

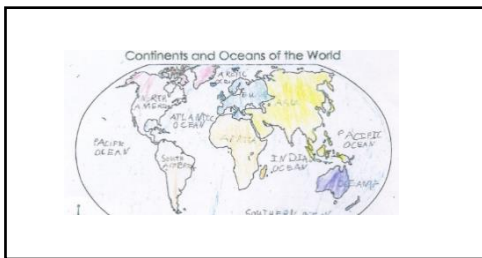


Jerry Clay Academy

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

Theme: Grand Designs

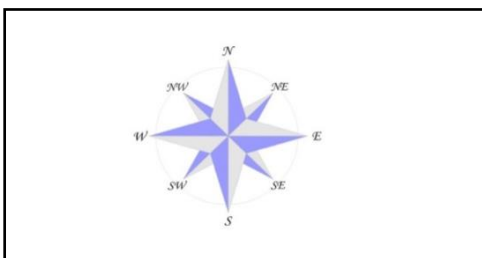
Main strands within this Geography unit



Locational knowledge – children will locate continents, countries, cities and oceans across the world. They will start to recognise landmarks across the World.



Place knowledge – children will learn about London and its landmarks. They will use maps to locate.



Physical geography – children will create their own maps of the local area and how this could be improved.



Human geography – children will look at land use in the local area and create suggestions and reasons for improvements.



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Core Learning of This Unit:

- Research and locate famous landmarks throughout the UK including Big Ben, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, St Pauls, The Angel of the North, Hadrian's Wall, York Minster, Roundhay Park, The Eden Project, Emley Moor Transmitting Station and others
- Create own map of landmarks across the UK and Europe including : Eiffel Tower, Louvre, Colosseum, Parthenon, Leaning tower of Pisa, Sistine Chapel
- Look at how land is used in the local area. How is it used to enhance the public's experience?
- Create your own map/suggestions of how this could be improved.

Prior Learning:

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

From KS2: They should know some landmarks across Europe



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 human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

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

use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)

fieldwork in local area

Key Vocabulary:

Landmarks - Recognizable natural or artificial features used for navigation, a feature that stands out from its near environment and is often visible from long distances. In modern use, the term can also be applied to smaller structures or features, that have become local or national symbols.

Parliament - In modern politics and history, a parliament is a legislative body of government. Generally, a modern parliament has three functions: representing the electorate, making laws, and overseeing the government via hearings and inquiries.

Land use - refers specifically the purposes for which land is occupied or managed for human ends.

Public space - A public space refers to an area or place that is open and accessible to all peoples, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, age or socio-economic level. These are public gathering spaces such as plazas, squares and parks.

United Kingdom - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

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.

Significant People – Sir Christopher Wren

Sir Christopher Wren PRS FRS was an English anatomist, astronomer, geometer, and mathematician-physicist, as well as one of the most highly acclaimed English architects in history. He was accorded responsibility for rebuilding 52 churches in the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666, including what is regarded as his masterpiece, St Paul's Cathedral on Ludgate Hill completed in 1710.