

Knowledge Organiser – Geography – Year 5

What should I already know?

Children can locate the geographical regions of Britain, north and South America through landscapes, human and physical geography. Children can compare and contrast land use during different periods within British History. They have carried out studies of routes and uses of rivers, features of a river, mountain ranges and features of volcanoes and earthquakes. In Year 4, children recapped their knowledge of human and physical geography and land use. They know the eight points on a compass and have also explored using four figure grid references. They applied this knowledge to orienteering using maps and symbols.

Key vocabulary:

Biomes - a **biome** is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. Major **biomes** include tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts.

Indigenous - **indigenous** people means the first people who lived in any region, and not later immigrants.

Organisms - a biotic, or living, part of the environment. Rocks and sunshine are parts of the non-living environment. Organisms usually have five basic needs.

Trade - buying and selling of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make—for example, food, clothes, and computers. Services are things that people do—for example, banking, communications, and health care.

Economy - a system of making and trading things of value.

Distribution - to spread the product throughout the marketplace such that a large number of people can buy it.

Transportation - to move themselves and their goods from one place to another.

- The Middle East was a natural crossroads for travellers and traders from Europe, Asia and Africa.
- Baghdad, located at the point where the Tigris flows closest to the Euphrates, was ideally placed for global trade.
- It swiftly became an important centre for the collection and dispersal of knowledge and ideas from around the known world.
- The spread of agricultural knowledge and techniques and the introduction of new crops and food stuffs may have, in turn, encouraged population growth.



