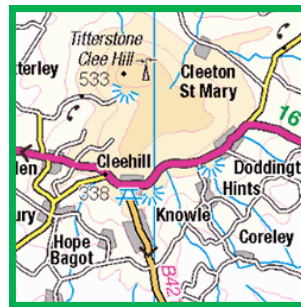
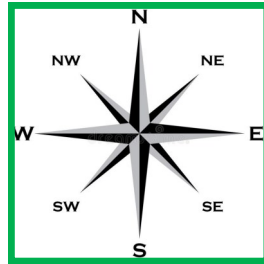


LOCAL STUDY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Key Vocabulary:

Capital City, London, England, Cardiff, Wales, Edinburgh, Scotland, Belfast, Northern Ireland, Village, town, city, Continent, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Antarctic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, N and S America, Antarctica, Oceania, Irish Sea, North Sea, English Channel, Land, North, East, South, West, Railway

Geography Skills Locational Knowledge:-

KS1

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

KS2

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics
- identify the position and significance of, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere

Using OS maps and compass points around Cleve Hill.



Geographical skills and fieldwork

KS1:

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map

KS2:

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its



Types of Maps

There are many different types of maps, such as:
Sketch maps
 Road maps
Ordnance Survey maps
Climate maps

What Is a Map?

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

Aerial photograph of Cleve Hill showing the Quarry.

Mappa Mundi—the largest medieval map known to exist created in approximately the year 1300. Cleve Hill is shown on the map.



Cleve Hill Quarry—how does it work and what does it do?

Key Features	Compass Directions	Planning a Route
Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose , symbols , a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.	People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a compass are north, south, east and west.	When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest route .