### Key vocabulary

Atlases – book of maps

Capital city – the main city of the country

Counties – one of several areas that divides up a country

Countries - A large area of land where people live that has the same government and culture.

Grid reference - A map reference indicating the location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal lines.

Human features - The area of geography that looks at the impact of humans on a space e.g. tourism.

Landscape – the visible features of the land Local area – the area in which we live

Maps – a diagram used to represent where an area is Physical features - The area of geography that looks at the use of land and rivers.

Settlement - A place that was previously uninhabited and is now where a community has been established

# **Physical Features**

Spain is the largest country on the Iberian Peninsula, a part of south-western Europe.

Spain is relatively flat compared to many countries, but has the mountainous Pyrenees on the border with France.

Spain also includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean and Canary Islands in the Atlantic.

Spain has a warm and sunny climate. The temperature is warmer in the centre, with some areas of semi-desert inland.

Rainfall is heaviest in the areas of Spain that border Portugal.

The longest river in Spain is the Ebro, which is 930km long.

Spain is very close to Africa! At the strait of Gibraltar, Spain and Morocco are separated by only 9 miles!



## Rowan Class Knowledge Organiser

# Europe - Spain (Spring 1)

#### **Facts**

Spain is a country in south-western Europe. It is bordered by France, Andorra and Portugal. It has a large coastline on the Mediterranean Sea Spain covers an area of 506,030 sq.km and is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest European country. Spain also includes several islands, including the Balearics and Canary Islands Spain is divided into 17 autonomous regions. Each region has its own government The people of Spain speak Castilian Spanish, Basque, Catalan, and Galician





## Top Takeaways

Having studied this unit of work you should be able to:

- \* identify the continents and oceans bordering Europe
- \* identify the human and physical features of Spain
- \* describe the similarities and differences between the Costa Blanca and our locality
- \* describe the climate and biome of both the Costa Blanca and Hampshire
- \* use maps and images to make comparisons

#### Comparison with the UK

Both countries are in Europe: the UK is in northern Europe and Spain is in southern Europe.

Due to its more southerly position (closer to the Equator) Spain is warmer than the UK. On average, Madrid is 7°C hotter than London.

Spain is larger than the UK – 506,030 sq. km compared to 243,610sq km.

However, more people live in the UK – 69 million compared to 48 million in Spain.

London has a larger population than Madrid - 9.7 million compared to 6.7 million.

Spain has higher mountains than the UK. Mt. Teide is 3,718m high. The highest in the UK is Ben Nevis, at 1,345m.

On average, the UK has much more rainfall than Spain.

# **Human Features**

Population	The population of Spain is around 48.4 million people. This makes it the seventh most populous country in Europe. The population density is 92 people per square kilometre. This the 25th highest population density in Europe.
Settlements	The most populous and capital city of Spain is Madrid. It has a population of over 6.7 million people. Other large settlements include Barcelona, Valencia, Seville and Bilbao. Many settlements are found around the coast, however Spain also has large inland cities
Economic Activity	Spain is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. Spain has suffered some financial problems in recent years as a part of the worldwide recession, however the country is now recovering from this
Resources / Trade	Spain are large worldwide exporters of clothes and footwear, food and drink, metals and chemicals. Spanish is spoken in many countries around the world, and so Spain have strong trade links with many other countries.



