

# Geography Knowledge Organiser - South America

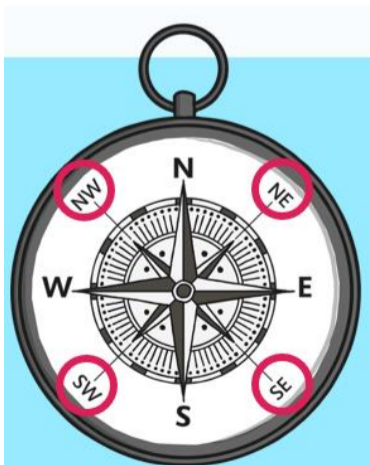
Otters Spring Term 2

- Where is South America located in the world?
- What countries and capital cities make up South America?
- What are the main rivers and surrounding oceans of South America?
- What is the climate and weather like in South America and why might it differ between countries?
- What are the physical features of countries in South America and what impact do they have on human activity and population size?
- What are the major tourist attractions of South America?
- What are the main similarities and differences between South America and the UK?



Key Vocabulary	
<b>Capital City</b>	The most important city of a country, usually where the central government operates from.
<b>Climate</b>	The regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place.
<b>Coast</b>	Where the land meets the sea.
<b>Continent</b>	A large area of land that consists of several countries.
<b>Country</b>	An area of land that has or used to have its own government and laws.
<b>Desert</b>	An area that receives very little rain.
<b>Environmental region</b>	Areas of land with similar environments / physical features.
<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North and South Pole.
<b>Fertile</b>	Land that is good for growing plants.
<b>Human feature</b>	A man-made feature of a place.
<b>Lake</b>	A large area of fresh water surrounded by land
<b>Location</b>	A place where something happens or exists; the position of something.
<b>Mountain Range</b>	A group of connected mountains.
<b>Physical feature</b>	A natural feature of a place
<b>Human geography</b>	How human activity affects or is influenced by the Earth's surface.
<b>Population</b>	The people that live in a place.
<b>Rainforest</b>	A forest that receives a large amount of rain all year round.
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>	The half of the Earth that is south of the equator.
<b>Tropical</b>	Hot and humid.
<b>Vegetation belt</b>	An area characterised by certain plant life due to climatic conditions.
<b>Volcano</b>	A hole in the Earth where molten rock and gas erupts.
<b>Latitude</b>	Lines of latitude (also called parallels) encircle the Earth from east to west. These invisible lines are equal distances apart (equidistant). These are measured in degrees.
<b>Longitude</b>	Lines of longitude (also called meridians) are the lines which run north and south. These lines are measured in the same way as the lines of latitude.

How can you compare different places?	
Physical Geography	Human Geography
The natural features of a place or environment	Features of an environment that have been shaped by people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oceans and coastlines</li> <li>• Rivers and lakes</li> <li>• Mountains and volcanoes</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country/region boundaries</li> <li>• Buildings, roads and land use</li> <li>• Changes to river courses</li> <li>• Languages / signs</li> <li>• Religion, governance, music and art</li> </ul>



Compasses have been used for over 2000 years. A compass is an important tool for finding direction. It helps you to find your way when you are using a map.

There are four main points of the compass: north, east, south and west. These are called compass points.

The needle on a compass moves freely around the dial, always searching for north. Once the compass points to north, this helps someone to see where east, south and west are located.

Some compasses can be divided into eight with these letters: NE, NW, SE, SW