

GEOGRAPHY SUMMER 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



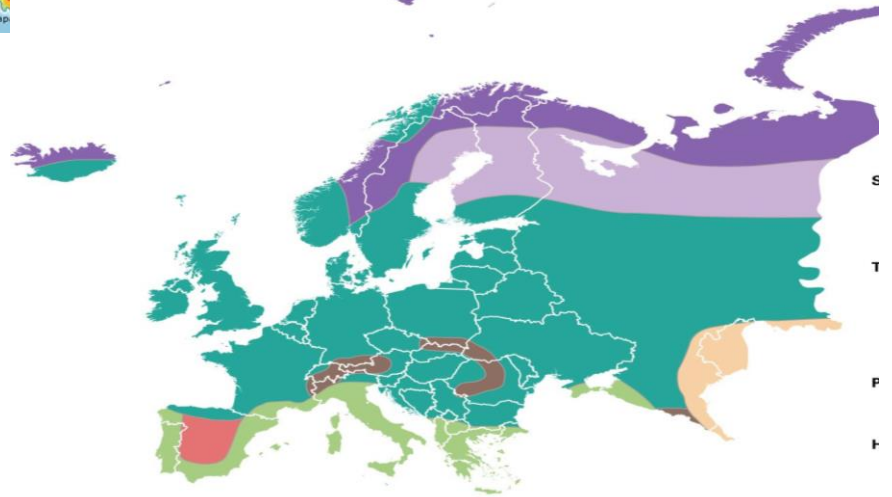
Year 5 - Summer 1

The Geography of Europe



The Physical Features of Europe

Climate Zones of Europe



- Temperate Maritime: Mild, wet winters and cool, damp summers; typical of Western Europe. (UK, Ireland, France)
- Continental: Hot summers, cold winters, limited precipitation; common in central and eastern Europe. (Germany, Poland, Ukraine)
- Mediterranean: Hot, dry summers, mild, wet winters; prevalent in Southern Europe. (Italy, Greece, Spain)
- Alpine: Cold temperatures, heavy snowfall, short summers; found in mountainous regions. (Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathian Mountains)
- Subarctic: Long, cold winters, short, mild summers; dominant in northern Europe and Scandinavia. (Norway, Sweden, Finland)

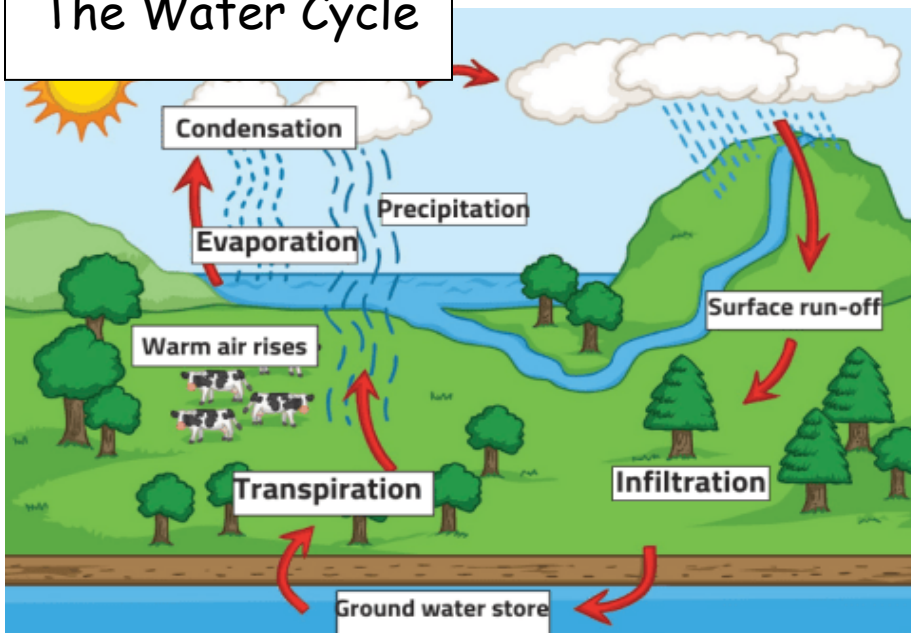
The Population of Europe

Population in Europe is concentrated in urban centers and regions with favorable living conditions like coastal areas and river valleys, while mountainous and remote areas have lower population densities. Major cities and historical trade routes attract significant numbers of people, shaping the distribution.

