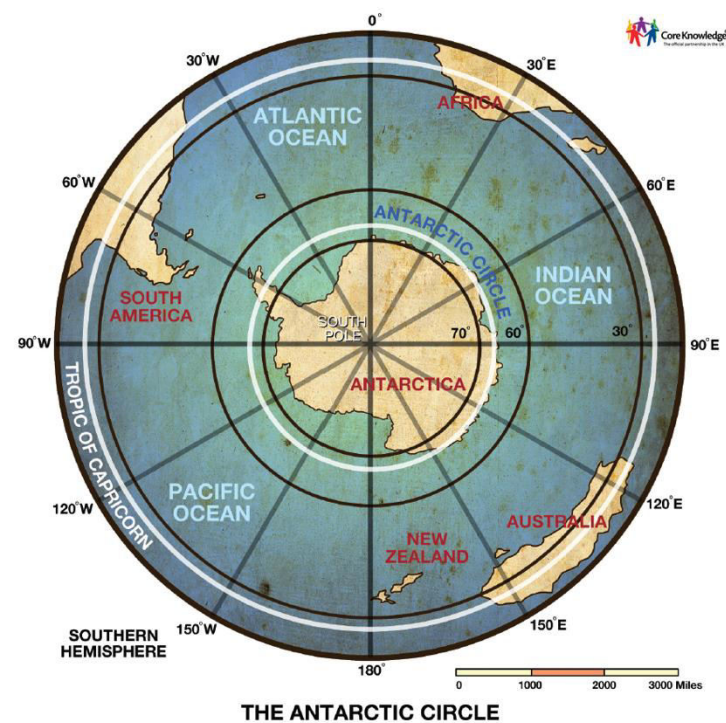
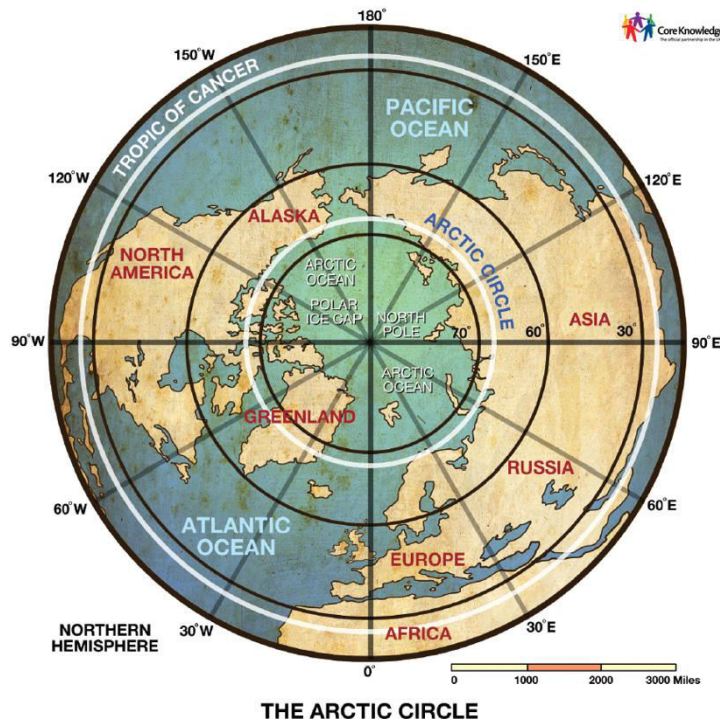


Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense (Geography- Year 6)

