

# Map Work (Shakespeare Showcase) | Geography | Years 5 & 6 | Spring Term 2022-23

## National Curriculum – Geography

### Locational knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- 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

### Place knowledge

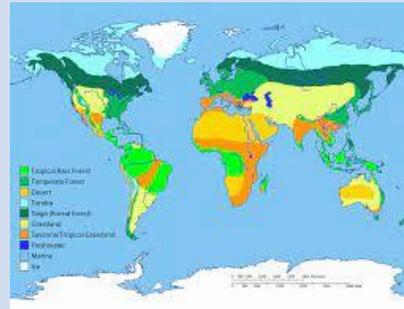
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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.

## Physical Features & Processes

Make comparisons between the physical geography of biomes in the Arctic (studied previously) and biomes in Africa (studied previously).



Scotland is the most northerly country in the UK and it within the world's temperate climate zone, situated between the Arctic Circle and Tropic of Cancer (lines of latitude).



Scotland – along with the rest of the UK – is part of the continent of Europe.

Scotland is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west coast and the North Sea to the east.

Physical features of Scotland include: mountains, glens, forests, moorlands, lochs and fragmented coastlines.

## Human Features & Processes

The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. Other major cities and towns include: Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Inverness, Fort William and St. Andrews, Oban and Stirling.

Scotland has the second largest population in the UK, after England:

- England – 56.2 million
- Scotland – 5.5 million
- Wales – 3.1 million
- Northern Ireland – 1.9 million

Scotland is divided into seven main regions: Highlands and Islands; Grampian; Central; Strathclyde; Lothian; Borders; Dumfries and Galloway.



Each region is further divided into counties, or council area.

## Vocabulary

**Easting:** The numbers along the top and bottom of an Ordnance Survey map that increase from west to east.

**Northing:** The numbers along the left and right-hand side of an Ordnance Survey map that increase from south to north.

**Navigate:** To plan and direct a course using instruments and maps.

**Direction:** A course along which someone or something moves.

**Position:** A place where someone or something is located or has been put.

**Key / Legend:** Provides the information need for a map to make sense.

**Symbols:** Pictures or icons that represent different things on the map.

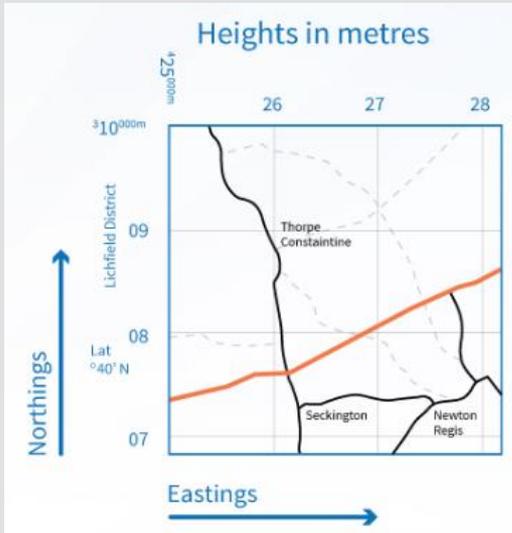
**Scale:** The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.

**Ordnance Survey:** The national mapping agency for Great Britain.

**The National Grid:** A system that enables someone to pinpoint any location in the country.

## Location & Techniques

An OS map is divided into squares called a 'grid'. Each square measures 1km<sup>2</sup> of the actual landscape.



Read and provide 4-figure grid references to locate places and features (where an easting and northing meet in the left-hand corner of a square, you can put these together to form a four-figure grid reference).

Read and provide 6-figure grid references by estimating tenths of an easting and northing.

A 6-figure grid reference can pinpoint a location to within 100 metres.

The four cardinal points of a compass are: north, south, east and west. Compasses can be further divided into 8-points. They are used to navigate in a specific direction.



Read a variety of maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, to locate places within Scotland, streets and buildings.

Use a key, scale and symbols to identify key human and physical features of Scotland.

### Key Learning: To develop our map skills to locate places and understand their physical and human geography.

#### 1 Where is Scotland? How can a compass be used to locate places?

Application of map reading skills to locate features / places including the location of Scotland on the local, national and world stage. Know the 4 cardinal compass points and how these can be divided into 8-points for greater directional accuracy. Use 8-point compass directions accurately to locate places. Develop and answer questions of own based on compass directions.

#### 2 What is an Ordnance Survey map? How are a key / legend and scale useful to map readers?

Identify map symbols in a legend / key and use these to accurately locate and name geographical features on the map. Use the map scale to estimate distances 'on-the-ground' between locations / features on the map. Develop and answer questions of own based on map key / legend, symbols and scale.

#### 3 What is the National Grid? What are grid references and how are they used?

Explain about the National Grid and how this is further divided on Ordnance Survey maps. Introduce terminology of eastings and northings then use to accurately read and write 4-figure grid references. Use eastings and northings to accurately read and write 6-figure grid references. Ask and answer questions using geographical language. Link map work to knowledge of modern-day map app technology e.g. 'What 3 words?' and draw comparisons.