

Knowledge organiser:

What is Geography

| Key Concepts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Key Vocabulary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <div>Week 1:</div> <div><div><div>3 Types of Geography:<br/>Physical, Human &amp; Environmental.</div><div>There are 4 essential tools a geographer uses to help them:<br/>Atlases, OS Maps, GIS and landscapes.</div><div>There are 5 jobs that geographers do. They observe the world, record data &amp; observations, interpret data &amp; observations, predict what may happen and plan for the future based on what they have found out.</div></div></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <div><b>Geography</b> – The study of the earth’s landscape, people and places</div> <div><b>Human Geography</b> – the study of people and population.</div> <div><b>Physical Geography</b> – the study of natural landscapes and processes.</div> <div><b>Environmental Geography</b> – The study of how humans impact on the physical world.</div> <div><b>Observe</b> – to watch something carefully and look for patterns.</div>                                    |
| <div>Week 2:</div> <div><div><div><div><div>World maps aren’t completely accurate as it is impossible to turn a sphere accurately into a flat map.</div><div>2 types of map projection – Mercator’s and Peter’s</div><div>Atlases contain different types of maps. The main ones are political, relief/physical, dot maps and density shading.</div><div>A continent is a large land mass made up of lots of countries.</div><div>There are 7 continents</div><div>There are 5 oceans</div><div>The UK is made up of 4 countries.<br/>England, Scotland, Wales<br/>N Ireland,</div><div>It is surrounded by 3 seas, The English Channel.</div></div><div></div></div></div></div> | <div><b>Atlas</b> – a collection of maps.</div> <div><b>Map Projection</b> – the representation of the globe on a flat 2d surface.</div> <div><b>Continent</b> – a large land mass made up of several countries.</div> <div><b>Country</b> – a nation with it’s own government.</div> <div><b>Equator</b> – an imaginary line that separates the world into the northern and southern hemispheres (halves)</div> <div><b>Ocean</b> – a large body of salt water.</div> |
| <div>Week 3a:</div> <div><div><div><div>The capital of England is London.</div><div>A climatic region shows what the average weather conditions are in a place.</div><div>Upland areas are shown in brown, purple and white on physical/relief maps.</div><div>The back of the atlas contains tables of data on countries such as total population size, land area, amount of forestry, number of mobile phone users.</div><div>An OS map is a map of a place within the UK.</div></div><div></div></div></div>                                                                                                                                                                   | <div><b>Life expectancy</b> - the average age a person can live to</div> <div><b>Region</b> – an area that has similar characteristics.</div> <div><b>Climate</b> – the average weather conditions in an area.</div> <div><b>Environmental issue</b> – a problem that affects the planet negatively.</div> <div><b>Relief</b> – the height and shape of the land</div>                                                                                                 |

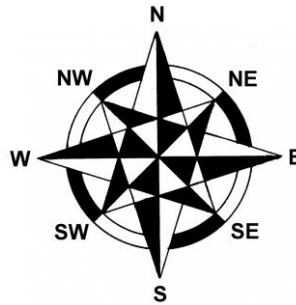
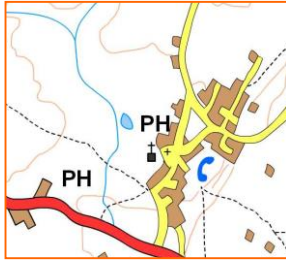
# Knowledge organiser: What is Geography

## Key Concepts

Week 3b:

OS maps are used in lots of different ways. To use them properly there are 5 key skills that you need to master:

1. Direction
2. Symbols
3. Grid Refs
4. Scale
5. Height



## Key Vocabulary

**Direction** – the way in which something is pointing or moving to or from

**Compass** – a diagram that shows direction on a map.

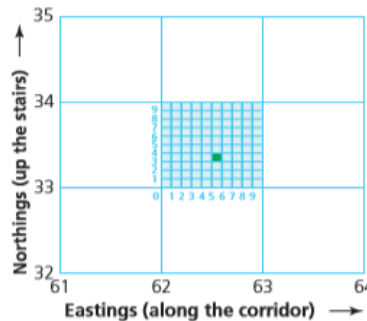
**Land Use** – what the land is being used for. For example housing, transport.

