

Knowledge Organiser

**Subject: Geography    Unit: Why are mountains so important?**

**Overview:**

During this sequence of learning, pupils will locate and describe famous mountains, study how they were formed and why fossils have been found at the summit of Mount Everest. They will also compare the Cambrian Mountains with the Himalaya Mountains and look at reasons tourists visit the Cambrian Mountains. They will also use an ordnance survey map, grid references and keys.

**What should I already know?**

- The Earth's surface is made up of large slabs of rocks known as plates. These plates are constantly moving very slowly.
- Earthquakes and volcanoes often occur along plate boundaries.
- There are many dairy farms within Devon because there is high rainfall and sunlight meaning the grass will grow for the cows to eat. This means the farmer can make a greater profit if he doesn't need to buy so much food for the cows.
- Climate graphs can be used to show the average rainfall and temperature for a place.
- The west of the UK is the wettest and the east is the driest because south westerly winds blow across the Atlantic Ocean absorbing moisture which falls as rain when it reaches the UK.
- Hydro-electric energy involves using the flow of water to produce electricity. This is a renewable source.

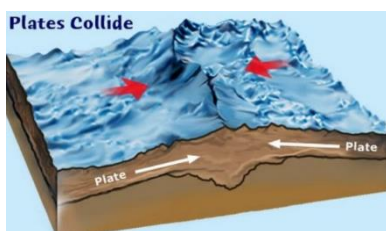
**Vocabulary:**

Mountain	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Landscape	All the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.
Summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.
Sea level	The level of the sea's surface.

**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

**Knowledge**

- Most geographers agree that a mountain is a large mass of earth or rock that is taller than 1000ft above the surrounding land.
- Mount Everest is well known because it is the highest mountain in the world located on the border between Nepal and China.
- Mauna Kea is the tallest volcanic mountain in the world located on the island of Hawaii.
- Approximately one-fifth of the Earth's surface is covered by mountain ranges. Among the greatest are the Himalaya, Andes, Rockies, Alps and the Urals. All of these mountain ranges are made up of 'fold mountains' which have been formed from the plates of the Earth's surface moving towards each other and crumpling together when they meet.
- The Cambrian Mountains are located within Wales in the United Kingdom.
- The mountain ranges within Britain are very much lower, less rugged and more rounded than the 'fold mountains' of the largest mountain ranges in the world. This is because they are a lot older (400 million years old) compared to the Himalayas which are 55 million years old. This means that the forces of erosion such as the wind, rain and ice have had a lot more time to wear them down and round them off.
- The climate for farmers in the Cambrian Mountains is a problem because there are low temperatures between the months of November and March meaning the grass will not grow. The price that is paid for meat such as beef and lamb is also decreasing meaning the farmers can often not make enough profit.



Tectonic plate	The dozen or so plates that make up the surface of the Earth.
Scale	Refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.
Mountain range	A series of mountains arranged in a line.
Fold mountain	Mountains which are created when two plates are pushed together.
Strata	A layer or a series of layers of rock in the ground.
Erosion	When materials are worn away by natural forces such as wind and rain.
Peak	The pointed top of a mountain.

- Compared to where we live there is higher rainfall and lower temperatures in the Cambrian Mountains.
- Some farmers within this area have been able to offer bed and breakfast as a way of making more money. This is known as diversification.
- Latitude and longitude are imaginary lines which help us identify the location of a place using co-ordinates.
- Latitude lines circle the globe in East-West directions and measure how far North or South a point lies from the Equator.
- Longitudinal lines run from the North pole to the South pole and measure how far East or West a point lies from the Prime Meridian.

### Skills

- To identify key symbols on Ordnance Survey maps like the one shown on the right.
- Use six-figure grid references to explain where something is located.
- Identify significant places and environments.
- Use primary and secondary sources of information to investigate places.



Ordnance survey

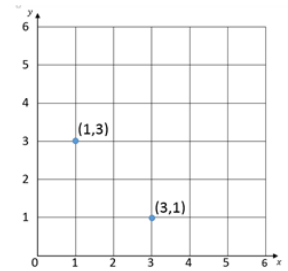
The National mapping agency for Great Britain.

Grid reference

A way of indicating a location using vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.

Co-ordinates

A group of numbers which make up a grid reference.



Eastings

The first part of the grid reference.

Northings

The second part of a grid reference.

Grid Square

A way of splitting up a map so that locations can be identified - shown below.

