

# Map Skills

## Types of Geography

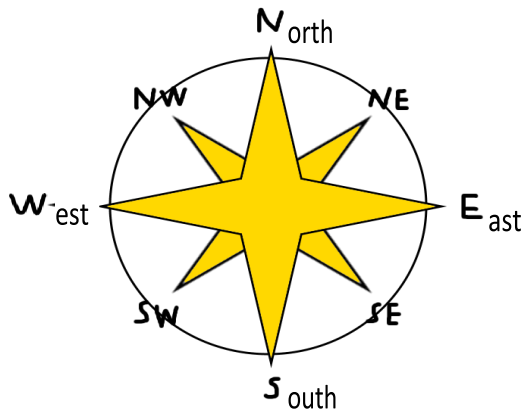
- Human geography The impact of people on the earth
- Physical geography The natural world without people
- Environmental geography Human interaction with nature

## What is Geography?

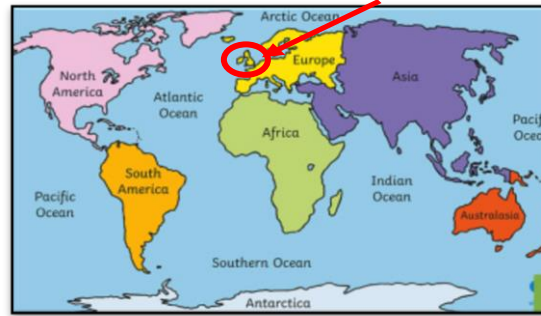
"Geography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, peoples, places, and environments. It is, quite simply, the study of the world we live in."

Geography is part of your everyday life; you use it every day without even realising!

## Compass Points



## Where is the UK?



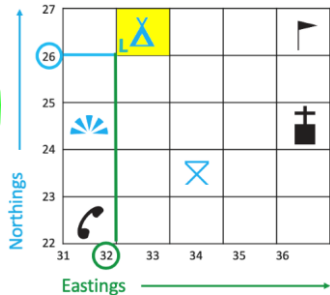
The United Kingdom (UK) is an Island country located in the continent of Europe, it is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

## The UK



## 4 figure Grid references

Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.



The first two numbers give the eastings.

32 26

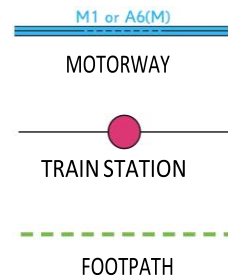
The second two numbers give the northings.

Remember.... eastings then northings!

Along the corridor and up the stairs!

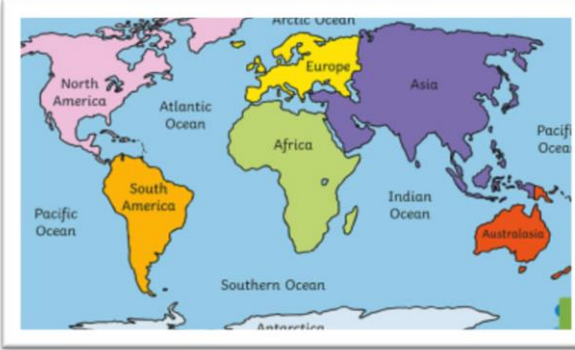
## Map Symbols

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.



## Atlas skills

There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas:



**Physical maps** these show topography/relief (the shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes.

**Political maps** these show country borders, cities, transport links etc.

**Thematic maps** these show information such as climate data, agriculture types etc.

## 6 Figure Grid References

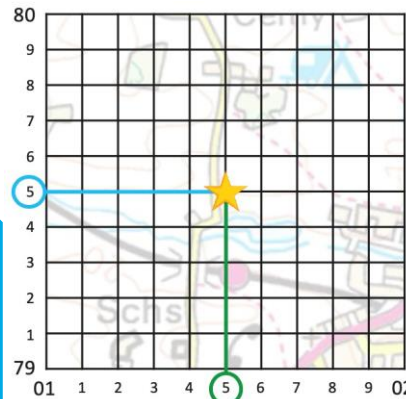
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

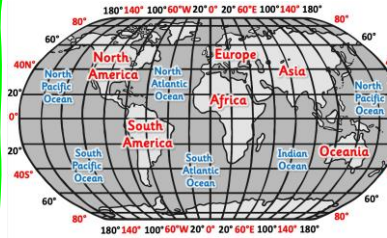
The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.



## Keywords

Latitude			North	
Longitude	East	Distance	Relief	Contour
Scale	South	Scale	West	Direction

## Longitude and Latitude



Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go UP and ACROSS

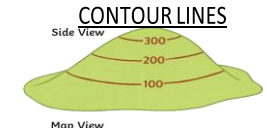
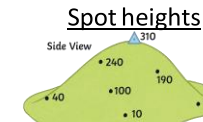
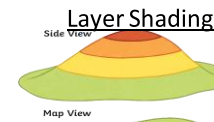
Latitude  
Flat lines. Flat -itude!

