









Geography Core Knowledge		Test a friend by turning the core knowledge into a quiz question.	Colour in the core knowledge that you know.	
Place 	The UK lies between 50 and 60 degrees North which means we are in the middle latitudes.	There are three types of map: political, physical and topographical.	Political maps show the boundaries of who governs a place, including countries, states and counties.	Physical maps show the features of the landscape. Topographical maps show the elevation of the landscape.
Space 	Line of latitude are the imaginary rings that we draw around the Earth to show how far from the Equator a location on Earth is.	The Equator is zero degrees of latitude. The number increases to 90 degrees of latitude at the pole.	At low latitudes (between zero and 30 degrees) the weather is warm all year round and the hours of daylight do not change.	Between 30 degrees and 60 degrees are the middle latitudes. Here there are four distinct seasons.
Scale 	Above 60 degrees are the high latitudes where the winters are long and very cold and summers are short and mild.	At very high latitudes (near the poles), the sun doesn't set in summer or rise in winter.	Humans tend to live together in settlements which range in size: hamlets, villages, small towns, large towns, cities, megacities.	The eight points of the compass are: North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West, and North-West.
Environment 	There are seven biomes around the world. A biome is a large area with similar characteristics such as climate, landscape, plants and animals.	Different types of forest and grassland grow at low, middle and high latitudes. Forests grow where the climate is wetter, and grasslands grow where the weather is drier.	Desert biomes occur where precipitation is virtually zero. Deserts can be hot or cold and occur at low, middle and high latitudes.	The seven biomes are: tropical rainforest, temperate deciduous woodland, coniferous forest (taiga), tropical grassland (savannah), temperate grassland, tundra, and desert.
Time 	The climate is the usual weather that occurs throughout the year in a particular place.	The climate of a place is a result of its distance from the Equator, its distance from the sea and its elevation.	A location's elevation is how high or low the ground is compared to sea level.	The further you are from the sea, the more extreme the climate becomes (hotter in summer and colder in winter).
Human and Physical Interconnections 	Maps are divided into grids to help us locate specific places.	Each horizontal and vertical line on a map is labelled with a two-digit number. These can be used to reference each grid square on the map and are called four-figure grid references.	Lines of longitude help to locate how far east or west a place is on the globe. The zero line of longitude runs through London.	Humans have settled in particular places because there are useful natural resources available to them, such as water, food, energy sources and building materials.
Sustainability 	Places export resources that they have in abundance and import resources which they do not have access to.	Every human settlement trades resources with other settlements either locally, nationally or internationally.	Some maps such as Ordnance Survey maps combine political, physical and topographical features onto the same map.	
Earth Systems 	Geographers use maps to help them understand a place.	A place is a location that has meaning for humans.	Geography is all about the physical world and how humans interact with it.	Geographers carry out fieldwork to help them understand the world around them.