

Year 7 – Unit One - Comparing Places Knowledge Organiser



As a Geographer you should know your continents and major Oceans. Practice by getting family and friends to test your knowledge.

Uganda – Location

Uganda is located on the equator in eastern Africa. Its neighbours include Kenya to the east and the Congo to the west. Lake Victoria dominates the south of the country and it shares this with Kenya and Tanzania.



Africa

Africa is the second largest continent on the planet and is made up of 54 countries.

It stretches from the dry Sahara desert in the north, through savannah grassland and in to rainforest along the equator before passing back through grassland as you move to the southern coast.

There is a huge variation on culture and development within Africa.

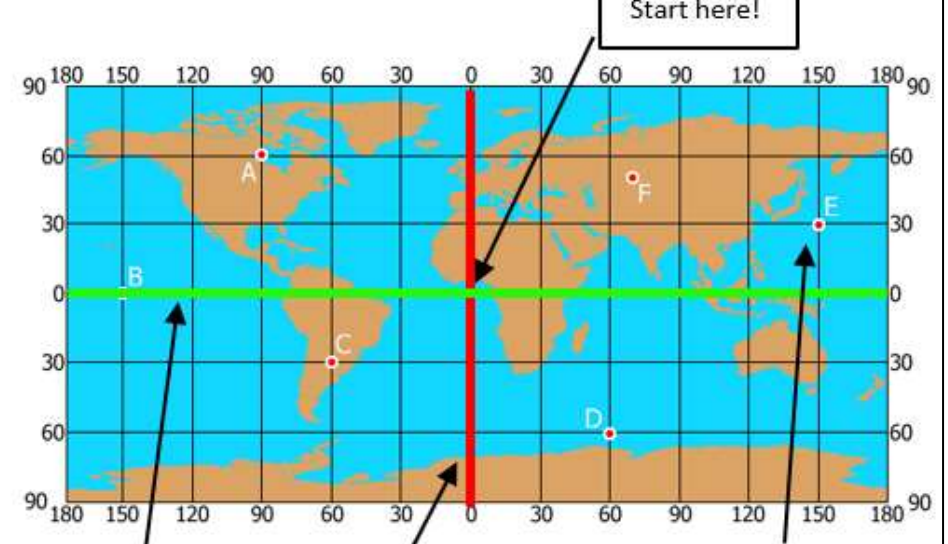


The capital of Kampala is 0°N and 33°E. This means that it is located very, very close to the equator. Practice finding the coordinates of other Ugandan towns.

Rural Uganda is largely primary industry (working with raw materials) e.g. farming. It has little access to services and poor transport. Life in Kampala (urban) is very different with more job opportunities and higher access to services. This can encourage lots of rural-urban migration.



Longitude and Latitude



The Equator, the most famous line of latitude

Greenwich meridian, the most famous line of longitude

Go north or south first. Then east of west. So...
E = 30° North
150° East

Latitude and longitude can help us find places using coordinates. 0° latitude is the equator and 0° longitude is the Prime Meridian line.

Can you find the coordinates of the letters on the map? E has been done for you.

You can search for the coordinates of any town or city on google. E.g. Heathfield is 50.9667° N, 0.2564° E.

What is Development?

Development refers to the progress a country makes. It can be developing wealth (economic), improving quality of life (social) or in terms of protecting the environment.

Development is measured using development *indicators* such as GNP/capita, life expectancy and adult literacy rates. These statistics allow you to compare countries and to see how a country changes over time. (some development indicators are shown in red in the key words table to the right).

The term “development gap” refers to the differences between wealthy and less

Key Words	Definition
GNP per Capita	The amount of money a country makes divided by its population.
Literacy rate	The percentage of people who can read and write.
Birth rate	The number of babies born per 1000 people in a country. This is higher in less developed countries.
Infant mortality rate	The proportion of babies that die before their first birthday. This is tragically higher in LICs as standards of healthcare are lower.
Life expectancy	The average age a person lives to in an area or country.
People per doctor	The number of people per doctor in a country. This indicates standards of healthcare and also of education.
Economic	Matters concerning money
Quality of life	How good your life is. How happy you are.
Standard of living	A measure of what you can afford
Equator	A line around the world equal distance from the poles.
HIC and LIC	High income country (rich) and low income country (poor).
Country	A nation with its own government
Climate	The average weather conditions of an area over time.

