



Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

REMEMBER! Mountains in the U.K. and Europe

What should I already know?

Country

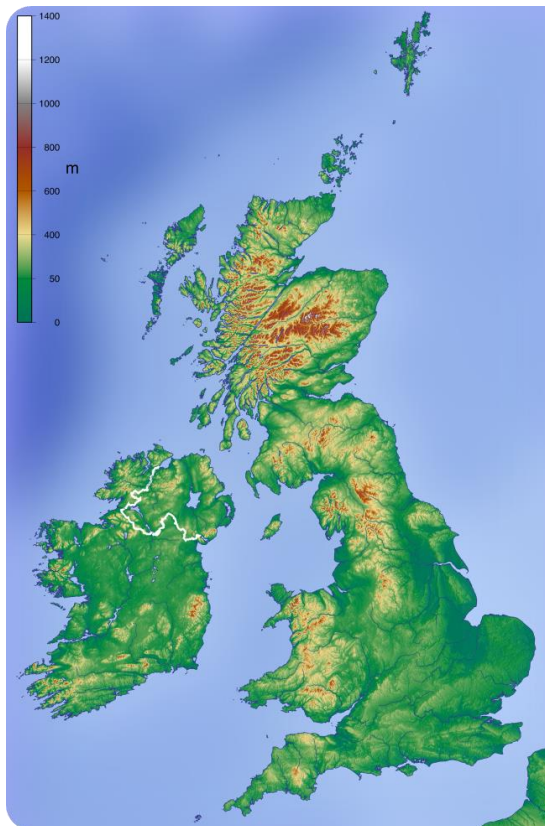
- England is part of the United Kingdom
- There are four countries in the U.K.: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- 66 million people live in the UK
- Derbyshire is one of 48 counties in England

Physical Features

- Major rivers: Severn, Thames and Trent
- Highest mountain in the U.K.: Ben Nevis (Scotland – 1,345 metres)
- 2nd highest mountain in the U.K.: Snowdon (Wales – 1,085 metres)
- 3rd highest mountain in the U.K.: Scafell Pike (England – 978 metres)

National Parks

- There are 15 national parks in the U.K. including the Peak District
- Mam Tor: 517 metres
- Kinder Scout: 636 metres
- Thorpe Cloud: 237 metres



Waters around the U.K.



English Channel



Irish Sea



North Sea



Atlantic Ocean

What should I already know?



REMEMBER about mountain ranges in Europe?

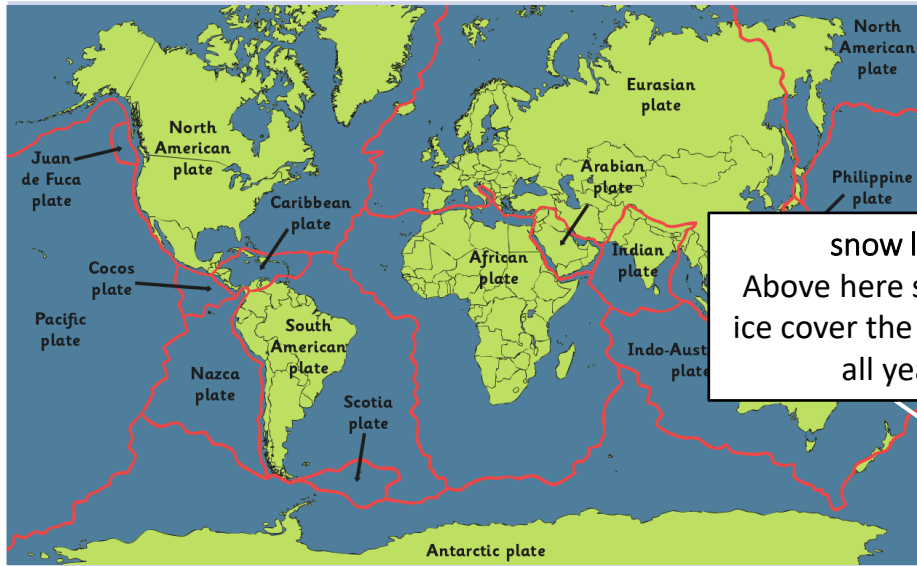
- Alps 1,200km: This range of mountains stretches across eight countries: France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Switzerland, Monaco and Liechtenstein.
- Pyrenees 430km: One of the seven great mountain ranges of France. Marks the division between France and Spain.
- Scandinavian Mountains 1,762 km: 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.
- Apennines 1,200 km: Mountain range consisting of parallel smaller chains extending along the length of peninsular 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.
- Caucasus 1,100 km: This mountain range is notable not only for its length but also for being the dividing line between Europe and Asia.



Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

Mountains of the world

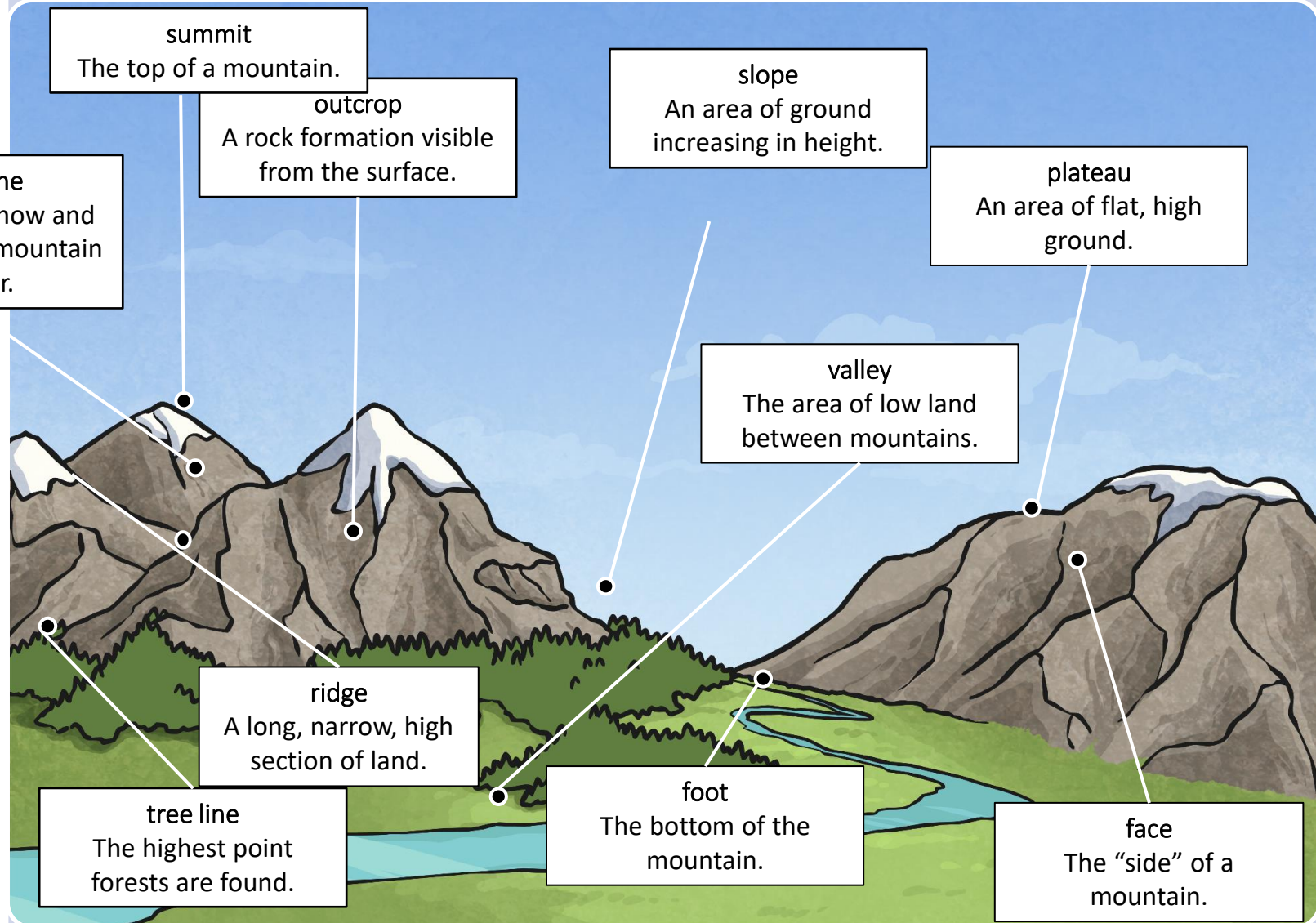
Remember tectonic plates?



Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called **plates**. All of Earth's land and water sit on these **plates**. The **plates** are made of solid rock. Under the **plates** is a weaker layer of partially melted rock.

Mountains can form where tectonic plates press together.

NEW LEARNING! Physical features of mountains

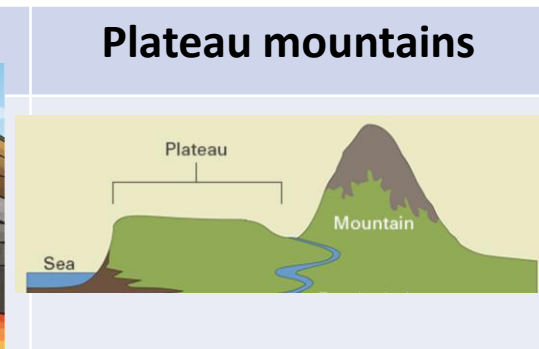
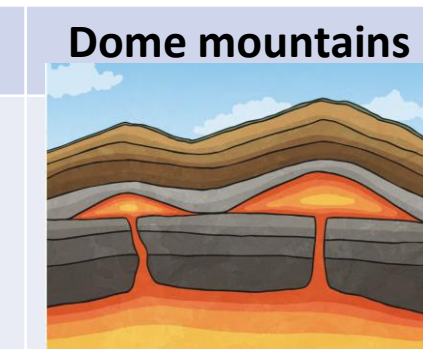
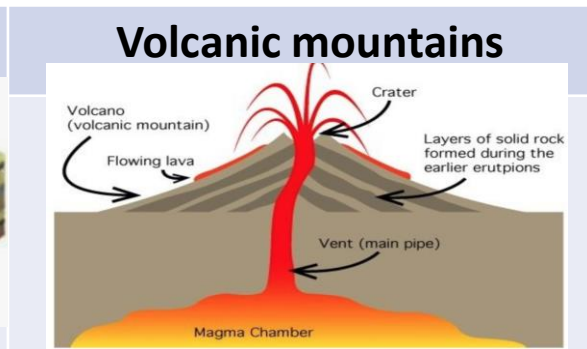
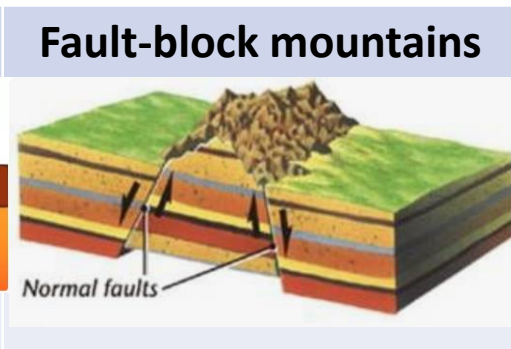
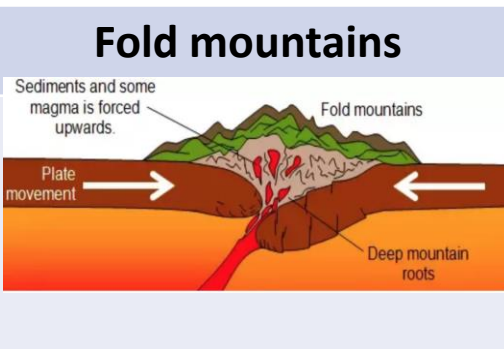




Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

Mountains of the world

New Learning! How mountains are made



New Learning! Mountain ranges of the world

Alps
Europe (France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Switzerland and Liechtenstein)

