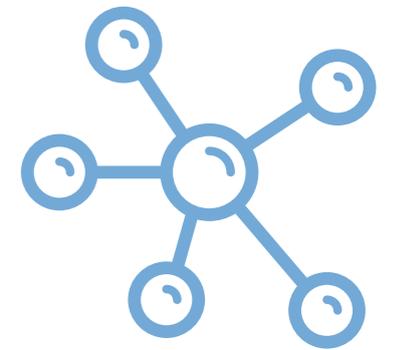
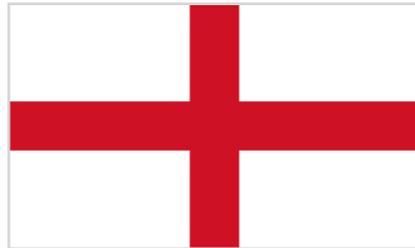


The United Kingdom: England



Quick summary



England is the largest of the four countries of the United Kingdom (UK). It is also part of Great Britain, which includes Wales and Scotland. It has a population of around 55.5 million. Its flag is the St George's cross which is named after its patron saint, St George. The national emblem is a rose. Unlike Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, England does not have a separate parliament or assembly.



Location

England borders Scotland to the north with the counties of Cumbria and Northumberland; it borders Wales with the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. To the south is the English Channel, in which the Isle of Wight is separated from the mainland by the Solent. The southernmost point in England is Lizard Point in the county of Cornwall, which is in the south west.



Physical features

The Pennines is a range of hills that runs roughly north to south and is sometimes called the backbone of England because it resembles a spine. The Lake District is in the north west of England in the county of Cumbria. It has mountains, such as Scafell Pike, England's highest peak, and lakes such as Windermere, England's largest lake. There are many more physical features including rivers, lakes, caves and valleys.



Human features

England has many cities, the largest of which is London. There are also many thousands of towns and villages with a range of roads and transport networks linking them together. Houses, shops, leisure centres, theatres, cinemas and restaurants occupy cities but most of the land in the country is used for farming.



Diversity

England is home to people from all over the world, some of whom were born here, others who have migrated from other parts of the world, some who travel for work or tourism and some who are refugees.



Vocabulary

population: all the people who live in a place
emblem: badge or symbol
resembles: looks like
peak: the pointed top of a mountain
migrated: moved from one place to another
tourism: providing services for people on holiday
refugees: people forced to leave their country because it is not safe to stay there



Location



Physical features



Human features



Diversity



Physical processes



Human processes



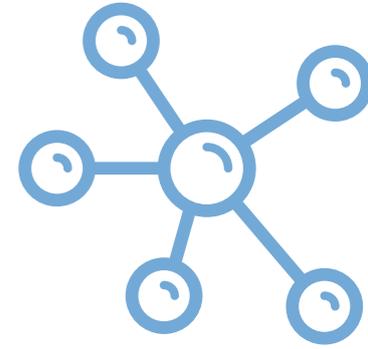
Techniques

POP tasks: Milestone 1 – The United Kingdom: England

Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
 <p>Location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the flag of England called? • What is the national emblem of England? • Which country borders England to the north? • Which country borders England to the west? • Which body of water separates the Isle of Wight from the mainland? • What is the southernmost point in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare England’s location with the location of other countries in the United Kingdom. • Identify the border counties of England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you agree? England can be described as part of northern Europe.
 <p>Physical features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the name of the range of hills that runs from north to south through England? • Name some of the mountains and lakes of the Lake District. • What is England’s highest peak? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify different physical features in England, giving examples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always, sometimes or never? Rural areas have rivers but cities have houses.
 <p>Human features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name England’s capital city. • What is most land in cities used for? • What is most land in the countryside used for? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the populations of the countries of the United Kingdom. • Compare and contrast the human features of cities and rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you agree? All cities in England have a cathedral.
 <p>Diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which word describes people who have moved to one country from another? • List some reasons why people may move from one country to another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point out areas of the world that have high numbers of people leaving as refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always, sometimes or never? People who leave their country of birth are called refugees.

Europe: mountains



Quick summary



Europe has many mountain ranges. Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/ 18,510 feet) is the highest mountain in Europe. The mountain is part of the Caucasus mountain range. The highest peak in the European Alps is Mont Blanc. It is 4,810 metres (15,781 feet) high and sits on the border of Italy and France. The first winter Olympics was held near Mont Blanc in 1924.

Some of Europe's major mountain ranges are:

- **Urals** – form the boundary between Europe and Asia and run approximately from north to south through Russia, from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the Ural River
- **Caucasus Mountains** – separate Europe and Asia between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea
- **Carpathian Mountains** – a semi-circular mountain range in eastern Europe
- **Alps** – in central western Europe (Switzerland, Italy and France)
- **Apennines** – run for about 870 miles (1,400 km) through Italy (often referred to as the backbone of Italy due to its shape)
- **Pyrenees** – the border between France and Spain that extends for about 270 miles (435 km)
- **Cantabrian Mountains** – run across northern Spain
- **Scandinavian Mountains** – run through Scandinavia
- **Dinaric Alps** – a mountain range in the Balkans
- **Balkan Mountains** – a mountain range in the central Balkans



Location



Physical features

The top of a mountain is called the summit. To say how high and how tall a mountain is are two different things – measure from sea level to summit to find out how high a mountain is, and measure base to summit to find out how tall it is. Some very tall mountains aren't very high because a lot of the base is under the ocean.



