

Year 4 Autumn 1 (Geography) Knowledge Organiser

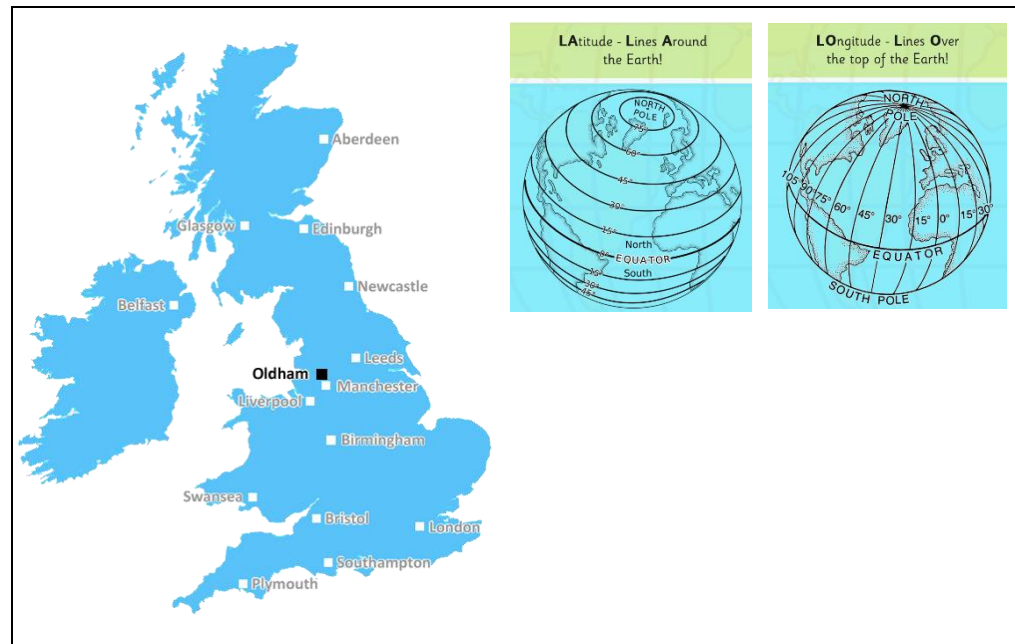
Topic: Our local area.

Key Skills:

- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude.
- Name and locate counties of the United Kingdom, geographical regions.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- 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 and plans.
- Name and locate counties of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics

Key Facts:

- Different types of settlements are hamlets, villages, towns and cities.
- A hamlet is the smallest type of settlement and a city is the largest type of settlement.
- Human features are made by humans, for example Holy Family RC Primary School in Oldham.
- Physical features are made by nature, for example Daisy Nook canal in Oldham.
- Manchester became a city during the industrial revolution - until then it was just a small town.
- Most villages are found in the countryside and may be surrounded by farms where food is produced and sold to people in towns and cities.
- There is a small population of just a few hundred people who live in a village, thousands of people who live in a town and millions of people live in cities.
- Cities usually have a lot to offer - shops, leisure facilities, restaurants, cinemas, schools, museums, places of worship, many also have a cathedral.



Key Vocabulary:

- **Settlement-** A place where people live.
- **Hamlet-** A very small settlement with just a group of houses.
- **Village-** Small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
- **Town-** Larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
- **City-** The largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.
- **Longitude-** Lines of longitude run North and South of the Earth.
- **Latitude-** Lines of latitude circle the Earth from east to west.
- **Equator-** Divides the Earth into two equal parts.
- **Northern hemisphere-** The top part of the Earth.
- **Southern hemisphere-** The bottom part of the Earth.
- **Atlas-** A book of maps.