

Cities of the UK



Year: Three
Term: Autumn

Background information for teachers

Children will have previously studied the local area and identified local human and physical features. They have studied the continents, the four countries in the UK and know that the school is located in Penn, in the City of Wolverhampton. The children should know and be familiar with the five oceans and the seas that surround the United Kingdom.

In this topic the children will be able to name and locate counties and some of the major cities in the UK. They will be learning about the key human and physical features in the UK and be able to talk about how some of these have changed over time. Year 3 will be conducting some local fieldwork in two areas where the main similarities and differences will be identified. At the end of this topic the children will be able to explain how places in the UK can be different to each other giving reasons why.

Vocabulary

- **City** - A large town with an extensive human settlement with a sophisticated system of transport, communication, sanitation, and housing.
- **County** - A territorial division of some countries.
- **Country** - A nation with its own government.
- **Europe** - A bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Asia to the east, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.
- **Human features** - Human activity that has affected the earth's surface.
- **Land use** – The function of the land.
- **Landmarks** - An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.
- **Physical features** - Natural features of a location.
- **Population** - The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area.
- **Settlements** – A place where people live/have lived.
- **Topography** - the shape/features of the earth's surface across an area or region e.g. hills, dips, lakes.
- **United Kingdom** - Is made four countries: England, Scotland, and Wales (which collectively make up Great Britain) and Northern Ireland.

Year 3 – Cities of the UK

Geography - Know that geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments

Question – Explain how places can differ in the United Kingdom?

Fieldwork opportunities

	Key geography Knowledge	Key geography skills
<p>Week 1 (Retrieval)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that the United Kingdom is a country that is in the continent of Europe, and locate the United Kingdom on a map of the world and a globe. Know that the United Kingdom is made up of four smaller countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In the past these were all separate countries ● Know that country is a group of people who are governed by a shared government ● Know that London is the capital city of England and of the UK ● Know that Northern Ireland is part of an island to the west of the rest of the UK. Know that the southern part of the island is known as Ireland or Eire and that this is not part of the UK. ● Know that the UK is surrounded by: The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean - Know how to locate these bodies of water on a labelled map. ● Know that the Union Jack is the national flag of the United Kingdom. ● Know that areas are often described as either urban or rural; know that urban areas, like towns and cities, are densely populated with lots of buildings and amenities like shops, government buildings, sports facilities and homes; know that rural areas are sparsely populated with fewer buildings and amenities, and that rural areas are characterised by farmland and countryside. ● Know that our school is in Penn, an area of the city of Wolverhampton, which is in England in the United Kingdom (both countries) and the continent of Europe ● Know that in the world there are things that are made by people and these are called human features ● Know that in the world there are things that are not made by people and these are called physical features ● Know that farms and fields are human features, and vegetation is a physical feature ● Understand that a school is a human feature, as it has been made by people ● Discuss the human and physical features present in school and the local area (KS1 recall). ● Understand that parts of our local area are different, depending on the human and physical features present ● Know the local human and physical features through direct observation ● Know how to identify these features on a local area map and distinguish between human and physical. 	<p><u>To locate places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can name and locate counties and major cities of the United Kingdom. ● I can name and locate the UK's geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land-use patterns. <p><u>To understand places and the geographical patterns and processes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can compare two local locations and compare the similarities and differences (land use, settlements, physical features) ● I can understand the geographical similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a region within Europe. <p><u>To organise and communicate geographically</u></p>
<p>Week 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that England, the country in which Wolverhampton (Penn) is located, is made up of around 50 counties, of which North 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can use age appropriate maps,

	<p>Yorkshire is the largest by area and Greater London is the largest by population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that the United Kingdom is divided into regions and that Wolverhampton is in the West Midlands. ● Know how to identify the counties of England using an atlas and mark key counties on a map. ● Compass directions could be used to ask questions e.g. which counties are in the Northwest? Which County is to the North of the West Midlands? 	<p>atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can use four-figure grid references, symbols and keys (OS maps).
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that a city is a large urban settlement, usually with a large population ● Know how to identify the following major urban centres of the UK using an atlas: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle and Wolverhampton. ● Children to answer questions about these cities – population size/ key human/physical features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can use symbols and a key to devise a map or represent on a map.
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that one country can have variety of features and that they can change over time. ● To know the key physical and human characteristics of the UK and identify some of these on a map. (Referring to the general topography of the land in these areas). ● To know how some of these features have changed over time. (e.g. Wembley stadium (rebuilt due to capacity and wealth), River Severn (erosion, flooding, river traffic – industries) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● River Severn – Longest river in the UK ● Ben Nevis – Highest mountain in the UK ● Forest of Dean – Gloucestershire ● Durdle Door – Jurassic Coast ● Lake Windermere – Largest lake in England (Lake District) ● The Fens in East Anglia - they are the lowest place in the UK <p>Human characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Big Ben – London ● Angel of the North – Gateshead ● Clifton Suspension Bridge – Bristol ● Wembley Stadium – London ● Edinburgh Castle – Scotland ● Stonehenge – England <p>Idea – Locate items through Digi maps (Ariel view) Add these to a map of the UK. What part of the UK are these located in? Compass directions could be used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.
Week 5/6 Fieldwork and follow up	<p><u>Local study – Wolverhampton – Penn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise our school and local landmarks on Ordnance Survey map. ● Investigate two local areas and compare human (settlements/land use) and physical features. Could children ask and answer questions about an area before they visit? (Using knowledge from OS maps). ● Fieldwork suggestion - Go to locations near the school (Upper Penn /Lower Penn – fields etc.). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take photographs/sketch maps/environmental survey for both locations. Compare the similarities and differences of areas including (settlements, land use, physical features).• To understand that two areas in the same city can still be very different/have a variety of different features. Idea –Could images be plotted onto a local OS map to visual represent findings of areas?	
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