

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year Group: 9

Topic: Origins: How the Earth Shaped Human History

Half Term: Spring one and two

Suggested Reading

Origins: How the Earth Shaped Human History Lewis Dartnell



Fossils From Lost Worlds Hélène Rajcak

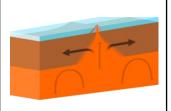


Spirit Walker Michelle Paver



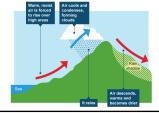
Key Process and concepts

Divergent Plates



As the two plates move apart, due to convection currents in the mantle, new magma rises from the mantle to fill the gap between them. It cools to create new crust and volcanoes.

Relief Rain (in the East African Ridge Valley)



As warm moist air is pushed upwards, it cools and condenses leading to rainfall.

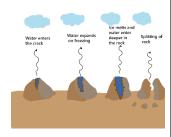
Amplifier Lakes



Amplifier Lakes are lakes that are found in Rift valleys. Due to high levels of **precipitation** in the highlands of the rift, and high levels of **evaporation** in the lake area, these lakes are very sensitive to changes in **global temperature**

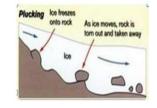
Key Process and concepts

Freeze-Thaw



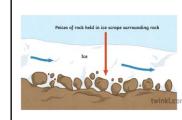
Water enters crack in the rocks. Temperatures fall at night, causing water to freeze. When water turns to ice it expands (gets bigger). This pushes on the rock, making the crack bigger. The ice melts, and the process starts all over again.

Plucking



Rocks become frozen into the bottom and sides of the glacier. As the glacier moves downhill it 'plucks' the rocks frozen into the glacier from the ground

Abrasion



As the glacier moves downhill, rocks that have been frozen into the base (the bottom) and sides of the glacier scrape the rock beneath. The rocks scrape the bedrock like sandpaper, eroding away the ground.

Fertile Crescent



10,000 years ago, our ancestors began to grow and cultivate crops. The earliest evidence of agriculture was discovered in the fertile crescent, this was likely due to the fertile land found here, due to river flooding in the area caused by the shifting of tectonic plates.



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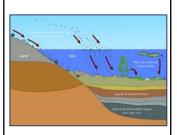
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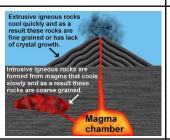
Key Process and concepts

Sedimentary Rock



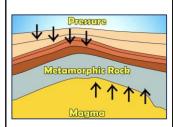
Rocks on the earths surface are broken down to sediments (like clay and sand). These are then carried in the river to the ocean, where layers of sediments sit on each other, compacting and creating new rock.

Igneous Rock



Far below the ground, it is so hot that the minerals in rocks melt, creating a liquid known as magma. When this magma cools, either above or below ground, it will form new igneous rock.

Metamorphic Rock



This rock will start out as either **igneous** or **sedimentary** rock.

Deep underground, heat and pressure is applied to the rock, causing it to metamorphose into a new rock.

The Silk Road



The Silk Road was a network of Eurasian trade routes active from the second century BCE until the mid-15th century. Spanning over 4,000 miles, it played a central role in early trade.

Key Process and concepts

Atmospheric Circulation Model



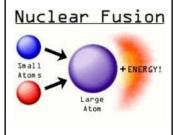
Heat from the equator is transferred around the globe in three cells that connect with each other, known as the tri-circular model. This creates a global pattern of atmospheric pressure and winds.

The Carboniferous Period



The Carboniferous Period lasted from about 359.2 to 299 million years ago* during the late Palaeozoic Era. The term "Carboniferous" comes from England, in reference to the rich deposits of coal that occur there.

Fusion Energy



Fusion is the process that powers the sun and the stars. It is the reaction in which two atoms of hydrogen combine together, or fuse, to form an atom of helium. Scientist hope that this could be the answer to halting climate change.

Suggested revision websites:

KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize Geography | Revision World Seneca | GCSE Geography Rev

<u>Seneca | GCSE Geography Revision (senecalearning.com)</u> GCSE Geography Revision - Internet Geography