

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography LKS2 Unit 1 Year 3

The UK (Resources and Regions, Counties & Cities)

Enquiry Question - What are the similarities and differences between the counties of Cheshire and Cumbria? What are the similarities and differences between the cities Newcastle and Birmingham?

NC/PoS:

Locational Knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- 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, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children know their school is in Warrington in England. They know how to locate the UK and continent on a world Map. Children know and can locate the 4 Countries and their capital cities in the UK and key characteristics. Children can conduct simple fieldwork to find out about a place. They can identify human and physical features on a map. Children know that there are different map types and what they are used for. They know how to use mapping tools; compass, scale and key. Children know a settlement type is dependent on population density.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that resources are materials or assets that people can make use of.

Know that renewable energy comes from natural resources that are naturally replenished.

Know that non-renewable energy comes from resources that are not naturally replenished.

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Name and understand non-renewable (coal, oil, natural gas) and renewable energy sources (solar, wind, wave and tidal energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy). Know why we sometimes use renewable energy and why sometimes we use non-renewable energy – storage, cost, lack of wind/sun.

Name and locate UK geographical regions - Northwest, Yorkshire and Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, Southeast, Southwest, Northeast, East of England, London, Scotland, Wales, N.Ireland.

Name and locate some UK counties local to the area – Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Cumbria, Lancashire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire,

Name and locate UK cities – Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Birmingham, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Newcastle, York, Yorkshire

Identify the Northwest region, its key human and physical features and the changes over time.

Identify the similarities and differences between counties Cheshire and Cumbria.

Identify similarities and differences between cities Newcastle and Birmingham.

Key Vocabulary

Resources, energy, natural resources, renewable resources, exhaustible, region, county, city, town, village, hamlet, settlement, border, land use, urban, rural, industrial, commercial, recreational, transportation, residential, economic activity, river, lake,

Session 1

Resources – This is an introductory lesson on what resources are. Resources will then be woven through the unit on The UK – Regions, counties and cities.

What are renewable and non-renewable resources? Renewable – naturally replenished – sunlight, wind, waves. Solar energy, wind energy. Non-renewable – cannot be naturally replenished – oil and coal. Humans use natural resources to survive. They can be used to heat homes, transport people around the world, feed and clothe them

Countries around the world have different natural resources, depending on their location, their geology and climate. Countries in tropical zones might grow things that can't be grown in the UK such as bananas or cocoa. This is because they have the right climate. Some countries like Spain grow the same things as in the UK, such as tomatoes and lettuces. However, they can grow them all year round because the climate stays hot enough

Vocabulary: resources, energy, renewable, non-renewable, exhaustible

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Session 2:

What is a region/county/city?

Regions – UK is made up of 12 regions – show on map how it is divided. Regions were original formed from the 7 Anglo Saxon kingdoms. They have undergone many changes over time. 12 UK regions. They are; Scotland, Wales, Northern Island, London, North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midland, West Midland, South East, East of England, West of England

Northwest region is where we live – locate regions on a map. Each region is divided into counties. Define what a county is.

Know that Warrington is a town in the county of Cheshire in the Northwest region of England and locate on a map. Know that there are 5 counties in the Northwest region: Cheshire, Merseyside, Manchester, Lancashire and Cumbria and locate on a map

City - Define a city as a settlement where people live and work and that has a large population. Know Liverpool and Manchester are cities in Merseyside and Greater Manchester in the Northwest. Know that Chester is a city in the county of Cheshire locate Warrington is the largest town in the county of Cheshire – locate on a map

In the UK there are 76 cities. 55 In England, 8 in Scotland, 7 in Wales and 6 in Northern Ireland. Features of a city are; high concentration of buildings, homes, people. Other wider features are shopping centres, transport links, business and office space, places of worship, theatres and cinemas industry that supports is economy. Locate Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Birmingham, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Newcastle, York, Yorkshire.

Focus in on the county of Cheshire.

