












# Geography, Going Global Knowledge Organiser KS2 Cycle A 2025

## Vocabulary

<b>Continent.</b> A large solid area of land	
<b>Country.</b> A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.	
<b>City.</b> A human settlement larger than a town.	
<b>Lines of longitude.</b> Imaginary lines on a globe that run vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.	
<b>Lines of Latitude.</b> Imaginary lines that run horizontally around the globe.	
<b>Equator.</b> A line of latitude around the centre of the globe, an equal distance from the north and south poles.	
<b>Prime Meridian.</b> - a line of longitude chosen to be zero degrees, separating the Eastern and Western hemispheres.	
<b>Time zone</b> - an area where a standard time is kept	
<b>Climate</b> - the weather conditions in an area over time.	
<b>Human geography</b> - the study of how humans affect the environments in which they live, such as population, settlements and land use.	
<b>Physical geography</b> - the study of the Earth and its features, such as mountains, rivers and lakes	

## KS2 SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE:

**I KNOW** the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle.

**I KNOW** the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

**I CAN** locate the world's countries using maps.

## KS2 DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE:

**I KNOW HOW TO** use four-figure then six-figure grid references to build my knowledge of the wider world.

**I KNOW HOW TO** use atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.



## Locational and Place Knowledge

### Continents of the World

- North America
- South America
- Africa
- Europe
- Asia
- Australia
- Antarctica



**Political maps** are used to identify countries, and their borders and cities.

## Key information

- The seven continents are **North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica.**
- There are nearly **200 countries** around the world.
- Capital cities** are the most important cities in a country. It is from here that the **government** runs the country and it is often the busiest city for **tourism**.
- Countries closer to the Equator have **hotter climates** than countries closer to the North and South Poles.
- There are six main climate zones in the world: **polar, subpolar, temperate, tropical, subtropical and equatorial.**
- Different countries have different **time zones** due to the **Earth's rotation** around the Sun.

## Key questions

- Which countries are in which continents?
- What are some major capital cities around the world?
- What are time zones and how do they work?
- What are the different climate zones around the world?
- What are the hottest and coldest countries in the world, and why?
- What are some of the key human and physical features of different countries around the world?
- How is the human and physical geography of different countries similar to and different from the UK?

## Geographical skills



**Cardinal points:**  
North, South, East, West

**Intercardinal points:**  
North East, South East, North West, South West

Using **atlases** and **GIS** (geographic information system) to locate countries and cities.

