

# What is special about our local coastline?

KS1 Autumn A

Geography



Significant Location

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## Key Knowledge:

- Four countries in UK: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Four capital cities in UK: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.
- Four Seas around the UK: The English Channel, The North Sea, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean.
- The North East coastline is made up of areas such as Whitley Bay, Bamburgh and Seahouses.
- Coastlines contain key physical features, such as cliffs, tides and shores.
- There is lots of wildlife that inhabit our local coastlines, such as crabs, fish, seals and birds.
- Grey seals, which can be seen near St Mary's lighthouse, nearly became extinct in the early 19th Century as there was only about 500 of them left in the world.
- Now, grey seals are protected in Britain and there are more than 120,000 of them.

## Oracy stem Sentences

- This place has...
- This place is the same as/different from...
- We can look after our world by...

Place and Space

Culture and Diversity

Environment and Sustainability

Human and Physical Geography

Scale and Connection

Sand dune

A hill of sand near an ocean or in the dessert that is formed by the wind.

urban

A city or town.

coastal

A place near the seaside.

shore

The land beside an ocean, sea, lake or river.

port

A place where ships load and unload and its nearby town or city.

harbour

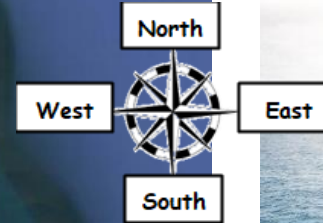
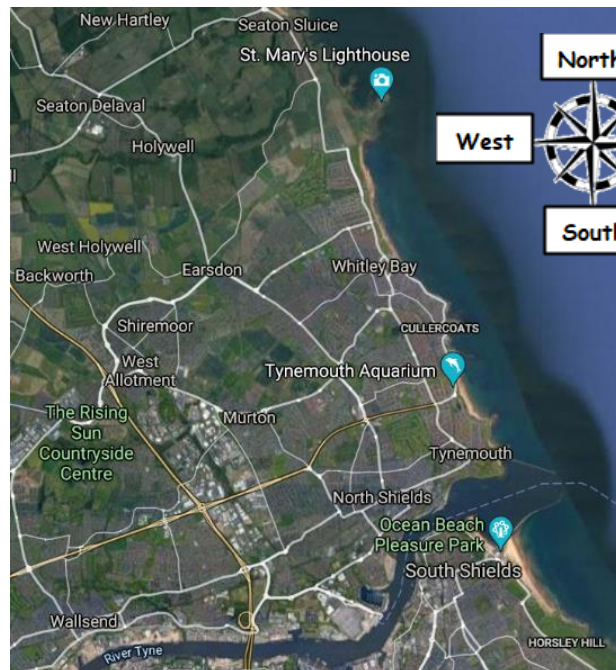
A sheltered area of water where boats can be anchored.

tide

The flowing of water away from and back into the land.

Near/far

Close by/a long way away



Cliff



Port



Harbour



Sand Dune

Location, location, location - where is your ideal home?

| Significant Location |  |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hill forts           |                                                                                   |

Key Knowledge:

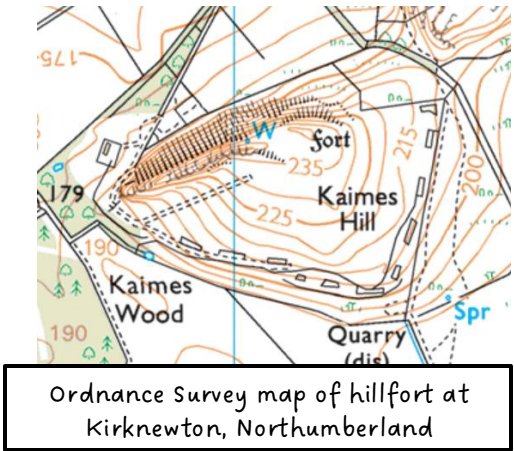
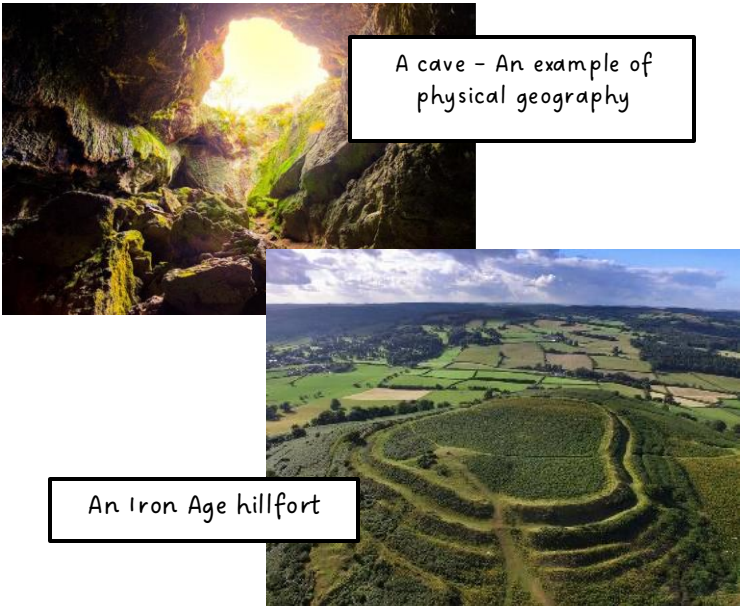
- People settle in different places because of what they get from the land around.
- Skara Brae was built by the coast because of the natural resources such as fishing and soil perfect for growing crops.
- Hillforts were built so that people living there could spot invaders. The hill provided defence.
- Newcastle was built surrounding the River Tyne; it provided settlers with trade links, transportation, food sources and water.
- Early settlers looked for flat land, to make building easier and safer.
- Modern settlers look for places with scenic views, areas with good schools and a booming economy.

