

LOCATION

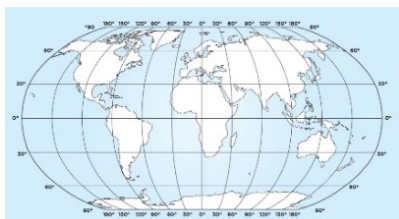
The seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania and the five oceans are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean.



The UK is made up of four countries (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales), each with their own capital city (London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff).

There are 44 countries in Europe.

Lines of latitude are horizontal circles on Earth measured in degrees north or south of the equator.



Lines of longitude are vertical circles on Earth, measured in degrees east or west of the Greenwich Meridian.

Different map projections show the world in different ways (they can distort size or shape).

GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY, SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Maps use scale, symbols and keys to represent real places.



Ordnance Survey (OS) maps are divided into grids using eastings and northings.



Grid references are used to help locate specific places.

- 4 figure grid references. E.g. 1748
- 6 figure grid references. E.g. 174483

OS maps use symbols to show key human and physical features. E.g. blue lines for rivers.

OS maps often use these scales:

- 1: 25,000 (very detailed— good for walking)
- 1:50,000 (less detail— covers larger areas)

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) helps analyse spatial data. They help us to locate places.

PHYSICAL

Physical geography studies natural features and processes. Examples include rivers, mountains and weather and climate.



Physical features can be shown on maps using symbols and contour lines.

Contour lines show the height and relief (shape of the land).

- Close lines = steep slope
- Wide lines = gentle slope



Spot heights give the exact height of a place in metres.

The height of mountains are measured from the sea level.

KEY VOCABULARY



- ***Contour lines** – lines on a map showing height above sea level
- **Geographic information system (GIS)**- a computer system that captures, analyses and displays geographic data to help understand spatial patterns.
- ***Grid reference** – a way of locating places on a map
- **Latitude** - measured in degrees from the Equator, shows how far north or south a place is.
- **Longitude** - the measurement of how far east or west a place is on Earth, expressed in degrees, with lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- ***Relief** – the shape and height of the land
- **Scale** – ratio between map distance and real-world distance

INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE

- **Al-Khwarizmi (c. 780–850)**- wrote a book which provided latitudes and longitudes for different locations, correcting the length of the Mediterranean Sea and accurately mapping areas in the Islamic World.
- **Kate Edwards** is an American geographer who works with digital mapping and geography in technology. She has helped improve how maps are used in media and games.



DIVERSITY

Diversity means the differences between people and places around the world. We can use GIS to compare different cities, how land is used and how people live.

People in London live very differently to people in Dubai or rural areas of Kenya. Using GIS, geographers can compare population, climate, physical features, land use and transport and movement.

