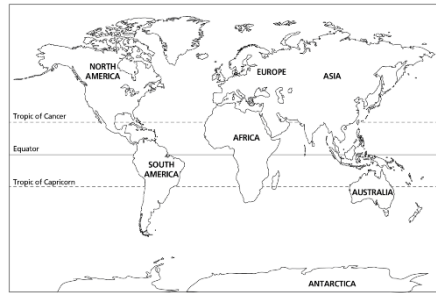
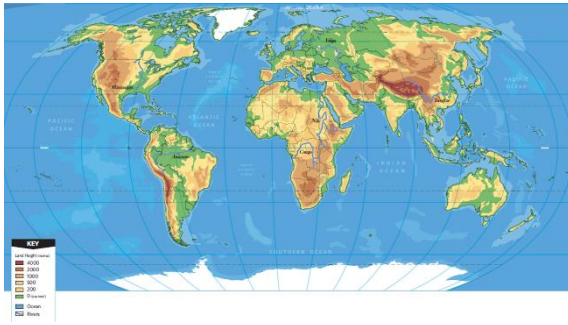


Kingfisher Geography Knowledge Organiser Term 4

Our World: Where on Earth are we?



Key Objectives

- To understand that flat 2-D maps and spherical 3-D physical and political globes all represent our world, but in different ways.
 - To demonstrate the relationship between maps and globes and explore the idea of addresses.
 - To be able to identify the position of lines of latitude and name the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the Polar circles, Arctic and Antarctic, and the North and South Poles.
 - To learn more about longitude, and about the Earth's daily rotation and its effects.
 - To introduce the International Date Line and time around the world.
 - To describe the significance of latitude and longitude, and how they are used to describe the location of points on the Earth's surface. Co-ordinates focus.

Key Vocabulary

Biome	Large ecosystem which relies on climate.
Continent	A huge land area with many countries in it, defined by certain characteristics, which may be physical, human or cultural.
International Date Line	An imaginary line on Earth's surface that defines the boundary between one day and the next.
Latitude	Lines which go around the Earth east to west.
Longitude	Lines which go around the Earth north to south.
Equator	Imaginary line halfway around the Earth which is between the North and South Poles.
Hemisphere	Half of the Earth (northern or southern).

Sticky Knowledge

1. The world is a sphere. There are seven **continents**, five oceans and over fifty seas.
2. We can use a compass to tell us where are north, south, east and west.
3. The capital cities of the UK are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Dublin.
4. A globe shows the whole world, including **longitude**, **latitude**, continents, oceans, the equator and the North and South Poles.
5. The two halves of the globe are called the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
6. The Earth rotates every 24 hours, causing day and night. Parts of the world are in daytime while others are in night. When it is daytime in the UK, it is night-time in Australia; when it is afternoon in the UK, it is morning in the USA.
7. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the **Prime Meridian**. It runs through a place in London called **Greenwich**. Greenwich Mean Time is the local mean time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London.