

# Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – What country would you most like to explore?

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line which divides the Earth in half. Weather on the equator is always hot.
<b>Tropic of Capricorn</b>	An imaginary line in the Northern Hemisphere. The furthest north you can go and still have sunlight directly overhead.
<b>Tropic of Cancer</b>	An imaginary line in the Southern Hemisphere. The furthest south you can go and still have sunlight directly overhead.
<b>Northern /Southern Hemisphere</b>	The top half of the world is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the bottom half of the world is known as the Southern Hemisphere.
<b>Continent</b>	A large continuous land mass. Some are completely surrounded by water like a giant island, while others are connect to each other and separated only by an imaginary line.
<b>Ocean</b>	A large continuous expanse of sea (water). Covers nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Earth's surface.
<b>Physical Geography</b>	<b>Natural features of the Earth. E.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, beaches, etc</b>
<b>Human Geography</b>	<b>Manmade features of the Earth. E.g. buildings, roads, city, town, farm etc.</b>
<b>Time Zone</b>	A <b>time zone</b> is an area on Earth that has a specific time that all citizens can

## The Water Cycle



## Key Knowledge

- **The seven continents** are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.
- **The five oceans** are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean.
- Different places on Earth have different time zones. They exist because the earth is round and they allow everyone to have sunrise in the early morning and sunset at night.
- There are many environmental changes to habitats that have serious consequences for living things. Some are natural like, earthquakes, storms, floods, hurricanes, droughts and wildfires. Others are caused by humans such as deforestation, pollution, urbanisation and invasive species.
- A species can change characteristics to become better suited to their environment. This called adaptation. Some animals have developed a thick layer of fat called blubber to help them survive in extremely cold climates such as the Arctic Circle.

## Key Explorers

<u>1304</u>	<b>Ibn Battuta</b> – Spent nearly 30 years travelling approx. 78000 miles, visiting the equivalent of 44 modern countries.
<u>1405-1428</u>	<b>Zheng He</b> – Visited 25 countries over seven voyages all across Asia and Africa
<u>1492</u>	<b>Christopher Columbus</b> – A sailor who became famous for finding the 'Americas'.
<u>1497-1502</u>	<b>Vasco Da Gama</b> - the first to sail from Europe to India by rounding Africa's Cape of Good Hope.
<u>1519</u>	<b>Ferdinand Mangellan</b> – Discovered the Pacific Ocean whilst circumnavigating the world to collect spices.
<u>1770</u>	<b>Captain James Cook</b> – his accurate mapping of his voyages in the Pacific Ocean allowed him to discover New Zealand and the Great Barrier Reef.
<u>1912</u>	<b>Robert Falcon Scott</b> – First person to reach the South Pole in Antarctica.
<u>1914-1916</u>	<b>Ernest Shackleton</b> – Led an unsuccessful trip to Antarctica where he saved all of his crews lives from the dangerous ice.
<u>1986</u>	<b>Ann Bancroft</b> – First woman to reach the North Pole.
<u>2009</u>	<b>Ranulph Fiennes</b> – First person to cross both polar ice caps and reach the top of Mount Everest