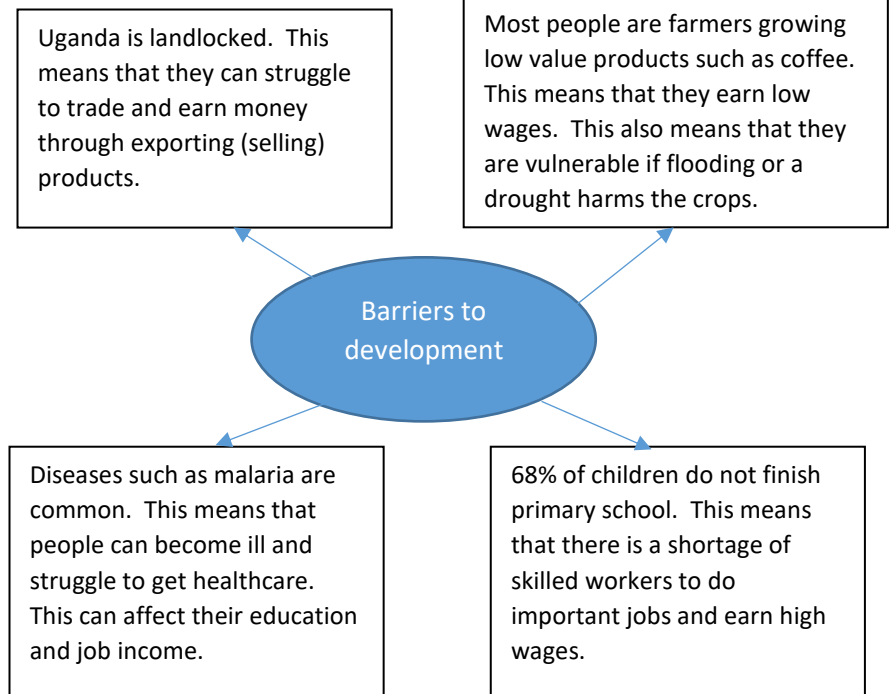
Uganda is a LIC (low income country) and the UK is a HIC (high income country). This means that people in the UK will have a higher standard of living as it is more developed. Below are development indicators. What do you notice? How does this link to quality of life?



Indicator	Uganda	UK
Life expectancy	63	81
GNP per capita	\$2,200	\$47,000
Internet usage	19.2%	94.8%



Facts about the UK and Uganda	
UK	Uganda
Climate – A temperate climate with plenty of rainfall. Good for farming.	Climate – A tropical climate with a wet and dry season. Never below 23C all year round. Good for farming.
Education – Free until the end of sixth form. Adult literacy is 99%.	Education – Adult literacy is 74% in 2015. Free until end of primary school. 68% of pupils drop out before the end of primary as parents cannot afford equipment.
Wealth – On average people earn around £32,000 per year. Most people work in service jobs e.g. teachers, receptionists, shop workers etc.	Wealth – Average yearly wage £600 in 2019 and 31.6% of people live in poverty. 71% of people work in farming. Coffee is a big export.
Health – Free to everyone through NHS. Average life expectancy is around 82.	Health – Many people struggle to see a doctor as it is expensive and hard to get to. 20% of people do not live past 40 and diseases such as malaria are common.



Year 7 Unit Two - Shaping the land

Drainage Basin: A river basin or drainage basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.

Watershed: The dividing line between two drainage basins.

Source: Where a river begins.

Mouth: Where the river enters the sea

Tributary: A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

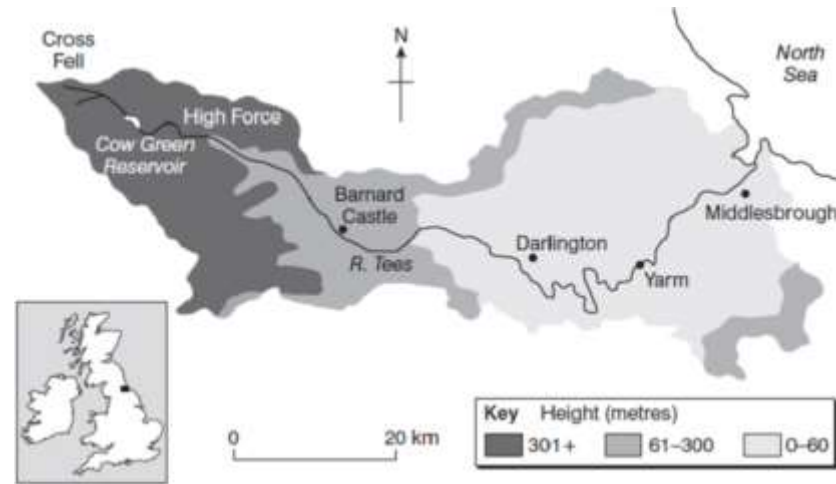
Meander: A bend in a river.

