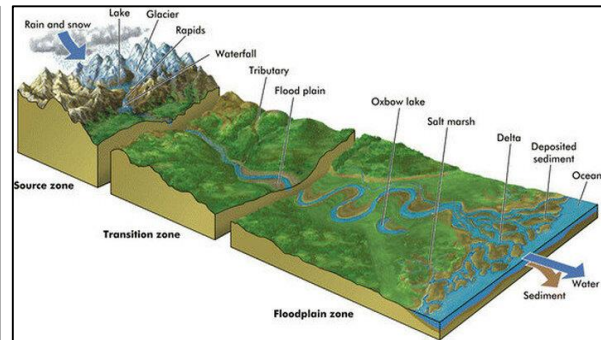


# Key Question: How are cities dependent upon the natural geography of the land?

## *Why are rivers important?*

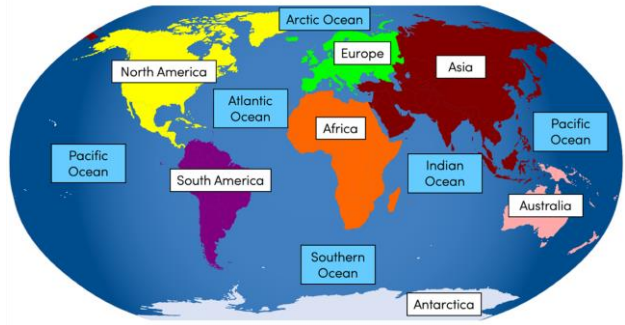
In this topic, **we are learning to:**

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- 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
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- 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
- Physical geography, identify and discuss: climate zones, rivers, mountains, and the impact of the water cycle
- Human geography, identify and discuss: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water



# Key Question: How are cities dependent upon the natural geography of the land? Why are rivers important?

World Continents and Oceans



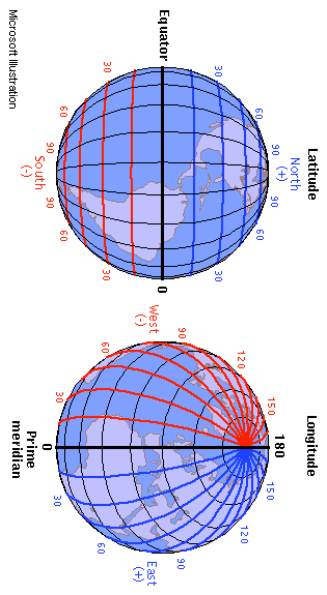
## EUROPE



# Key Question: How are cities dependent upon the natural geography of the land? Why are rivers important?

## Geographical Vocabulary

<b>Country</b>	A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states. Countries can be large or small.
<b>Europe</b>	Europe is Earth's second smallest continent after Australia but it has one quarter of the world's population. Europe's western coast is on the Atlantic Ocean. There are 44 European countries, which have distinct ethnic groups and languages.
<b>Map</b>	A map is a picture of a place, usually drawn from above. We have big giant maps... and small maps with lots of detail.
<b>Longitude</b>	Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom, and divide up the Earth a bit like the segments of an orange.
<b>Latitude</b>	Lines of latitude run around the Earth like imaginary hoops and have numbers to show how many degrees north or south they are from the Equator.



Questions you will know the answers to:

What are lines of longitude and how are they measured?

What are the positives and negatives of living by a river?

What are lines of latitude and how are they measured?

What are the main features of a river system?

features?

What other geographical features impact land usage and growth of cities? How does the water cycle affect rivers?

What are the main rivers in Europe and UK?

How has the River Thames impacted London?

What is the role of the Thames Barrier?

How are cities impact by natural geograph



## Assessment Focus:

### Enquiry/Skills

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- 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

### Knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- 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
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

### Physical Geography

- Physical geography, identify and discuss: climate zones, rivers, mountains, and the impact of the water cycle

### Human Geography

- Human geography, identify and discuss: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water