



Human and Physical Geography in Year 4

Regions and counties of the United Kingdom

What should I already know? Political knowledge of the UK

Town

- Our school is in the **town** of Matlock
- The **river** Derwent flows through Matlock
- Riber Castle sits on a **hill** above the town.

County

- Matlock is in Derbyshire
- Derbyshire is a county in England
- There are 48 counties in England

69 Cities

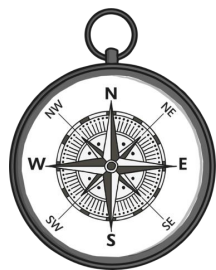
- The biggest cities are London, Birmingham and Manchester
- Nearly 9 million people live in London
- Derby has $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million residents; Sheffield has $\frac{1}{2}$ a million resident.

Country

- England is part of the United Kingdom
- There are four countries in the U.K: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- 66 million people live in the UK

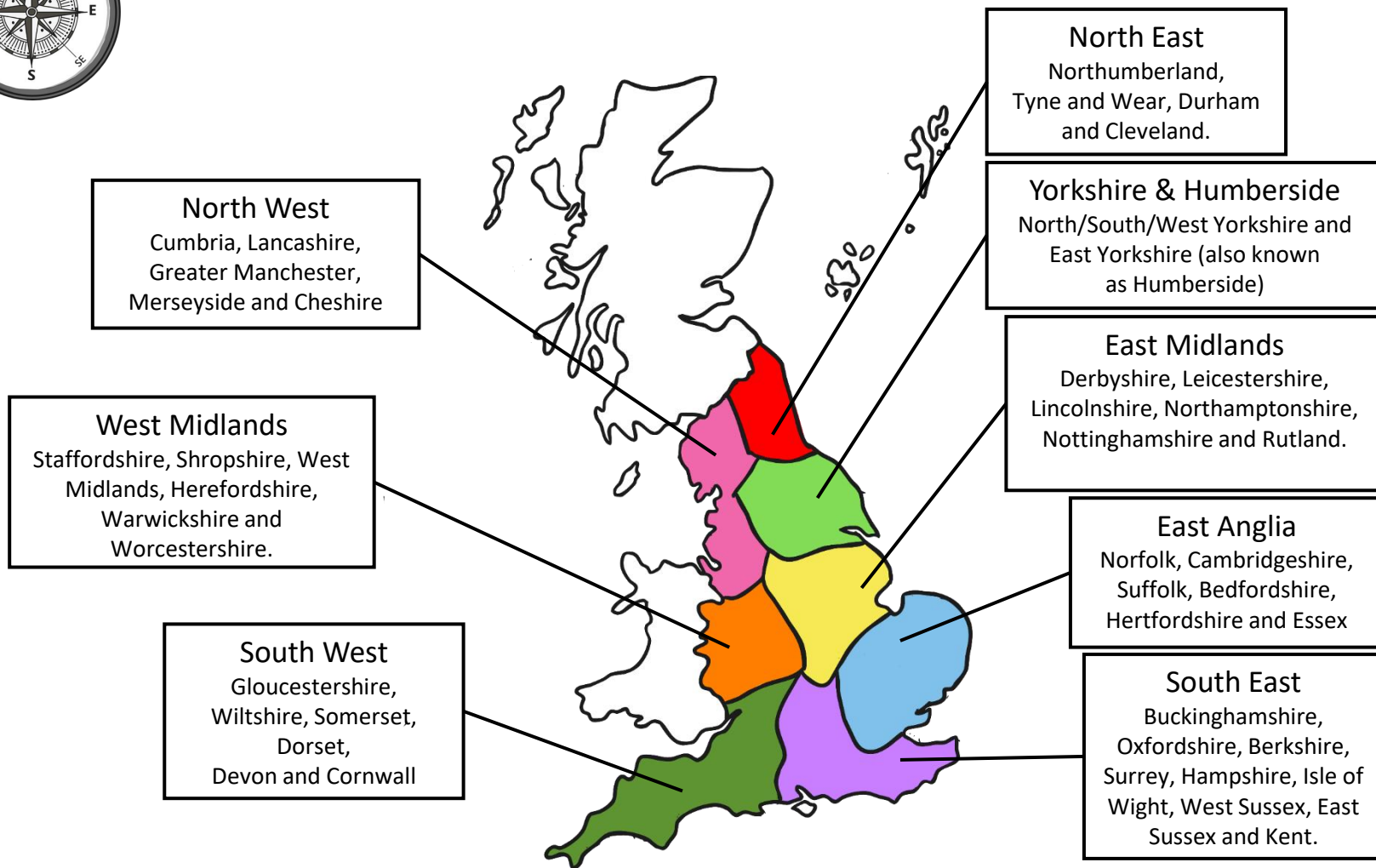
Continent

- The UK is in the Northern Hemisphere
- It is part of the continent of Europe
- London is the capital of England and the U.K.



