

## Knowledge organiser – European Region

### What will we be learning?

- The location of Europe and its countries.
- Why tourists visit the Mediterranean.
- The reasons why people migrate to Greece.
- The features of Greece’s varied landscape.
- The main features of Athens.
- To compare daily life in Athens with my own.

### Key facts

The countries in the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (Czechia), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

### Key knowledge

Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest.

Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists.

It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Belgium European Union Germany Greece Mediterranean Sea	currency migrant retail service industry tourism vegetation belt	easterly northerly southerly westerly

### Glossary

**border:** *A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.*

**European Union:** *a group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life.*

## Knowledge organiser – United Kingdom

### What will we be learning?

- Comparing the countries of the UK.
- The UK's major cities.
- Physical characteristics of the UK.
- The UK's landscape and people.
- Industries in the UK.
- Energy sources in the UK.

### Key facts

Some of the UK's major cities:

Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield.

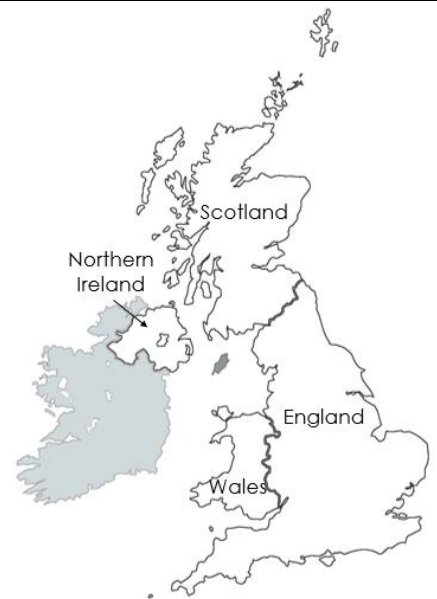
### Key knowledge

The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).

The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.

There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great Britain Greater London London Array North Sea UK – the main cities, counties and regions	coastline development economy energy source industry landmark sustainable development	offshore onshore scale bar

### Glossary

**economy:** *the wealth and resources of a place*

**development:** *how places and communities change*

**industry:** *the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)*

**sustainable development:** *change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations*