Year 6 - Summer 1

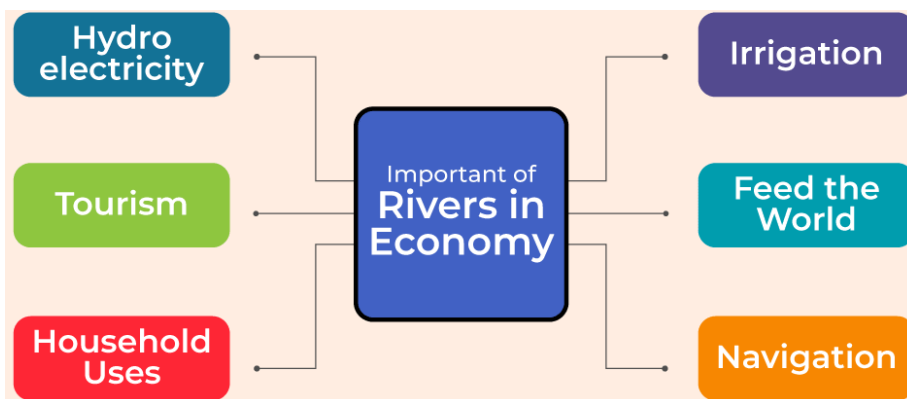
Rivers

The Water Cycle



Erosion, Transportation and deposition

- River erosion occurs as flowing water wears away the banks and bed of a river, gradually altering its course and shape. Over time, the relentless force of the river can carve out valleys, create meanders, and shape landscapes.
- Transport is the movement of sediments by natural forces like water, wind, or ice.
- Deposition is when these sediments settle and accumulate in a new location.



Types of River Pollution

- Chemical pollution: Caused by the discharge of industrial chemicals, pesticides, and fertilizers into rivers, leading to toxicity and contamination of water.
- Plastic pollution: Involves the accumulation of plastic waste in rivers, which poses threats to aquatic life through ingestion and entanglement.



- Thermal pollution: Occurs when industries discharge heated water into rivers, altering water temperatures and affecting aquatic habitats.
- Sediment pollution: Caused by erosion and runoff from construction sites, agriculture, and deforestation, leading to increased turbidity and sedimentation in rivers, which can harm aquatic organisms and degrade habitats.

Year 7 - Summer 1

Coasts

A coast is a boundary where the land meets the sea.

Swash – movement of water up the beach



Backwash – movement of water down the beach



Waves

Waves form when wind transfers energy to the ocean surface, creating ripples that develop into waves, influenced by wind speed and distance.

What are the different types of erosion?

