

Year 3 Geography – UK Study

What we already know:

England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are countries of the United Kingdom (UK)
Each UK country has it's capital city. England – London, Wales – Cardiff, Northern Ireland – Belfast, Scotland – Edinburgh
Physical features are features that have always been in the UK (rivers, mountains, ocean) and the weather
Human features are objects humans have made to live in the UK (bridge to cross water)

What's next?

How the resources in the UK land enabled the progression from Stone Age to Iron Age periods of history
How the resources made trade possible with Europe including the Romans
How the Romans introduced us to roads and constructed the first roads 2000 years ago
The types of rocks and how some of these rocks erode quickly forming paths for rivers and fertile soil to grow crops on
you will study the capital city of England – London

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The UK is split up into large regions
Northampton is in the East Midlands



There are 48 counties in the UK.
Major counties that surround Northamptonshire are: Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire.



Cities are located within a County
They are urban lots of people usually live there.

City	Population
London	7,000,000
Birmingham	1,000,000
Leeds	750,000
Bristol	450,000

Economy/Trade

Most cities developed near water because:

- people need fresh water to survive
- boats were the best way to move goods around for trade before cars were invented

Roads Have been built all over the UK to join villages, town, cities, counties, regions and countries together
Motorways help people to travel and trade quickly across the UK



All the roads The UK Motorways
In rural areas and mountainous areas there are less roads.

Farming and tourism is very important to Cumbria



47 Million people visit Cumbria every year. Only 470,000 people live in the county all year around

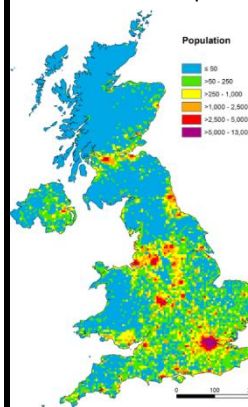
People visit the coast and the

tallest mountains in England Scafell Pike 978m

They need places to stay, food to eat, activities to do. This brings in lots of money to the area.

Environment and Sustainability

Large amounts of the British countryside have been developed Urban areas



The South East is the most populated region

The least populated areas are rural usually used for farming



Flat land is used for Arable farming
Uneven land is used for cattle farming

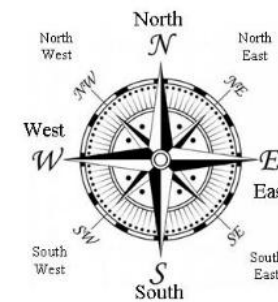
The UK has Iron and coal deposits



They are very expensive
Once all the Iron and coal is removed it cannot be replaced.

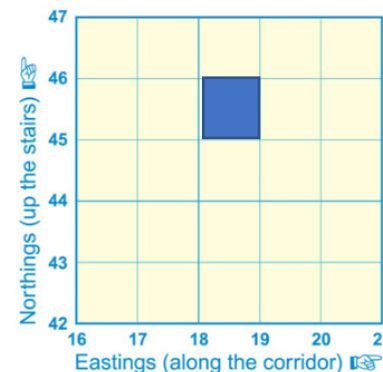
Being a Geographer

A compass has 8 points



A grid reference shows the precise location on a map
18, 45 (separated with a comma)

Eastings number first
Northings number second
Locate where the two lines meet. Locate the North East square



Vocab

Tier One

Mountain
River
Coast
Town
Compass
Map
Road
Visit

Tier Two

Region Large areas of a country
County A region has been divided into smaller parts
City An area in a county that is usually highly populated. Usually very important and a larger area than a town
Arable Grow crops – oats, wheat, barley
Rural Countryside
Urban Town, City, shops, heavily populated
Population Number of people who live there
Cattle Sheep, cows
Iron Type of very strong metal found in rocks
Boundary Where two counties or regions or countries meet

Tier Three

Comparison
Combine
Northings
Eastings
Density