

# Geography: Maps, Atlases and Globes

What information can a map give me?

## Lesson sequence

- To locate the countries of Europe on a map
- To recognise and use the four points of a compass
- To use co-ordinates to locate countries in an atlas
- To produce a sketch map and to understand why a key is important
- To locate important cities and landmarks across Europe
- To understand the meaning of population and density
- To know how different types of land are used across Europe

## Prior Knowledge / concept links / vocabulary already known

Making connections to previous topics and what I have already learnt.

*EYFS – Maps are drawings of places,  
Movement and travel,  
Place and environment*

*Year 1 – Town / country, coast, ocean, sea*

*Year 2 – Urban / Rural,  
Forest, hill, mountain, river, valley, soil and vegetation,  
Village, factory, office, farm and port.*

## Sticky learning

### New Geography Knowledge

- Where the countries of Europe are located.
- That Europe is split in to four regions: Central Uplands, Western Uplands, North European Plain and Alpine Mountains.
- The four points of a compass (North, South, East, West).
- That countries can be located using letter-number co-ordinates.
- Pictograms are used to represent information on a map (a key).
- Location of important European cities and landmarks.
- Population and density.
- Land is used for different purposes across Europe.

### New Geography Skills

- Use a globe, a world map in an atlas to locate countries.
- Draw sketches to represent observations in the field.
- Carry out observational tally counted surveys.
- Read and use four points of a compass (N, S, E, W), letter-number coordinates and pictograms to represent information on a map.
- Draw sketch maps using their own symbols and key.

## KS2 - How does this unit link to the different types of geography (human, physical, environmental?)

### Human:

We will discover in which major cities people live on Earth.

### Physical:

We will discover where rivers, mountains, deserts and oceans are located.

### Environmental:

We will learn how land is differently used in Europe.

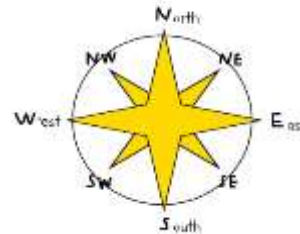
## Key Vocabulary. (Understand these key words)

Word	Definition
<b>city</b>	A large town eg. London.
<b>town</b>	A built-up area, larger than a village and smaller than a city.
<b>capital city</b>	The city where the government sits.
<b>country</b>	An area of land that is controlled by its own government.
<b>population</b>	All the people who live in a country.
<b>trade</b>	Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services.
<b>United Kingdom (UK)</b>	A country consisting of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
<b>Europe</b>	One of the smallest continents. There are over 40 countries with 742 million people.
<b>landmark</b>	A building or feature which is easily recognised.
<b>continent</b>	A very large area of land that consists of many countries.

### THE UK



#### COMPASS POINTS

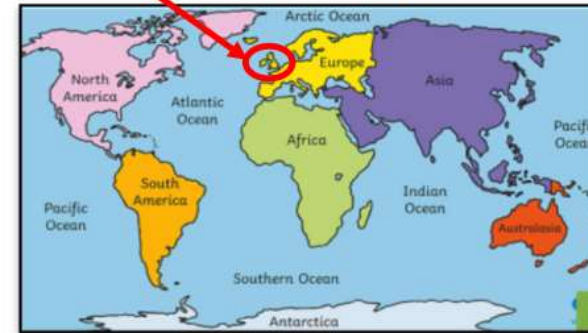


#### MAP SYMBOLS

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.



### WHERE IS THE UK?



The United Kingdom (UK) is an Island country located in the continent of Europe, it is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