Attrition

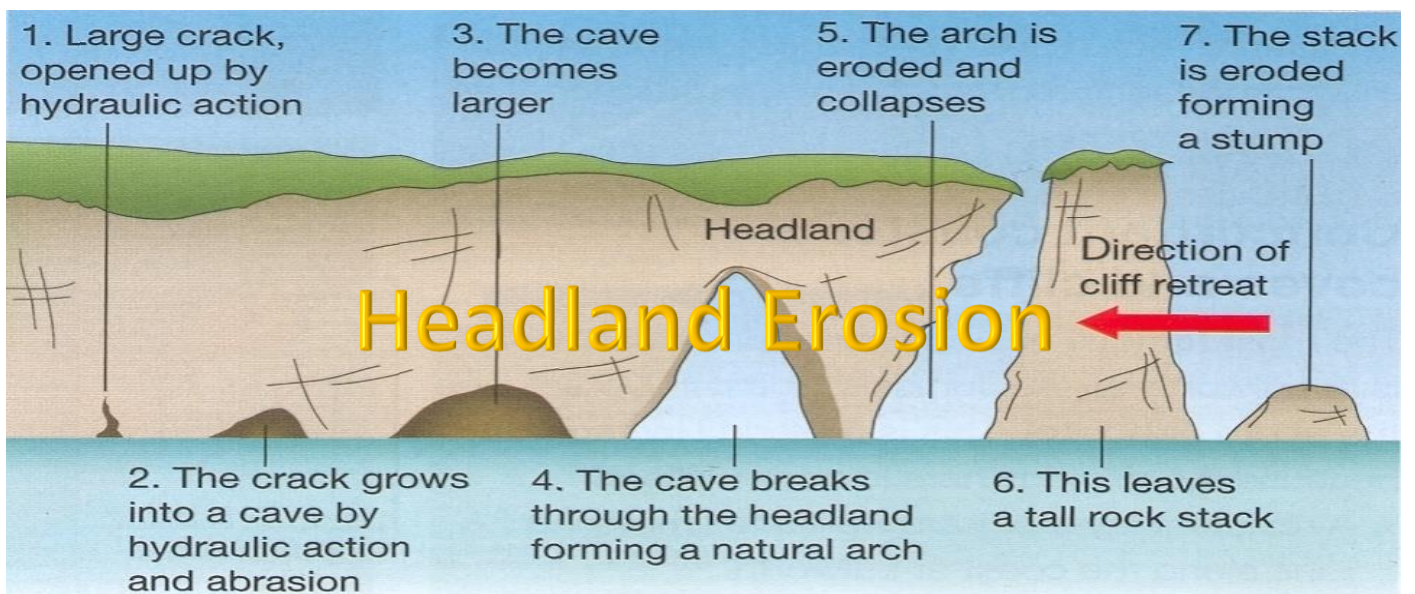
Pebbles in the sea bash against each other, causing them to break into smaller pieces. (bash into each other)

Abrasion

The sea carries small pieces of rock; these smash against the cliff and over time wear the cliff away. (Sand paper)

Hydraulic action

The sea pushes air into the cracks in a cliff. As the air rushes out of the crack the cliff is weakened. Pieces of cliff fall off.

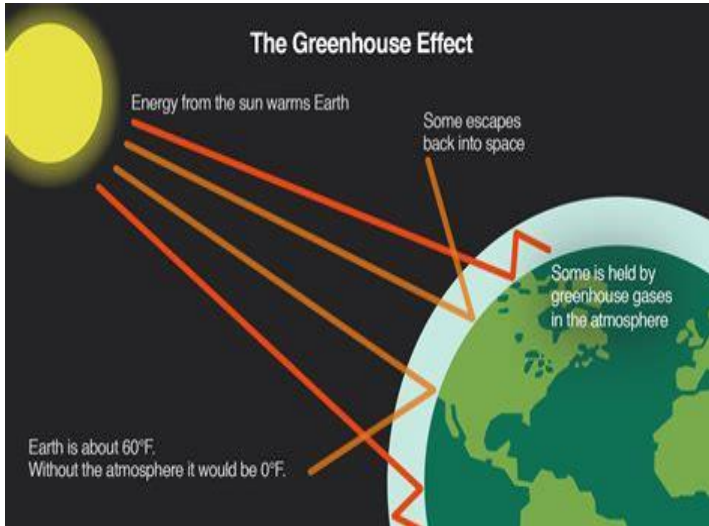


Year 8 - Summer 1

Climate Change

What is Climate Change?

Climate change refers to changes in the Earth's average temperature over a long period of time.



Key causes of Climate Change-

Burning of Fossil Fuels, Deforestation, Agriculture and Landfill.

Key effects of Climate Change-

Extreme weather, Melting icecaps, Sea level rise, Extinction of plants and animals.

Green Careers

A green career typically involves occupations focused on sustainability, conservation, renewable energy, environmental protection, or eco-friendly practices aimed at mitigating climate change and promoting a healthier planet.



Hydrologist



Environmentalist



Ranger



Environmental Engineer



Waste & Recycling Officer



Environmental Campaigner



Solutions to Climate Change

- Increase the use of Renewable Energy
- Carbon Capture and Storage
- Reduce Carbon emissions
- Reforestation
- Reduce energy consumption
- Support polices that promote climate change.