Knowledge Organiser Year 5: Where we Live

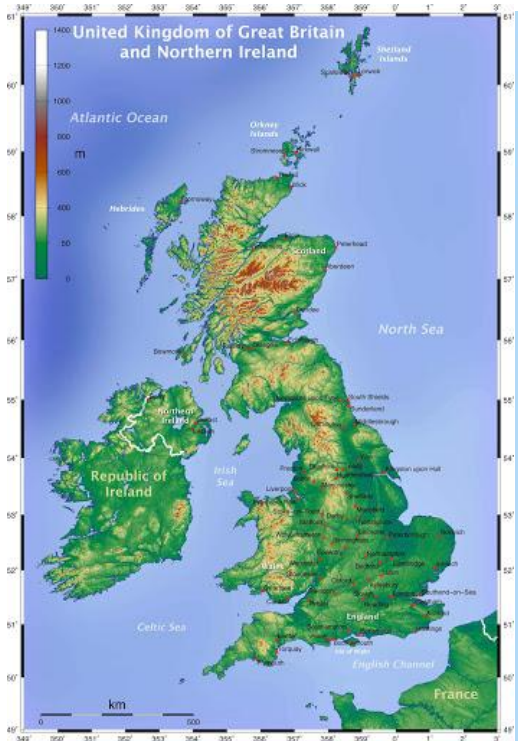
In Geography we will be learning about:

- The human and physical geography of the UK and its 4 constituent countries.
- How to use aerial photography to identify features of topography and human land use in the UK
- Farming and food production in the UK
- About the industrial origin of settlement in the UK.
- How to use maps to locate features of the local area and how to create maps of the local area.
- How to use a compass for directions and how to locate things on a map using 6 figure grid references.

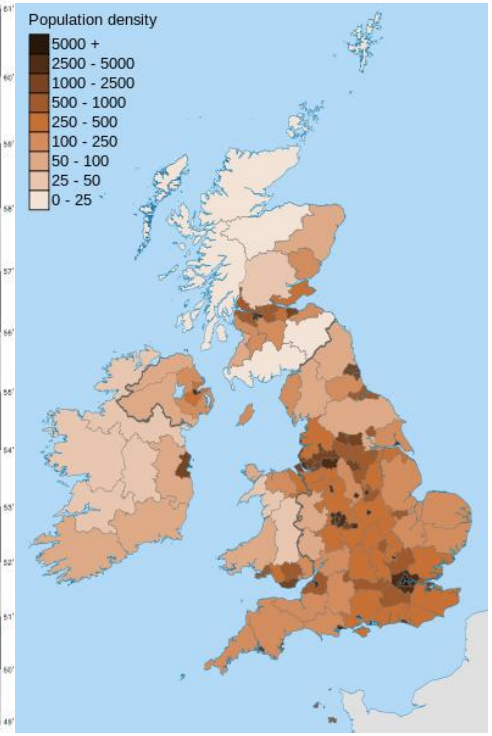
Key Geography Skills:

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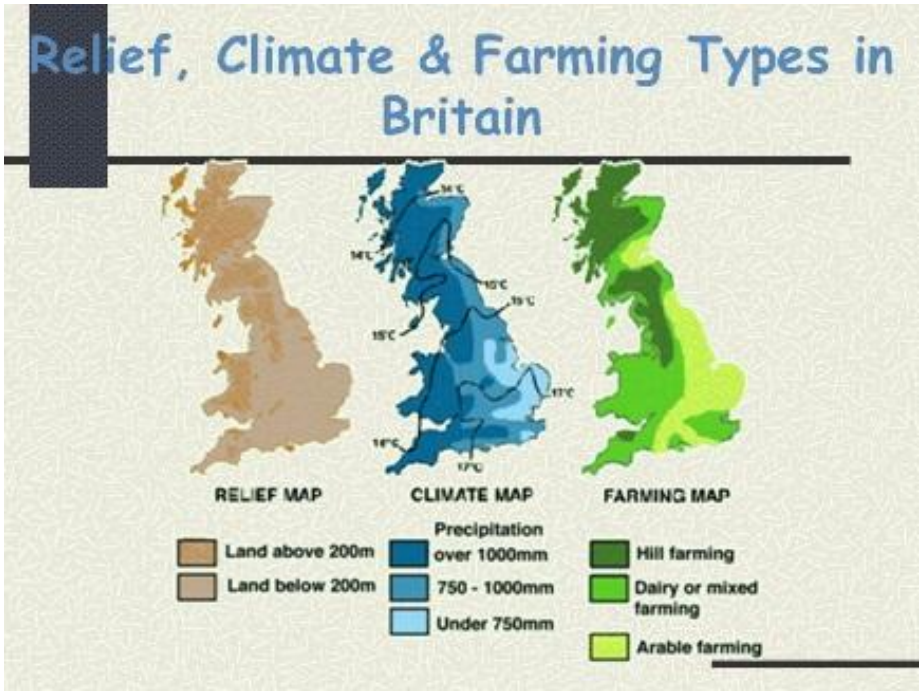
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- 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.



