

Knowledge Organiser - Mountains

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Mountain	A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak.
Peak	The top of the mountain.
Range	A group of mountains.
Edmund Hillary	A well- known mountaineer from New Zealand who was one of the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953.
Physical features	Naturally created features of the Earth. For example, landforms, bodies of water, climate, natural vegetation and soil of the Earth
Human features	Something that is built by humans and would have not existed in nature without humans.

Map of Mount Everest's location



The Alps in France	The Himalayas	Machu Picchu	Blue Ridge Mountains	Rocky Mountains in Colorado	Mount Kilimanjaro
					

Year 3

Geography

Mountains



Lesson Series:

1. Can I understand the physical features of mountains?
2. Can I locate different mountain ranges around the world?
3. Can I understand how mountains support a range of plant, animal and human inhabitants?
4. Can I understand how mountains are constantly changing due to erosion?
5. Can I compare mountains in my local area?
6. Can I write a recount about my field work trip to a local mountain? (Extended writing opportunity)

National Curriculum Coverage:

- **Locational knowledge**- name and locate key topographical features including mountains
- **Physical geography**- describe and understand key aspects of mountains
- **Human geography**- describe and understand key aspects of economic activity, including trade links and the distribution of natural resources
- **Geographical skills and fieldwork**- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to describe features studied

What you need to know:

- Mountains are found in every continent of the world, even Antarctica. They are formed over millions of years by the folding, crumpling or uplifting of rocks which erode to form characteristic peaks.
- Some mountains are isolated features but most are found in mountain ranges, which join up to form mountain systems such as the Himalayas and the Alps.
- Volcanoes are mountains. There are also vast mountains under the sea.
- Mountains support a range of plant, animal and human inhabitants. All these living things have found ways of adapting in these difficult terrains and climates.
- Mountains are important economically: mining, quarrying, timber and tourism provide a living for local people
- Mountains are constantly being eroded by a variety of processes including weathering by ice, snow, rain and wind.

Curriculum Intent Links:

(2b, i), (2b, ii),
(2b,iii)

Field trip:

Lake District to visit a mountain.

Link to a text:

