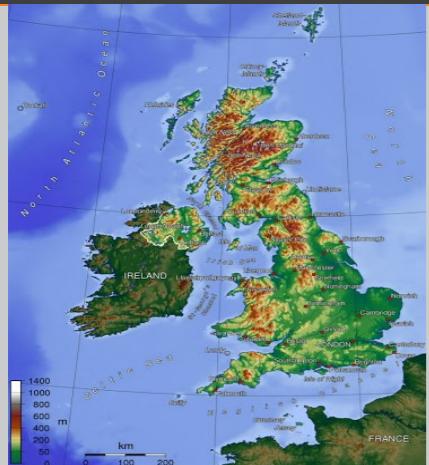


What is Geography?

- Geography is the study of human, physical and environmental issues. It looks how they interact.
- Human Geography is the study of people and their communities, economies and cultures. This looks at the interaction between environment and places.
- Physical Geography is the study of the natural features on the earth's surface.
- Geography is a unique and dynamic subject that allows us to look at the interactions between humans and the physical environment.

What is the physical and human Geography of the UK?



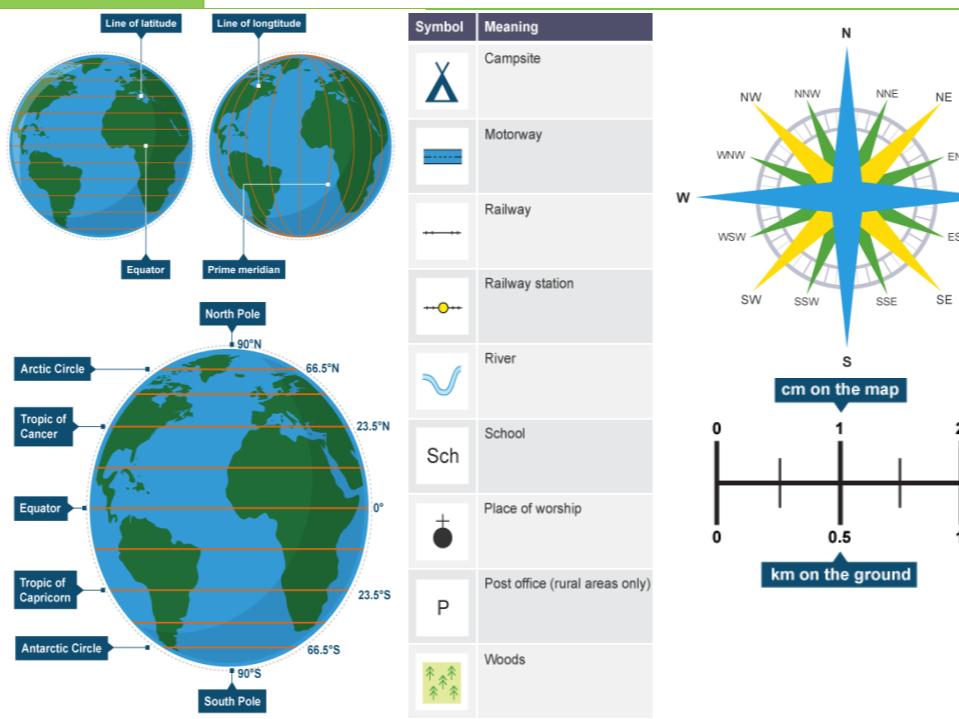
- In the West of the UK are where the highest land is. Lower land is found in the South.
- Our biggest cities include London, Birmingham and Manchester.

Why is Latitude and Longitude important?

- Latitude and Longitude are imaginary lines that run around the world that allow us 'pin point' exact locations.
- Lines of longitude run from the top to the bottom of the earth.
- Lines of latitude run from the equator (in the middle of the earth) and run to the poles.
- Lines of latitude and longitude have numbers attached to it to allow us to know exactly where locations are. The Equator is line 0° and if it is going NORTH then it will be a number followed by N or S depending on the direction.

