GEOGRAPHY SPRING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Geography Knowledge Organiser — Y5: The River Nile (2)

The River Nile

The River Nile is famous for being the longest river in the world.

It starts (the source) in two different places, one in the great lakes of Central Africa and one in the country of Ethiopia.

The River Nile is made up of the Blue Nile and the White Nile

The length of the Nile is estimated to be 4199 miles long.

It enters the Mediterranean Sea in the North of Egypt.

The mouth of the Nile (the end) is a delta.

22% of the Nile is in Egypt.

The Aswan Dam

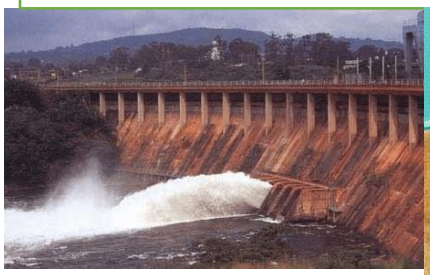
The Aswan Dam took 10 years to build – finally opening in 1970.

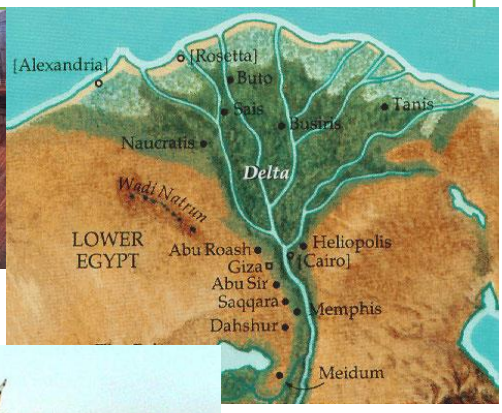
Before the dam was built the river Nile used to flood every year leaving nutrients on the land. Sometimes the floods were too high and damaged crops, sometimes the floods were too low and so crops didn't get enough water.

Floods can now be controlled.

The water is used to produce hydroelectric power.

A huge lake was formed behind the dam causing 100 000 people to move home.





Key Vocabulary	
Source	The place where the river starts its journey.
Mouth	The end of the rivers journey.
Delta	When the mouth of the river splits into many parts in a V shape.
Cairo	The Capital city of Egypt, located on the River Nile.
Dam	A structure built to block the flowing water of a river.
Hydroelectric Power	Making electricity from water power.
Human Geography	Geographical features that are created by man.
Physical geography	Natural features that belong in the environment.

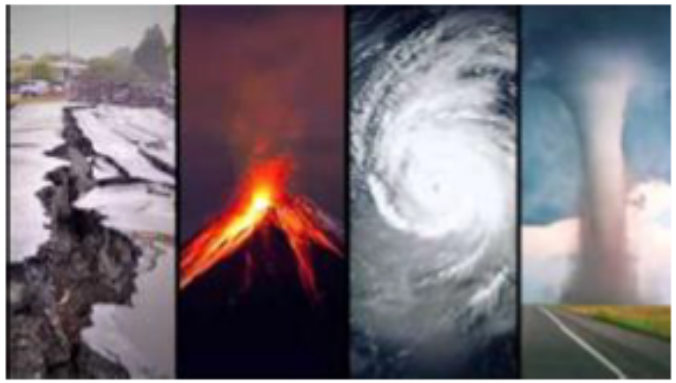
The Nile Delta

Before the Nile enters the sea it splits up into a shape similar to the Greek letter Delta (triangular in shape)

The Eastern most city on the Delta is the major Egyptian port, Alexandria. The westernmost city is Port Said.

Y6- Spring Term- Extreme Earth!

