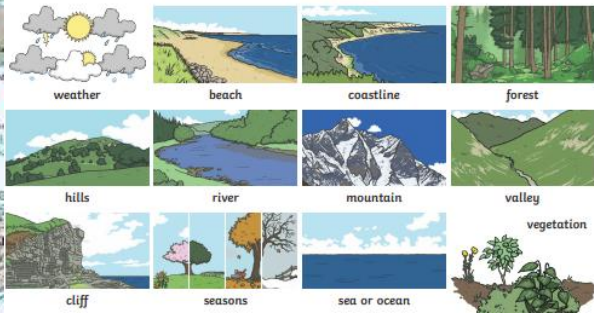
Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Geography: European Neighbours – Why did people settle across Europe?

Concept: Physical/Human Geography

Key Vocabulary	
Things we already know	
New vocabulary	
Physical geography	Physical geography is the study of the natural features of the Earth. It looks at things that are not made by people.
Human geography	Human geography is the study of people and the things people create or do. It looks at how humans live, work and change places.
Continent	A continent is a large area of land on Earth. The world is divided into seven continents.
Terrains	Land or ground or the natural characteristics of the Earth's surface
Region	A region is a large area of land that is different from other areas. It has its own special features, such as its landscape, weather, or the way people live.
Climate zones	The weather changes in different parts of the world. The world has different climate zones.
Population	The number of people living in a country, city or area.
Settlement	A settlement is a place where people live. It can be small or large. e.g. village, town, city.



Physical Geography



Human Geography



Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Geography: Where would you rather live Ontario or Cornwall?

Key Vocabulary **Things we already know**

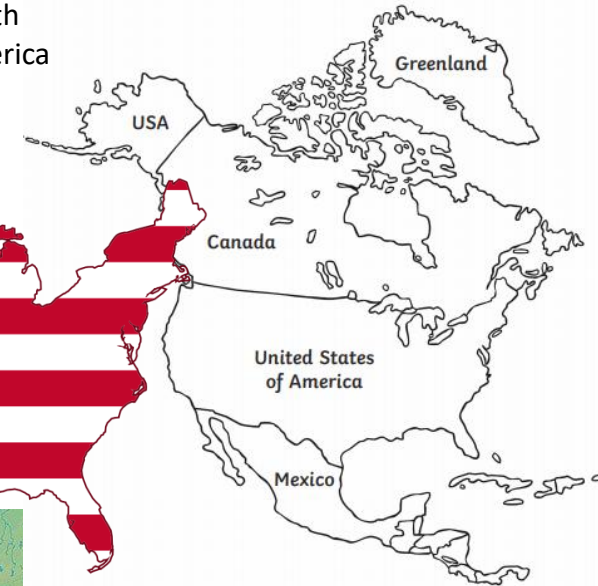
New vocabulary

North America	USA, Canada, Greenland, Mexico
USA	United States of America
Washington	The Capital city of the USA
New York	The financial centre of the USA
Mississippi	River in USA (2 nd longest in world)
Canyon	a deep, narrow valley with steep sides.
Grand Canyon	the large canyon made by the Colorado River in the USA State of Arizona.
Climate	long term weather patterns in an area.
Erosion	the act in which rock/soil is worn away, often by water, wind or ice.
Mountain Range	a series or chain of mountains that are close together.
Flood plain	an area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding.
Population Density	Measurement of the number of people in an area. This can be calculated by dividing the number of people by the area in question.
Population Distribution	The pattern of where people live. Places which are sparsely population contain few people. Places which are densely population contain many people.

Concept: Place

North
America

USA map
(don't forget Alaska!)



