

The Geography Knowledge – Geography of the UK and beyond.

The United Kingdom

- The world is made up of 7 continents (South America, North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania/Australasia, Antarctica and Antarctica).
- The United Kingdom is made up of four countries (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). London is the capital city of the United Kingdom.
- The UK is located in the continent of Europe.
- Europe is the 3rd largest continent in population but only 6/7 for space.

Types of settlement:

Hamlet-one or two farms with large space in-between.

Village: small settlement, with a population of up to a few thousand people. They are usually surrounded by rural fields and forest.

Town: Urban settlements with populations of up to over 10,000 people.

City: large urban settlements made up of different neighbourhoods. If a city has a population of over 10 million, it is known as a Megacity. The UK has many cities – the largest is London.

Urban - A built up area (e.g. town or city)

Rural - A sparsely populated area (such as a village or hamlet)

Human Geography of the UK

Human features have been created by humans (*towns cities roads and railw*

- London (city)
- Birmingham (city)
- M1
- M25



Each continent has different features:

- The continent with the biggest population and land mass is Asia.
- Asia's current population is 4.6bn.
- The climate in Asia can range from tundra to tropical.
- In the north of Asia, the climate is mainly tundra.
- In the South of Asia in countries such as India and Indonesia the weather is mainly tropical.
- North America is bigger in landmass and population compared to South America.
- The UK is in Europe which has a mainly deciduous climate.

Human Geography of Southampton.

- At risk of flooding due to urban development and climate change.
- Not enough houses to meet demand.
- Densely populated resulting in unemployment.
- Lots of cultural events e.g. Notting Hill Carnival.



Physical Geography of the UK

Physical features are natural features of the land that have not been created by humans (*ivers, lakes, mountains and oceans*). Physical features are shown on a relief map. Relief is the geographical word that tells us the lay of the land (slope steepness, altitude (height above sea level).

- Ben Nevis, Scarfell Pike, Showdown
- River Thames, River Trent



How and why might population size of continents change in the future?

- Climate change.** Land is flooded, leaving less space for more people. Mass migration.
- Natural disasters.** Areas are unsafe to live in, mass migration, overcrowding in other countries.
- Natural increase.** World population increases, less space for more people.
- Diseases like Corona Virus.** Some continents (LIC's/poor continents) suffer more.
- Increased wealth.** As some continents like Asia get wealthier they can build more cities.

Physical Geography of Southampton.

- Lowland area
- Area is easy to build on as it is flat.
- Main river is River Solent, flows from Dorset 78 miles East to the English Channel.
- Easily flooded due to being flat.
- Flood maps and parks have been designed to manage flooding.



How does the physical and human landscape affect where people in the UK live?

Physical factors:

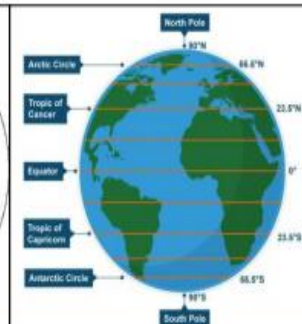
- Flat land is easier to build on/farm.
- The south has warmer drier climate, this is ideal for farming.

Human factors:

- In the South of England is the capital city London, this provides more job opportunities, social activities and entertainment.
- Best Universities in the UK are in the South, Cambridge and Oxford.

How to describe locations using physical and human features.

- Use compass points to state what the location is next to
- State the physical features in the area
- State the human features in the area.



Better transport links, making it easier to travel and see people.

By 2040, 70% of the UK will live in urban areas. Do you think this is a good idea or do you think more people should live in rural areas?

- Isolation during pandemics like COVID vs. better access to technology and wi-fi-homeschooling during lockdown.
- Protecting areas for nature vs. overcrowding in cities and towns.