

# Year 3 – Geography – The United Kingdom

## Prior Learning

### Year 1:

- >Here I am
- >Where we are
- >There you are

### Year 2:

- >Mini Mappers
- >Rivers, seas, and oceans

## Following on:

### Year 3:

- >Investigating mountains and volcanoes

### Year 5:

- >Investigating world trade

### Year 6:

- >On the move
- >I am a geographer

## United Kingdom



The United Kingdom is made up of four separate countries, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, each with their own capital cities, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast.

## Manchester



Manchester is a city in the North West Region of England. It has a population of around 550,000 and spans an area of near 500 square miles. Manchester is the second largest city in the United Kingdom after London. Greater Manchester has many different types of settlements and physical and human features.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Atlas</b>	A collection of maps, usually in a book.
<b>Beach</b>	The land area that meets the sea or ocean. It can be sandy or rocky.
<b>Border</b>	A boundary between different countries.
<b>British Isles</b>	England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland, and all islands such as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.
<b>City</b>	The largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people.
<b>Cliff</b>	A steep area of land that can be found at the coast.
<b>Coast</b>	The stretch of land where the land meets the sea or ocean.
<b>Compass</b>	A tool for finding direction which shows us directions (North, South, East and West) with the help of a small magnetic needle.
<b>Country</b>	An area of land that is controlled by one person or group of people.
<b>Globe</b>	A sphere-shaped object that has continents, oceans/seas, countries and lines of latitude and longitude on it.
<b>Hamlet</b>	A very small settlement with just a few houses.

## Key facts

- The United Kingdom is a sovereign country (it has one Royal family) located off the coast of the European mainland. The United Kingdom includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland, and many smaller islands. The United Kingdom is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the North Sea to the east, the English Channel to the south and the Celtic Sea to the south-west, giving it the 12th-longest coastline in the world. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain and Ireland. The United Kingdom's 242,500 square kilometres (93,600 sq mi) were home to an estimated 66.0 million inhabitants in 2017.
- The United Kingdom is made up of four different countries, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- The eight-point compass builds on the four main (cardinal) points (north, south, east and west) from KS1. There is a 90° angle interval between these.
- The **eight-point compass gives more accuracy in direction** and therefore, locating a place. The additional four points (intercardinal) are: **northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW)** – each located halfway between two cardinal directions.
- A county is an administrative area of England, there are 48 in total.
- The United Kingdom has a variety of different human and physical features with many different places to live and work including:

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<b>Human Features</b>	Something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans, such as an airport.
<b>International</b>	Meaning other countries.
<b>Lake</b>	A body of water. It can vary in size.
<b>Local</b>	Describing something that is in a small, nearby area
<b>Map</b>	A symbolic representation of characteristics of a place, usually drawn on a flat surface. Maps present information in a simple, visual way.
<b>Mountain</b>	Is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land, usually in the form of a peak. A mountain is generally steeper than a hill and considered to have a much more defined and pointed peak than a hill. (Mountains are formed through tectonic forces or volcanism). (In the UK a mountain is usually defined as any summit at least 610 m high).
<b>National</b>	Within the same country. National tourists visit areas within their own country.
<b>National Park</b>	An area of countryside that is protected by law for people to enjoy.
<b>Ordnance survey map</b>	A detailed map produced for Great Britain.
<b>Physical features</b>	Naturally created features such as an ocean.
<b>Relief</b>	Height and shape of the land.
<b>Rural</b>	The countryside.
<b>Tourism</b>	The commercial organisation (makes a profit) and operation of holidays/visits to places of interest.
<b>Tourist</b>	A person who is travelling to, or visiting a place for pleasure.
<b>Town</b>	Is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, and a shopping centre.
<b>Urban</b>	Areas made up of towns and cities.
<b>Village</b>	Smallest type of settlement with houses, a primary school, a post office and a Village Hall.

- Mountains
- Rivers
- National Parks
- Cities
- Counties



- Land use patterns

• OS Maps use a number of symbols to label real-life features and make the maps clearer. Symbols can be **small pictures, letters, lines or coloured areas** to show a variety of features. The symbols used are shown in a **key**.

- A hamlet is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
- A village is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
- A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station

and shopping centre.

- A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a cathedral and this makes them a city. For example, St David's in Wales and the City of London in England.

## Disciplinary Knowledge: As a Geographer, I will...

- Interpret and give directions using the 8 point compass
- Use globe, maps and atlases to locate countries and two areas
- Use aerial photographs to identify landmarks and key human and physical features
- Study human and physical features in the local area