Confluence: The point at which 2 rivers meet.



River Tees Location

The River Tees is located in North East England. The source (Where it starts) is high in the Pennine Hills at Cross Fell. It then flows in a south easterly direction through the towns of Darlington and Yarm before entering the North Sea at Tees Bay.



Weathering and erosion

Weathering is the breakdown of rocks at the Earth's surface. For example by rainwater, extremes of temperature, and biological activity (e.g. tree roots).

Erosion is where rock and material is worn away **and** moved elsewhere by wind, water and ice.

Rivers such as the River Tees **erode and transport material**.

The four types of erosion:

Hydraulic Action: The sheer force of the water causing erosion.

Solution/Corrosion: The acids in the water causing erosion.

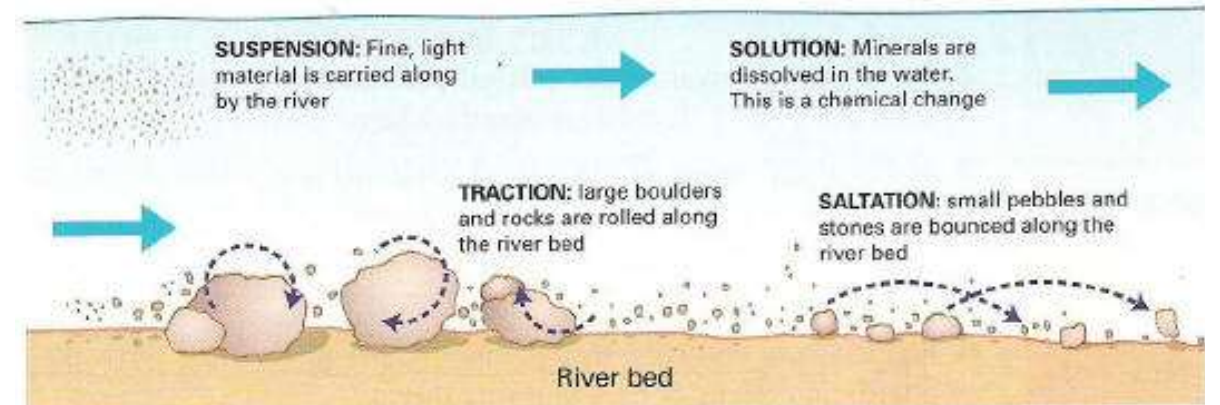
Abrasion: Material carried by the river scrapes along the river bed/banks.

Attrition: The river load hits into each other breaking down into smaller pieces.

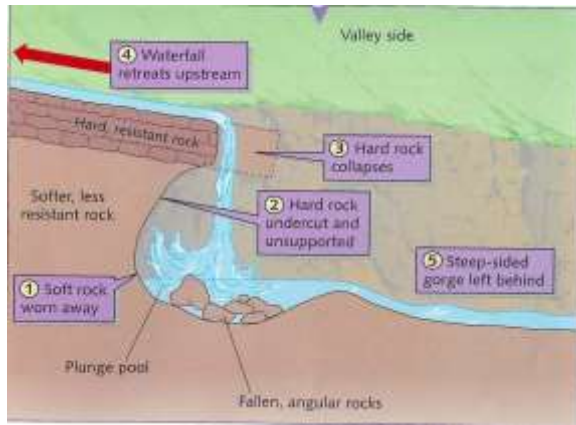
River Profiles:

Course	Channel Shape	Valley shape	Cross Profile
Upper	Narrow Shallow	V-shaped, steep gradient, narrow valley, river takes up valley floor	
Middle	Wider, deeper channel	U shaped, gentle sloping valley sides, valley is wider.	
Lower	Very wide and deep channel	Open U shaped, almost flat, river takes up small proportion of the valley	

The four types of Transportation:



Upper course feature – Waterfall



Formed from vertical erosion when hydraulic action and abrasion erode softer rock. This forms a plunge pool and overtime the waterfall retreats forming a gorge. The steps are shown above.