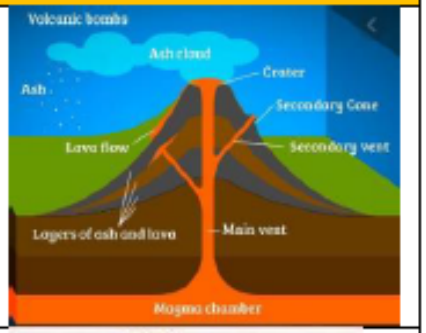
KEY VOCABULARY	
Magma chamber	A reservoir (large body of liquid) of magma within the earth's crust beneath a volcano.
fissures	A long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, especially in rock or earth.
Pyroclastic flow	A destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing at great speed.
pumice	A light, porous volcanic rock formed when lava cools.
epicentre	The central point of the origin of the earthquake
after-shock	A smaller earthquake that happens after, and because of, a larger earthquake.
Richter scale	Developed by Charles Richter in 1935, it is a scale of levels from 0–10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each level is ten times more than the level before it so level 4 is ten times greater than level 3.
Tectonic plates	Sections of the earth's crust which are like huge jigsaw pieces.
Tsumani	A massive sea wave brought on by an undersea volcanic eruption or seaquake.
Vortex	the whirling motion of liquid or gas around a central axis



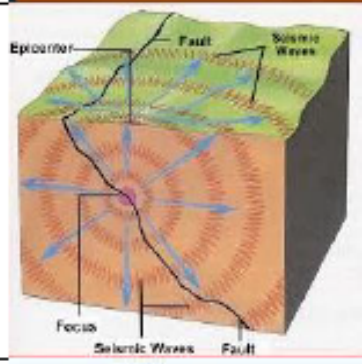
AMAZING FACTS	
The most powerful volcano	Mount Tambora, Indonesia was so powerful it blocked out the sun for almost a whole year, and killed crops 1000s of miles away.
The most powerful earthquake	The most powerful quake was the 9.5-magnitude Valdivia Earthquake that struck in Chile in 1960. It killed an estimated 5,700 people.
The most powerful tsunami	A tsunami with a record run-up height of 1720 feet hit Lituya Bay, Alaska. On the night of July 9, 1958. Millions of trees were swept away.
The most powerful tornado	The widest tornado was in El Reno, Oklahoma on May 31, 2013 with a width of 2.6 miles (4.2 km) at its peak and wind speeds of up to 296 mph.

DIAGRAMS

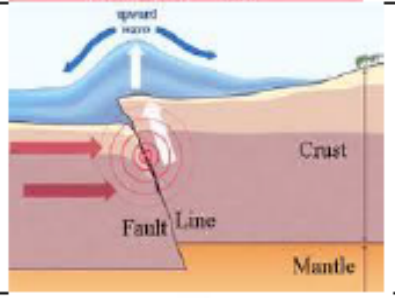
VOLCANOES



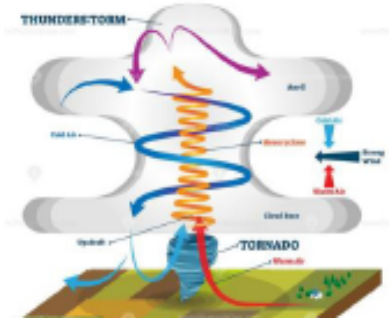
EARTHQUAKES



TSUNAMIS



TORNADOES

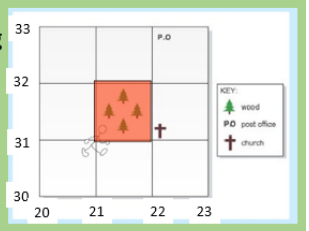


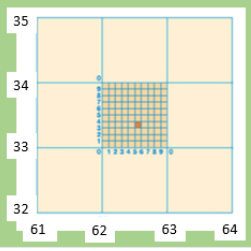
Geography Knowledge Organiser — Y7: Map Skills/GIS

Reading Grid References

To read 4 figure grid references go along the corridor then up the squares.

Find the bottom left corner of the square. The highlighted square is at 2131.



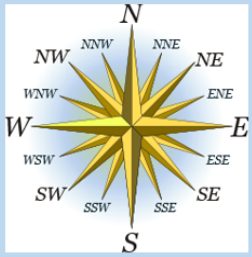


To read 6 figure grid references you put in an extra step after the 2nd and 4th numbers.

