

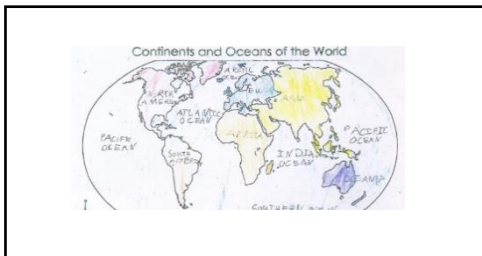


Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser    Subject: Geography    Year Group: 4    Term: Autumn

Theme: The Hero's Journey

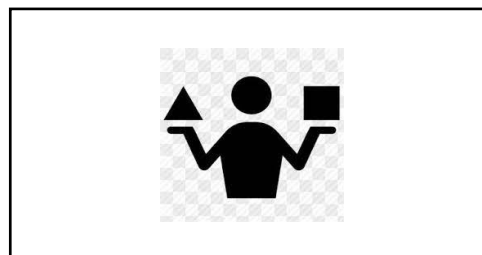
### Main strands within this Geography unit



Locational knowledge – children will continue to learn about continents, countries and capital cities of Europe.



Place knowledge – Children will learn about Greece – its seas, weather and climate cities, landscapes and landmarks.



Children will compare different cities in Europe e.g. Athens and Helsinki



Weather and climate – comparison of the UK and another country e.g. Greece



## Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography (Europe and Greece)\_ Year Group: 4 Term: Autumn

### Core Learning of This Unit:

- Recap countries and capital cities in Europe including London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Vatican City, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Belgrade, Athens, Brussels, Lisbon, Oslo, Tallinn, Reykjavik
- Locate Greece, its islands, sea and cities, climate, landscape
- To explore the climate and landscape of the UK and Greece
- To compare different climates and land use within two cities in Europe e.g. Athens, Greece and Copenhagen, Denmark
- To explain the similarities and differences between the two/three cities.

### Prior Learning:

From KS1 and Y3: Children should know capital cities of the UK and continents and oceans of the world.



### 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

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

#### Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of: physical and human geography

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

### Key Vocabulary:

**Europe** - A continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere. It comprises the westernmost part of Eurasia and is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and Asia to the east.

**Capital City** - the municipality exercising primary status in a country, state, province, or other administrative region, usually as its seat of government.

**Island** - An area of land smaller than a continent and entirely surrounded by water. Islands may occur in oceans, seas, lakes, or rivers. A group of islands is called an archipelago.

**Seas** - Expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses.

**Climate** - Weather conditions prevailing in an area, in general or over a long period.

**Landscape** - The visible features of an area of land, its landforms, and how they integrate with natural or man-made features.

**Similarities** - The state or fact of being similar.

**Differences** - The state or fact of being different.

### Significant People

Conqueror and king of Macedonia, Alexander the Great was born on July 20, 356 B.C., in Pella, in the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia. During his leadership, from 336 to 323 B.C., he united the Greek city-states and led the Corinthian League. He also became the king of Persia, Babylon and Asia, and created Macedonian colonies in the region. While considering the conquests of Carthage and Rome, Alexander died of malaria in Babylon (now Iraq), on June 13, 323 B.C.