Topographic Map of the UK



Population Map of the UK



Country	Languages	Capital City	Population (number of people)	Terrain (the land)	Climate and Agriculture
England 	English	London (8.9 million)	55.98 million	Mostly lowland terrain, with upland or mountainous terrain only found in the West including the Lake District, the Pennines, North York Moors, Exmoor and Dartmoor**.** **Highest Peak: Scafell Pike (912m)**	The overall **climate** in **England** is called **temperate maritime**. This means that it is mild with temperatures not much lower than 0ºC in winter and not much higher than 32ºC in summer. The main crops that are grown are **wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets**, fruits and vegetables. The livestock that is raised include **cattle and sheep.** In the drier east, farmers grow wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and sugar beets
Scotland 	Scottish Gaelic English	Edinburgh (482,000)	5.438 million	There are two different regions; the Highlands to the north and west and the Lowlands to the south and east. The more rugged Highland region contains the majority of Scotland's mountainous terrain. **Highest Peak: Ben Nevis (1,345m)**	The climate of Scotland is **temperate** and very changeable, and experiences much milder conditions than areas on similar latitudes. Average temperatures are lower than in the rest of Great Britain. The western highlands of Scotland are one of the wettest places in the UK . Roughly 79 per cent of Scotland's total land area is under agricultural production. **Cereals** accounted for 78 per cent of the land area, while livestock numbers have been falling in recent years. Around 15 per cent of the total land area of Scotland is **forested**.
Northern Ireland 	Irish Gaelic English	Belfast (280,000)	1.882 million	Central lowlands of flat rolling plains dissected by bogs, loughs (lakes) and rivers, and surrounded by hills and low mountains. **Highest Peak: Slieve Donard (850m**)	In Northern Ireland, the climate is warm and **temperate**. Northern Ireland is a region with a significant rainfall. Farming is Northern Ireland's biggest industry. 75% of Northern Ireland's land is used for agriculture. **Meat, dairy, and eggs** is the largest sector, accounting for over 80% of agricultural output. This compares to around 50% for the UK average.
Wales 	Welsh English	Cardiff (335,000)	3.139 million	Hilly, and for the most part, a mountainous country, dominated by the Cambrians, central and north, and by the Brecon Beacons of the south. Along its eastern border with England, wide river valleys cover the land **Highest Peak: Snowdon (1,085m)**	Wales is mountainous and has a **mild, wet climate**. This results in only a small proportion of the land area being suitable for arable farming limited to southeastern Wales, the Welsh Marches, the northeastern part of the country, the coastal fringes and larger river valleys. Dairy farming takes place on improved pasture in lowland areas and beef **cattle and sheep are grazed** on the uplands and more marginal land.

Key Vocabulary		
Capital City - is the city where the government is located. It is where the government buildings are and government works.	**Industry -** a group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services	**Dairy farming-** producing foods from animal milk, usually cows or goats.
Population - the whole number of people liing in a country, city or area.	**Peak –** a mountain top	**Pasture –** land on which animals graze.
Terrain - the features of the surface of a piece of land e.g. hilly, swampy.	**Upland –** high land usually far from the coast or sea.	**Grazing –** eating grass.
Relief – is the term geographers use to describe the shape of the land, including the height and steepness.	**Lowland** – flat land that is not much higher than sea level.	**Cereals –** a plant that produces grain for food e.g. corn, wheat, maize
Climate – is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow and rain in a place over the course of years. It is like weather but over a long time.	**Arable land –** a type of land use, suitable for growing **crops** (plants that are grown and harvested).	**Coastal –** the area where the land meets the sea.
Valley – is a type of landform. It is the lower part of the land between two higher parts which might be hills or mountains.	**Region -** an area of land or of a country with common features.	**Forested –** a piece of land where there are many trees.