

# Knowledge Organiser—Journey to Jo'burg

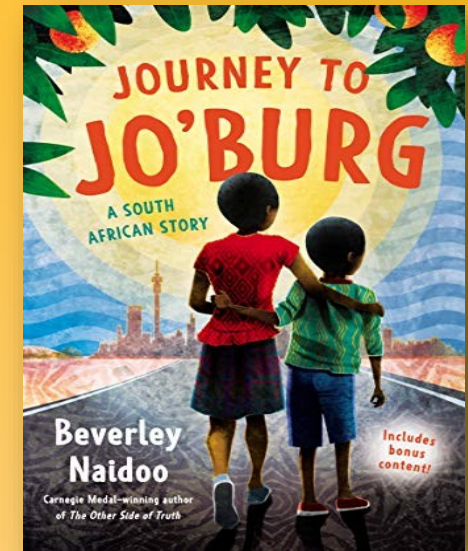
## Maple Class

### What should I already know?

- Name and locate the world's seven continents & five oceans.
- Use maps, atlases and globes to locate continents.
- Have knowledge of the equator and the hemispheres.
- Know basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical & human geographical features.
- To read 4 figure grid references and the 4 compass points.

The study of geography is about more than just memorising places on a map. It's about understanding the complexity of our world.

**Barack Obama**



### Keys questions and learning

#### How can we locate places in the world?

Learn about latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.

#### How else can we locate places in the world?

Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans in the world.

#### How will we develop our fieldwork skills in our study of the local area?

Identify physical features on an ordnance survey map of our local area, e.g. streams & hills.

Identify human features on an ordnance survey map of our local area, e.g. schools & parks.

Use geographical terminology when describing directions, e.g. north, south, east, & west.

Use a scale to measure the length of a route.

Use four and six figure grid references to identify the location of features.

#### How will we develop our fieldwork skills in our study of a location in South Africa?

Use the same fieldwork skills as our local area study, using information from photographs and maps of Johannesburg.

#### How will we record our study findings?

Create field sketches of the area and take photos (Local area study.)

Draw a map of our high-street or another local place using information to identify key buildings and their uses.

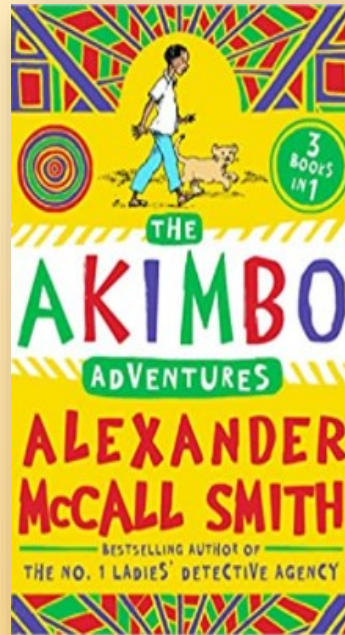
Draw a map of another locality in **Johannesburg** using information from photographs and maps.

# Knowledge Organiser—Journey to Jo'burg

## Maple Class

### This term we will:

- Describe the main human and physical features of our local area and apply our knowledge and understanding to another locality in Africa.
- Analyse Africa as a continent to discover its scale and diversity.
- Understand the different regions and climates in the continent.
- Develop our geography fieldwork skills.
- Understand the aspects of physical and human geography.
- Explore and understand the history of Africa, focusing on South Africa & Benin.
- Understand Apartheid and who was involved to try and stop it. E.g. **Desmond Tutu, Nelson**



Geography is a living, breathing subject, constantly adapting itself to change. For me, geography is a great adventure.

**Michael Palin.**



Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the north and the south pole.
<b>Longitude</b>	A geographical coordinate that specifies north – south positions.
<b>Latitude</b>	A geographical coordinate that specifies east – west
<b>Hemispheres</b>	A half of the earth, is divided into two hemispheres.
<b>Economy</b>	A political system in South African in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law.
<b>Physical features</b>	Natural features on the Earth's surface, such as water, lakes, mountains, & deserts.
<b>Human features</b>	Features like houses, roads & bridges that have been built by people.
<b>Apartheid</b>	A political system in South African in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law.
<b>Desmond Tutu</b>	A South African Anglican bishop, known for his work as an anti-apartheid and human rights activist.