

# Geography Knowledge Organiser Term 6

## Coasts: Do we like to be beside the seaside?

### Key Objectives

- To discover how much the children know about, and have experienced, the seaside, and to locate UK coastal places on a map.
- To introduce a region of the UK, and discover how varied its coastline is.
- To describe, compare and contrast natural features found at the coast, using appropriate geographical vocabulary.
- To introduce family and economic activities that occur around the coast of the UK.
- To carry out research and prepare a presentation on a coastline of my choice.

### Key Vocabulary

Coastline	The land along a coast.
Erosion	The wearing a way of rocks and other deposits on the earth's surface by the action of water, ice, wind, etc.
Deposition	When pieces of the sediment (sand, stone, pebbles) are picked up and left somewhere else.
Industry	A group of manufacturers or businesses that produce a particular kind of goods or services.
Economic	The way people spend money and the way people make money.
Harbour	A place on the coast, where water meets land, which is sheltered by natural or man-made walls.
Tourism	When people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation.

### Sticky Knowledge

- The economy of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset is based on tourism and agriculture. Along its many miles of coastline are the city of Plymouth, a few large towns, some small towns and many villages.
- In the past the focus has been on fishing, but many harbours are now marinas. Its history of tin and China clay mining (although the latter is still active) have led to Mining Heritage tourist attractions.
- Beaches are produced by erosion, transportation and deposition of material by the sea and, in most cases, this is a finite resource. Many places forbid removal of beach material as it cannot be replaced quickly. Beach material - e.g., sand or pebbles - reflects the nature of the source and the effects of the sea. In winter, storms often remove beach material but changing currents, wind directions, and the changing power of the sea can return it in summer.
- There are two High and two Low tides every 24 hours, with continuous change between them. They are caused by the combined gravitational pull effects of the Moon and the Sun which makes the water in the oceans bulge.