**Key** – the section of the map that explains what the symbols are in real life. Sometimes called a legend.

**Symbol** – a picture used on a map to represent something real.

Week 4:

- Grid references are the system we use to find Places quickly on an OS map.
- 4 figure grid references locate a grid on a map.
- 6 figure grid references locate a specific place.
- When using grid references the first half of the grid reference is always the easting the second half the northing – remember along the corridor and up the stairs!
- There are 3 ways to show scale on an OS map – a stated, linear or ratio scale.
- Large scale maps show a lot of detail, small scale show a larger area and less detail.



**Grid lines** – a numbered blue line found on a map that helps us find places on a map.

**Eastings** – the vertical grid lines on a map.

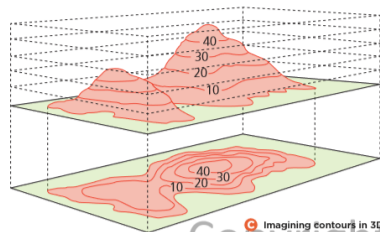
**Northing** – the horizontal grid lines on a map.

**Grid reference** – a number that allows us to locate places on a map.

**Scale** – the ration between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground in real life.

Week 5:

- Relief is shown in 3 ways on OS and atlas maps.
- Atlases use layer colouring.
- OS maps use spot heights and contour lines.
- Contour lines join places of equal height. They let us visualize the steepness and shape of the land.
- Contour lines close together mean steep land, far apart mean gentle sloping land.
- GIS means geographical information systems.
- In geography we use them to find out about places and identify patterns. Other people such as the police use them for this too.



**Relief** – the height and shape of the land

**Contour** – an orange/brown line on he map that joins places that are the same height.

**Spot height** – a dot with a specific number that tells us the exact height of the land at that place.

**GIS** – IT systems that stores data in layers about a place, maps the data and shows patterns in the data.

**Visualise** – to imagine what something is like in real life.

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| Week 1                                                                                |  |
| 1. Can you define what Geography is?                                                  |  |
| 2. Name the 3 types of Geography.                                                     |  |
| 3. What 4 things can geographers use to help them?                                    |  |
| 4. What 5 jobs do geographers do in the subject?                                      |  |
| 5. Can you name any jobs where you would use your geographical skills?                |  |
|                                                                                       |  |
| Week 2                                                                                |  |
| 6. Which is more accurate a map of a globe?                                           |  |
| 7. Name 2 types of map projection.                                                    |  |
| 8. What is a political map?                                                           |  |
| 9. What is a relief map?                                                              |  |
| 10. Can you name the continents and oceans?                                           |  |
|                                                                                       |  |
| Week 3                                                                                |  |
| 11. What is the capital of England?                                                   |  |
| 12. Define the term 'life expectancy'                                                 |  |
| 13. How are upland and lowland areas shown in an atlas?                               |  |
| 14. Name 1 physical and 1 human piece of data contained in the tables in the atlases. |  |
| 15. What does OS stand for?                                                           |  |

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| Week 4                                                           |  |
| 1. Define direction.                                             |  |
| 2. What do we use to show direction?                             |  |
| 3. What is scale on a map?                                       |  |
| 4. What is a contour?                                            |  |
| 5. What is the difference between relief and land use?           |  |
|                                                                  |  |
| Week 5                                                           |  |
| 6. Why do we use grid references?                                |  |
| 7. What type of grid references locate a square?                 |  |
| 8. What are the horizontal grid lines called?                    |  |
| 9. Is the first half of a grid reference an easting or northing? |  |
| 10. What are the 3 ways scale can be shown on a map?             |  |
|                                                                  |  |
| Week 6                                                           |  |
| 11. What is relief on a map?                                     |  |
| 12. What 3 ways is relief shown on a map?                        |  |
| 13. How can we tell if land is steep on a map?                   |  |
| 14. What does GIS mean?                                          |  |
| 15. Why do we use GIS in geography?                              |  |