



Key Vocabulary

Map	A picture showing where things are located
Aerial View	A view from above
Location	The place where something is
Compass	A tool used to find out directions
Key	A tool used to find out what symbols on a map represent
Navigate	To find the way.

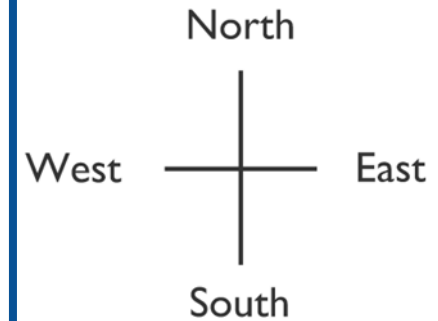


Why we Love Wrotham

What makes Wrotham unique?



Compass points



A good map has:

A Title

A Key

Symbols



A Map of the Park

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Identifying key features of a map.
Understand what a map is and why we use them.
Identify human and physical features within our local area.
Understand what an aerial view is.
Draw an aerial map of our school.
Plan a route using a map.

Map Symbol



Photograph



Key Vocabulary

Symbol	Pictures on a map to represent different human or physical features.
Town	An urban area with a fixed boundary that is smaller than a city
Village	A community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a country area.
Church	A religious place of worship
School	A place of learning
Road	A surface for vehicles to travel from one place to another
Pathways	Safe places to walk

Key Vocabulary

City	A place where people live and work. It is larger than a town
Town	An urban area with a fixed boundary that is smaller than a city
Village	A community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a country area.
Farm	A piece of land used to grow plants and/or raise animals for food.
Harbour	A deep body of water that protects boats near land.



Why we Love Wrotham

Are villages and cities different?



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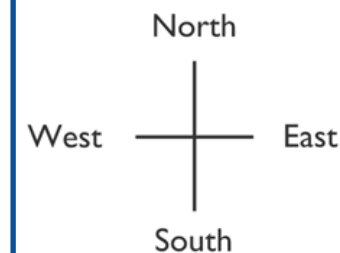


Sticky Knowledge

There are 4 countries in the United Kingdom:

England
Scotland
Wales
Northern Ireland

Cardinal Points of the Compass



Abbreviations
N (North)
S (South)
E (East)
W (West)



Compass

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Name, locate and identify four countries and capital cities of the UK
Make comparison – Wrotham/London and identify characteristics -
Use geographical language to describe human features of cities and towns.
Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks
Use and construct maps with basic symbols in a key

Sticky Knowledge



A map of the park

A good map has:

A Title

A Key

Symbols



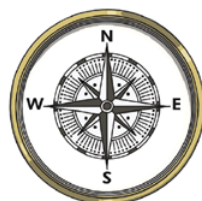
A View from Above

Would you like a bird's eye view?



Four-Point Compass

N - north
E - east
S - south
W - west



Key Vocabulary

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Location	The place where something is
Compass	A tool used to find out directions
Key	A tool used to find out what symbols on a map represent
Navigate	To find the way.
Human features	Anything in an area that is not naturally occurring and that has been shaped by people.
Physical features	Anything in an area that is naturally occurring.
Atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
Digital mapping	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
Symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.
landmark	A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Locate countries, towns and cities using a variety of maps
Find out about the British Isles and UK on a small and large scale
Understand the difference between the British Isles, United Kingdom and Great Britain
Identify the features of the different parts of the British Isles.
(physical and human)
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to identify countries and describe features.

Sticky Knowledge

The UK

Country	Flag	Capital City	Key Landmark	Key Rivers	High Ground
England		London	Stonehenge	Thames	Pennines
Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay	Grampian Mountains
Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn (also flows through England)	Cambrian Mountains
Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Sperrin Mountains



County

Local Governments control the local areas of **counties** and their services. These services include: Education, Transport, Policing, Public Safety, Social Care

Counties include: Cornwall, Swansea, Londonderry, Aberdeenshire

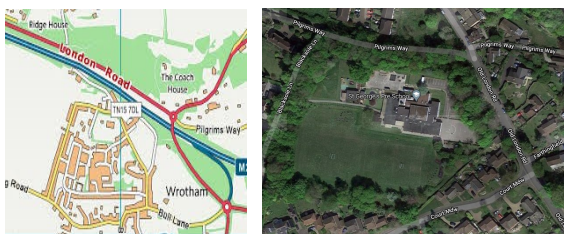
Key Vocabulary

City	A place where people live and work. It is larger than a town
Town	An urban area with a fixed boundary that is smaller than a city
Village	A community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a country area.
County	A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.
Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
Great Britain	England, Scotland and Wales.
United Kingdom	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