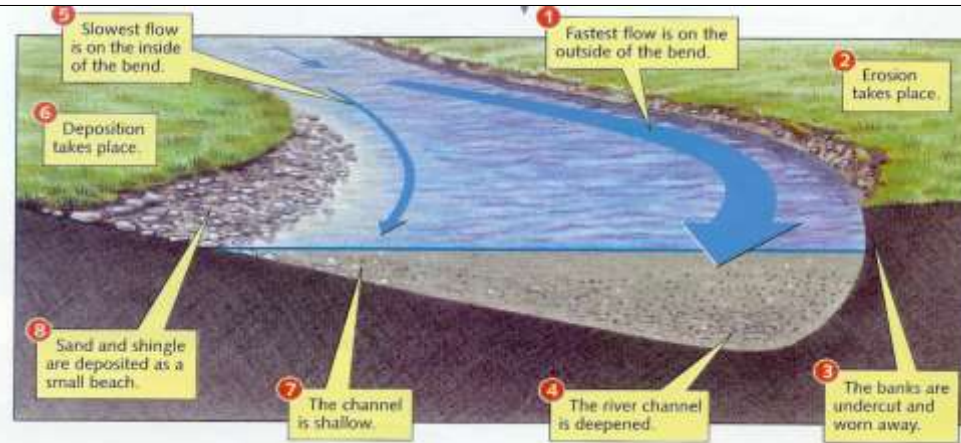
Middle course feature – Meander

A meander is a bend in the river. Meanders can be found along the whole course of a river, including the upper course, but they become much more noticeable in the middle course.

Meanders are constantly changing shape and position. They are eroding in a **lateral** direction (across).

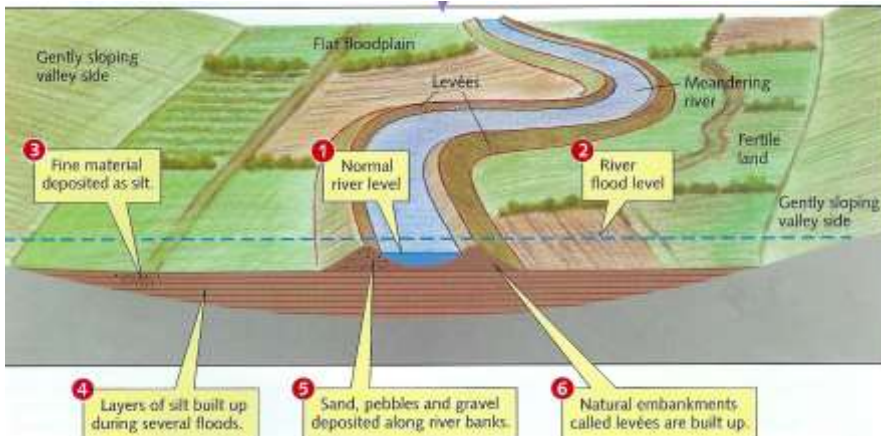
- **Deposition** happens on **inside** slow part of bend creating a **Slip Off Slope**

- **Erosion** happens on outside fast part of the bend (hydraulic action, abrasion), creating a **river cliff**.



Oxbow lake: An isolated horseshoe-shaped bend that forms when two outside bends of a meander meet. Over time this will dry out and will fill with vegetation.

Lower course feature – Levees and floodplains



When the river **floods** the flood water covers the flood plain. The transported river material known as **silt**, will be deposited on the land. Material transported as **Solution, and suspension** will travel further out and will provide **fertility** for the soil. Heavier material carried by **traction**, will be dropped on the river bank, this will build up over time to form a **Levee**.

River Flooding case study – Boscastle, Cornwall 2004

Causes	Effects	Responses
<p>Heavy localised rainfall - 89 mm of rain fell in an hour.</p> <p>Saturated ground from previous rainfall.</p> <p>The landscape upstream of Boscastle, a steep-sided valley, acted as a funnel directing vast volumes of water into the village.</p> <p>Narrow river channels in the village itself.</p>	<p>Social – Nobody died. 6 injured. 58 properties damaged – people had to stay in caravans for 6 months during repairs.</p> <p>Economic- 25 businesses flooded costing £25 million in repairs. Four bridges destroyed causing a decline in tourism and a negative impact for businesses as trading was made difficult.</p> <p>Environmental- 75 cars washed into the river, causing fuel to leak into the river and the sea, damaging local habitats.</p>	<p>£4.5 million has been spent on a flood defence scheme.</p> <p>Boscastle car park has been raised in height, which will stop the river from bursting its banks so easily.</p> <p>New drains allow water to run into the lower section of the river quickly.</p> <p>The river channel has been made deeper and wider so that it can accommodate more water.</p>