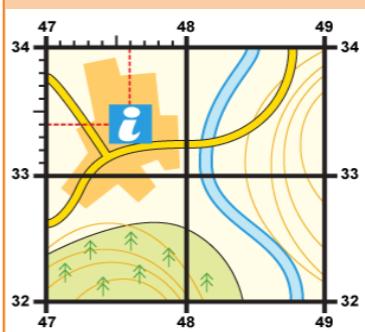
Key Terms

Human Geography	The branch of geography that deals with the study of people and their communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment by studying their relations with and across space and place.
Physical Geography	The study of the natural features on the earth's surface e.g. volcanoes, rivers and coasts.
Latitude	These are imaginary lines that run from the equator to the poles. The equator runs round the middle of the earth and is 0° .
Longitude	These are imaginary lines that run the length of the earth from pole to pole. The centre point is called the prime meridian and this is 0° .
Ordnance Survey	Ordnance Survey (OS) is a map that is produced in the UK to give us detailed understanding of areas. They are produced in 2 different scales 1:25000 and 1:50000.
Grid References	These are used to 'pin point' specifically on a map a location. These can be 4 and 6 figure grid references. 6 figure grid references give a very specific location on the map.
Choropleth map	A choropleth map allows you to see how much of something there is in a given area. This shown with one colour, and the darker the colour the more of something there is.
Contour Lines	These are brown lines that are found on an OS map that allow us to tell the height of areas. Lines close together indicate steep gradient of the land.



How do we use 4 and 6 figure grid references?

- Ordnance Survey maps have numbers for each box that it has. This allows us to understand specific locations of places on the map.
- RULE—ALONG THE CORRIDOR, UP THE STAIRS—MAKE AN L IN THE LEFT HAND CORNER.**
- 4 figure grid reference give us a box, 6 figure grid references give us a specific location.
- For a 6 figure grid reference we have to imagine 10 imaginary lines running up and down the box to locate a specific location



The Information centre is located...

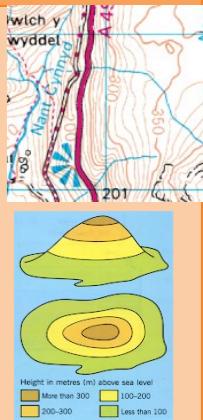
4 Figure Grid Reference—4733

6 Figure Grid Reference—47 6 33 4

Answers are always given as a whole number and never in brackets or with commas.

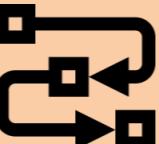
How do we tell height on a map?

- Height on an map can shown in different ways;
- 1) Using Contour lines—these are brown lines that tell us how steep the gradient of the land is.
- 2) Spot Heights are found on OS maps and they show a specific height on an OS map.
- 3) On other maps we can shade the height in different colours to show the height—this is called colour shading or layer shading.



How can we measure distance on a map?

- Most maps have a scale. These help us to work out distances on maps. This is given by the scale statement (eg 1:25,000) and/or by showing a scale bar.
- The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map. If the scale is 1:50,000 it means that the map is 50,000 times smaller than the real world. For example, every 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm in the real world.

Keywords	Icon	Definition
Processes		A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.
Interdependence		This means that what happens in one place increasingly has impacts on other places, and countries may become reliant on each other.
Globalisation		Is how countries are coming together as one big global economy, making international trade easier.
Resilience		The ability of places to be able to cope after an event occurs e.g. an earthquake.
Place		This refers to both the human and physical characteristics of an area – what makes that place unique.
Space		This refers to the area on the earth's surface where a place is located.
Development		This refers to how rich (high income country) or how poor (low income country) places are and the reasons behind why.
Inequality		Unequal opportunities and rewards for different social positions or statuses within a group or society.
Risk		The probability of a hazard event causing harmful consequences (expected losses in terms of deaths, injuries, property damage, economy and environment).
Sustainability		Meeting the needs of today without compromising the needs for the future (Brundtland Report, 1987).