

Alverton School Geography Knowledge Organiser Years 3 and 4 - Ancient Egypt

Prior knowledge:

We have explored human and physical features of geography and compared those features to a non European Country - China. We used basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human geographical features. We have identified the location of hot and cold areas of the world.

Key Vocabulary

Continents	The earth is divided into 7 continents. Egypt is in Africa.
Countries	A country is land that is controlled by a single government. There are 54 countries in Africa.
Land use	the term used to describe the human use of land.
Landmarks	Landmarks are features or structures around the world that are easily recognised or unique. They can be natural or man-made.
Settlement	A place where people live and work.
Aerial image	A view of something from above, like from a bird's view. These views allow people to see more and further away in images.
Physical feature	formed by nature.
Human Feature	created by humans.

There are 7 continents in the world and I can name each of them and label them on a world map; North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, Antarctica.

Egypt is in Africa.

A physical geographic feature is something that is formed by nature. Physical features of Egypt include; The River Nile, mountains

Using aerial images and digital maps helps me to investigate evidence of human activity and settlement. I can use them to compare changes overtime.

Core Knowledge

A human geographical feature is something formed by nature. Human features in Egypt include; pyramids, The Sphinx, tombs.

Ancient Egyptians settled along the Nile because it provided water, food, transportation and excellent soil for growing food.