Oracy stem Sentences

- I can use a map to find...
- I know this place is located in...
- People in this place....

| Place and Space | Culture and Diversity | Environment and Sustainability | Human and Physical Geography | Scale and Connection |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|

|                   |                                           |            |                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hillfort          | A type of settlement used in the Iron Age | Settler    | A person who moves to a new place to live.                                            |
| Landscape         | Features of land.                         | Skara Brae | A stone-based settlement by the coast that was built during the Stone Age.            |
| Location          | A place on the Earth's surface.           | Tactical   | Actions that are carefully planned to give advantage.                                 |
| Natural Resources | Made by nature, not humans.               | Trade      | Buying and selling things.                                                            |
| Settlement        | A place where people live.                | Scenic     | Impressive, natural view.                                                             |
|                   |                                           | Economy    | The amount of money a place has as a result of how much is made and used in the area. |



# How does land use influence a country's economy?

UKS2 Autumn A

Geography



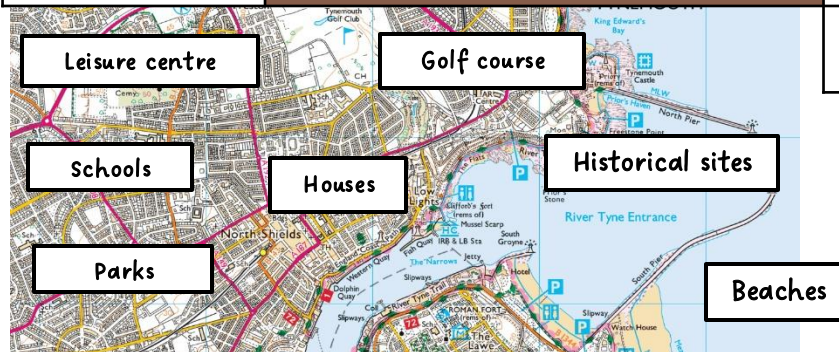
|                      |                                                                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Significant Location |  |
| El Salvador          |                                                                                   |

## Key Knowledge:

- Countries with the best economies are: USA, China, Japan, Germany, India and the UK.
- Countries with poor economies are: Congo, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Uganda.
- If a country has a good economy, it can be because they are able to provide goods or a service to trade and earn money.
- The UK's main exports are: crude oil, medicines, machinery and cars.
- Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one.
- The government and local councils make decisions about how land in a country or area is used and these decisions can affect the country or area's economy.
- Higher employment rates mean a better economy as more people are able to provide a service for their country.
- Workers need certain things such as food, an education, sanitation and healthcare.
- Economies often change e.g. the Coronavirus has caused economies to suffer.

| Place and Space | Culture and Diversity | Environment and Sustainability | Human and Physical Geography | Scale and Connection |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|

|                     |                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economy             | The system of how money is made and used within a particular country or region.                                                    | Local Authority        | The group of people elected to lead a town or county.                                                                 |
| Deprivation         | A lack of essentials needed to live well.                                                                                          | Industry               | An industry is a group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services.                  |
| Globalisation       | The spread of trade and ideas around the world.                                                                                    | Sanitation             | Conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.  |
| Global supply chain | The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer (the person buying the product). | Goods                  | The items that can be bought or sold. They are sometimes called products.                                             |
| Government          | The group of people with the authority to lead a country or state                                                                  | Agricultural resources | Resources that are related to farming eg. Growing wheat, livestock such as cows and sheep which produce wool.         |
|                     |                                                                                                                                    | Geological resources   | Resources that are found underground eg. Minerals like china clay, metals like tin and fossil fuels like gas and oil. |



## Oracy Stem Sentences

- I can use maps, atlases and digital tools to...
- This place is similar to/different from...
- I know that this place is located...