Grand Canyon



White House, Washington



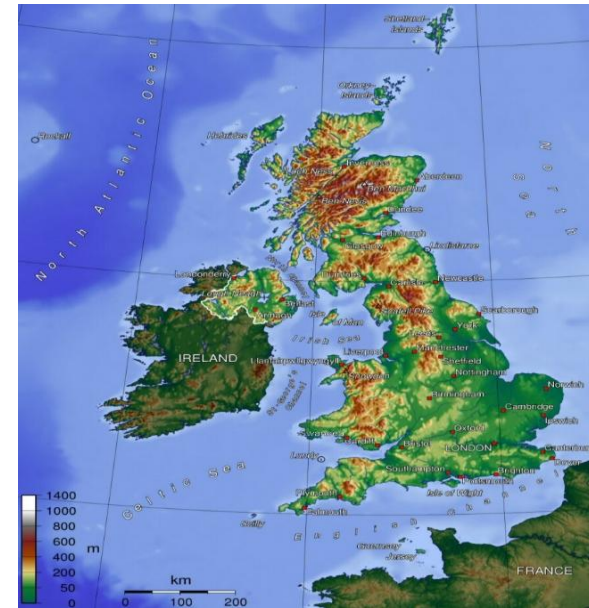
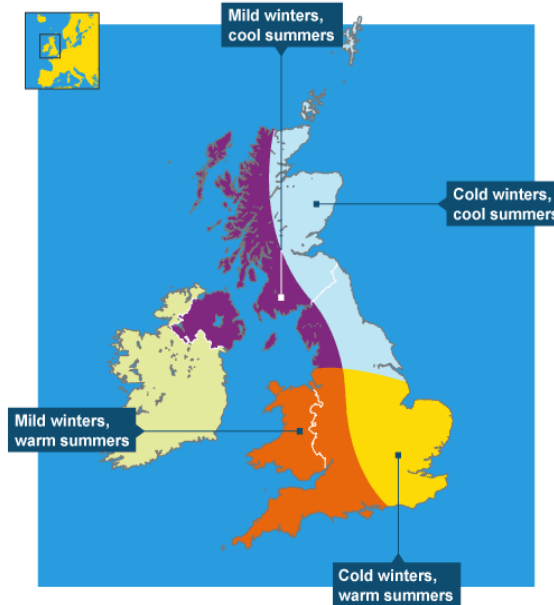
Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Geography: What influences the climate of the Mediterranean? Concept: Physical Geography

Key Vocabulary Things we already know

New vocabulary

climate	Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.
weather	Weather is changes in the atmosphere that occur on a daily basis
Mediterranean Sea	The sea that separates Europe from Africa
UK	England, Scotland, Wales and Norther Ireland make up the UK
physical	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
terrain	how flat/hilly/mountainous the land is

United Kingdom



Spain

The Mediterranean is in Europe.

The different colours are used to represent the terrain and how hilly/ mountainous it is.

These colours represent how far above sea level it is in that area of land.



Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Geography: How do trade and industry influence settlement in Scandinavia?

Concept: Human Geography

Key Vocabulary

Things we already know

New vocabulary

Scandinavia

A sub region of Northern Europe with strong historical, cultural and linguistic ties. Scandinavia covers the three countries of **Denmark**, **Norway** and **Sweden**.

Copenhagen

Capital city in Denmark

Oslo

Capital city in Norway

Stockholm

Capital city of Sweden

Settlement

Where people live

Human features

features of land that have been impacted by human activity

Trade

The act of buying and selling goods and services

harbour

A place on the coast where boats moor in shelter

Natural resources

Materials occurring in nature which can be sold for economic gain



Most cities in Scandinavia are built by the coast and lakes so they often need lots of bridges.

Scandinavia has so many lakes and rivers that boats are a vital form of transportation for people and their goods.

Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Geography: Dobwalls – How has Dobwalls changed?

Concept: Human Geography

Settlement change over time

Dobwalls Bypass was opened in December 2008:



Dobwalls' population in 1930 was 130. Here it is today:

Name	County / District	Population Census 2001-04-29	Population Census 2011-03-27	Population Estimate 2018-06-30
Dobwalls	Cornwall	1,317	1,418	1,569

Why do people live in Dobwalls?: Then vs now!



Dobwalls Theme Park (1970-2006): Then vs now!



Dobwalls Village (1906)



Dobwalls Village (1931)



Dobwalls School (1965)



Dobwalls Main Road (1965)



Methodist Church (1965)

Key Vocabulary

Things we already know

New vocabulary

settlement	a place where a community of people live
village	a community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a countryside area. It is bigger than a hamlet but smaller than a town or city.
civil parish	a unit of local government below district and counties
population	the number of people living in a country, city or area
Census	taken by the government to count the number of people living in a country, city or town
demographic	the study of human population - how many people live in a certain area and how it has changed over time
landscape characteristics	special features that belong to or make up a place and make it different or unique
bypass	a road built as an alternative route around a crowded or busy area
urban	an area where lots of people live and work close together (e.g. a big city like London or Plymouth)
rural	an area that is not a town or city, often used for farming or agriculture
urban to rural migration	people moving from busy city areas to live in quiet areas such as towns or villages
pull factor	positive reasons for people to migrate to a new place
push factor	negative reasons for people to migrate away from where they live



Dobwalls is a rural village in the south-east of Cornwall, England, United Kingdom.

It is situated 2 miles west of the town of Liskeard.

The nearest cities are Plymouth (21 miles), Truro (34 miles) and Exeter (63 miles).

