

## Year 7 Knowledge Organiser 5: Russia

<b>Key term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>Russia</i>	The largest country in the world, located across Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
<i>Relief</i>	The shape and height of the land, including mountains, plains and plateaus
<i>Ural Mountains</i>	A mountain range running North-South separating Europe and Asia
<i>Siberia</i>	A vast region in Eastern Russia, known for cold temperatures and low population
<i>Population density</i>	The number of people living per square kilometre
<i>Distribution</i>	How people are spread across an area
<i>Continental climate</i>	A climate with cold winters and warm summers, common in Russia
<i>Tundra</i>	A very cold biome with frozen ground (permafrost) and little vegetation
<i>Permafrost</i>	Permanently frozen ground that makes building and farming difficult
<i>Human adaptations</i>	Ways people change their lifestyle and livelihood to survive in an environment
<i>Animal adaptations</i>	Physical or behavioural features that help animals survive in their environment
<i>Natural resources</i>	Materials found in nature which are useful to human, such as oil, gas and minerals
<i>Fossil fuels</i>	Fuels such as coal, oil and gas formed over millions of years
<i>Taiga</i>	A cold forest biome dominated by coniferous trees, found across much of Russia
<i>Economy</i>	How a country makes and uses money through jobs, trade and industry
<i>Industrial regions</i>	Areas where manufacturing, mining and energy production are concentrated
<i>Nuclear power</i>	Energy produced using nuclear reactions to generate electricity
<i>Power station</i>	A place where electricity is generated
<i>Arctic</i>	The region around the North Pole, extremely cold and sparsely populated
<i>North Pole</i>	The northernmost point on Earth, located in the Arctic ocean
<i>Conflict</i>	Disagreements or fighting between groups or countries
<i>Geopolitics</i>	How geography affects politics and international relations

### **Key questions:**

- How do Russia's climate and relief affect where people live?
- How do humans and animals adapt to Russia's cold environments?
- How does Russia's geography help and challenge its economy?

### **Things you need to know:**

Russia is the largest country in the world, stretching across Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, which makes travel, communication and development difficult in some areas.

Most of Russia's population lives in the west of the country, especially around cities like Moscow, because the land is flatter, the climate is milder and there are better transport links.

Relief affects population distribution: the Ural Mountains and large areas of flat but frozen land in Siberia make building, farming and transport harder.

Russia has a cold continental climate, with long, harsh winters and short summers, which limits farming and makes everyday life challenging.

Large parts of northern Russia are covered in permafrost, where the ground is permanently frozen, making it difficult to build houses, roads and railways.

Russia's geography helps its economy because it has huge natural resources, including oil, gas, coal and minerals, which provide energy and jobs.

Nuclear power is important in Russia because it produces large amounts of electricity and helps meet energy demand across such a large country.

Russia is increasing development in the Arctic, near the North Pole, to access resources and new shipping routes, but this also causes environmental and political tensions.