

### The United Kingdom

- The world is made up of 7 continents (South America, North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania/Australasia, Antarctica and Antarctica).
- The United Kingdom is made up of four countries (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). London is the capital city of the United Kingdom.
- The UK is located in the continent of Europe.
- Europe is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest continent in population but only 6/7 for space.

### Each continent has different features:

- The continent with the biggest population and land mass is Asia.
- Asia's current population is 4.6bn.
- The climate in Asia can range from tundra to tropical.
- In the north of Asia, the climate is mainly tundra.
- In the South of Asia in countries such as India and Indonesia the weather is mainly tropical.
- North America is bigger in landmass and population compared to South America.
- The UK is in Europe which has a mainly deciduous climate.

### How and why might population size of continents change in the future?

- Climate change.** Land is flooded, leaving less space for more people. Mass migration.
- Natural disasters.** Areas are unsafe to live in, mass migration, overcrowding in other countries.
- Natural increase.** World population increases, less space for more people.
- Diseases like Corona Virus.** Some continents (LIC's/poor continents) suffer more.
- Increased wealth.** As some continents like Asia get wealthier they can build more cities.

### How to describe locations using physical and human features.

- Describe the location in relation to the larger surrounding area e.g. South West UK
- Use compass directions to state what the location is next to e.g. West of Bristol
- State key physical and human features in the area. e.g. mouth of the river Severn

### Types of settlement:

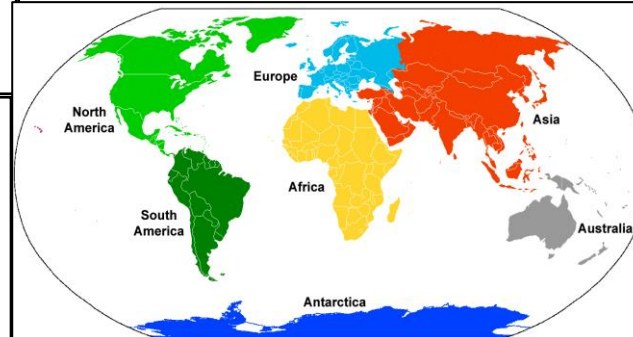
- Hamlet**-one or two farms with large space in-between.
- Village:** small settlement, with a population of up to a few thousand people. They are usually surrounded by rural fields and forest.
- Town:** Urban settlements with populations of up to over 10,000 people.
- City:** large urban settlements made up of different neighbourhoods. If a city has a population of over 10 million, it is known as a Megacity. The UK has many cities – the largest is London.
- Urban** - A built up area (e.g. town or city)
- Rural** - A sparsely populated area (such as a village, hamlet or farm)

### Human Geography of Bristol.

- Developed as a trading city (including slave trade)
- Major international container port at Avonmouth
- Rapidly growing population of 465000
- High house prices and a housing shortage
- Important for high tech industry, finance and aerospace
- Lots of cultural events e.g. St Paul's Carnival.
- 2 Severn bridges cross the Bristol channel to Wales
- Main football teams are Rovers and City

### Physical Geography of Bristol

- Lowland area near the Bristol Channel
- Area is easy to build on as it is fairly flat.
- UK's longest river, River Severn is to the West - 254 miles long. River Avon flows through Bristol and joins the Severn in Avonmouth
- Cheddar Gorge is located to the Southwest of Bristol
- Mendi hills to South and Cotswold hills to the East



### Human Geography of the UK

Human features have been created by humans (towns cities roads and railways).

- City – Bristol or London
- Motorways e.g. M4 and M5
- Main roads A4174 Bristol Ring road
- Railways e.g. Great Western Main line
- Bridges – Severn Bridge



### Physical Geography of the UK

Physical features are natural features of the land that have not been created by humans (rivers, lakes, mountains and oceans). Physical features are often shown on a relief map.

- Mountains - Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike, Snowdon
- Rivers - River Severn, River Trent

Relief is the geographical word that tells us the shape of the land (slope steepness, altitude (height above sea level)).



### How does the physical and human landscape affect where people in the UK live?

#### Physical factors:

- Flat land is easier to build on/farm. There is more in the South of the UK
- The south has warmer drier climate, this is ideal for farming.

#### Human factors:

- In the South of England is the capital city London and other major cities like Bristol. This provides more job opportunities, social activities and entertainment.
- Best Universities in the UK are in the South, Cambridge and Oxford.
- Wages are often higher in the South than the North of England
- Better transport links, making it easier to travel and see people.

**By 2040, 90% of the UK will live in urban areas. Do you think this is a good idea or should more people live in rural areas?**

#### Urban

**Positive** - More schools, services, jobs and entertainment.

**Negative** – Noisy, crowded and congested and cities grow and destroy the surrounding countryside. (urban sprawl)

#### Rural

**Positive**, less crowded, peaceful, and technology allows for home working/offices so less traffic/commuting to work.

**Negative** – Villages expand and farmland/countryside is lost.

