

Geography – The UK



UK (United Kingdom)– a **sovereign nation**

England-

London – capital of **England** and the **United Kingdom**

Scotland – A country in the **UK**

Edinburgh – capital of **Scotland**

Wales – A country in the **UK**

Cardiff – capital of **Wales**

Northern Ireland- A country in the **UK**

Belfast – capital of **Ireland**

Sovereign nation- A nation that has authority or power over itself.

Topography Lines – Lines on a map that show the.

Economy- a country's supply of money and goods.

Industrial revolution- The rapid growth of industry that happened in the UK in the 18th and 19th Century

North sea, Atlantic ocean, English channel, Irish Sea.

By the end of this unit you will be able to locate the UK on a world map. Name the nations and their capital cities, understand the difference between human and physical geography and recognise how industry has contributed to the UK economy

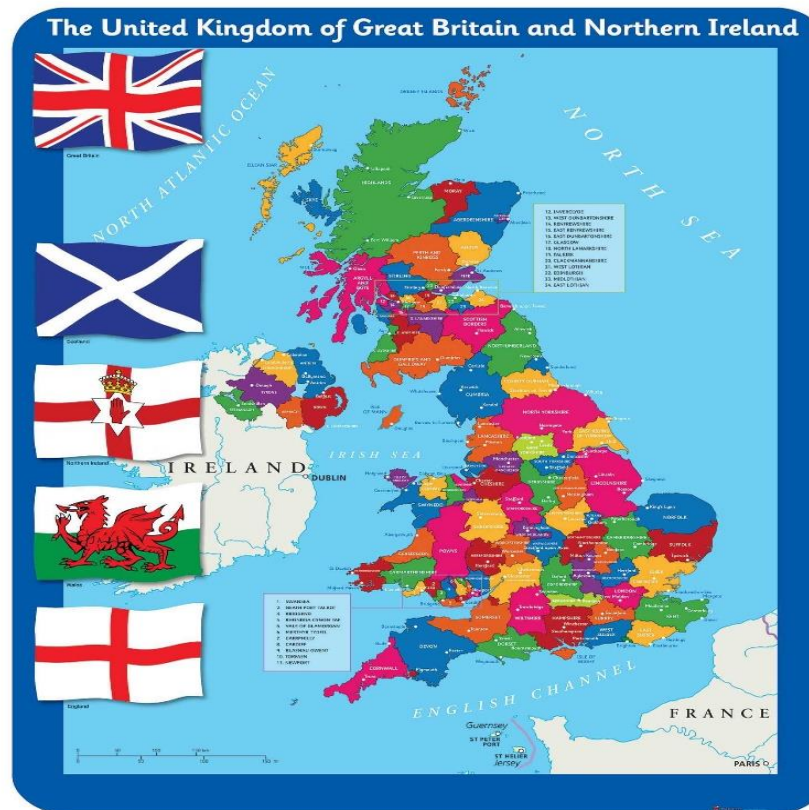
Important information



The UK is a sovereign country – A country ruled by the same monarchy made up of 4 other countries in western Europe. These countries are called England, Northern- Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The **United Kingdom** is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the North Sea to the east, the English Channel to the south and the Celtic Sea to the south-west, giving it the 12th-longest coastline in the world.

The Irish Sea separates Great Britain and Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 242,500 square kilometres (93,628 sq mi), with an estimated population in 2020 of 68 million.



In different areas of the UK, there are specific products that are heavily produced in that area for a number of different reasons. This is due to a number of factors. These include; Local climate, soil PH, access to fresh water, local landmarks, local species.

The different countries in the UK all have their own flag and national flower.

England- the rose.

Wales- The daffodil.

Ireland- The shamrock

Scotland- The thistle.

Football is a huge part of the UK culture and most cities/ towns have a local football team.

Geography – The UK

Year 4-

By the end of this unit you will be able to locate the UK on a world map. Name the nations and their capital cities, understand the difference between human and physical geography and recognise how industry has contributed to the UK economy

	Lesson Question	What you will learn	Learning Review
	Where in the world is the UK?	You will be able to locate the UK and its surrounding isles on a map using an atlas. You will also know what countries make up the UK and what the capital, flag and national flower for these countries are.	
	What is human and physical geography?	Using an atlas, you will learn what topography lines are and that they tell us about the land. You will be able to identify what human and physical geography are and spot these in different cities around the UK.	
	What products are produced in the UK?	You will learn about the different types of food grown local to certain areas in the UK. Know the importance of farming in certain areas in the UK and how it contributes to their economy. Learn about UK weather patterns and how different factors can cause different areas to produce different things.	
	How has industry improved the economy in parts of the UK?	What was the industrial revolution? You will learn about the evolution of UK transport and how this has caused certain trades to grow. We will do a case study into the city Sheffield and how industry has changed the city.	
	How do cities in the UK differ?	You will directly compare two cities (Brighton and Blackpool). You will use your knowledge of human and physical geography to identify human and physical features in the two locations.	
	How does Carlisle/ Cumbria contribute to the UK?	You will learn about our local area. What human and physical features does this city have? What is the city's population? What is the county's population? What is the biggest trade in our city?	

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Year 4-		to the UK economy	