

# Geography – Our Changing World

## Knowledge Organiser

### Learning Objectives

L.O. to identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones.

L.O. to use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.

L.O. to explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.

L.O. to name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.

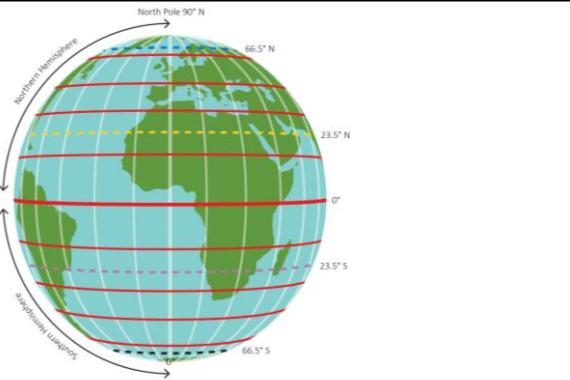
### Core Knowledge

Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees. There are five major lines of latitude: Equator ( $0^{\circ}$ ), Tropic of Cancer ( $23.5^{\circ}\text{N}$ ), Tropic of Capricorn ( $23.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ), Arctic Circle ( $66.5^{\circ}\text{N}$ ) and Antarctic Circle ( $66.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ).

Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.

Climate change affects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome. The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock.

Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food. North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).



### Glossary

<b>Antarctic Circle</b>	A line of latitude that lies $66.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.
<b>Arctic Circle</b>	A line of latitude that lies $66.5^{\circ}\text{N}$ of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.
<b>Equator</b>	A line of latitude around the middle of the Earth at $0^{\circ}$ .
<b>Greenwich Mean Time</b>	The time at the Prime Meridian that runs through Greenwich, London, on which world time zones are based.
<b>Line of Latitude</b>	An imaginary line that runs horizontally around the Earth, measured in degrees north ( $^{\circ}\text{N}$ ) or south ( $^{\circ}\text{S}$ ) of the equator.
<b>Line of Longitude</b>	An imaginary line that runs vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees east ( $^{\circ}\text{E}$ ) or west ( $^{\circ}\text{W}$ ) of the Prime Meridian.
<b>Prime Meridian</b>	The line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and marks $0^{\circ}$ longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.