

Geography Knowledge Organiser



Race Across the World North West of England to Brazil

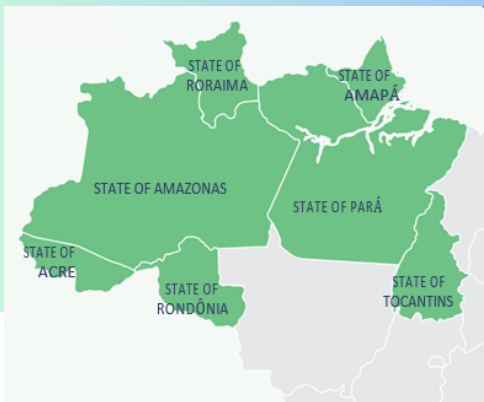
SKILLS and ENQUIRY

For our Geography 'driver' we will look at the following key questions linked to our geographical knowledge. We will use our enquiry skills to examine the following key questions:

- How can countries and places of interest be located?
- Why is it necessary to use time zones?
- What are lines of longitude and latitude?
- What are the physical & human features of South America?
- What are the physical & human features of Brazil? (including biomes and vegetation belts)
- What are the key features of both the Amazon River and the Amazon Rainforest?
- What is the impact of climate change on this area?
- How do the physical and human features of Brazil and the North West of England compare?

Brazil

Brazil has twenty-six states and one Federal district, which contains the capital city, Brasília. The North Region of Brazil consists of 7 states: State of Acre, State of Amapá, State of Amazonas, State of Pará, State of Rondônia, State of Roraima and State of Tocantins. The North Region is the largest region of Brazil but has the lowest population. It is very popular with tourists because of its attractions, such as the Amazon Rainforest, the Pororoca tidal wave on the Amazon River and the city of Manaus.



Time Zones

It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate once on its axis. We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians. They run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude. There are 24 time zones.

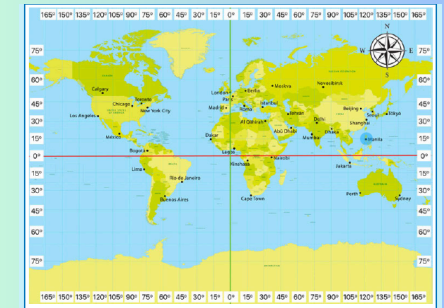
There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich.

The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres.

Latitude and Longitude

Latitude and longitude co-ordinates give accurate locations of places on our planet. They show how far north, south, east or west they are, using imaginary lines.

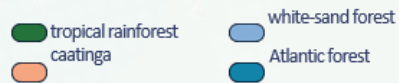
The latitudinal co-ordinate always goes first (north/south), with the direction it is referring to, then the longitudinal co-ordinate (east/west).



Vegetation Belts

The **North Region of Brazil** extends across a wide range of **vegetation belts**, including the following:

- tropical rainforest**, the **Atlantic forest**, **savanna grasslands**, **caatinga** and **white-sand forest**.



Human and Physical Features

Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you.

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around

Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.



Key Vocabulary

Biome
vegetation belts
climate zone
climate
temperature
humidity
rainfall
tropical rainforest
temperate rainforest
deserts
tundra
taiga,
grasslands
savannah
natural resources
non- renewable energy
renewable energy
countries
environmental region
physical characteristics
human characteristics
significance
latitude
longitude



Biomes

A **biome** is a large area on the Earth's surface defined by the **types of animals and plants** living there. We can also consider these "**life zones**" ("bio" means life).

The **North Region of Brazil** includes the following climate zones: **tropical monsoon**, **tropical rainforest**, **tropical savanna**.

Climate change is an ongoing issue that affects each of these biomes. **Forest fires** occur in the North Region of Brazil during the **dry season**. This leads to a loss of biodiversity and animal habitats. Additionally, the **greenhouse gases** released from the fires contribute towards **global warming**. Known as the "**lungs of the Earth**," the **Amazon Rainforest** plays a crucial role in **absorbing carbon dioxide**. However, fires release stored carbon, posing a global concern for **climate change**.

