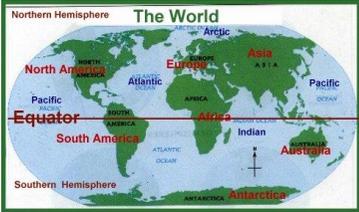




Leamington Primary Geography Knowledge Organiser Year 4 – The Mediterranean



Why do so many people go to the Mediterranean for their holidays?

What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Skills and Fieldwork																						
<p>Some capital cities of Europe. How to locate the main cities in and around the UK.</p> <p>Some knowledge of rural and urban areas, population, farming and industry etc.</p>	<p>How to identify oceans and seas around the world using an atlas Learn to use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping to find countries and key features. How to identify Mediterranean countries using the Internet and atlas. How to use basic geographical words. How to show some sense of how places relate to each other How to match boundaries of countries Identify all Mediterranean countries and their capital cities. Explain the difference between weather (what is happening on a particular day) and climate (typical weather in an area over a period of time. Explain how to use the contents page of an atlas to find the world climate zones map. Explain what a key is and how to use one. Compare climate around the world Understand why there are similarities and differences between places. Compare life in a Mediterranean country with England Analyse evidence and draw conclusions such as make comparisons between locations using ariel photographs.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Mediterranean</td> <td>the largest inland sea between Europe, Africa and Asia. .From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latitude.</td> <td>a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inhabit</td> <td>to live or dwell in a place, as people or animals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td>the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climate:</td> <td>the long term pattern of weather conditions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equator:</td> <td>an imaginary line around the Earth that is an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southern Hemisphere:</td> <td>the half of the Earth that is South of the Equator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Hemisphere:</td> <td>the half of the Earth that is North of the Equator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical features:</td> <td>natural features of the earth's surface, for example, rivers, mountains, canyons, plateaus, peninsulas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human features:</td> <td>features built by humans (not something formed naturally), for example, housing areas, parks, buildings, roads, bridges</td> </tr> <tr> <td>landscape</td> <td>the visible features of an area of land</td> </tr> </table>	Mediterranean	the largest inland sea between Europe, Africa and Asia. .From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'	Latitude.	a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places	Inhabit	to live or dwell in a place, as people or animals	Population	the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area	Climate:	the long term pattern of weather conditions	Equator:	an imaginary line around the Earth that is an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole	Southern Hemisphere:	the half of the Earth that is South of the Equator	Northern Hemisphere:	the half of the Earth that is North of the Equator	Physical features:	natural features of the earth's surface, for example, rivers, mountains, canyons, plateaus, peninsulas	Human features:	features built by humans (not something formed naturally), for example, housing areas, parks, buildings, roads, bridges	landscape	the visible features of an area of land	
Mediterranean	the largest inland sea between Europe, Africa and Asia. .From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'																								
Latitude.	a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places																								
Inhabit	to live or dwell in a place, as people or animals																								
Population	the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area																								
Climate:	the long term pattern of weather conditions																								
Equator:	an imaginary line around the Earth that is an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole																								
Southern Hemisphere:	the half of the Earth that is South of the Equator																								
Northern Hemisphere:	the half of the Earth that is North of the Equator																								
Physical features:	natural features of the earth's surface, for example, rivers, mountains, canyons, plateaus, peninsulas																								
Human features:	features built by humans (not something formed naturally), for example, housing areas, parks, buildings, roads, bridges																								
landscape	the visible features of an area of land																								
<p>Interesting Facts</p>			<p>Use the National Geographic website and Atlas' to identify Mediterranean countries on a map.</p>																						
<p>The Romans thought the sea was, literally, the middle of the earth. Because of this, they first called the Mediterranean "mediterraneus" – Latin for "middle of the earth."</p> <p>The sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow passage called the Strait of Gibraltar.</p>		 	<p>Analyse evidence and draw conclusions such as make comparisons between locations. By writing about the differences and similarities between life in Liverpool and life in Paris.</p> <p>Communicate findings in appropriate ways by using images and maps as well as covering information about each country, capital cities, currency, weather, activities, food, music etc.</p>																						