

Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Geography

Term: Autumn 2

Year: Unit 4

Duration: 5 weeks

How does climate change and natural disasters affect the world?

Some of the Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what we will be learning):



- The position of places in terms of their latitude, longitude, and proximity to the Equator, affects both the physical and human geography of those places.



- Both natural events and humanity have changed, and will continue to change, the Earth. The movement of tectonic plates results in earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, mountain ranges, and tsunamis.



- Climate change has been caused by human activity. The results are changing the Earth and have caused an increase in natural disasters such as flooding, hurricanes, and drought.



- People choose to live in places which are at risk from natural disasters due to the advantages of living there. Historically, settlements were chosen for their access to water (rivers), natural protection (mountains), soil fertility (flood plains, volcanos) and accessibility (rivers, sea).

Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Natural disasters	A natural event that causes great damage or loss of life.
Plate tectonics	Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates.
Climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time.
Drought	A shortage of rain over a long period of time.
Tsunami	A large wave caused by movements in Earth's outer layer, or crust, which move ocean water. For example, an earthquake or a volcano in the ocean could cause a tsunami.
Settlements	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.
Permafrost	Permafrost is a permanently frozen layer of soil, gravel, and sand, usually held together by ice.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth. It is halfway between the north pole and the south pole and divides the planet into a northern hemisphere and a southern hemisphere.
Biome	Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.

What I already know:

- In Lower Key Stage Two the children used maps and atlases (including contents and indexes) to locate places being studied and explained the significance of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- Last year, in Upper Key Stage Two, the children studied North and South American, and Europe. They learnt about the human and physical characteristics of a place, and the meaning of longitude and latitude when studying the northern and southern hemisphere. The children also explored how mountains, river basins and coastal plains affect people's way of life.

Key facts:

- Tectonic plates are pieces of the Earth's crust. The plates are constantly moving. Earthquakes, volcanoes, and mountains are formed at the boundaries of these plates.
- Natural disasters are events that cannot be controlled by humans. They may result in loss of life, injury, and damage to property. Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, floods, drought, avalanches, and hurricanes are all natural disasters.
- Climate change is affected by human activity. The increase in gas emissions (carbon dioxide and methane), together with loss of forests and permafrost, has affected the world's climate.

Location of case studies on world map:



Images:



Japan, 2011, after earthquake.



Features of an earthquake



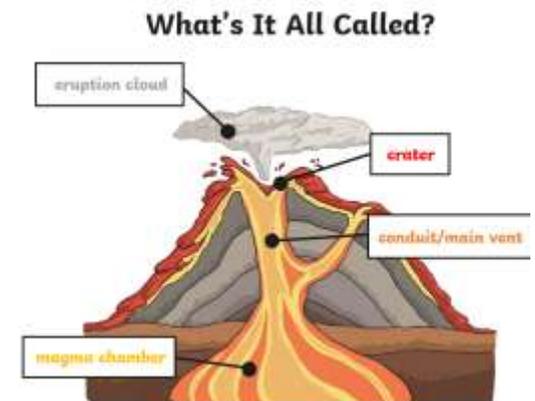
Iceland, 2010 volcanic eruption.



Location of plate tectonic boundaries



Kenya, drought 2017



Features of a volcano



France, flooding 2020