Year 4, Summer 1, Geography

How We Live

Previous Learning

- In Year 3 we learnt about how land is used in our local area and in other places in the UK
- Earlier this year we have used maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to explore places

Key Vocabulary

agriculture- farming - growing crops and rearing animals to provide meat, wool and other products
industrial- having a lot of industry and factories
settlement - a place where people establish a community
settler- a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new count
rural- the countryside
urban - a city or a town

1

LI: To understand our learning journey.

Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are. For example, schools for education, parks for playing or shops for selling things.

2

LI: To know the basic features of different types of settlement.

Types of settlements: **Hamlet** -a group of houses.
Village- houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
Town - lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, railway station and shopping centre.
City- the above plus hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

3

LI: To know why settlements developed in certain locations.

Some settlements also have a special use, or function. For example:

ports - by a river or sea for ships to transport goods
market towns - where local farmers sell goods
resorts - for people to go on holiday

4

LI: To use maps to identify changes in settlements over time.

Throughout history, The Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings built up settlements in the UK.

Areas in the UK were chosen for settlements because of natural resources, farmland, trade centres and river networks.

5

LI: To identify key features on maps of modern settlements.

Early settlers needed to find somewhere with fuel, water, shelter, food, defence, materials, farmland and transport links.

Today, people might want to live close to shops, schools or somewhere with fast broadband.

6

LI: To compare land use in different settlements.

Land is used for different purposes:

Retail - shops, cafes
Leisure - cinema, hotels, golf course, spa etc
Housing - houses
Business - offices
Industrial - factories
Agricultural - farming

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LI: To use maps to identify links between settlements.

Settlements are connected to each other through transport links:

Roads
Rail
Waterways (rivers, canals)
Air

8

LI: To explore rural and urban areas of land.

An **urban** area is a built up place like a town or city. A **rural** area is the countryside.

There are more amenities (useful features) in urban areas like shops, clinics, schools, fast internet and regular buses. People living in rural areas do not have the same access to these things.

9

LI: To research settlements in different parts of the world.

There are similarities and differences in settlements around the world.

Most places have rural and urban areas but have differing features and have been chosen as settlements for different reasons.

Future Learning

- In Year 5, we will learn about the industries of other countries
- In Year 6, we will learn about how the world's natural resources are shared

Test your knowledge!

- *What features make an ideal settlement?*
- *What are the different features of rural and urban areas?*
- *Name three ways land can be used.*
- *What are the four types of settlements?*