



Your teacher will tell you which topic you should revise. Read and learn all the information in the topic, ready for a Quiz in lesson.

Topic 1: Geography of the UK

What do you know about our country?

- Our country is the United Kingdom (the UK) and is made up of four different countries - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Each country has its own capital city (where the government is located), a flag, a national anthem and their own culture.
- The UK is located in the continent of Europe.
- Other countries that surround the UK include France, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands.

UK capitals:
England = London
Scotland = Edinburgh
Wales = Cardiff
Northern Ireland = Belfast

Physical Geography of the UK:

- The UK has very distinct landscapes.
- There are many examples of landforms that have been created by erosion, weathering and glaciation.

FACT: The UK's top 10 highest mountains can all be found in Scotland.

Human Geography of the UK:

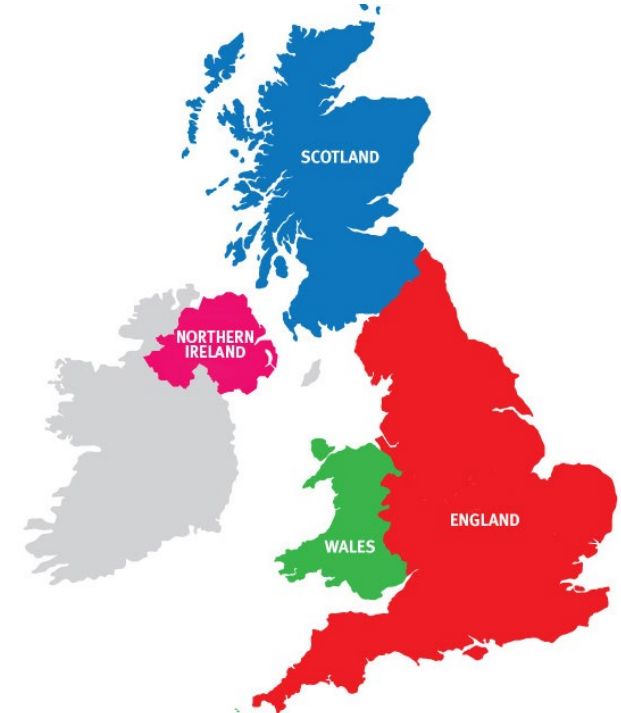
- The UK has its own unique culture. This attracts many tourists who visit the UK.
- The UK has a great mix of people from different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

FACT: London is one of the world's most important cities.

Environmental Geography of the UK:

- Some of the habitats that can be found in the UK are: coastal, farmland, freshwater, grassland, marine, wetland and woodland.
- These habitats support a surprising amount of wildlife.

FACT: The UK is a temperate deciduous forest. This means that our trees shed their leaves in the autumn.





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Topic 2: The importance of London

Where is London?

London is the capital of the United Kingdom and is located in south-eastern England. By far Britain's largest city, it is also the country's economic, transportation, and cultural centre. London lies either side of the River Thames about 50 miles upstream from the river's mouth at the North Sea.

London has local, regional and world importance:

- **Internal and international accessibility** - London has great importance due to its high connectivity. It has an orbital motorway (M25) and a series of motorways linking it with the other major centres in the UK (M1 to Leeds, M4 to Bristol and the M2 to Dover). It is also the focus of the rail network with major rail stations like Waterloo and Paddington. It has 5 international airports and the business airport of Heathrow has five terminals. London is also connected to Europe through the international Eurostar rail service.
- **World network of financial centres** - London has become the international financial centre for Europe and is one of three world financial cities alongside New York and Tokyo. Many global banks have headquarters here.
- **Transnational corporations (TNCs)** - London has become the place where transnational companies locate their headquarters. This provides opportunities for other business services to locate near their clients, therefore many business services in the UK are located in the South-East.
- **Market** - London is the largest and wealthiest market in the UK and therefore top international retailers have locations in London to take advantage of this.

London is one of the most diverse cities in the world, lots of people from many countries live and work in London sharing their skills and culture. London is an important global centre for finance and trade. These sectors, along with tourism, provide many jobs. The city has excellent communications and transport infrastructure which, along with a number of local airports, makes it very accessible. Education and health care provision in London is very good, which attracts people to the area and crime is relatively low compared to other major cities around the world.





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Topic 3: How has London changed over time?

History of London

Historically, London grew from three distinct centres: the walled settlement founded by the Romans on the banks of the Thames in the 1st century CE, today known as the City of London, “the Square Mile,” or simply “the City”; facing it across the bridge on the lower gravels of the south bank, the suburb of Southwark; and a mile upstream, on a great southward bend of the river, the City of Westminster.

Population changes

London has undergone enormous changes over the last 50 years. As the graph shows, the population fell from 8.6 million in 1939 to 6.8 million in 1981 and 1991, rising to 9 million in 2020. These changes in population are the result of the changes in the economic structure of London. For example, between 1960 and 1980, the docks closed and manufacturing was lost, particularly in the Lea Valley. This led to many job losses in inner London and migration out of the city, resulting in a loss of population in inner London.

London’s Environment

For years London was filled with smog, the word used to describe the city’s characteristic blend of fog and smoke. The most severely affected area was the 19th-century inner London—particularly the East End, which had the highest density of factory smokestacks and chimney pots and the lowest-lying land, making the spread of pollution worse. As recently as the early 1960s, the smokier districts of east Inner London experienced a 30 percent reduction in winter sunshine hours. That problem was improved by clearing away the old housing estates and new government laws that stopped the burning of coal. Now, London has much cleaner air and laws in place to stop the smog returning.





Vocabulary	Wider Research	Apply
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Capital city2. Dockyard3. Globalisation4. Global city5. Environment6. Financial7. Impact8. Industrial9. Investment10. Legacy11. London12. Manufacturing13. Megacity14. Immigration15. Olympics16. Partnership17. Pollution18. Population19. Primary20. Quaternary21. Regeneration22. Rural23. Secondary24. Security25. Social26. