

# Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

## UK Regional Study – London

Spring 1

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

*Year 3 (History - The Roman Empire)*

- Caesar - a Roman Emperor - attempted to invade Britain in 55BC and was defeated by Boudicca.
- Claudius successfully invaded Britain in 43AD.
- The Roman invasion ended the Iron Age.
- Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43AD to 410AD
- The romanisation of Britain changed the way society functioned.
- Houses were made of stone; were heated by hypocausts and decorated with mosaics.
- Britain had no real roads until the Romans built them. They are famous for their long, straight roads.
- They introduced a new way of life including: reading and writing to Britain; their language was Latin, Counting – Roman numerals., Entertainment – amphitheatre.
- Chester was known as Dewa from 70AD. It was one of the largest fortresses in Roman Britain.
- The fortress was surrounded by a wall – its purposes was to keep the Celts out, much like Hadrian's wall kept the Picts out of England.

*Year 5 (UK Local Study – Anderton)*

- There are eight points of the compass.
- Coordinates are used to identify specific locations on a topographical map.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Urbanisation
- Settlement
- Population change
- Ethnic diversity
- Migration
- Inequality
- Poverty
- Flood risk
- Flood protection
- Incomes
- Health
- Employment
- Housing
- Homelessness
- Environment
- Storm surge



### New Knowledge:

- London was founded by the Romans shortly after their invasion of Britain in AD43. London's geography made it an ideal location for a settlement. The River Thames provided a water supply for drinking, cooking, washing and watering animals, and was also deep and wide enough for a port to be established and for sea bound vessels to pass through, enabling imports and exports to be traded with other countries. Its location on the floodplain of the Thames also meant that soils were fertile for farming, and that the land here was relatively flat.
- One of the first things the Romans did was to bridge the Thames, linking areas to the north and south of the river, again for trade and communications. The site also provided good features for defence: the meander in the River Thames for visibility and to slow down potential invaders and the surrounding relief (the North and South Downs), which also provided some shelter.
- Since the city was founded by the Romans, people have migrated here as settlers, invaders, economic migrants seeking a better quality of life, or refugees fleeing war or persecution. Immigrants have influenced the geography, economy, landscape and culture of London.
- London is Europe's largest city.
- London has a population of approximately 9 million people.
- London is the capital city of England and of the United Kingdom.
- Greater London is divided into 32 boroughs.
- Twelve of the boroughs (plus the City of London) are classified as Inner London, including The City of Westminster.
- London is one of the world's most ethnically diverse cities in the world, and is the most ethnically diverse area in England and Wales.
- London is the fifth richest city in the world. There are extremes of wealth and of poverty in London. With people from Black and Ethnic Minority backgrounds are more likely to be in poverty.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of all homeless people living in temporary accommodation are in London (1 every 52 people in the capital).
- Some of the issues facing London and Londoners include: housing shortages, transport overcrowding and air pollution.
- The Thames is the longest river in England. It is 215 miles from source to mouth.