Key vocabulary

Atlases – book of maps
Capital city – the main city of the country
Counties – one of several areas that divides up a country
Countries - A large area of land where people live that

has the same government and culture.

Grid reference - A map reference indicating the location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal lines.

Human features - The area of geography that looks at the impact of humans on a space e.g. tourism.

Landscape – the visible features of the land Local area – the area in which we live

Maps – a diagram used to represent where an area is Physical features - The area of geography that looks at

Settlement - A place that was previously uninhabited and is now where a community has been established

FACTS



the use of land and rivers.

The highest mountain is Ben Nevis; it is 1345m tall.

There are 15 National Parks across England, Scotland and



Wales, which have all been created since 1950.

The longest river is the Severn; it is 354 km long.



Rowan Class Knowledge Organiser The United Kingdom (Autumn 1)









Top Takeaways

Having studied this unit of work you should be able to:

- * Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom
- *Name geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics
- *Describe some key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)
- *Describe land-use patterns within the UK
- *Describe how some of these aspects have changed over time



MORE FACTS

- * OFFICIAL NAME: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- * POPULATION: 67,879,000
- * OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: English; both English and Gaelic in Scotland; both English and Welsh Wales
- * MONEY: Pound Sterling
- * AREA: 93,630 square miles
- * MAJOR RIVERS: The Thames, the Severn, the Trent and the Mersey
- * About 75% of land in the UK is suitable for farming. Farmers grow crops and rear animals.