

Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

Theme: Counties

Phase: Upper Key Stage Two

Year Group: 5

Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

By the end of the theme I should be able to:

- describe and understand rivers, mountains, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, & natural resources: energy, food, minerals and water
- understand and recognise human geography: settlement & land use, trade links, & the distribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals & water.
- locate the counties, using maps to focus on environmental regions, physical and human characteristics & major cities.

In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- Name & locate **the 7 continents** and **5 oceans**.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of **the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK**
- Locate hot and cold places on a map of the world.

In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned:

- The geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North America.
- A basic knowledge of vegetation belts and local land use.

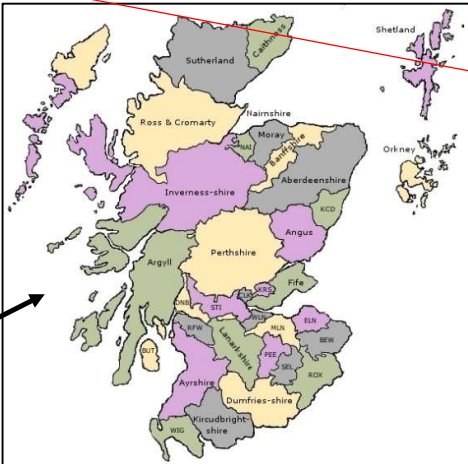
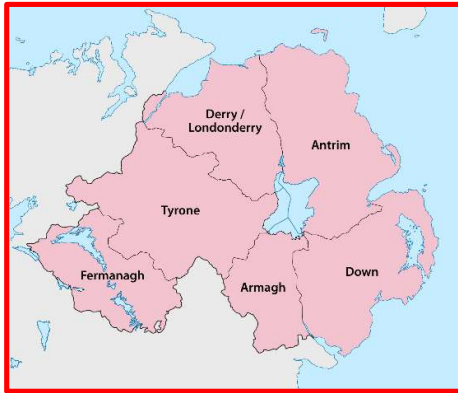
REMEMBER!

The **British Isles** are:
Ireland,
Northern
Ireland,
Scotland,
England and
Wales.

The **United Kingdom**
(owned by the
British Crown)
is: Northern
Ireland,
Scotland,
England and
Wales.

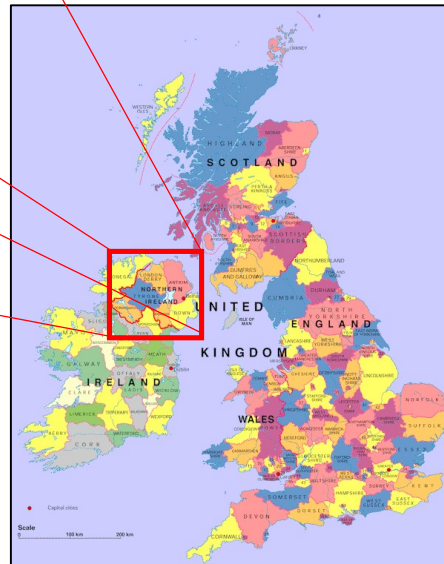
Great Britain is
the land mass
of Scotland,
England and
Wales.

Scotland has
34 counties.

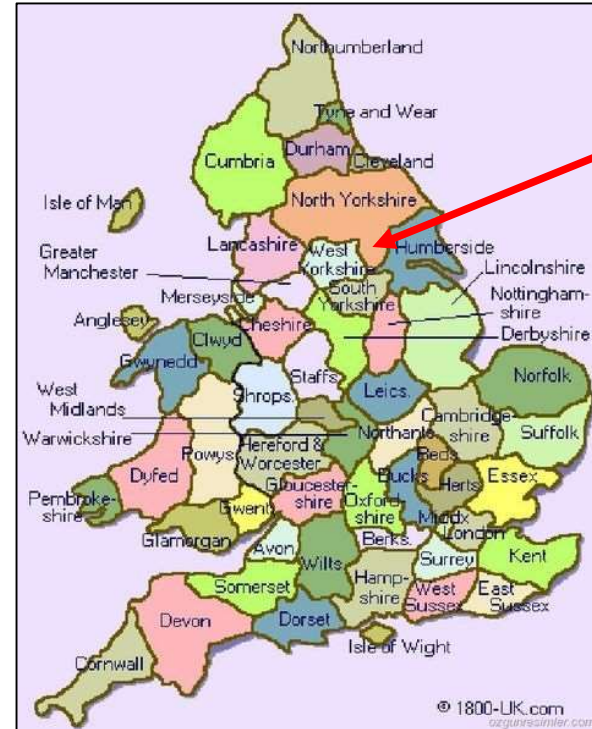


What is a county?

