



Knowledge Organiser

Year Group:	6	Subject:	Geography	Term:	Spring 1
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Enquiry Question

What exactly is so special about the Galapagos?

What should I already know?

- The seven continents and five oceans of the world.
- The location of some countries, including in the UK, in Europe and Nigeria.
- Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma / lava.

Concept



Substantive Knowledge (key facts)

- The Galápagos Islands are an archipelago, or group of islands, that have been created by volcanoes.
- The Galapagos Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean. They lie along the Equator.
- Only four islands are inhabited, with a total of around 30,000 inhabitants.
- Galapagos is a harsh, remote land, and the species that arrived there did not survive by diversifying, but rather by evolving specific traits to suit a certain aspect in the environment.

Geography skills I am practising

- To be able to lead their own mapping skills and present their findings in their preferred way.
- Draw a detailed sketch map using symbols and a key.
- I can use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key to show my knowledge of the wider world.

Sequence of learning

1)	Analyse the location of volcanoes, earthquakes and mountains on a world map and see that the Galapagos Islands are on the equator.
2)	Learn that the earth's crust is made of tectonic plates and the Galapagos Islands sit on one of these boundaries between plates.
3)	Discover that the Galapagos Islands were created by volcanoes.
4)	Map the Galapagos Islands showing land use.
5)	Learn how species evolved to survive on the harsh, remote island chain.



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Key vocabulary

Tier 2

Inhabit/inhabited– A place where a human/animal lives.

Equator– The imaginary line that splits the earth into north and south hemispheres.

Lava/Magma– molten rock outside or inside a volcano.

Compass– an instrument for locating the magnetic north.

Trait– A distinguishing quality or characteristic.

Tier 3

Archipelago– A group of islands.

Diversifying– An increase in genetic diversity in a group of animals.

Evolution– the process by which living organisms have developed from earlier ancestors.

Igneous Rock– The rock formed when a volcano erupts and the lava solidifies.

Tectonic plates– the plates which make up the crust of planet earth.