

Knowledge organiser – United Kingdom

What will we be learning?

- The location of the four countries.
- The four capitals and surrounding seas.
- Human and physical features of the UK.
- Human and physical features of the capital cities.
- Sharing our understanding of the UK.

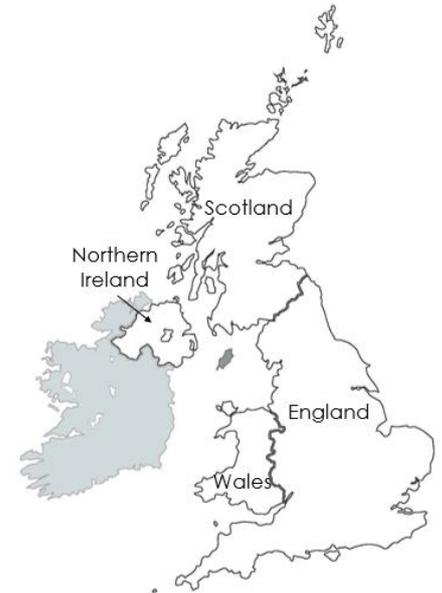
Key facts

The countries of the United Kingdom:
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The four capital cities:
London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).

Key knowledge

The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe.
It is made up of four countries, which all have their own capital city.
Each country has its own flag. The United Kingdom also has a flag, which is sometimes called the Union Jack.
The United Kingdom is an island: it is surrounded by water.
The UK has human and physical features. Human features are made by people and physical features are made by nature.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Ben Nevis English Channel Europe Ireland Irish Sea North Sea My town or local area	city country river sea town village	across northern

Glossary

capital city: *the city where a country's government is, such as London or Edinburgh*

country: *an area of land that has its own government, such as the UK or France*

feature: *something you would find in a place that is usually there (such as a hill or a house)*

Knowledge organiser – Continents and Oceans

What will we be learning?

- Understanding where I am in the world.
- Locating the seven continents.
- Locating the five oceans.
- Human features of the continents.
- Physical features of the continents.

Key facts

The seven continents:

Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America.

The five oceans:

Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern.

Key knowledge

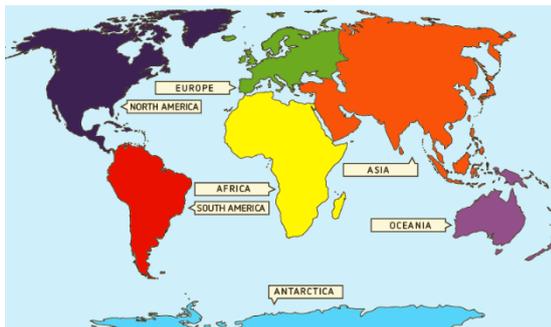
The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents.

The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.

Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.

Human features are made by people.

Physical features are created by nature.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Australia Brazil China Egypt France India Spain United States of America	atlas continent globe human ocean physical	east hemisphere north south South Pole west

Glossary

continent: a very large area of land

hemisphere: half of the globe

ocean: a huge area of salty water

Knowledge organiser – Settlements and Local Area

What will we be learning?

- Differences between urban and rural areas.
- Features of our school grounds.
- Features of our local area.
- How to identify Ordnance Survey map symbols.
- How to create a map of our local area.

Key facts

Bierton is a small village in Aylesbury.

We will explore the school and the church in our field work lesson.

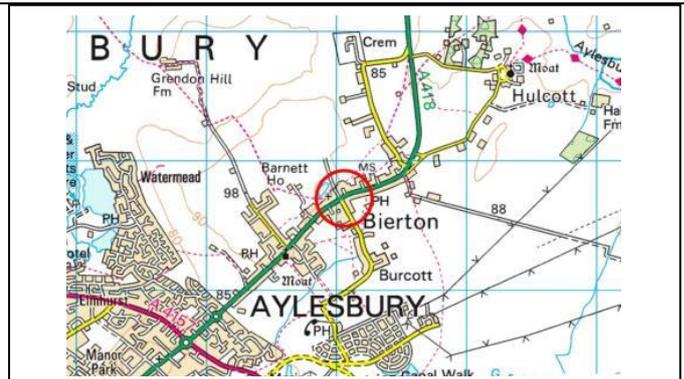
Key knowledge

An urban area has lots of people living there. Towns, cities and suburbs are all urban areas.

A rural area has fewer people living there. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets.

An Ordnance Survey map is used to help people find their way around an area.

Enter key knowledge about your school grounds and local area here



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
<i>My county</i> <i>My neighbourhood</i> <i>My town or local area</i>	building map office route street symbol	east local north south west

Glossary

map symbol: *a small picture on a map that shows you where different things are (such as a bus station or a school)*

route: *how you get from one place to another (for example, “you walk up the hill and turn towards the school when you get to the top)”*

settlement: *a place where people live*