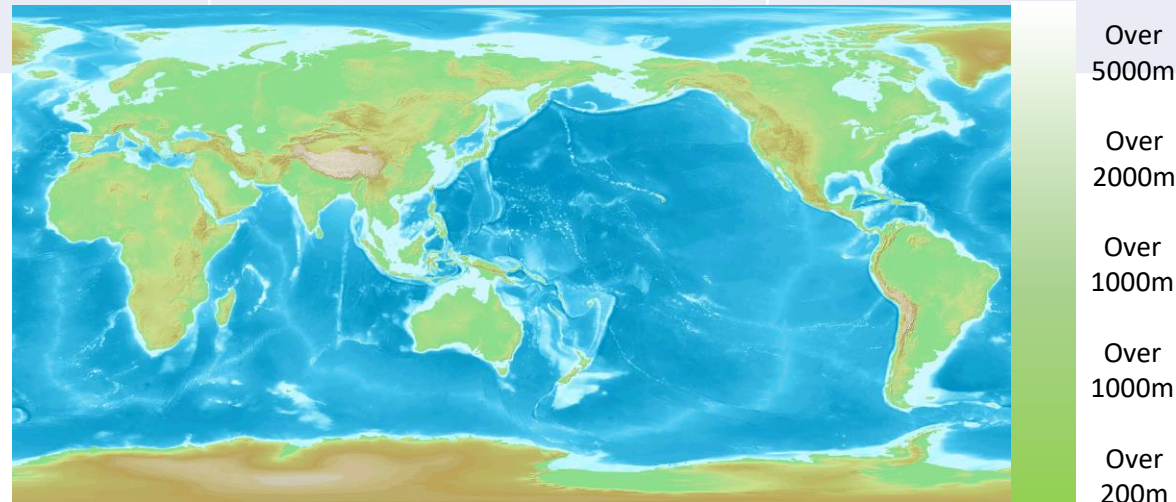
Pyrenees
Europe (Spain, France and Andorra)

Caucasus
Europe and Asia (Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Iran and Turkey)

Himalaya
Asia (Bhutan, Pakistan and Tajikistan)

Rockies
North America (Canada and United States)

Andes
South America (Argentina and Chile)



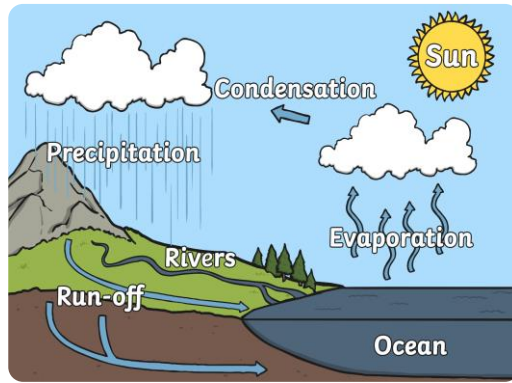
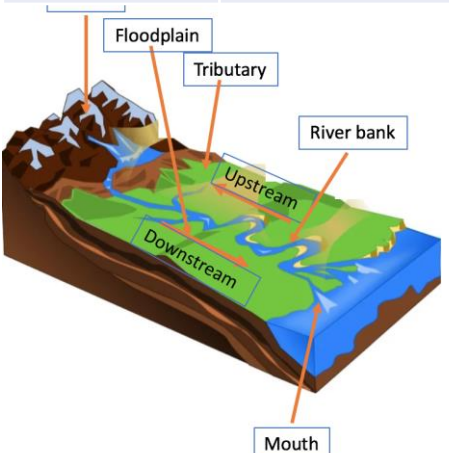


Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

Rivers

What should I already know about rivers and water?

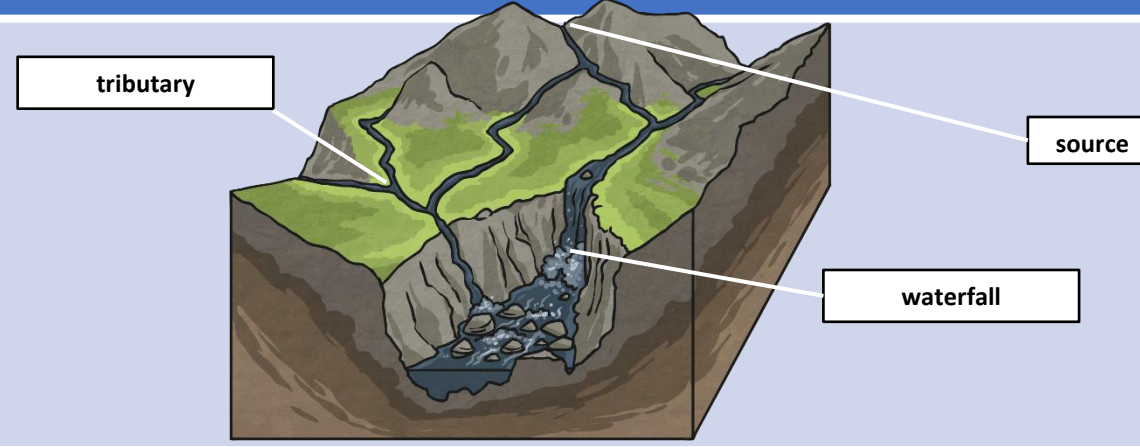
Bank	The land alongside a body of water
Downstream	Body of water moving towards the mouth of a river.
Floodplain	Area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river.
Mouth	The point where a river enters the ocean.
Source	Original point from which the river flows.
Tributary	A freshwater stream that feeds into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



