

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: Going on Safari

Concept: Physical and Human Geography

What we already Know

Climate: Weather that is typical of a place.

Ocean: One of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface.

Continent: A very large area of land that consists of many countries.

Country: An area of land that is controlled by its own government.

There are seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia (also known as Australasia and Oceania)

There are five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean

Europe and Africa are continents.

The UK and Kenya are countries. Made of villages, towns and cities.



Human Geography
features of land that have been impacted by human activity

UK

Physical Geography
natural features of land

Kenya

UK

The United Kingdom is in Europe
London is the capital city of the UK.

Famous buildings such as Big Ben, the London Eye, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge.
This means that there are lots of tourists.

Many houses, shops, offices, apartments and roads



Many skyscrapers



Five airports

Kenya

Kenya is in Africa.

Kenya is much larger than the UK.

Kenya and the UK have different climates. This means that the weather is generally different. Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. The largest national park in Kenya is called the Maasai Mara Its animals include lions, cheetahs, elephants, zebras and hippos. It is a three hour drive away from Nairobi.



Maasai Mara National Park

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: In the Deep Dark Woods Concept: Place/Map Skills

Simple fieldwork and observational skills to study geography of our school/surrounding environment

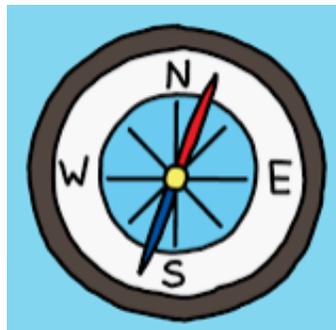
Key Vocabulary	Things we already know New vocabulary
Aerial view	A view from above
Floor plan	The layout of rooms on one floor of a building
Grounds	The land around a building
Human geography	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
Physical geography	natural features of land
Route	a way from one place to another
Village	a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside. Dobwalls is a village.



Dobwalls is a village near the town of Liskeard. Truro is the capital city of Cornwall. Cornwall is the country we live in.

What can I find in Dobwalls?

Shops, pub
Car garage and shop
Football Club
park
school and many houses
Church
Dobwalls Memorial Hall
Antiques Shop



Compass direction

- North
- East
- South
- West



Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: Castles, Knights and Dragons

Concept: Physical geography

Key Vocabulary	
Mountain	a land mass with great height and steep sides that is higher than a hill.
Hill	An area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.
Valley	a long area of low land between mountains or hills. A stream or river often runs through a valley.
Vegetation	plants or plant life in a particular place.
Capital city	the city where the government of a country, state, or province is located.
Border	the line between two countries or counties.
Atlas	A book containing maps showing where particular things are made and found.

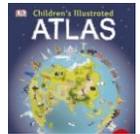
Castles were typically built in the middle of the land the king or lord of the castle was ruler over. The castle served as a way to defend their land and fight off attackers. Castles were usually built where there was a natural feature of the land that would help in the defence of the castle such as building on top of a hill or where they were surrounded by water. The main reason castles were built was not for luxury, but for defence and protection.

Things we already know

Human Geography: Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.

Physical Geography: Natural features of land.

Atlases can be used like maps to find countries and locations. An atlas is a collection of various maps of the earth or a specific region of the earth, such as the U.S. or Europe. The maps in atlases also show geographic features.



Early castles

