

Previous learning

- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.
- Locate places on larger scale maps.
- Use large scale OS maps.
- Use map sites on the internet.
- Use maps, atlases, and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences.
- ❖ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shops.

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	\times	Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Sperrin Mountains

The United Kingdom in the World - Knowledge Organiser (Meriden Year 3 Summer 1)

Vocabulary

- Capital City: A capital is a city where a region's government is located.
- Cities: A city is a place where many people live closely together.
- Countries: Land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states. Countries can be large or small.
- County: A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.
- Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales.
- Human Geography: Study of the features created by humans and their impact on the Earth.
- Landmark: A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised.
- Physical Geography: Study of the features and nature of the Earth.
- **Regions:** A specific area that has common features.
- ❖ Town: An area with streets, houses, and buildings that is larger than a village but usually smaller than a city.
- UK: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Village: A small town or community.