Vocabulary

mountain ranges: a series of mountains joined together

peak: the pointed top of a mountain

boundary: a line that separates two countries

extends: reaches, stretches

summit: the top of a mountain



Location



Physical features



Human features



Diversity



Physical processes



Human processes

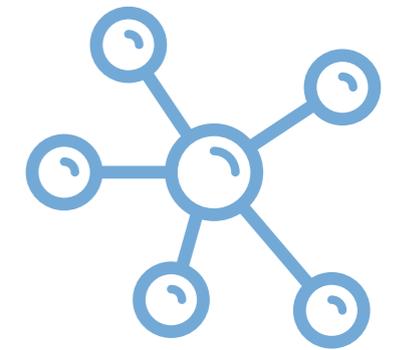


Techniques

POP tasks: Milestone 2 – Europe: mountains

Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
 <p>Location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate and label the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ural Mountains. • Caucasus Mountains • Carpathian Mountains • Alps • Apennines • Pyrenees • Cantabrian Mountains • Scandinavian Mountains • Dinaric Alps • Balkan Mountains • Scottish Highlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the locations of the Ural Mountains and the Scottish Highlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking about regions within Europe, which is the odd one out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Ural Mountains • the Caucasus Mountains • the Pyrenees? • Which best describes the location of the Alps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a mountain range that has Mont Blanc as its highest peak • home of the first Winter Olympics in 1924 • in western Europe, sitting on the border of Switzerland, Italy and France?
 <p>Physical features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a mountain range? • What are two names for the top of a mountain? • What does the word 'extends' mean? • How do you measure the height of a mountain? • How do you measure how tall a mountain is? • What is the highest mountain in Europe? • Which mountain range is it part of? • What is the highest peak in the European Alps? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise information about the 11 mountain ranges on the knowledge web. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True or false? The highest mountain in Europe is also the tallest. • True or false? The longest mountain range in Europe also has the highest peak. • True or false? Only one mountain range in Europe forms the border with Asia.

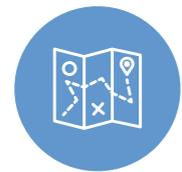


Using maps: six-figure grid references



Quick summary

Maps have a grid system to help locate places with accuracy. The horizontal lines that divide the map are known as **eastings** and the vertical lines are known as **northings**. All of the eastings and northings are labelled with numbers that can be seen on all four edges of the map. By combining the numbers of the eastings and northings, a **grid reference** is formed. A four-digit grid reference corresponds to a specific square on the map. By dividing up the square, a **six-digit grid reference** can be created that corresponds to a specific location on the map.

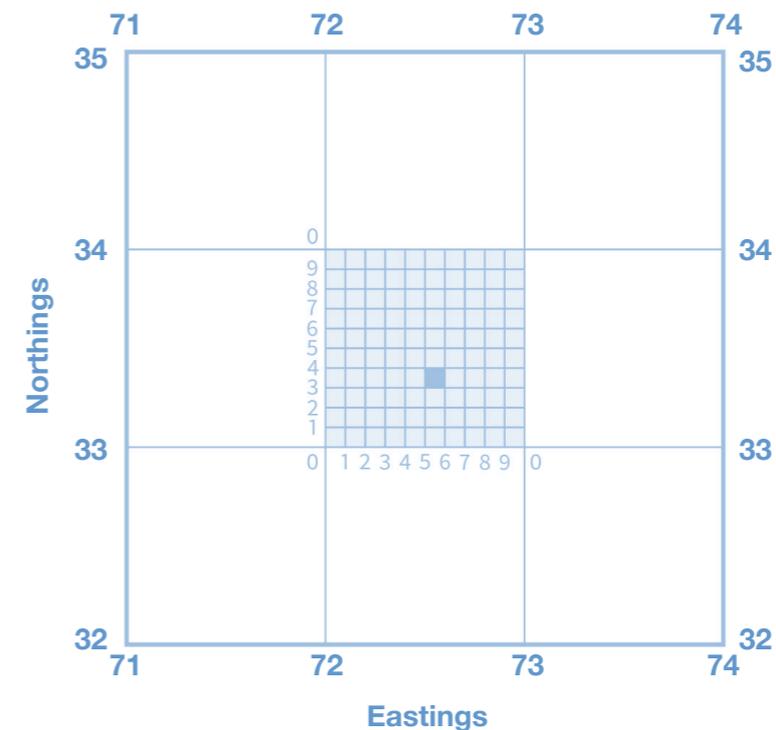


Techniques

To describe a location using a six-figure grid reference

First find the four-figure grid reference for the square that the location is in and write it down with a space after each set of numbers: 72_ 33_

Then imagine this square is divided up into 100 smaller squares with 10 squares along each side. Still remembering to go along the corridor and up the stairs, work out the numbers to indicate the bottom left-hand corner of the smaller square and put them into your four-figure grid reference: 725 333.



Location



Physical features



Human features



Diversity



Physical processes



Human processes



Techniques

POP tasks: Milestone 3 – Using maps: four-figure and six-figure grid references

Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
 Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the horizontal lines on a map called? • What are the vertical lines on a map called? • What is a grid reference? • What is a four-figure grid reference? • Which grid reference is used first – the eastings or the northings? • Which part of the square does a grid reference refer to? • On the four-figure grid reference example map, find: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7333 • 7134 • 7234. • What is a six-figure grid reference? • Why might you use a six-figure grid reference rather than a four-figure grid reference? • On the six-figure grid reference example map, find: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 722332 • 729331 • 725339. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply your knowledge of four-figure grid references to find the grid reference for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your school • five places in the countryside near to your school • the centre of your nearest town or city • the centre of five European capitals. • Apply your knowledge of six-figure grid references to name and locate at least ten places on urban and rural maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend a route of at least 3 miles through a rural area, using six-figure grid references. (Teacher note: this will require a route utilising public rights of way. This knowledge is learned in <i>Transportation: national</i> page 114.)