

Global Perspective

- South America is one of the 7 continents.
- It is the 4th largest continent
- It lies between the **Pacific** and **Atlantic oceans** mostly in the Southern Hemisphere



Human Geography

- South America is made up of **15** countries.
- The three biggest countries are: **Brazil**, **Argentina** and **Peru**.
- The largest city in South America is **Sao Paulo** in Brazil.
- Approximately **390 million** people live in South America

Country	Capital City	Flag	Main Language
Brazil	Brasilia		Portuguese
Argentina	Buenos Aires		Spanish
Peru	Lima		Spanish and Quechua

North America Knowledge Organiser



Physical Geography



Grassland	Warm summers and cold winters. Grasses.
Temperate forest	Warm summers and cold winters. Deciduous trees e.g. oak
Desert	Hot and dry. Small plants requiring little water.
Tropical Rainforest	Hot and wet all year. Thousands of tree and plant species.
Mountain / Alpine	Cold, windy and snowy all year. Tough bushes.

Physical Features

Longest Rivers	The Amazon River
Longest Mountain Range	The Andes
Volcanoes and earthquakes	The Pacific Ring of Fire runs along the Western coast of South America.
The Pantanal	World's biggest wetland area

Sustainability and Change

- Large areas of rainforest are destroyed for logging, mining and cattle farming.
- Tribes people lose their traditional land and ways of life.
- Deforestation causes loss of biodiversity and releases carbon dioxide which increases global warming.
- There is conflict between different groups of people over land use and use of resources.

Global Perspective

- South America is one of the continents.
- It is the largest continent
- It lies between the and oceans mostly in the Hemisphere



Human Geography

- South America is made up of countries.
- The three biggest countries are:
- The largest city in South America is in Brazil.
- Approximately people live in South America

Country	Capital City	Flag	Main Language
			
			
			

South America Knowledge Organiser



Physical Geography



	Warm summers and cold winters. Grasses.
	Warm summers and cold winters. Deciduous trees e.g. oak
	Hot and dry. Small plants requiring little water.
	Hot and wet all year. Thousands of tree and plant species.
	Cold, windy and snowy all year. Tough bushes.

Physical Features

Longest Rivers	
Longest Mountain Range	
Volcanoes and earthquakes	
The Pantanal	

Sustainability and Change

- Large areas of are destroyed for, and
- lose their traditional land and ways of life.
- causes loss of and releases which increases global warming.
- There is between different groups of people over use and use of