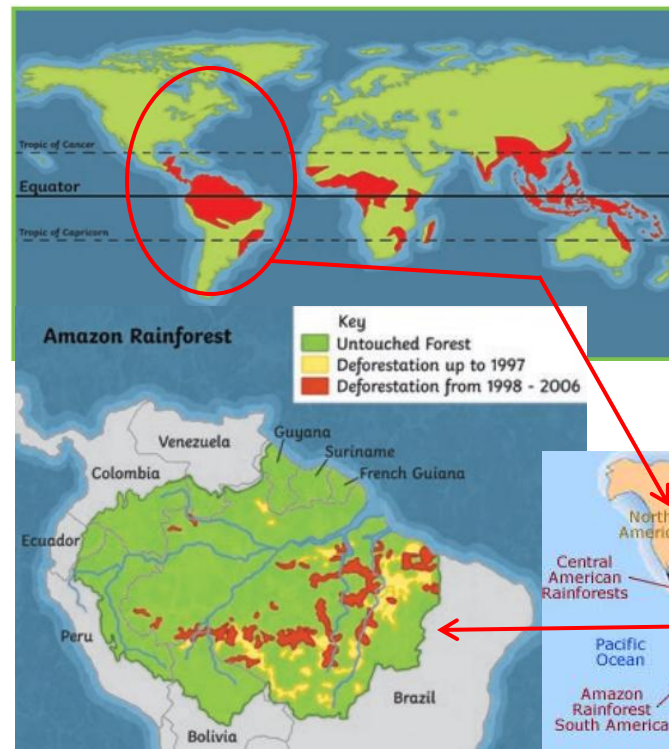
Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Geography: Has humanity had a positive or negative effect on the

Concept: Human Geography

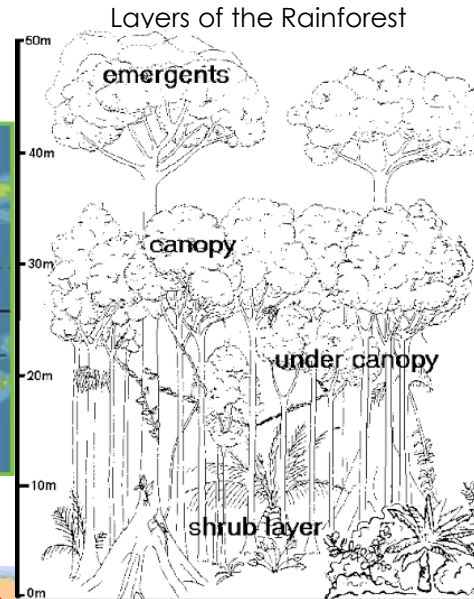
Central American rainforest?

Positive and negative effects of humans

Rainforests around the world

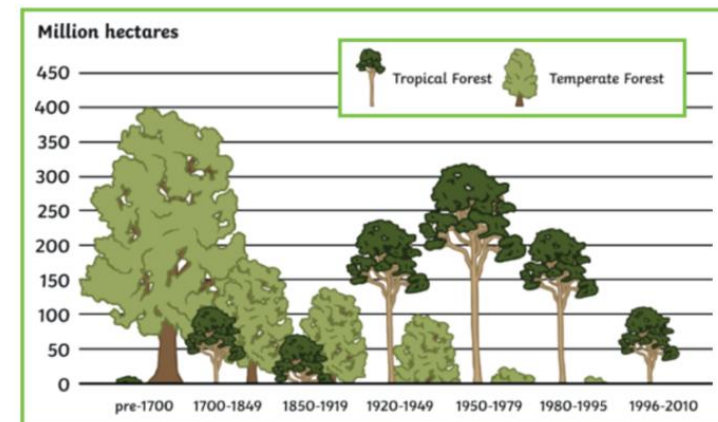


Countries of the Amazon rainforest



Teeming with plant and animal life, the rainforest is the richest ecosystem on Earth. They generate much of the world's oxygen.

The effect of deforestation:



Key Vocabulary	Things we already know New vocabulary
tropical rainforests	a dense forest, normally found in the tropical (hottest) areas of the world with high rainfall.
temperate rainforests	still get a lot of rain, but found in places that are less warm. There aren't as many plants (e.g Australia).
habitat	the natural home or environment of an animal, plant or organism.
ecosystem	a community of plants and animals that depend on each other to survive.
biodiversity	the variety of life/ species in an ecosystem.
interdependent	when two or more people or things rely on each other.
deforestation	the action of clearing a wide area of trees.
climate change	the process of our planet heating up.
Greenhouse Effect	gases released from machines trap more energy and increase the Earth's temperature.
sustainability	meeting the needs of today, without compromising the needs of tomorrow.
Equator	imaginary line through the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight/ warmest temperatures.
Tropics of Capricorn & Cancer	imaginary lines north (Cancer) and south (Capricorn) of the Equator. All rainforests are found here.

