



Year 4

Locations

Golden Threads: Power, Design, Invasion

Can I still recall...?

- The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of: Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.
- London is the capital city of the UK and also the capital city of England too. It is east of Gloucester.
- Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.
- The UK is in the continent of Europe.
- There are seven continents and five oceans of the world.

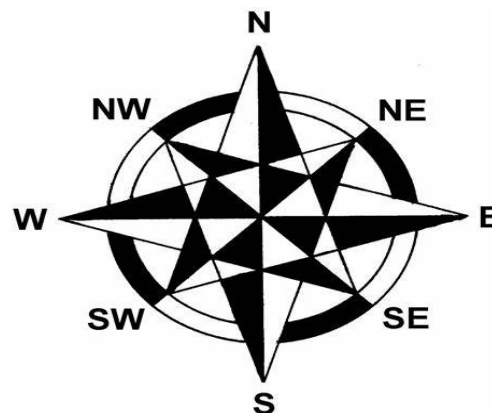
Key Questions

1. What are physical and human features of geography?
2. What are the main rivers in the UK? Where are they located?
3. What are the main mountains in the UK? Where are they located?
4. How is land used in the UK?
5. How has land use changed over time?
6. What countries make up Europe? Where are they located?
7. How do different places compare to each other? What is similar? What is different?
8. How can I use maps to learn about geography?



Prime Meridian: This imaginary line runs through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. It is also the basis for the world's time zones.

United Kingdom



Key Facts

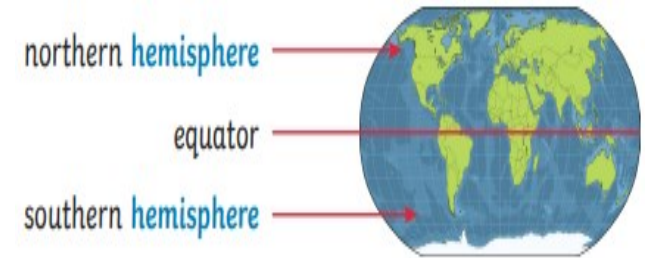
1	London is the capital city of the United Kingdom.
2	The UK is in the continent of Europe.
3	The River Severn is the longest river in the United Kingdom.
4	Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom.
5	Physical geography is about the natural world; mountains, seas, rivers, forests, weather etc.
6	Human geography relates only to the human environment; something that is built by humans such as houses and roads.
7	'Land use' is a term to describe the human use of land.
8	Maps use different symbols to show human features, physical features and land use.
9	France, Germany, Italy and Spain are some of the most populated countries in Europe.
10	A coastal area is the area where land meets the sea or ocean,

Geographical Enquiry Questions

1. What is it like in London? What are the human and physical features? What is the land use in London? How has London changed over time?
2. What is it like in Cornwall? What are the human and physical features? What is the land use in Cornwall? How has Cornwall changed over time?
3. How does Cornwall compare to London? What are the similarities? What are the differences?
4. What is it like in another coastal area: the Amalfi Coast, Italy? What are the human and physical features? What is the land use? How has the Amalfi Coast changed over time?
5. How does Cornwall compare to the Amalfi Coast? What are the similarities? What are the differences?

Vital Vocabulary		
Word	Etymology	Definition
Human (features)	From Latin <i>humanus</i> , from <i>homo</i> 'man, human being'.	Features designed and built by people.
Land	The word <i>land</i> is derived from the Old English <i>land</i> 'ground, soil', also 'definite portion of the earth's surface, home region of a person or a people, territory marked by political boundaries'.	How the land is used for different purposes such as farming or housing.
Mountain	English word <i>mountain</i> comes from Latin <i>mons</i> , and later Old French (842-ca. 1400) <i>montaigne</i>	A very high area of land with steep sides.
Peak	English word <i>peak</i> comes from Middle English <i>-pek</i> , and later English <i>peke</i>	The highest point of a mountain, also known as a summit.
Physical (features)	From medieval Latin <i>physicalis</i> , from Latin <i>physica</i> 'things relating to nature'	Features which are natural (made by nature).
Range	From Old French <i>range</i> 'row, rank', from <i>rangier</i> 'put in order', from <i>rang</i> 'rank'.	A range of mountains or hills is a line of them.
Rural	Late Middle English: from Old French, or from late Latin <i>ruralis</i> , from <i>rus</i> , <i>ru-</i> 'country'.	Countryside and farmland.
Settlement	Old English <i>setlan</i> 'to seat, place', from <i>settle</i> .	A village, town or city where people live.
Urban	Early 17th century: from Latin <i>urbanus</i> , from <i>urbs</i> , <i>urb-</i> 'city'.	Towns and cities.

Key Locations	
London	England
Cardiff	Wales
Edinburgh	Scotland
Belfast	Northern Ireland
Cornwall	South West England
Amalfi Coast	Italy
United Kingdom	Europe



Key texts
<i>The Sausage Lion</i> by Michael Morpurgo
<i>One Plastic Bag</i> by Miranda Paul
<i>Why the Whales Came</i> by Michael Morpurgo
<i>Shackleton's Journey</i> by William Grill

Europe



**Key**

- Maps often use **symbols** to represent things.
- The key explains what the **symbol** shows.

A key for a map with the following symbols and their corresponding features:

- Pond: A blue circle.
- Stream: A blue wavy line.
- Footpath: A dashed black line.
- Sleep slope: A brown hatched area.
- Wall: A black line with small squares.
- Building: A grey rectangle.
- Open land: A yellow rectangle.

A map showing a village layout with buildings, a stream, a pond, and a footpath. The symbols from the key are used to represent these features on the map.