

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
4	Humanities	Where in the World- World and Middle Eastern Geography.

The Big Picture

In this unit of Geography, pupils need to extend their knowledge and understanding of the world beyond their local area and include the U.K, Europe, North and South America. This includes the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding, and geographical skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Children will learn about the seven continents and five oceans. They will also learn about the Equator, Northern & Southern hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and identify on globes & maps. They will know about cartography work of Al Idrisi and use selected maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to confidently locate continents countries and oceans of the world. They will be able to use Geographical key accurately and learn about the eight points of the compass use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.

Enquiry Questions

What is a continent? How many continents are there?
Name the 5 main oceans in the world. Which is the largest ocean in the world?
What is the difference between latitude and longitude? Where is the equator, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn?
Where is the prime meridian located? Why are latitude and longitude co-ordinates important?
Who was Al Idrisi? What is cartography and why is it important?
What are the 8 points of the compass? When do we use grid references? Are 4 figure grid references useful? Why are symbols important on an ordinance survey map?

Key Vocabulary

Continents- A continent is a large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region. There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia (listed from largest to smallest in size).

Equator- An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet or other celestial body

Latitudes- Latitude measures the distance north or south of the equator. Latitude lines start at the equator (0 degrees latitude) and run east and west, parallel to the equator.

Longitudes- distance measured by degrees or time east or west from the prime meridian.

Prime Meridian- The prime meridian is the line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around Earth.

Cartography- the science or practice of drawing maps.

Grid reference- a map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.

