



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography Year Group: 6 Term: Autumn

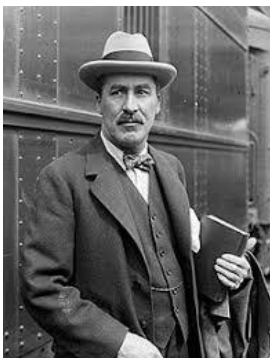
Core Learning of This Unit:

- Locate Egypt and Egyptian cities on a map. Locate the river Nile and famous landmarks including: Valley of the Kings, The Sphinx, The White Desert
- Discuss the physical and human geographical features of Cairo today. How does this contrast London? Use 6 figure grid references
- To understand and label different part of rivers and why these are so important
- Locate main rivers in UK and Europe including : Why do rivers flood? Link to previous flooding in Yorkshire and UK including: Severn, Thames, Trent, Ouse, Danube, Seine, Volga.
- To know why the River Nile was so important to the Egyptians

Prior Learning:

From KS1: Children should know capital cities of the UK and continents and oceans of the world.

From KS2: Children should have some knowledge of rivers from Year 3 and from studying the water cycle in Year 4.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

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

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge
understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography
describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers

Key Vocabulary:

Egypt - Egypt, a country linking northeast Africa with the Middle East, dates to the time of the pharaohs.

Six Figure Grid Reference - On a 6-figure grid reference the last digit refers to a tenth of the distance between the 1km grid reference lines, so the reference is only accurate to within 100 metres.

River - A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.

Source - The farthest place in that river or stream from its estuary or confluence with another river, as measured along the course of the river.

River mouth - The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean

Downstream - The direction of or nearer to the mouth of a stream.

Upstream - The direction opposite to the flow of a stream.

Flood plain - an area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding.

Main River - usually larger rivers and streams, designated as such, and shown on the Main River Map.

Meander - To follow a winding course.

Tributary - a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

Watershed boundary - An area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.

Wetlands - Land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated land.

Trade - the action of buying and selling goods and services.

Significant People

Howard Carter first went to Egypt as a young artist hired to sketch artefacts. He went on to become an important archaeologist, and the lead excavator of the tomb of King Tutankhamun. In 1907, Carter was hired by wealthy English aristocrat Lord Carnarvon. With Carnarvon's backing, Carter led the excavation of Egyptian nobles' tombs. In 1914, Carnarvon received a license to dig at a site where it was believed the tomb of King Tutankhamun rested. Carnarvon gave the job to Carter. Following WWI, he resumed his excavations, but after several years, Lord Carnarvon grew dissatisfied with the lack of results and informed Carter he had one more season of funding to find the tomb. On November 26, 1922, Carter and Carnarvon entered the tomb, where they found an immense collection of gold and treasures. On February 16, 1923, Carter opened the innermost chamber and found the sarcophagus of King Tut.