Year 5 - Geography - London

What we already know:
London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
England has many different regions called counties.
London is in the south-east region of England and has an approximate population of 9 million people.
London has four international airports (Heathrow and Gatwick are the major one, then Luton and Stansted, this is both a reflection and a cause of it being a major international city.

What's next?
Explore the use of graphs and charts further to examine different locations on North and South America.
UK imports a large amount of its food (both to eat and to feed farm animals in UK). A large proportion comes from the Amazon region, particularly meat and soya.
Compare London to another of the world's important cities: New York

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Economy/Trade	Environment and Sustainability	Being a Geographer	Vocab

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Locate and identify the counties that surround London – known as the 'Home Counties': Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey and Berkshire.

Understand about the City of London, City of Westminster and the London boroughs –

Know that London is regarded as one of the world's important cities – recognise key images of the London skyline.

Research facts about London's climate and contrast Barcelona's.

Recognise the Thames as one of the features London is best known for.

London was founded as it was the first place along the Thames that the Romans were able to construct a bridge over.

Economy/Trade

Recognise that it was London's position as a place where ships could dock, and the Thames could be bridged that led to it becoming a big city.

Know that the docks declined as bigger ships needed bigger ports (e.g Southampton, Harwich). In the 1980s the docklands were transformed into one of the world's leading finance centres and some of its most iconic buildings are in the docklands. Very little of London's economy is linked to the river now, other than tourism.

Understand that London is a world centre for business and finance – over a million people travel into London every day to work there.

London has an extensive transport network which is vital to its success as a centre for business and tourism.

UNDERGROUND

Environment and Sustainability

The Thames flows from its source in Gloucestershire, towards the east coast of England and flows out into the North Sea through the Thames estuary.

The Thames is a tidal river and because inner London is in a bowl, it used to be very prone to flooding. Investigate the 1953 floods. Know that the Thames Flood Barrier was built to stop this happening again.
Transport around London is a major environmental issue

– London has tried to reduce the number of vehicles in the city by introducing the congestion charge and by having extensive public transport.

Being a Geographer

Make comparisons to get a sense of size – e.g., comparing the population of London to Northampton, Peterborough, Leicester, Scotland.

Use graphs and charts to record and present statistical information about London – how many visitors go to each of London's main attractions each year.

Compare old and new maps to understand how the docklands area of London has changed. Locate key London landmarks on an OS map by learning to use grid references.

Understand that some maps are to scale but some are not – London Underground map is very well known but is not to scale – recognise that it still gives passengers the information they need in a way that is easy to understand.

Recognise surveys as an important way of gaining information in Geography.

Vocab

Tier One

County/counties
Region
Thames
Skyline
Transport
Trade
Tidal
Business

Tier Two

Iconic
Landmarks
Finance
Borough

Tier Three

Congestion
Estuary