New learning! The 8 regions and counties of England

Remember your learning from Year 3 about the 8 points of the compass to help you





Human and Physical Geography in Year 4

Remember the physical features of the U.K. and Europe

What should I already know from Year 2 and 3?

Rivers

- The longest river is the Volga (Russia – 3692km)
- The longest river in the UK is the Severn (England – 354km)

Mountains

- Highest mountain: Mount Elbrus (Russia 5,642m)
- Highest mountain in the U.K: Ben Nevis (Scotland 1,345m)

Seas and oceans

- Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Black Sea and Mediterranean

Hemisphere

- Europe is in the Northern Hemisphere

Mountain ranges across Europe



Mountains Many mountain ranges cross countries in Europe

- **Alpes 1,200km:** This range of mountains stretches across eight countries: France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Switzerland, Monaco and Liechtenstein.
- **Pyrenees 430km:** One of the seven great mountain ranges of France. Marks the division between France and Spain.
- **Scandinavian Mountains 1,762 km:** Also known as Scandes, this mountain range stretches through the north of Norway. They are the longest mountain range in Europe. The mountains aren't considered very high but they're known for their steepness. The western side drops into the North and Norwegian sea.
- **Appennines 1,200 km:** Mountain range consisting of parallel smaller chains extending along the length of penninsular Italy.
- **Carpathians 1,500 km:** The Carpathians stretch across Eastern and Central Europe.
- **Ural 2,500 km:** Runs approximately from north to south through western Russia. The mountain range forms part of the boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia.
- **Caucassus 1,100 km:** This mountain range is notable not only for it's length but also for being the dividing line between Europe and Asia.

Rivers

Many rivers travel across countries in Europe

- **Volga:** Longest river in Europe.
- **Danube:** Europe's second-longest river. It is located in central and eastern Europe.
- **Rhine:** Major European river, which has its sources in Switzerland and flows mostly through Germany and the Neverlands.
- **Elbe:** The River runs from the Czech Republic, through Germany and to the North Sea.
- **Seine:** The water in the Seine is an important ressource for central and western France. Electric powerstations, pull their cooling water from the river.



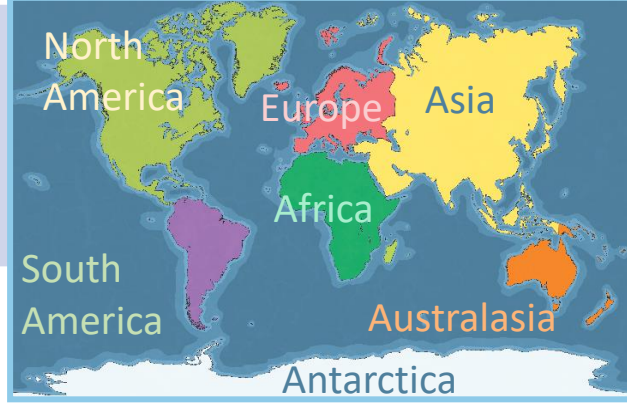


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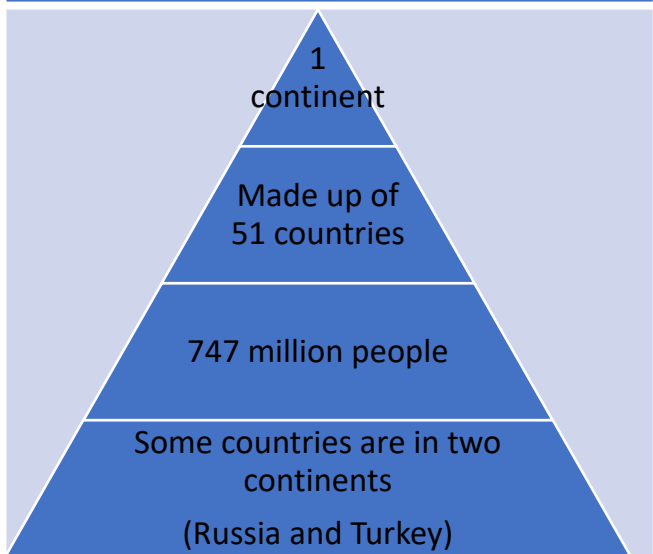
REMEMBER! The human features of Europe:

capitals

What should I already know?
There are 7 continents



What should I already know about Europe?



Northern Europe: countries and capitals

Norway	Oslo
Sweden	Stockholm

Western Europe: countries and capitals

U.K.	London
Ireland	Dublin
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin

