



St Paul's Primary School, Newcastle. Glorifying Almighty God, and serving our community.

Investigating places		Investigating patterns	To Communicate Geographically
Class: 1/2H		Title: Capital cities in the United Kingdom	
<p>Topic summary: England: London is the capital city of the United Kingdom. It has many famous landmarks such as the Tower of London and the Houses of Parliament. London stands on the River Thames and has many bridges that cross from one side of the river to the other. London is actually made up of two cities: the City of London, which is very small, and the City of Westminster, which is much larger. People travel to London for business, shopping, cultural activities and to visit historic sites.</p> <p>Scotland: Edinburgh one of the seven Scottish cities (Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, Stirling and Perth are the other six) is the capital city of Scotland. The city is known as Dùn Èideann in Scottish Gaelic. Edinburgh is home to the Scottish parliament in an area of the city called Holyrood. To the east of the city is the port of Leith. The Firth of Forth has bridges to take trains and cars over the water.</p> <p>Wales: Cardiff is the capital city of Wales and its largest city. It is the eleventh largest city in the United Kingdom. It is the base for the National Assembly for Wales. It has a population of about 350,000. It was once an area of industry but is now a significant tourist centre and the most popular visitor destination in Wales.</p> <p>Northern Island: Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland and also its largest city. Belfast is famous for its history of shipbuilding and is where RMS <i>Titanic</i> was built. The <i>Titanic</i> sank on its maiden voyage in 1912 when it struck an iceberg. Belfast suffered during the Troubles when conflict over whether Northern Ireland should remain part of the UK or become part of Ireland led to violence. The Troubles started in the 1960s and ended in 1998 with the Good Friday Agreement.</p>			
Geography Objectives		Unit of work end points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask and answer geographical questionsIdentify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">To know where each city is on a mapTo compare the locations of the capital cities in the UKTo describe the population of each capital city in the UKCompare and contrast the human features of each capital city in the UK <p><u>London</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To know which river runs through London and why the river was important when London was first builtTo know and show on a map the small hills in London (Tower Hill, Hampstead Heath, Highgate Hill & Parliament Hill)To name and point out some important landmarks on a map of London.To compare and contrast the type of businesses found in Canary Wharf with those found in Tower Hamlets.To know about the underground railway system and its importance <p><u>Deeper learning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">True or false? London is England’s southernmost city <p><u>Edinburgh</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To know which is the nearest sea to EdinburghTo know that Gaelic is a language spoken in Scotland (can name the Gaelic name for Edinburgh)Locate and label on a map three of Edinburgh’s famous hillsExplain that Edinburgh’s hills are eroded peaks of extinct volcanoesTo name and locate Edinburgh’s historic buildingsTo name and point out the areas of tourism in Edinburgh (Military Tattoo, Fringe Festival, International Festival) <p><u>Deeper learning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Do you agree? The population of Edinburgh increases in the summer months. <p><u>Cardiff</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To name, locate and map out the route of the rivers that flow through Cardiff and which body of water they flow intoTo describe how has Cardiff’s industry has changed over the yearsTo explain what the regeneration of a city meansTo name some of Cardiff’s tourist attractions <p><u>Deeper learning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate what can be found at the National Museum of History at St Fagan’s. <p><u>Belfast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate and mark on a map the river that runs through BelfastExplain why the mouth of the river that runs through Belfast was an ideal location for shipbuilding.To describe what happened to the titanic on its maiden voyageTo name, compare and contrast the beliefs of the two main religions in Belfast.To describe what ‘the troubles’ were and what was put in place <p><u>Deeper learning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate other types of diversity in Belfast other than religious.	
Key vocabulary			
Capital city	A large city, usually where the government operates from		
Government	The group of people who make the laws in a country		
Business	Making, buying and selling		
Population	All the people who live in a place		
Gaelic	A Celtic language		
Parliament	A group of people elected to make decisions about the running of a country		
Firth	Scottish word for a narrow stretch of water		
Extinct	No longer active		
Historic buildings	Important buildings from the past		
Industry	Taking natural resources and making them into things to use		
Tourism	Providing services for people on holiday		
Regeneration	Turning something that was old, abandoned or run down into something new		
Maiden Voyage	First ever journey		
Catholic	Christians who follow the Roman Catholic Church		
Protestant	Christians who follow the Church that separated from the Catholic Church		