A **county** is a **geographical** region of a country used for administrative or other purposes, in certain modern nations.



Outside of **Greater London** & the **Isles of Scilly** the UK has **82 counties.**



In **England and Wales** there are **48 counties.**

KEY VOCABULARY	
agriculture	cultivation of soil for farming
city	a large town with a cathedral
county	a region of a country used for administrative or other purposes
fertile	ability of soil to sustain plant growth
GDP	Gross domestic product – measure of economy
Gulf Stream	a warm ocean current of the northern Atlantic Ocean off eastern North America.
industry	natural or human manufacturing
intrusion	a formation of intrusive igneous rock
latitude	A geographic coordinate that specifies the north–south position of a point on Earth
longitude	A geographic coordinate that specifies the east–west position of a point on Earth
natural resources	Something that is found in nature and is necessary or useful to humans.
pastoral	farming of crops rather than livestock
region	an area of land that has common features
retail	sale of goods to the public
service industry	a business that does work for a customer, but is not involved in manufacturing.
settlement	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
tourism	commercial organisation of visits
town	larger than a village
valley	a low area of land between hills / mountains
village	a small group of houses in a rural area
weather	atmospheric state

Key Skills I will develop:

Enquiry Skills

- Compare maps past and present and explain changes based on the human inhabitants and changing needs.
- Compare land-use over three periods and draw conclusions.

Field Skills

- Take photographs to support findings.
- Use data to draw conclusions and linking to experiences of different people.

Communication Skills

- Use graphs, charts, data and measures to show findings of field work, drawing conclusions and making comparisons.

FEATURES OF FOUR ENGLISH COUNTIES			
	HUMAN FEATURES	PHYSICAL FEATURES	OTHER INFORMATION
NORTH YORKSHIRE	Villages (e.g. Hemingbrough)	Wild and uncultivated moors. (North Yorkshire Moors)	Area: 8,053 km ² (3,109 sq mi)
	Towns (e.g. Selby, Skipton)	Rolling hills. (Yorkshire Dales)	Climate: temperate
	Cities (e.g. Middlesbrough)	Rivers Rugged coastline	Population: 614, 505 Economy: agriculture, tourism, service industry
CUMBRIA	The area is nearly contained within a box of trunk routes and major A roads.	Mountains	Area: 6,768 km ² (2,613 sq mi)
	Railways	Lowland Hills	Climate: The weather is generally wet but milder than expected at this latitude due to the Gulf stream .
	Ferries (mostly passenger) operating on lakes within the Lake District National Park.	Lakes	Population: 498, 888
	Canals	Rivers Coastline	Economy: nuclear processing, tourism, service industries
CORNWALL	Only one city: Truro	Coastlines	Area: 3,562 km ² (1,375 sq mi)
	Towns	Infertile and exposed upland, with granite intrusions (e.g. Bodmin Moor).	Climate: temperate
	Villages	Fertile, pastoral farmland.	Population: 568,210
	Ferry links (e.g to Scilly Isles)	Deep wooded valleys.	Economy: Tourism, agriculture, mining, fishing, internet, aerospace
KENT	Road, rail, bridges	Lizard Peninsula.	
	Cities	Low lying London Clay marshlands: Thames/Medway estuaries and North Kent coast.	Area: 3,736 km ² (1,442 sq mi)
	Motorways	Chalk North Downs , highest point. Greensand Ridge , formed from the lower layer of greensand.	Climate: Warm Population: 1,568,623 Economy: Retail, manufacturing, real estate, construction, communications, administration, defence, service industries