Environmental, human and physical geography

Cheshire -Physical features

1. Cheshire plains /Delamere (topography)
2. sandstone quarries (natural resource)
3. salt mineral deposits (natural resource)
4. River Dee (Chester)
5. Warrington (River Mersey)
6. Climate – temperate wet and mild

Cheshire -Human Features

1. Farming -suitable for cattle farming flat topography, temperate climate warm and wet climate create industry - Cheshire cheese, Cheshire ice cream farm - industry
2. sandstone quarried for Liverpool cathedral, Chester cathedral – building construction - industry transported
3. Salt mined from Roman times as natural resources and still mined today – chemical industries began - industry
4. Settlement –Urban and rural Chester is largest City in Cheshire due to settlement expansion over time –land use cathedral, commercial, residential,
5. Cheshire is a more rural county –population is spread out (compare map of population of Northwest region and counties)
6. Economic activity – Cheshire cheese, salt, chemical industries, tourism cattle farming

Understand the interdependence between physical and human landscapes in the Northwest counties and how these have changed over time (Cheshire)

Cultural awareness and diversity

Saying Cheshire cat - There are numerous theories about the origin of the phrase "grinning like a Cheshire Cat" in English history. A possible origin of the phrase is one favoured by the people of Cheshire, a county in England which boasts numerous dairy farms; hence the cats grin because of the abundance of milk and cream. Also linked after this because of Lewis Carroll's book Alice in wonderland

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Industrial revolution

Wires – Warrington Rugby club

The team are nicknamed 'The Wire', a shortened form of 'Wirepullers', in reference to the major industry of the town. Wire-drawing was the most important industry in Warrington from the 18th until the 20th century. In 1811 Warrington's James Locker invented the wire loom, and in the 1820s-1830s Warrington wire manufacturers started weaving wire on these looms.

Roman settlement – trade, resources, river for transport and movement, Chester city

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Session4:

Fieldwork – Settlements and Land use in Warrington, Cheshire, Northwest.

Walk to town centre and conduct questionnaires with visitors.

What are the pull factors attracting people to this place? Shopping, banking, working, socialising etc

What are the push factors stopping people visiting this place? Transport links, leisure facilities, weather, traffic etc

Collate data in a graph/bar model.

Local walk looking at land use

Draw or annotate maps identifying types of land use in local area. Use OS maps to look further – Cheshire/Northwest. What does this information tell us about a place?

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Session 5:

Focus in on Cumbria.

Know that Cumbria as a county in the north west region and locate on a map. Know and locate the counties surrounding Cumbria on a map -Scotland, Northumberland, County Durham Yorkshire and Lancashire (bordered by other regions)

Environmental, human and physical geography

Cumbrian Physical features – identify on OS map or range of scale of maps

1. Coastal –Atlantic ocean
2. Mountain range – Cumbrian mountain range Scarfell Pike
3. Lake District
4. Windermere largest body of water in England and is a ribbon lake
5. Climate – more rainfall – mountainous region
6. Cumbria River

Cumbrian Human features

1. Water natural resource - Thirlmere aqueduct – man-made lake Victorian engineering 96 miles – clean drinking water to Manchester (natural resource) 120 years
2. Settlement – rural and less densely populated town, villages (evidence on population maps)
3. Agriculture -Suitable for sheep farming topography is mountainous – wool trade textile
4. Tourism
5. Transport links not as developed - rural
6. Economic activity – tourism, agriculture

Understand the interdependence between physical and human landscapes in Cultural awareness and diversity

Kendal mint cake /explorers–made by mistake 19th century Kendal Mint Cake was taken on the trans-Antarctic expedition led by Sir Ernest Shackleton 1914-1917, the first land crossing of the Antarctic, which although unsuccessful was recognised as a major feat of endurance, still eaten by explorers, walkers today

Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay also nibbled on it during the first successful climb to the summit of Mount Everest in 1953 (it was also taken on earlier attempts in the 1920s and 30s).

Author Beatrix Potter – lived in the lakes and farmed there – earliest conservationists, sheep farmer

National Trust, "she supported the efforts of the National Trust to preserve not just the places of extraordinary beauty but also those heads of valleys and low grazing lands that would be irreparably ruined by development."

Environmental impact and sustainability - Conservation focus

Children to compare and contrast geography of Cheshire and Cumbria.

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Session 6:

Cities comparison – What are the similarities and differences between the city of Newcastle and the city of Birmingham?

North East region - Newcastle upon Tyne

Locate the North East region on a UK map. Know that North East region has four counties and these are Tyne and Wear, County Durham, Northumberland and Teesside and locate on a map coastal – North Sea

Environmental, human and physical geography

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Physical Features

1. Topography – Mostly flat
2. Coastal North Sea
3. Two rivers Tyne and Wear
4. Coal – natural resource
5. Climate – wet, temperate