NEW LEARNING! Features of river

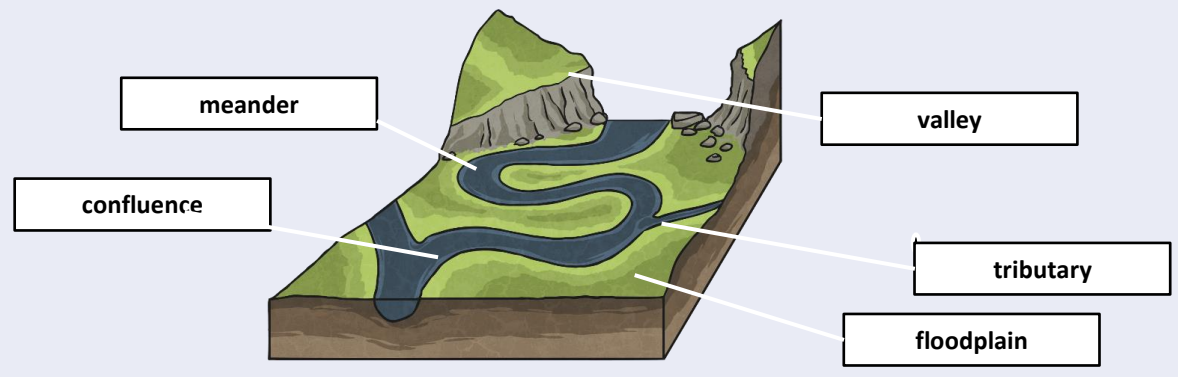
Upper course

Rain falling in high areas flows downwards and collects in channels, forming a stream. As the stream continues to run downhill, it is joined by other streams and increases in size and speed. The point where two rivers join is called a **confluence**.



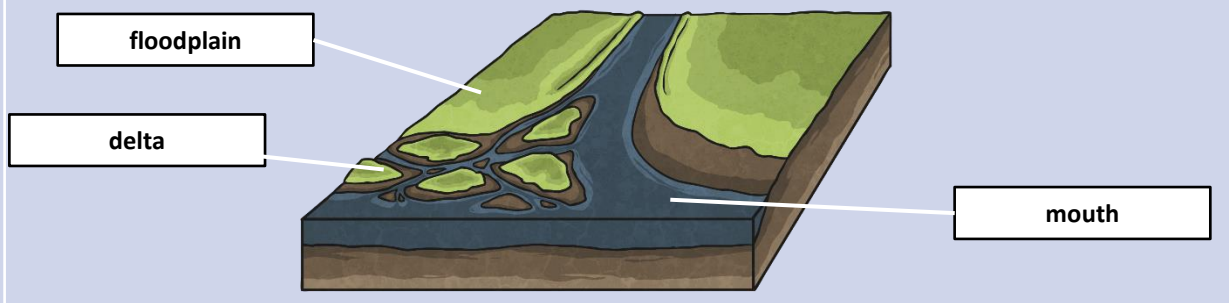
Middle course

As a river reaches its middle course, the fast flowing water causes **erosion**, which makes it deeper and wider. The river **erodes** left and right, forming horse-shoe like loops called **meanders**. Can you see some examples from All Saints'?



Lower course

In the lower course, a river is in flatland and flows slowly. The force of the water is lower than in the other stages, so the river deposits all the bits of eroded land it has been carrying with it.





Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

REMEMBER! Regions and counties of the U.K.