Longitude  
Long lines – up and down

## Height and relief

**Relief** the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area.

**Topography** the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.



Height in metres (m) above sea level

- More than 300
- 100 - 200
- 200 - 300
- Less than 100

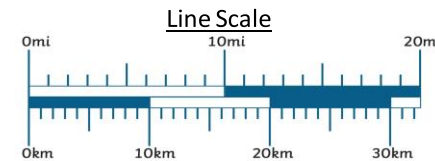
Areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.

The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.

## SCALE AND DISTANCE

OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale.



Word Scale

**One centimeter on the map represents 3 kilometers on the ground. (1cm = 3 km)**

Using a line scale on a map is as easy as using a ruler. The important thing to remember is that a line scale shows measurements in km and the measurements on a ruler are in cm.

Using the scale above, if we measure the distance on a map between two places with our ruler. The measurement is 4cm. We then have to multiply that measurement by 3 to calculate that the real distance between the two places is 12km.

# About the UK Knowledge Organiser

## Key Words:

- Immigrant** – a person who moves from one country to another to live
- Emigrant** – a person who leaves his or her own country to settle in another one
- Push Factor** – negative things that force people out of a place
- Pull Factor** – positive things that attract people to a place
- Population Density** – the average number of people living in a place per square kilometre
- Densely populated** – many people live there
- Sparsely populated** – very few people live there
- Rural** – an area that is mainly countryside
- Urban** – a built up area – town or city
- Global City** – a city that is well connected to the rest of the world

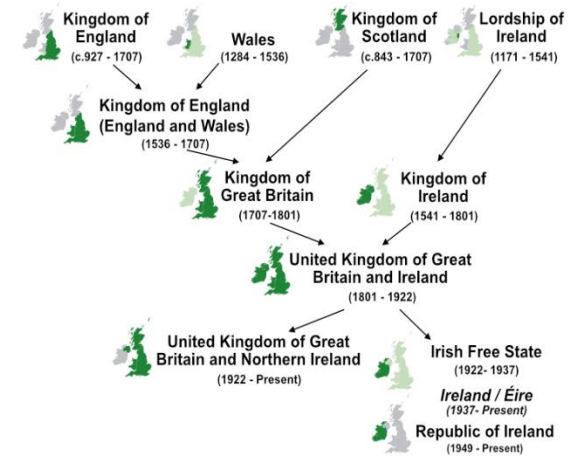
## Typically, British!

- What do we associate with the British Isles?
- Fish and Chips
- Sunday roast
- Cornish pasty
- Cup of tea and afternoon teas
- Queen Elizabeth/King Charles
- London Eye and Big Ben
- River Thames
- The Beatles
- Cricket ..... and many more.

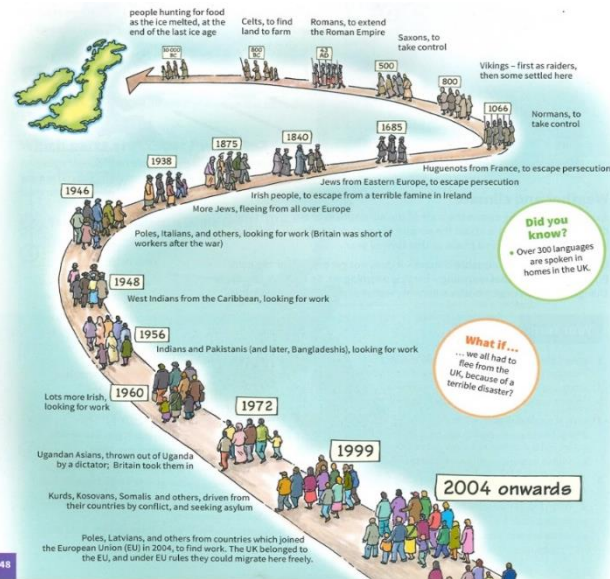
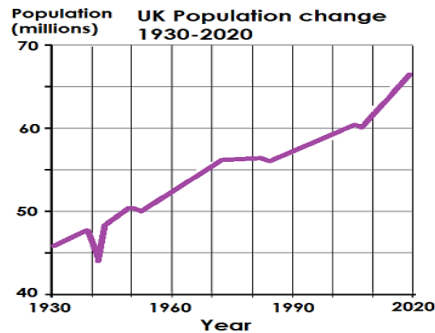


## It's a Jigsaw

- Great Britain** – England, Scotland and Wales
- United Kingdom** – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- British Isles** – England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland



## Who Are We?



Over the centuries many groups of people have arrived in the UK – **push and pull** factors. We are all descended from **immigrants** if you go back far enough.