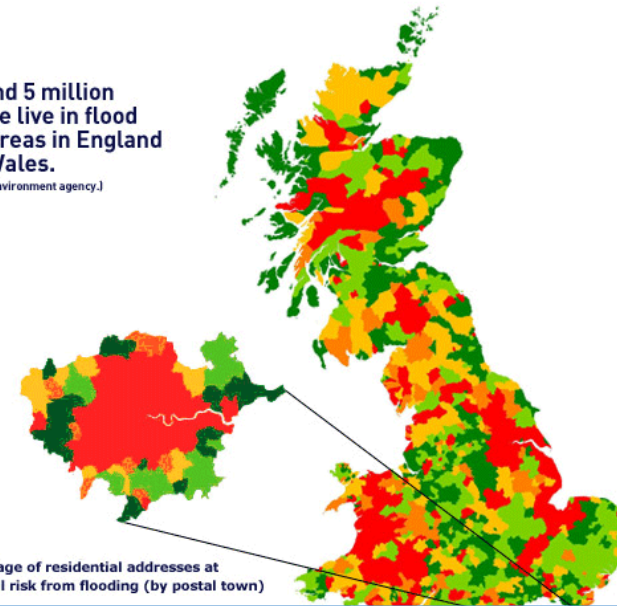
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Longitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the prime meridian line that help map makers locate places with accuracy. (Vertical lines)
Latitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Axis	An imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
The Poles	The two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the Northern and Southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Tropic of Cancer	The line of latitude 23° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The line of latitude 23° south of the equator.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude at 0°.
Time Zone	A range of longitude that shares a common time.
Map Projection	A method that represents the Earth on a flat surface.



Knowledge Organiser- Year 6 Geography – British Geography

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Air Pollution	A mixture of synthetic and natural substances in the air.
Climate Change	A change in climate patterns in a region caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
Waste	Materials that are unwanted, or unusable and are disposed of.
Litter	Waste left in open, public spaces.
Synthetic	Made by people, not a naturally occurring substance.
Particles	A very tiny portion of matter, often smaller than our eyes can see.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK Government Department)
WHO	World Health Organisation (Global organisation)

Around 5 million people live in flood risk areas in England and Wales.
(source: Environment agency.)



Sources of air pollution

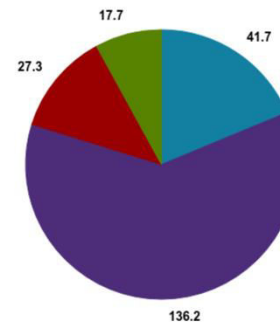
FARMS
 Agriculture and

BUILDING
 Construction and

FACTORIES
 Industrial processes and energy generation

Waste generated in the UK
 Million tonnes, 2016

Commercial Construction Household Other



Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

Knowledge Organiser- North America (Geography- Year 6)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
North America	A large continent where the countries of Canada, the USA and Mexico are located.
United States of America	The name for the country in North America that consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. It is bordered by Canada in the north and Mexico in the South.
State	An area with a government that can make decisions and pass laws for that area. In the USA, the states are joined in political union.
Mississippi River	One of North America's major rivers, a source of fresh water, transport and irrigation.
Biome	A community of plants and animals that have common characteristics reflecting the environment in which they live.
Urbanisation	The increase in number of people living in cities.



Canada	Mexico	United States of America
		
Capital: Ottawa	Capital: Mexico City	Capital: Washington DC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag: maple leaf representing cultural heritage & natural resources of Canada. Colour red represents hope & prosperity Colour white represents peace and neutrality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag shows national coat of arms, based on the Aztec symbol for Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) Eagle sitting on a cactus eating a serpent Red, white & green- colours of the national Mexican army. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag shows fifty white stars representing the fifty states of America. Thirteen red stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that declared independence from Great Britain and became the first

		states.
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Knowledge Organiser- Year 6 Geography – South America

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pangea	A supercontinent that broke apart 175 million years ago forming the continents we recognise today.
Rainforest	A dense forest, rich in biodiversity, that is often found in tropical areas that receive high levels of rainfall.
Subduction Zone	An area where one tectonic plate is being forced under another, often creating mountain ranges.
Plateau	A flat area of land with high altitude.
Altitude	The height of a location, often relative to sea level.
Deforestation	The process of removing forest.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within a habitat.

The Inca Empire

Location	Dates	Places	Language and Communication
The Inca Empire spread along the pacific coast from Ecuador to Chile.	Began in 1100 CE	Cuzco- the Inca Capital located in Peru built in the shape of a puma	Quechua (Ketch-wah) the single Inca language, spread across the empire, to encourage clarity of communication.
	Reached its height in 1530		
	Declined in 1535	Machu Picchu- high in the Andes mountains	Quipu (Key-poo): lengths of knotted string, used to keep records and pass messages around the empire.