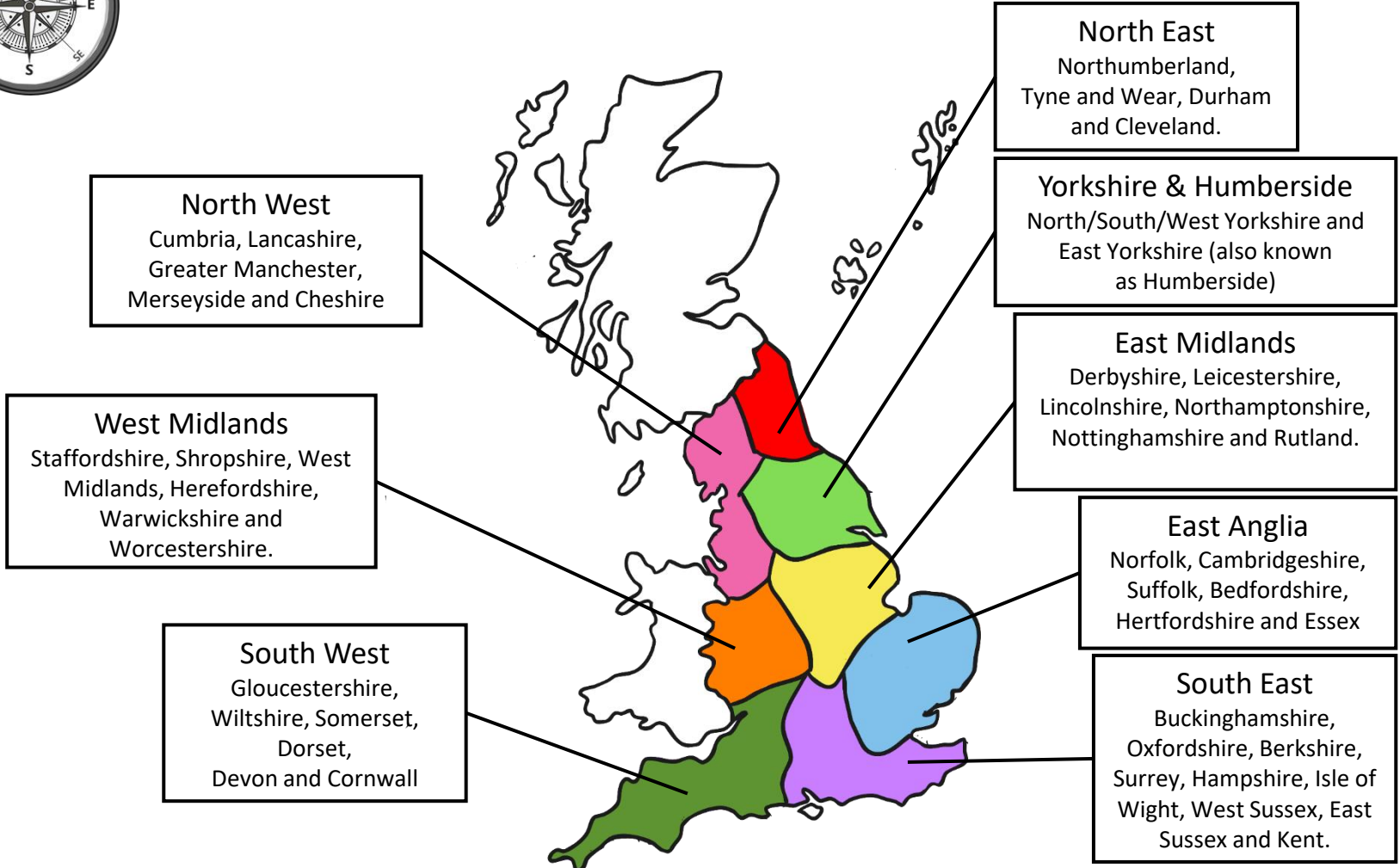
What should I already know? Political knowledge of the UK

- 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.



Remember! The 8 regions and counties of England

Remember your learning from Year 3 & 4 about the 8 points of the compass to help you





Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

Location and Place Knowledge

What I should already know

Arctic Circle

- Some Northern European countries are within the Arctic Circle e.g. Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark.

Antarctic Circle

- The Antarctic Circle is a line of latitude (imaginary line). Anything south of the Antarctic Circle is in Antarctica, so the Antarctic Circle is like the boundary line for this area of the world.

