

Geography Learning Organiser

Key Question: Is Red Riding Hood set in the UK?

(The UK, Capital Cities and surrounding seas)

Key Vocabulary

characteristics	Features of a person, place or thing, helping to identify them
capital city	A city or town that holds the government
sea	A large part of the ocean, enclosed by land
United Kingdom	Nation made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales
plan	A drawing showing the parts or outline of something
perspective	A way of looking at something
landmarks	A feature that helps to guide the way
key	An explanation of symbols on a map
symbol	Something used to represent something else eg picture of a mountain to represent a mountain

Climate and Weather

The UK weather is seasonal and it has hot summers and cold winters.

The weather around the four countries of the UK has different features, due to the way in which the wind blows.

Scotland often has wind coming from the Arctic, which makes it more likely to have colder temperatures.

Northern Ireland, Wales and the west of Scotland and England have wind coming from the Atlantic which bring milder winters, cool summers and heavy rain.

The South of England has wind from Tropical areas so has mild winters, warm summers and some rain.

The East of England and Scotland gets wind from mainland Europe. It has cold winters, warm summers and is fairly dry.

Enquiry Skills - Disciplinary Knowledge

- Children encouraged to ask simple geographical questions; Where is it? What's it like?
- Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information.
- Investigate their surroundings
- Make appropriate observations about why things happen. Make simple comparisons between features of different places.



Learning Objectives

- Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries and continents studied at this stage
- Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- To use basic geographical vocabulary beach, cliff, coast, forest, mountain, hill, sea, ocean, city, town, village, farm, house, shop, office, port, harbour
- To name and locate the world's seven continents



Prior Knowledge:

- Features can be natural or man-made
- Identifying the UK and Europe on a map
- The UK is in Europe
- A map is a picture of a place or route with symbols
- An aerial view is taken from above
- Animals and plants are suited to their habitats and these are different around the world
- Humans create buildings to suit physical features eg weather
- Individual countries can have urban and rural areas

Where?

The UK is situated in the Northern Hemisphere. between the North Pole and the Equator.

It is part of the continent of Europe

It is an island surrounded by four seas.

It is made up of four countries, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Wild wolves are found in the northern hemisphere, in Eastern Europe, North America, Northern Asia and Canada.



SEND Core Knowledge

When people talk about the world, they have to give places names so that others know where they are talking about.

Countries have names. Our country is called the UK.

Maps show what is really seen on a journey.

What lives in the UK? - Flora

- England - roses, hollyhocks, lavender, wheat, barley, oats, oak trees, sycamore trees, horse chestnut trees
- Scotland - thistle, heather, bluebells, wheat and barley, Scots pine, birch and oak
- Wales - bluebells, Welsh poppy, Snowdon lily, wheat, barley, rapeseed, oak trees, ash trees and beech trees
- Northern Ireland - grape hyacinth, rosemary, wallflower, wheat, oats, barley, ash trees, oak trees and birch trees



What are the physical features?

- The UK is surrounded by 4 seas: The North Sea, The Irish Sea, The Celtic Sea and English Channel
- Many parts of England are flat but there is also lots of countryside with hills and valleys in the north. Scotland and Wales are the most mountainous parts of the UK. Scotland has large mountains including Ben Nevis, which is the largest in the UK. The largest mountain in Wales is Mount Snowdon
- One of the most famous landmarks in Northern Ireland is the Giant's Causeway - natural rock steps mostly hexagonal in shape - it was caused by volcanic lava reaching the sea and cooling quickly.
- 20,000 years ago when the Ice Age melted, the ice left behind lots of lakes (lochs) The largest lake in the UK is in Northern Ireland and it is called Lough Neagh (pronounced LOCK NEE)

- 5000 years ago the UK was covered in forest - now it's only 13% as the land has been cleared by humans
- There are many famous landmarks in the UK, which are natural features such as Rhossili Beach in Wales, The Lake District and the Dorset and Devon Coastline



Map Skills

- Draw a map of a real or imaginary place, add detail to a sketch map from an aerial photograph
- Begin to understand the need for a key
- Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key
- Use a plan view
- Look down on objects to make a plan view map
- Use an infant atlas to locate places
- Map the countries of the UK with major features and cities
- Use an atlas to find the UK and find the boundaries between the countries
- Use a blank map to research and map places and features using an atlas
- Find land/sea on globe.

Map Styles

- Use teacher drawn base maps.
- Use large scale OS maps.
- Use an infant atlas
- Use a globe with countries
- Use a map of UK with countries and capital cities named



What lives in the UK? - Fauna

- England - White-tailed eagle, red squirrel, beaver, barn owl, otters, killer whale, deer, basking shark
- Scotland - badger, red squirrel, pine marten, mountain hare, orkney vole, Scottish Wildcat, red deer, grey seal
- Wales - red deer, red kite, feral goat, European adder, dolphin, otter, beaver, harrier
- Northern Ireland - Chinese water deer, brown long-eared bat, fallow deer, grey squirrel,



What are the human features?

Each country in the UK has its own capital city
England - London
Scotland - Edinburgh
Wales - Cardiff
Northern Ireland - Belfast

The UK has many cities, towns and villages.
71% of the UK is farmland
80% of people in the UK live in England
Many landmarks of the UK are human features - Stonehenge,



Wolf Facts

Wolves can be found in different habitats around the world, usually in the wilderness, in places like forests, grasslands, mountainous regions, deserts and the Arctic. Countries they're usually found in include Arctic Russia and America, although they mainly live away from humans in Alaska and Canada

The wolf is a large carnivore. Wolves are also referred to as top-level predators because there is no other wild animal that hunts wolves to eat them. As a large carnivore, the wolf requires large prey, usually a hooved animal, such as deer, moose, elk or caribou. Wolves will supplement their diet with smaller mammals such as beaver, rabbits or lemmings when they can.

The UK DID have wolves, but they were hunted and they became extinct in the UK in the 1700s.

If wolves were brought back, farmers would have to change the way they look after their animals, to stop them being eaten by the wolves.