



Knowledge and Skills Mind Map (Geography) - Year 4 Spring Term

Knowledge :



Disciplinary Concept:



Winton Class School

6.Can I analyse how settlements have changed over time?

- **Prior Knowledge (last lesson):** how settlements connect by transport/trade
- **Vocab:** early, medieval, Industrial Revolution, modern day
- Know how different settlements have changed over many centuries:
- **Early settlements:** small villages near rivers/forests near water, food and shelter; homes built from wood and stone (example: Celtic roundhouse)
- **Medieval times:** towns grew around castles, churches and markets; people traded goods; narrow streets and homes close together (e.g. York and Canterbury =medieval towns)
- **Industrial Revolution:** Factories built and cities grew; people moved from villages to cities; railways and canals built (e.g. Manchester famous for making cotton)
- **Modern Day:** cities now have schools, hospitals and transport; homes built from bricks, glass, concrete; people commute from towns into cities
- **Human and Physical Geography:** Analyse how settlements have changed over time

1.Can I identify and describe the features of different types of settlements?

- **Prior Knowledge (last term):** Italy, Volcanoes, Earthquakes
- **Vocab:** settlement, hamlet, village, town, city
- Know the meaning and features and examples of different settlements:
- **Hamlet:** small group of houses/cottages; no schools or shops; usually found in countryside; very small population. (example: tiny group of cottages in a rural area); almost no public transport
- **Village:** small settlement (larger than a hamlet); has a few shops and maybe a place of worship (e.g. church); people know each other; surrounded by farmland/countryside; limited public transport (e.g. Brockham)
- **Town:** A larger settlement with more buildings and people; has supermarkets, schools, libraries and regular public transport; people work in shops, offices or nearby factories/industrial estate (e.g. Sutton)
- **City:** A very large and busy settlement; has many buildings, businesses and transport links; often has a cathedral or university; large population (e.g. London, Manchester, Birmingham)
- **Human and Physical Geography:** Identify types of settlements

Settlements

5.Can I explain how settlements are linked/connected by transport and trade?

- **Prior Knowledge (last lesson):** used digital mapping to locate settlements
- **Vocab:** transport, trade, national, international
- Know that trade can be local, national and international
- Know that transport helps people travel and goods to be delivered
- **Roads** – Motorways (e.g. M25 and A-roads) connect places (e.g. London, Birmingham, and Manchester)
- **Railways** – Trains travel between cities and towns. E.g, train from London to Edinburgh or from Manchester to Liverpool.
- **Airports** – Big airports like Heathrow and Manchester connect the UK to other countries.
- **Ports** – Dover and Southampton allow ships to bring goods from overseas
- **Human and Physical Geography:** Explain how settlements are connected by transport and trade

2.Can I explain why settlements developed in certain locations around the United Kingdom?

- **Prior Knowledge (last lesson):** identified different types of settlements
- **Vocab:** settlement, natural resources, defence,
- Know that people choose where to live based on what they needed to survive and grow, including:
- **Water:** Rivers (e.g. Thames) helped get water, catch fish and travel
- **Food and farming:** Flat land with rich soil helped grow crops and keep animals (e.g. villages in Norfolk and Yorkshire)
- **Transport:** roads, railways, canals, ports, airports (Birmingham grew as it was easy to reach by canal and railway)
- **Natural Resources:** some towns and cities grew as they created coal mines, which required lots of jobs/workers (e.g. South Wales)
- **Safety and Defence:** built on a hill or near castles (e.g. Edinburgh grew around a castle on a hill)
- **Human and Physical Geography:** Give reasons why settlements developed in certain locations around the British Isles

4.Can I use digital mapping to locate settlements?

- **Prior Knowledge (last lesson):** compared rural and urban settlements
- **Vocab:** locate, digital mapping, scanning,
- Know that digital mapping involves using online maps (e.g. Google Maps)
- Know digital mapping can be used to:
 - find places by scanning a map or using the search tool
 - see how far apart places
 - look at how land is used (e.g. buildings, farmland)
 - look at features (e.g. rivers, road and buildings)
- Know that settlements are linked by road, rail, water,
- **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use digital mapping to locate settlements

3.Can I compare rural and urban settlements?

- **Prior Knowledge (last lesson):** explained why settlements developed in certain locations around the UK
- **Vocab:** settlement, rural, urban, population,
- Know a rural area is defined as a population of less than 10,000 who are spread out. Generally lots of farming
- Know an urban area is defined as a population of more than 10,000 and includes towns and cities

Feature	Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement
Population	Less than 10,000	More than 10,000
Buildings	Few, mostly houses	Many, including flats and offices
Jobs	Farming, local trades	Shops, offices, factories
Transport	Limited	Lots of buses, trains, roads
Environment	Natural, green spaces	Built-up, less green space
Noise Level	Quiet	Noisy

- **Human and Physical Geography:** Compare rural and urban settlements