

Geography Learning Organiser

Key Question: Why was London chosen to be the capital city of England? (UK cities and counties)

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| county | An area, smaller than a country, within a country, typically bigger than a city or town. |
| grid | Horizontal and vertical lines used to locate objects in relation to another on a map |
| location | The position of a particular point on the Earth's surface |
| fieldwork | Scientific studies done outside of the classroom |
| evidence | Data that can be measured, observed, examined and analysed to come up with a conclusion |
| data | Information collected during scientific study |
| retail | The sale of finished goods to customers |
| business | The sale of goods or services, or a place where these take place |
| industrial | To do with factories or mechanical production |
| leisure | Time away from school or work |
| region | An area on Earth with one or more common characteristics |
| co-ordinates | The place where the grid lines meet on a map |
| Grid references | The space between the grid lines on a map |



Climate and Weather

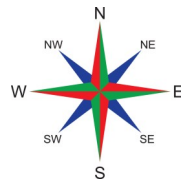
Cities are usually built on low-land which means that they have milder climates than those built higher

Enquiry Skills - Disciplinary Knowledge

- Begin to ask/initiate geographical questions.
- Use NF books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information.
- Investigate places and themes at more than one scale
- Begin to collect and record evidence
- Analyse evidence and begin to draw conclusions

Learning Objectives

- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features land-use patterns; and understand how some aspects have changed over time.
- To describe and understand key aspects of types of settlement and land use
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four -figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.
- To use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.



Prior Knowledge:

Humans choose to settle near to places that will provide them with food and water
 Contour lines show us the height of the land on a map
 There are some standard symbols which are universal in map reading
 People around the world trade with each other to enable everyone to use what the world has eg food
 The UK is made up of four separate countries
 Each country has a capital city
 A plan perspective is a picture of something, drawn from how it is seen from above
 Landmarks are features of the land that people use to recognise where they are
 People need to understand our symbols, so we use a key



SEND Core Knowledge

We live in London.

There are other cities like London in the UK.

People live in places where the land has something useful eg metal, water, a good place for farming.

To tell people exactly where things are, we draw lines on the map, to split it into smaller pieces

Where?

London is situated on the banks of the River Thames .

It is 50 miles from the North Sea

Colchester was one of the principle cities in Roman times

The Vikings created a line from London to Chester, ruling the southern section

The country was initially split up into sections created by rivers and other physical features
 Cities are located by natural resources eg for mining, use or trade.

What lives in the UK? - Flora/Fauna - Recap from Year 2 Unit

What are the physical features of cities?

Lots of cities such as Newcastle and Leeds have rich minerals such as coal which were mined and used. The UK used to produce a lot of iron, which developed cities above it.

Most UK cities are built on lowland because it is easier to build

Many cities are by the sea. It is a nice feature to look at but also, they are suitable places for ports and harbours.

Many UK cities were built by rivers.



The Premier League (2022/2023!)

These major cities of the UK all have teams in the Premier League. Some cities have more than one.

Birmingham

Liverpool

Leeds

London

Manchester

Newcastle

Nottingham



Counties

England was divided into sections by the Romans, following the patterns of rivers. Counties were created by the Normans, who were French invaders. Each area of the country had its own leader whose role it was to make sure each area followed the laws, they would collect the taxes and organize the soldiers.

Map Skills

- Use 6 compass points to follow/give directions:
- Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map
- Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order;
- Try to make a simple scale drawing.
- Know why a key is needed.
- Use standard symbols
- Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. (e.g. whilst orienteering)
- Begin to draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.
- Begin to identify points on maps
- Use large scale OS maps
- Begin to use map sites on internet.
- Begin to use junior atlases.
- Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.



What are the human features?

9 million people live in London

It was founded by the Romans as Londinium

The City of Westminster hosts the nation's parliament and government

Greater London is split up into 33 boroughs, Barnet is one of these.

London is an urban area with theatres, museums, banks, shops, houses, universities, hospitals and transport links.

A train goes to mainland Europe through the Channel Tunnel from London

London is the most visited European city

By the year 680, London was being used as a major port

In the 1000s London was the largest town in England

In the 1300s and 1400s London was trading cloth to the Netherlands and Belgium

Cities usually have a...

business district right in the centre of the city

Inner City Zone shops and homes, lots of tower blocks and straight roads

Suburbs mainly homes, curved streets

Urban/Rural Fringe the very edge of where the city meets the countryside



Map Styles

- maps with letter/number co-ordinates
- maps using symbols and keys
- Junior Atlas
- maps with 6 compass points
- globe
- map of the world
- Google Street View of UK Cities
- aerial photo of London and other major UK cities and cities around the world, looking at 'planned cities'
- map of UK with countries, counties and major cities
- maps of the UK to different scales
- population maps of the UK to identify major cities
- Jann Arthus Bertrand pictures – views from the air

Fieldwork

Walk around the local area and collect information about where we live.

What evidence is there that we are living in a city?

Which part of the city are we living in?

What do you notice about the shapes of the roads?

What are the buildings used for?

What kind of businesses are there?

What are the transport links like?

What changes are being made to the local area?