Royal Palace, Madrid



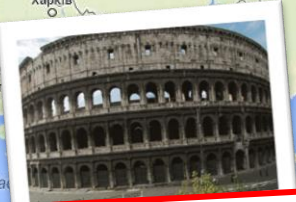
Eiffel Tower, Paris



Brandenburg Gate, Berlin



Colosseum, Rome



Southern Europe: countries and capitals

Italy	Rome
Spain	Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon

Southern Europe: countries and capitals

Croatia	Zagreb
Greece	Athens
Turkey	Ankara





Human and Physical Geography in Year 4

Major rivers of the world and the water cycle

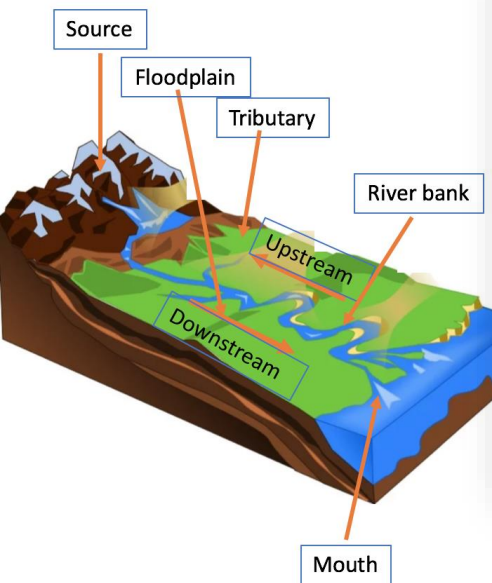
New Learning! Rivers (physical features)

Bank	Downstream	Floodplain	Mouth	Source	Tributary	Upstream
The land alongside a body of water.	Body of water moving towards the mouth of a river.	Area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river.	The point where a river enters the ocean.	Original point from which the river flows.	A freshwater stream that feeds into a river.	Direction towards the source of the river.

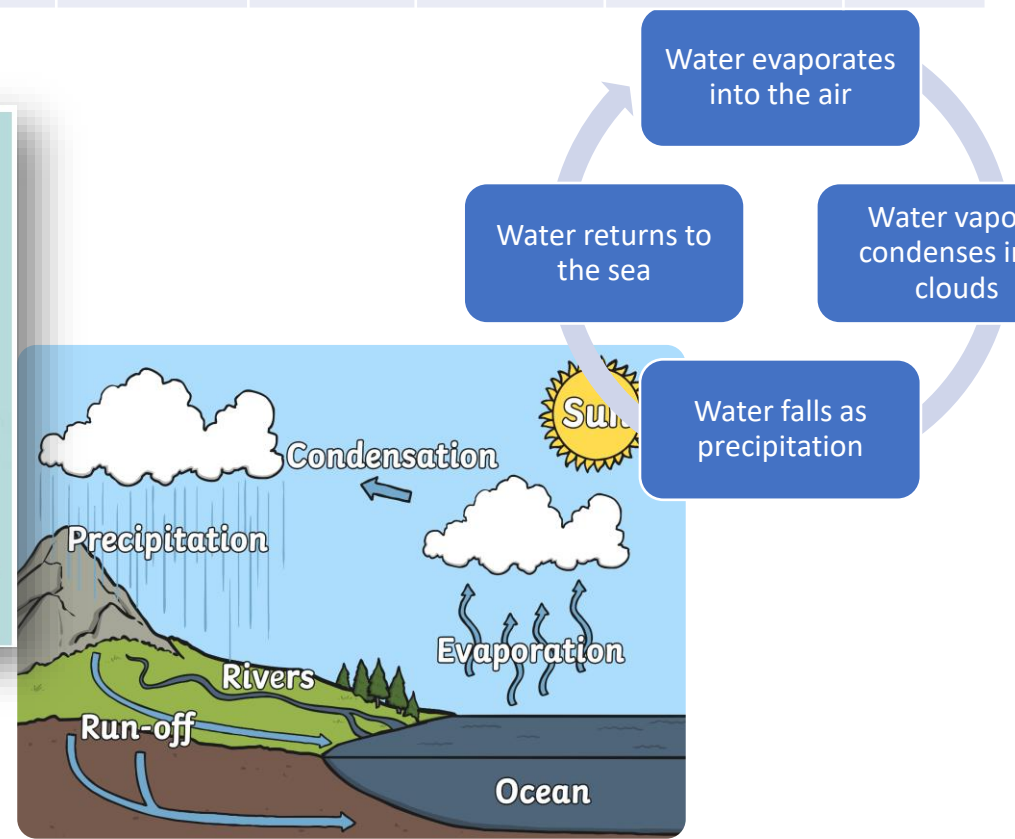
New Learning! Water cycle (physical geography)

Cloud	Condense	Cyclical	Evaporate	Precipitation	runoff
Clouds are formed.	When water vapour is cooled and turns from a gas to a liquid.	A series of events that happen again and again in the same order.	When water is heated and turned from a liquid to a gas.	All water released from clouds e.g. rain, snow, hail, sleet, fog.	Water flowing across the surface of the land.

Major rivers of the world



When a stream meets another they merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary. It takes many tributaries to form a river.





Geography Fieldwork in Year 4

REMEMBER AND USE! Mapping language

Co-ordinates	Eastings	Grid Reference	Northings	Political map	Physical map	Symbols
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OS Symbols: Physical features	
River	
Coniferous wood	
Non-coniferous wood	

REMEMBER AND USE! OS Symbols: Human Features

Main road	Minor road	Single train track	Train station	Footpath	Police station	Place of worship with tower	Post Office	Important building	School