You have to imagine how many tenths along for the new 3rd number and how many tenths up for the 6th number.
The orange square is at 625333.

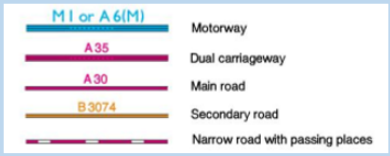
Map Symbols and Direction

To use the map we need to know what the different symbols all mean and how to say where they are in relation to each other.



To find direction we need to be using at least eight compass directions although 16 is better. (To help remember: Naughty Elephants Squirt Water)

All Symbols should be easily identifiable using a key.



GIS/GPS

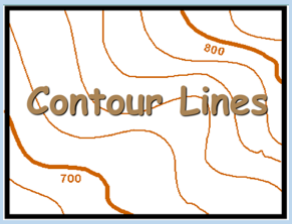
Geographical Information Systems allow us to put lots of layers onto a map to help solve real world problems such as what is the quickest route from point A to B.

GPS stands for Global Positioning System. It uses a series of satellites to pinpoint an exact position on the Earth's surface. This is how games like Pokémon Go know exactly where you are.

Height on a map

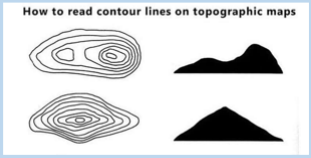
Relief is the height and shape of the land.

To find out how high the land is above sea level we use something called contour lines.



As well as seeing how high the land is contour lines also show us if the land is steep or flat.

The closer the contour lines are together the steeper the land actually is.

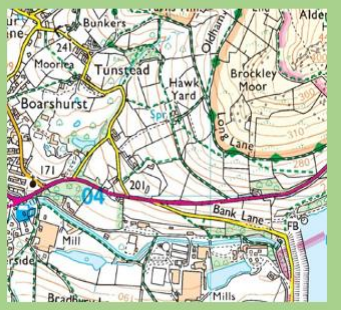


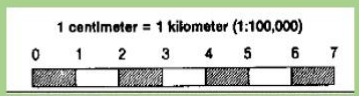
Using Scale

All good maps are exact, shrunken replicas of what is in the real world. To help show the exact ratio we have map scales.

1: 25000 means on the map is 1cm is worth 25000cm in the real world.

The scale can be used to calculate distances between places. Don't worry though there is usually a helpful hint like shown below.





Key Vocabulary	
Grid references	Grid references are a sequence of numbers used to find a location on a map.
Key	The key is used to help understand what the different colours and shapes on a map mean.
Symbols	Shapes used to reduce clutter on a map.
Scale	The ratio to which the map has been shrunk from real life.
Relief	The height and shape of the land.
Contour	A line that is used to show height of the land
GIS	Geographical Information Systems. Allows us to analyse data on maps
GPS	Global Positioning Systems. Allows us to find your exact position.
Longitude	Lines of Longitude show how far east or west a place is.
Latitude	Latitude lines are used to show distance North or South of the Equator

Geography Knowledge Organiser — Y8: China

China, officially named the People's Republic of China, is a country in East Asia. It has a population of around 1.4 billion people, the highest amount of people in all the countries in the world. It covers approximately 9,600,000 km^2, it is the fourth biggest country by area, being almost as big as Europe.

What is China like?
The map above shows some of the physical features of China. Notice The red mountainous areas, The yellow desert land and the green flat plains in the East.

Where is everyone?
The map above shows the location of the main cities. Also note that the darker the colour the more people that live in an area. Use your geographical skills to make links between the 2 maps.

The Rise of China

50 years ago many people lived in poverty and the population was rising rapidly. The state controlled everything, owning all the land. People were told where to work in return for things like food and education.

In 1979 China started to change, bringing in new policies and opening up trade links with the rest of the world.

These changes have led to China becoming one of the richest countries in the modern world.

Chairman Mao – First leader of the communist party in China

Workers in a modern Chinese factory

Links with China