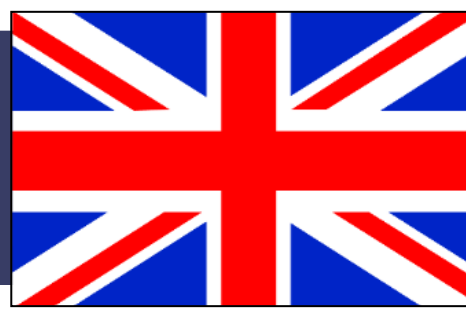


# The United Kingdom



## Hook into a Book



## Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Using aerial photographs
- Making maps of the local area
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in different countries drawing on their own experiences, simple maps (All About Me, Under the Sea, On the Farm)
- Know where they live and which country

KS1

- Locate and name the continents and Oceans on a World Map
- Compare life and our local area with other countries.
- Identify and sort human and physical features of geography (Kenya, China)
- Use maps, aerial photos to identify human and physical features

KS2

- Physical and human geography of the UK and local area (Rivers) • Location and features of countries (Australia)
- Hot and cold regions (North and South Pole)
- Dealing with Disasters (volcanoes, hurricanes, climate)
- France (locational knowledge, comparing)
- The Americas (linking to new regions in America, comparing)
- Modern Day Greece (locational knowledge, comparing)

### Knowledge

#### Locational Knowledge

Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans;

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas;

#### Human and Physical Geography

Compare and contrast the human and physical features of two localities

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features

#### Skills and Fieldwork

Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied

Use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map;

Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

### Key Vocabulary

<b>town</b>	A <b>town</b> is a place where people live and work. There may be shops, places of worship, leisure facilities and schools there. It is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
<b>countryside</b>	Land that is not in <b>towns</b> or cities. Sometimes there are small settlements (like hamlets and villages) there. The <b>countryside</b> has lots of farmland and often has woodland.
<b>pro</b>	The positives of something.
<b>con</b>	The negatives of something.
<b>country</b>	An area of land with its own government, rules and borders.
<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom. It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
<b>island</b>	An area of land surrounded by water.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>capital city</b>	A town or city where the government sits.
<b>landmark</b>	A feature of a landscape or place that is easily recognised. It could be something made by people (a human feature) or something that occurred naturally (a physical feature). Big Ben is a <b>landmark</b> in London.
<b>population</b>	How many people live in one particular place. This could be the population of a city, a <b>town</b> , a <b>country</b> or the whole world.



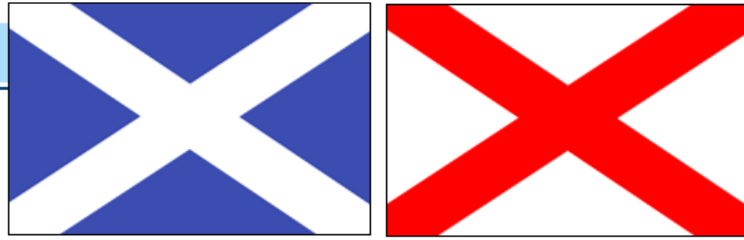
What are the pros and cons of human and physical geography?

Is all of the UK the same?

What human and physical geography is there in the UK?

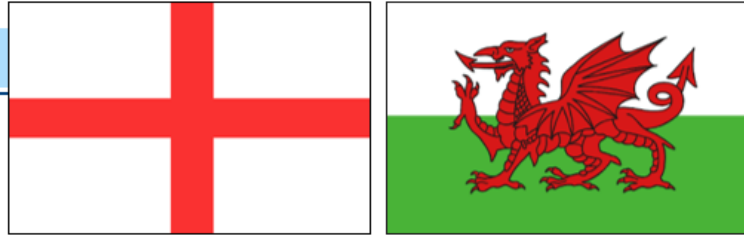
## The United Kingdom

Scotland



Northern Ireland

England



Wales

The capital city of the United Kingdom is London. In addition, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own capitals (the capital city of England is also London).

The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.

The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

The capital city of England is London.



### Countries in the United Kingdom

**England:** England is the largest **country** in the **UK**. London is the **capital city**. Many parts of England are flat but there is also lots of rural **countryside** with rolling hills and valleys in the north.

**Scotland:** Scotland is a **country** in the north of the **UK**. Edinburgh is the **capital city**. Scotland has large mountains including Ben Nevis, which is the largest in the **UK**.

**Northern Ireland:** Northern Ireland is the smallest **country** in the **UK**. Belfast is the **capital city**. One of the most famous **landmarks** is Giant's Causeway (natural rock steps mostly hexagonal in shape).

**Wales:** Wales is a mountainous **country** in the west of the **UK**. Cardiff is the **capital city**. Wales has its own language (Welsh). Not everyone there speaks it though.

### Surrounding Seas and Oceans

The UK is made up of the island of Great Britain and Northern Island. It is surrounded by the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantic Ocean – The entire Atlantic Ocean covers one-fifth of the planet.

North Sea – The North Sea can be stormy and foggy, making it dangerous to cross.

The Channel – The Channel separates England and France. People have swum this route.

Celtic Sea – The Celtic Sea is located off the south coast of Ireland.

Irish Sea – The Irish Sea separates Ireland and Great Britain. Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales.



The Channel, the North Sea, the Celtic Sea and the Irish Sea are all part of the Atlantic Ocean.

### Human Physical Geography Examples

Human

Physical



Transporter Bridge



London Eye



The River Thames



Roseberry Topping



Edinburgh Castle



Stonehenge



Giant's Causeway



Ben Nevis

### Continents and Oceans