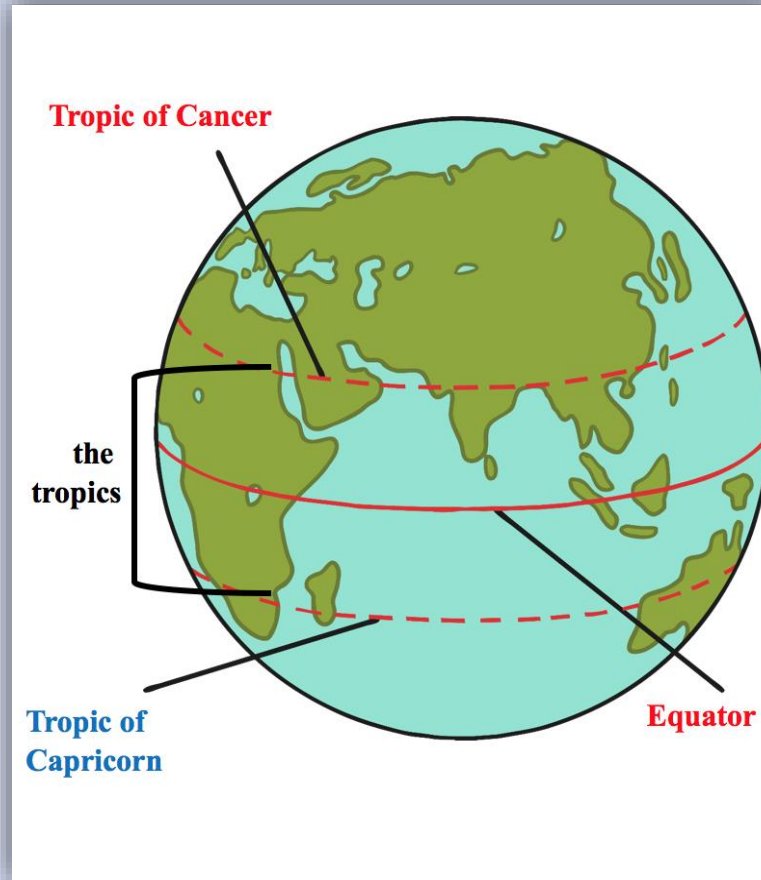
Equator

- An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. An equator divides the planet into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.

Northern Hemisphere/
Southern Hemisphere

- The Northern Hemisphere covers the largest land mass. Five of the seven continents are found in the northern hemisphere, and they include South America, Europe, North America, Africa and Asia.
- The Southern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is south of the Equator. While large parts of South America, Africa and Asia are in the Southern Hemisphere, the only two continents whose entire territory is south of the Equator are Australia and Antarctica.

NEW LEARNING! Lines of Latitude



The **Tropic of Cancer** is an imaginary latitude line above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north.

The **Tropic of Capricorn** is an imaginary latitude line below the equator whose latitude line circles the globe at about 23 degrees south.

Important lines of latitude:

- The Equator
- The Tropic of Cancer
- The Tropic of Capricorn
- The Arctic circle
- The Antarctic circle
- The North Pole
- The South Pole



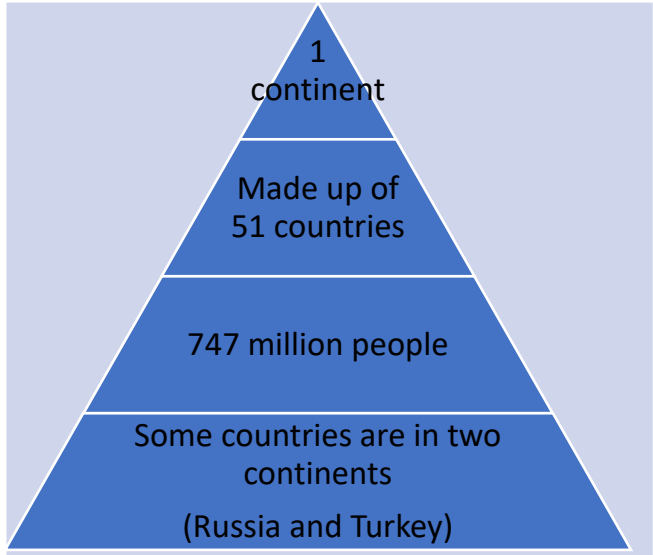
Human and Physical Geography in Year 5

REMEMBER! The human features of Europe: capitals

What should I already know?
There are 7 continents



What should I already know about Europe?



Norway	Oslo
Sweden	Stockholm

U.K.	London
Ireland	Dublin
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin



Italy	Rome
Spain	Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon

Croatia	Zagreb
Greece	Athens
Turkey	Ankara