

Where in the World? - Year 5 Knowledge Organiser - European Expedition

Europe



Key Vocabulary

Characteristics — a special quality or appearance that makes an individual or a group different from others.

Landmark — an object or a feature of a landscape or town that has importance or makes a place easily recognizable.

Economy — the way in which goods and services are made, sold, and used in a country or area.

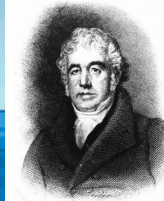
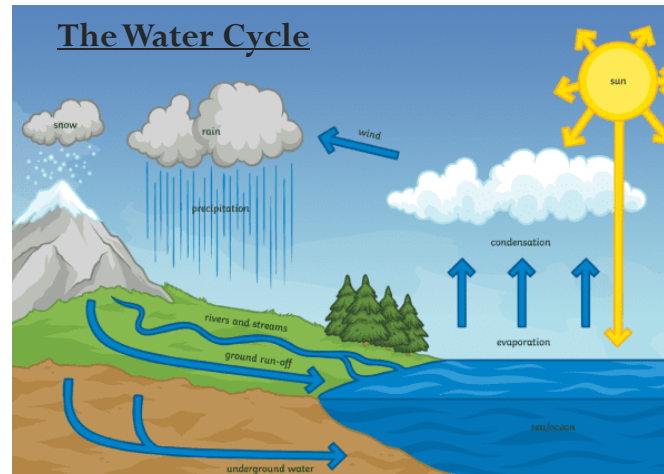
Tourism — when people visit places outside of their usual environment for personal or fun purposes.

Human geography — focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.

Physical geography — The study of the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans, mountains, rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.

Cultural diversity — differences among people because of their racial or ethnic backgrounds, language, dress and traditions.

The Water Cycle

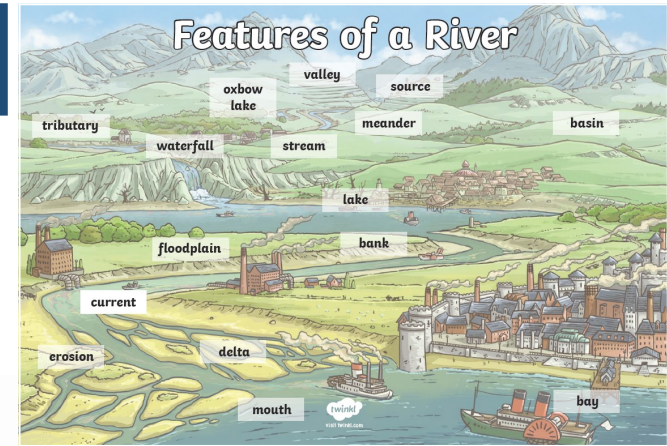


Charles Macintosh (1766—1843) was a Scottish chemist and inventor of the waterproof coat. In 1823 he invented a method for making waterproof garments by using rubber dissolved in coal-tar naphtha for cementing two pieces of cloth together.

Did you know?

- * There are 44 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be a part of both Europe and Asia.
- * Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city (not including transcontinental cities) with more than 12 million inhabitants.
- * Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/18,510ft) is the highest mountain in Europe and is part of the Caucasus mountain range.
- * The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river.
- * The Danube is the most important commercial waterway in Europe.

Features of a River



Key Rivers Vocabulary

Erosion	The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by rivers, waves, wind, or glaciers.
Source	Where the river/stream begins. This is usually high up.
Tributary	Is a stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake.
Confluence	The point at which two rivers or streams join.
Meander	A winding curve or bend in a river. They are typical of the middle and lower course of a river.
Floodplain	Is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks. It is usually found in the lower course of a river.
Delta	An area of low flatland where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea.
Estuary	Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix.
Mouth	The place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the ocean.