Wrotham in the Wider World

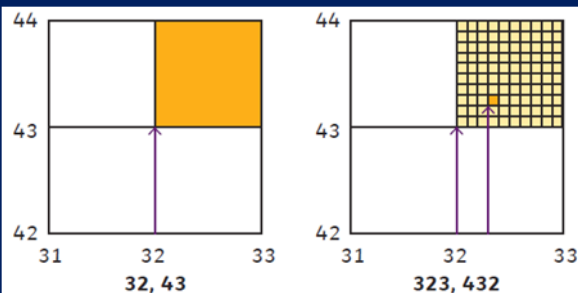
'Plotting' in and around Wrotham



Key Vocabulary

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County	A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.
Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
Settlement	A village, town or city where people live.
United Kingdom	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Four and six figure grid references



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Describe position and significance of locations using latitude, longitude, equator, compass point directions
 Observe human and physical features in local area through geographical fieldwork
 Use OS maps to plot locations and routes.
 Create maps of our local area.
 Use 4 & 6 figure grid references, symbols & keys.
 Begin to use 8 points of the compass.

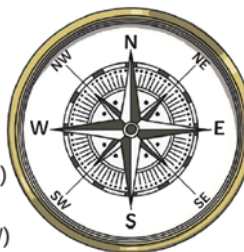
Four-Point Compass

N - north
 E - east
 S - south
 W - west



Eight-Point Compass

north (N)
 north-east (NE)
 east (E)
 south-east (SE)
 south (S)
 south-west (SW)
 west (W)
 north-west (NW)



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Atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
Digital mapping	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
Grid references	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
Ordnance Survey Maps	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).
Latitude	Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other
Longitude	Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.
Equator	an imaginary line drawn around the middle of the earth an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

northern hemisphere

equator

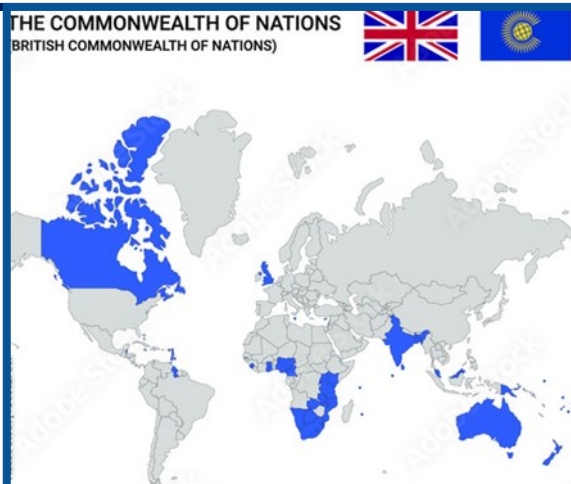
southern hemisphere





Community, Country and Commonwealth

How far does Great Britain go?



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Digital mapping	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
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Ordnance Survey Maps	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).
Coordinates	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
Latitude	Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other
Longitude	Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.
Prime Meridian	An imaginary line which divides the Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.
Hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.

Key Vocabulary

Capital City	the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region
County	A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.
Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
Community	a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common
Commonwealth	A commonwealth refers to any group of people organized under a single government
Settlement	A village, town or city where people live.
United Kingdom	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Human features	Anything in an area that is not naturally occurring and that has been shaped by people.
Physical features	Anything in an area that is naturally occurring.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Understand that England is divided into counties.
Use maps and atlases to locate and name counties
Compare the county we live in (Kent) to other counties in the South East region.
Use an atlas to locate commonwealth countries around the world.
Understand longitude and latitude.
Begin to understand prime and meridian time zones

Sticky Knowledge

The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.

It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.

All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

There are 24 different time zones - one for each hour in the day.

From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.

From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.

The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM.

When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.

northern hemisphere

equator

southern hemisphere



Prime Meridian





Urban World on the Edge

Why is London so powerful?



Key Vocabulary

City	A town created a city by charter and usually containing a cathedral
Capital City	the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region
Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
Community	a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common
Commonwealth	A commonwealth refers to any group of people organized under a single government
Megacity	A very large city, typically one with a population of over ten million people
Financial City	An area where there is a high concentration of financial institutions
Politics	Dealing with the structure or affairs of government
Urban Sprawl	The spreading of urban developments on undeveloped land near a city
Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Understanding what defines a 'city'
 Knowing that London is a city of two powers— both financial and political.
 To know what draws people to cities.
 To understand why London is a powerful city.
 To compare London to a megacity.
 To understand the effects of climate change and the contributions that cities have.

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Longitude	Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.
Hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
Climate change	A change in global or regional climate patterns

How will climate change impact cities by 2050?