Human Features

1. Historically good for sheep farming and cloth
2. River and coast – important for trade route (similar to Liverpool as a port region)
3. Settlement Roman times – built 1st bridge to cross River Tyne – settlement as lowest point on River Tyne that could be crossed by bridge
4. Tyne and Wear – change over time to Urban densely populated City –commercial, residential,
5. Economic activity – production /mining and export of coal
6. *Rocket* was designed and built by Robert Stephenson in 1829, and built at the Forth Street Works of his company in Newcastle upon Tyne (First locomotive factory – exported to UK, Europe and America)
7. Ship building – due to the need for collier [brigs](#) for the coal export trade
8. Transport – road, rail, sea (physical features of a place instrumental to development of human features interdependence)
9. Hadrian's wall Newcastle upon Tyne settlement dates back to the Romans formed on the banks river Tyne and the north east coast. A Norman Castle built to defend against invading Scottish. So important geographic area to defend England.
10. Historical industry was wool and textiles due to Land usage pre industrial revolution for predominance sheep farming.
11. Link Human and physical - The mineral, coal was discovered and this quickly became the important industry, that then moved to Iron mining, which then drove in later years' ship building. This developed marine and heavy engineering industry to service oil and gas fields in nearby North Sea. Explore how the physical natural resources have driven human geography of the city; Industry, residential population growth, commercial development

To know that the process of industrial growth and the link to economic activity of a region, county or city and changes over time – growth, decline and regeneration
Environmental impact and sustainability

Historically non-renewable energy source coal drove industrialisation and urbanisation of Newcastle Upon Tyne alongside port, decline in use of coal- link to changes in climate impact of coal – Newcastle now driven move to leading experts in renewable resource – wind farms (still able to ask the geographical question why here why now)

North East is recognised as a key strategic location to service the offshore renewable energy market – unique place because of its geography – experience , infrastructure and technical capabilities

Dogger Bank Wind Farm

Sofia offshore wind farm

Teeside Windfarm

2020 worlds largest wind farm off the North East coast completed 2026

Cultural awareness and diversity

Where did the saying to 'carry coals to Newcastle' come from?

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It refers to the fact that, historically, the economy of Newcastle upon Tyne in North-Eastern England was heavily dependent on the distribution and sale of coal and therefore any attempt to sell coal to Newcastle would be foolhardy as supply would be greater there than anywhere else in Britain

Distinctive 'Geordie' accent dialect-

History – Hadrian's wall - 73 miles from coast to coast, Hadrian's Wall was built to guard the wild north-west frontier of the Roman Empire

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Session 7:

Midlands - Birmingham

Environmental, human and physical geography

Physical features

1. Near geographic centre of England
2. Coal and iron ore natural resource
3. Greenest cities in UK with 8000 acres of park land and open space
4. Birmingham lies in the centre of the Birmingham plateau, which lies between the rivers Avon, Severn, and Trent.

Human features

1. More than 100 canals make up the Birmingham Canal Navigation BCN network (more than Venice)
2. Over 100 miles of canals
3. The canals were the life-blood of Victorian Birmingham and the Black Country. At their height, they were so busy that gas lighting was installed beside the locks to permit round-the-clock operation. Boats were built without cabins for maximum carrying capacity, and a near-tidal effect was produced as swarms of narrowboats converged on the Black Country collieries at the same time every day

Economic activity

4. Industrial revolution canals crucial in transporting coal, iron and heavy goods development of Birmingham and the Black Country
5. Canals meet in the city centre Grand Union Canal, Worcester and Birmingham Canal, Stourbridge canal and Stratford Canal
6. Crossing points of the national and motorway systems
7. Centre of UK's manufacturing and car industries

Settlement

1. Anglo Saxon Hamlet
2. Greatest population outside of London

Birmingham is in the midland and is geographically in central England. Settlement was formed as a hamlet (small seventh century Anglo-Saxon hamlet) then market town due to access to natural resources and minerals, coal, iron and timber and access to a small river. However, its lack of river transport impeded its development from a small town to a large city until the industrial revolution. When the canal and rail network was developed and allowed the city to become a large industrialized town. Maps will show changes human geography over time. Physical geography flat land developed manufacturing and fuel resource coal powered the factories steam power. This was extensive and Birmingham was known as the Black country due to the air pollution.

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Birmingham has developed into the second largest city in UK due to the extensive investment in rail and motorway network.

Cultural awareness and diversity

- Football referee whistles were invented and first manufactured in Birmingham
- Original FA cup was made in the city
- Culinary heritage, legendary rock music
- Cadburys chocolate – Bridge Street centre of Birmingham – own private canal spur, which linked the factory to the Birmingham Navigation canal and from there to all the major ports in Britain
- Accent – cultural identity

Comparison

Explore differences and similarities between 2 cities. One is coastline and hilly the other central England and mainly flat. Both settlements founded on rivers economic development dependent on natural resources and human development of transport system.

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Future learning this content supports:

This learning will support future units on comparison studies – Greece/Northwest and Lake District/Great Lakes