

Welton Primary School—Geography Knowledge Organiser



Year: 5

Journey to America

What should I already know?

- Be able to pose and respond to geographical questions, communicate and analyse the findings and begin to draw conclusions from own research and fieldwork activities. (Y4)
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography
- To be able to identify reasons and draw conclusions to why people may be attracted to live in a certain place
- To be able to understand that people can influence and change the environment (Y4)
- Be able to use accurate and precise geographical words to describe a place, relevant to context studied.

Vocabulary	
environmental region	Area with a unique climate and vegetation
physical characteristics	Natural features of an area, such as mountains and rivers
human characteristics	Features of an area that have been built by people
major cities	Big area with a population of over 250,000
position	Place where something is located
trade links	A trading system between two countries.
latitude	Distance of a place north or south of the Earth's equator
latitude longitude	
	Earth's equator Distance of a place east or west of the
longitude	Earth's equator Distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian. Process that leads to the manufacture of a

Latitude and longitude are a system of lines that are used to describe the location of any place on Earth.

Latitude—Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across the Earth for example Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn Longitude—Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction.

Although lines of longitude and latitude are only imaginary, they exist on maps and atlases to help to show us where different places are.



- North America is the world's third largest continent by area. It covers about 24.7 million km² which is about 16.5% of the earth's total land area
- North America is the fourth most populated continent. 580 million people live there.
- North America is in the western hemisphere and northern hemisphere.
- There are 23 countries in North America and 9 states that are listed as dependencies of other nations.
- Largest North American countries are: Canada, USA, Greenland (Den), Mexico, Nicoragua

PERU B R A Z I L COLOMBIA CUINAME BOLIVIA CHILE PARAGUAY PARAGUAY ARGENTINA FALKLAND ISLANDS

- South America is the fourth largest continent in the world. It covers about 17.8 million km². It lies completely in the western hemisphere.
- South America is the fifth most populated continent. 420 million people live there.
- The Equator cuts through the continent. Most of South America is in the southern hemisphere.
- There are 12 countries in South America and 4 states that are listed as dependencies of other nations.
- Largest South American countries are: Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Columbia, Bolivia

Human Geography Features

- North America is relatively unique in that sports that originated in the region are the most popular in the world.
- Manhattan is the business and entertainment centre of New York City, the largest city in the US. Manhattan is mostly an island.

Human Geography Features

- Machu Picchu was the largest empire in Precolonial South America.
- Rio Carnival is a festival held every year before Lent. It is the largest carnival in the world.
- The coffee plant is grown in abundance in South America.

Physical Geography Features

- The Mississippi River—second longest on the continent.
- The Great Lakes—series of interconnected lakes across the USA-Canadian border.
- Death Valley—located in eastern California is one of the hottest places in the world. Its Bodwater Basin is 86m below sea level, the lowest point on the continent.

Physical Geography Features

- The Amazon River—longest river in South America.
- The Amazon Rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world.
- The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world.
- The Andes are the tallest mountains in South America. The world's highest volcanos are in the Andes.

