

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Africa and Egypt

Key Question/What will I learn by the end?

What are the differences between Egypt and the UK?

Lesson Sequence

- Lesson 1 - To be able to discuss what I know about Africa and Egypt.
- Lesson 2 - To be able to name and locate the seven continents.
- Lesson 3 - To be able to compare the climates between Egypt and the UK.
- Lesson 4 - To be able to compare the physical features of Egypt and the UK.
- Lesson 5 – Influences on today, e.g. food, language, sporting, clothes).

Prior Knowledge / Curriculum Links

- Year 1 – Locate the 7 continents.
- Year 2 – Maps / Atlas – Using an atlas to locate the UK and the capital cities.
- Year 2 – The UK temperature
- Year 3 – Locating the world’s countries.
- Year 4 – Ancient Egypt topic across English, history, art and D.T.

KS2- how does this unit link to the different types of geography?

- Human features - River Nile and Sahara Desert
- Physical features – Pyramids, sphynx and other buildings.
- Environmental features - Fertile land contributed to where people chose to settle.

Sticky learning

New Knowledge

- Locate worlds countries focusing on Africa
- Know that the world is divided into continents and countries
- Know that UK is in Europe along with France, Germany, Italy, Spain – know the location of each
- Know that Egypt is in Africa along with Kenya, South Africa, Morocco and Nigeria – know the location of each
- Know that Europe has a temperate climate and Africa has an arid climate
- Know key physical differences – habitats such as desert, forest etc.
- Know that rivers are important in each continent – know the Nile is in Egypt and the Thames in UK
- Know how these features would impact on them if they were to visit each locality
- Know that Egypt has a significant history and has made a contrition to the cultural development of the World.

New Skills

- Use regional maps in an atlas to locate and the index in an atlas to locate places and features studied.
- Make detailed comparisons between two different regions including similarities and differences.

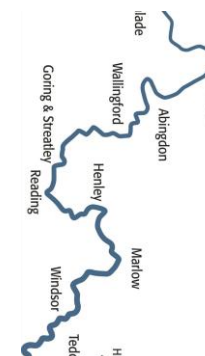
Visual Representations



A map of Africa, locating Egypt



The River Nile



The River Thames

New Vocabulary

Altitude – to describe the vertical distance between an object and a reference point.

Continent – is a large continuous mass of land.

Climate – the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period.

Arid Climate - hot and dry

Temperate Climate - cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers.

Country – a country is land that is controlled by a single government.

Continent – a large piece of land that is made of countries.

Culture – is a word for the ‘way of life’ of groups of people.

Elevation – to describe the height of a place above the sea level.

Fertile – land that has good soil to help grow crops and plants.

Human features – houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.

Physical features – natural features of an area, like seas, mountains and rivers are natural.

Surface of the earth - amount of sunlight absorbed/reflected by an area of land.

Topography – an arrangement of natural and physical features.

Weather – refers to the short term variations in the atmosphere. It can change from hour to hour, day by day or week by week.

Facts and Knowledge

- There are seven continents: **Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.**
 - Africa is the 2nd largest continent.
 - Egypt is a country on the continent of Africa.
- Egypt is one of the hottest countries in the world – it has little rain and is predominately desert.
- Egypt has an Arid climate, meaning it is hot and dry. Clouds are rare in the arid zone. Air is sinking and warming and any moisture in the air quickly evaporates. It’s not likely to rain in the arid zone most days.
 - The River Nile separates Egypt into two equal parts and is the longest river in Africa.
- The River Nile provides Egypt with fertile land for farming and means of transportation across the country.
 - Physical features of Egypt include; The River Nile, The Sinai Peninsula and Sahara Desert
- The UK has a temperate climate. It rarely features the extremes of heat or cold, drought or wind that are common in other climates. The weather conditions are also very changeable.
 - The River Thames is England’s longest river and is the second longest river in the United Kingdom.
- The River Thames has been an important trade and transport route since prehistoric times.
 - Physical features of the UK include; The River Thames, Mount Snowdon, Ben Nevis, Peak District and Fistrall beach.