

## Geography: STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

	<b>KS1</b>		<b>LKS2</b>		<b>UKS2</b>	
<b><u>Cycle A</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are seven continents: -Europe -North America -South America -Asia -Africa -Antarctica -Australia</li> <li>• There are five oceans: - Atlantic -Pacific - Indian - Arctic - Southern</li> <li>• The globe has an equator, North Pole and South Pole.</li> <li>• China is a large country in Asia.</li> <li>• Beijing is the capital city of China</li> <li>• Significant places within Beijing are The Great Wall, The Forbidden City, The Temple of Heaven, The Summer Palace, The Ming Tombs and they are different to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical features of the seaside are natural and include sand, sea, rockpool, pebbles, shells, cave, cliff</li> <li>• Human features are put there by humans e.g. deck chair, lighthouse, pier, ice cream van</li> <li>• The coast is the where the land meets the sea.</li> <li>• A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore that lies on the edge of the sea</li> <li>• A cliff is a steep rock face which can be a feature of the coastline</li> <li>• Coast lines are the edge of our country</li> <li>• The UK coastline varies in physical and human features</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The River Trent is the third longest in Britain and runs through Nottinghamshire</li> <li>• Other major UK rivers are the Thames, Ouse and Severn</li> <li>• Two major rivers in the world are The Nile (Egypt) and The Amazon (Brazil).</li> <li>• Parts of a river include: - source: where a river starts, usually high up. - meander: bends or curves - tributaries: smaller streams that merge into larger ones - estuary: where a river or stream meets the ocean - mouth: where a river opens into a lake or ocean.</li> <li>• The force of flowing water can cause erosion.</li> </ul> <p>The Water Cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sun causes the water from the Earth to evaporate.</li> <li>• When it evaporates,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A settlement is a place where people establish a community.</li> <li>• Settlements can vary in size from a small village (Selston), a town (Mansfield) or a large city (Nottingham).</li> <li>• Settlements start in different places for different reasons – defence -availability of building materials for shelters -fuel -water for drinking - food and crops - flat land for building easily.</li> <li>• Many of the places people live in today are thousands of years old and were created by early settlers such as the Romans, Vikings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. You always go 'along the corridor' then 'up the stairs'.</li> <li>• OS map can give details about the physical and human features of a locality.</li> <li>• The Earth is divided into invisible lines of latitude and longitude.</li> <li>• Some important lines of Latitude are the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>• The Earth rotates on an axis, so the parts of the world have day and night at different times, depending on if they are facing the sun.</li> <li>• The earth is split into 24 time zones (hours in a day).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nottingham has a population of 331.100</li> <li>• 'City of Caves'- man-made from sandstone. Named 'Tigguo Cobauc' by Anglo-Saxons, meaning place of caves.</li> <li>• Water is supplied by the River Trent. The floodplains are very productive for agriculture, sand and gravel, water storage and recreation.</li> <li>• Nottingham Castle was rebuilt after the Civil War.</li> <li>• Local industry includes Boots, Raleigh, Games Workshop and historic lace industry.</li> <li>• Geographers collect data on issues that affect the life and</li> </ul>

**Geography: STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP**

	<p>buildings where we live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city is built on flat land and surrounded by mountains and sea</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Beijing and Nottingham have some physical features that are the same (shops, restaurants, schools, work, parks)</li> </ul>		<p>water turns into water vapour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the water vapour rises, it cools down.</li> <li>• As it cools down, condensation happens and water vapour condenses to small droplets of water.</li> <li>• Clouds are made from a mix of dry air and small droplets of water.</li> <li>• As condensation continues to happen, more droplets of water vapour are formed.</li> <li>• When the droplets become heavy and large enough, they fall back to the Earth's surface in the form of rain or snow. This is called precipitation.</li> <li>• Water may also run off and enter oceans, seas and rivers.</li> <li>• Water then evaporates again and the water cycle begins again!</li> </ul>	<p>and Anglo-Saxons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once people have settled in an area, the land can be used for various things.</li> <li>• OS symbols on maps can tell us what is in the settlement.</li> <li>• A four-figure grid reference is a way of identifying any square on a map.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We work out time zones using the Prime Meridian.</li> </ul>	<p>environment in a locality.</p>
<p><b><u>Cycle B</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical words and pictures are used to describe places and their features: town, village, city, street, house, farm, field,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Kingdom is made up of the countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Earth has three layers: - crust - mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK is separated from mainland Europe by the English Channel and the North Sea.</li> <li>• Some countries in Mainland Europe are France,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a continent in the Northern Hemisphere made up of 50 countries.</li> <li>• most populated country in Europe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources are found in nature. Humans use them as raw materials for making other products.</li> </ul>

## Geography: STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

	<p>garden, hill stream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical and digital maps are used to see what our area looks like.</li> <li>All buildings have an address and post code to help people to know its location.</li> <li>Selston is in Nottinghamshire which is England, part of the United Kingdom.</li> <li>Selston is a large village and has important facilities such as schools, shops, church, health centre, play areas.</li> <li>There are many ways that residents can take care of where they live including recycling and using rubbish bins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great Britain is the island made up of England, Scotland and Wales.</li> <li>The capital city of England is London.</li> <li>The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.</li> <li>The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</li> <li>The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.</li> <li>The city of London has many features such as the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral and the River Thames.</li> <li>The UK has other cities including Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow and Swansea.</li> <li>North, south, east and west</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates.</li> <li>Tectonic plates slowly move over a long period of time</li> <li>Many volcanoes are also mountains.</li> <li>Volcanoes can be formed by plates moving apart, overlapping, or creating a 'hot spot'.</li> <li>Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years.</li> <li>Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10000 years but may erupt again.</li> <li>Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.</li> <li>When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. Magma is</li> </ul>	<p>Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece and many more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mediterranean is used to describe the group of countries which border the Mediterranean sea.</li> <li>The Mediterranean is a popular holiday destination because of the mild climate, physical features (e.g. beaches, lakes) and human features (Leaning tower of Pisa,</li> <li>Italy is a Mediterranean country in Europe that is a peninsular.</li> <li>Italy also includes many small islands and its capital city is Rome.</li> <li>More accurate directions and positions can be given using 8 compass points.</li> </ul>	<p>is the European part of Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Alps are a mountain range that spread over 8 countries and take up a large part of Switzerland.</li> </ul> <p><b>North America</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a continent made up of 23 countries</li> <li>Canada is the largest country by land area</li> <li>Before Europeans came to North America the continent was populated by indigenous people.</li> <li>The Grand Canyon is a natural rock formation in Arizona</li> </ul> <p><b>South America</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continent made up of 12 countries. 9 of which speak Spanish</li> <li>Largest country by land and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resources are unevenly distributed around the world.</li> <li>Natural resources are exhaustible and will run out if over-used.</li> <li>A rapid rise in the global population has meant an increase in the use of natural resources.</li> <li>The UK used to rely on fossil fuels for generating energy.</li> <li>Individuals can take action to be more sustainable. E.g. Reducing waste, using renewable energy, only buying what you need etc.</li> </ul> <p>Renewable Energy: - wind</p>
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