

Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—Geography

Topic: Rivers and Canals

Class/Year Groups: Wrekin

Term: Summer 2023

What you already know? (Knowledge from LKS2)

Locational knowledge:

*To locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom as well as the world's countries, using maps to focus on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics.

Human and physical geography:

*To describe and understand the definition of and examples of physical geography, including: landmasses and waterways.

*To discuss human geography, including: types of settlement and land use linked to your local area.

Geographical skills and fieldwork:

*How to use symbols and keys including the use of Ordnance Survey maps.

*How to use fieldwork to observe features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies.

What you will learn to describe and understand:

*To locate rivers and canals in the local area and globally.

*To identify human and physical characteristics including rivers and canals and how a place has changed over time.

*To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries, river and canals.

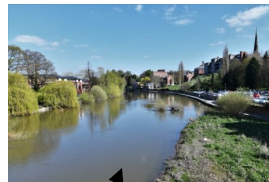
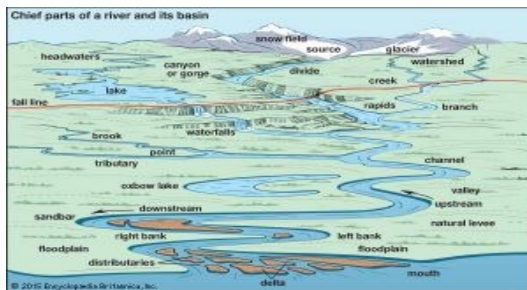
*To use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build your knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

*To use fieldwork to observe the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies.

meander	A bend in a river.
floodplain	An area of low lying ground next to a river that sometimes floods.
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
source	The place where a river begins.
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
ox bow lake	A curved lake formed from a bend in a river.
tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place.
discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
canal	A humanmade waterway that is often shallower and narrower than a river.
lock	Part of a canal that allows boats to move up and down hill.



Shropshire Union Canal



River Sever, Shrewsbury



Tidal bore

National Curriculum Objectives:

Locational Knowledge: *name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Human and physical geography: *describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle *human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Geographical skills and fieldwork: *use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied *use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world *use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.



Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—Geography

Topic: Disaster!

Class/Year Groups: Wrekin

Term: Summer 2023

What you already know? (Knowledge from LKS2)

Locational knowledge:

*To locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom as well as the world's countries, using maps to focus on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics.

Human and physical geography:

*To describe and understand the definition of and examples of physical geography, including: landmasses and waterways.

*To discuss human geography, including: types of settlement and land use linked to your local area.

Geographical skills and fieldwork:

*How to use symbols and keys including the use of Ordnance Survey maps.

*How to use fieldwork to observe features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies.

What you will learn to describe and understand:

*To locate volcanoes and earthquake prone areas.

*To identify human and physical characteristics including volcanoes.

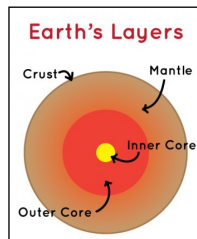
*To understand how volcanoes are formed and the cause of earthquakes, tsunamis and tornadoes.

*To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries, volcanoes as well as earthquake, tsunami and tornado prone zones.

volcano	Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
erupt	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface
crust	Thin outer layer of the earth's crust.
mantle	Extremely hot rock that flows under the crust.
core	Inner part of the earth split into the inner and outer core.
tsunami	A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean
tornado	A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that forms when warm air rises from near the ground into big cumulonimbus clouds.



tornado



volcano



earthquake



tsunami

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