## Remember!

The label matches the green area.



## Some facts about the British Isles

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Republic of Ireland
Flag of UK					
Flag of Republic of Ireland					
Area (square kilometres)	130 400	77 100	20 800	14 200	70 300
Population (millions)	55.8	5.5	3.2	1.9	4.8
Flag of this British nation					

## History box (CE)

**1801:** Ireland becomes part of 'The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland'.

**1922:** the Republic of Ireland gains independence. Northern Ireland remains in the UK.

**1171:** King Henry II of England invades and takes control of parts of Ireland.

**1100:** England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland are separate countries.

**1276:** King Edward I of England invades and takes control of Wales.

**1536:** King Henry VIII unites England and Wales, and makes himself King of Ireland.

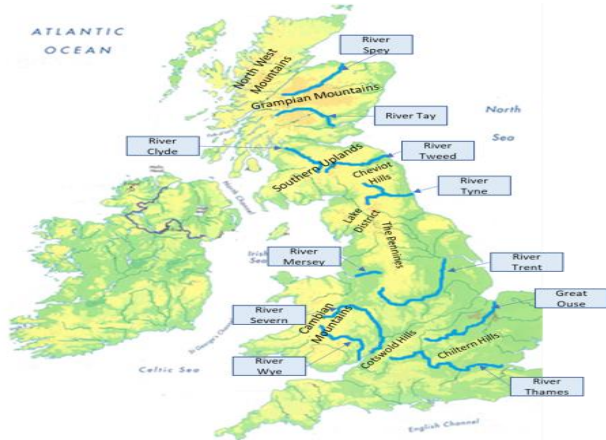
**1707:** England, Scotland and Wales become 'Great Britain'.

**Today:** England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are still united as the UK.

# About the UK Knowledge Organiser

## Physical Features

The UK is fairly small compared to other nations, yet it has a variety of landscapes created by the processes of weathering, erosion, and deposition.

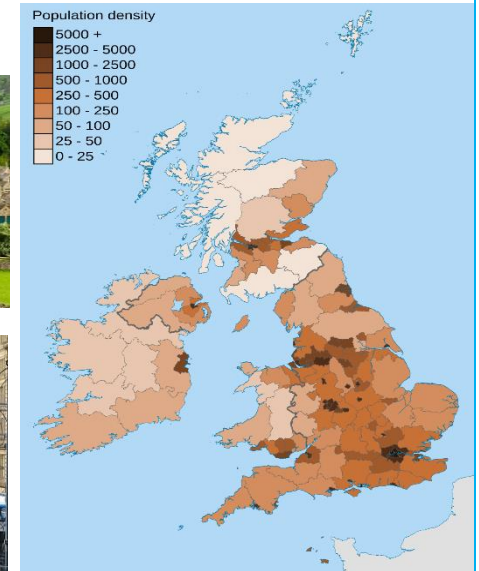


## Where do we live?

The choropleth map shows the UK's **population density**. The darker the shading the more **densely populated** the area is e.g. the south-east. Lighter shading represents **sparsely populated** areas e.g. Northern Scotland. Urban or Rural?

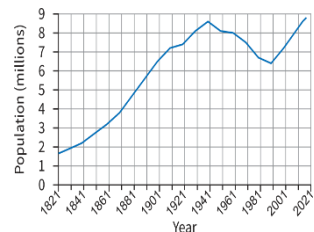
**Rural areas** are mainly countryside and are sparsely populated – why – lack of services, climate, relief of the land.

**Urban areas** are built up towns and cities and are densely populated – why – variety of services, good transport links, job opportunities.



## London – our Capital City

**London** – located in the southeast of England is the UK's largest city with approximately 9 million people. It is a **multiracial** and **diverse** – over 300 languages spoken. The government is based here, and it is known around the world for music, theatre, art, shopping, and sport.



It is a **global city** – has an impact far beyond the UK – financial hub. The Romans built London alongside the R. Thames and called it Londinium. Its population has grown and continues to grow due to the many opportunities it offers.

## Our links to the wider world

**Trade** – we buy (import) and sell (export) goods and services from all over the world.

**Transport** – the UK has a variety of different transport links to the rest of the world - airports, the Channel Tunnel and a number of different ports.

**Communications** – with improvements in technology we are linked to the world by phone and the internet.

**Investment** – British companies have been bought by other large companies from countries like USA and China, but our companies also buy companies in other countries too.

**Membership** – the UK belongs to several groups of countries such as the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

**Tourism** – millions of people visit the UK each year and vice versa

**Culture** – British music, fashion, theatre, films, books and sport make an impact around the world as do other country's cultures on us.

**Aid** – every year the UK gives money and help to poorer countries in Africa and Asia to support projects such as dealing with disasters and education.

