Year 4 – Spring Term – Somewhere to Settle

Geographical Skills In this topic, I will:

- I can identify modern settlements that have developed from an early settlement.
- I can explain how settlements have developed over time.
- -I can suggest land features early settlers would need to consider when choosing a settlement location.
- -I can design a village incorporating necessary human and physical features
- I can identify map symbols and abbreviations on an Ordnance Survey map.
- I can use online mapping software and Ordnance Survey maps to identify different types of roads (A roads, B roads, etc.).
- -I can use online mapping software and Ordnance Survey maps to describe and follow routes between settlements.
- -I can create a map of a fictional village.

Locational Knowledge

Place Knowledge

Human and Physical Geography
Geographical Skills and Field Work

M 62 71



Many of the places where people live today have existed for hundreds or even thousands of years. • They were created by early settlers to the UK including Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons. • London – AD 43, Manchester – AD 79,

At the end of this topic, I will:

- know about the needs of early settlers
- be able to identify settlements and the reasons for their original siting
- be able to identify a range of mapping symbols and show their meanings
- understand how settlements are connected
- be able to design a village settlement influenced by physical features and personal choice.

National Curriculum Link:

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types
 of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the
 distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world







Year 4 – Spring Term: Somewhere to Settle

KEY VOCABULARY

agriculture	The farming of crops or animals
early settlers	The first people to settle in an area (including Romans, Anglos-Saxons and Vikings).
healthcare	Includes, doctors, dentists, hospitals etc.
industrial	Businesses that provide products or services.
leisure	Time spent away from work relaxing.
retail	Shops selling products to people
settlement	A village, town or city where people live

shelter



entertainment/shops



agriculture



Place Names

Place names give us clues as to who first settled in an area and what it was like.

Romans

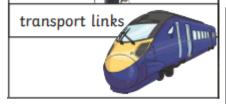
- -chester = castle
- -caster = castle
- -cester = castle
- e.g. Manchester

Anglo-Saxons

- -ham = village
- -ton = farm
- ford = river crossing e.g. Birmingham



- -by = village
- -thorpe = farm
- toft = house e.g. Scunthorpe

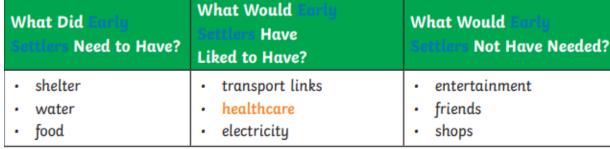


industrial



Key Questions:

- Can you name three groups of early settlers in **Britain?**
- What was the most important thing early settlers looked for?
- What did the village name ending in *chester* or *cester* originally mean?
- What did the village name ending in *ham* originally mean?
- What does the map symbol of a duck mean?
- What does the abbreviation 'TH' mean on a map?
- What colour are motorways on a map?
- What colour are B roads on the map?
- What are physical geographical features?
- 10. What are human geographical features?





Geography at Alice Ingham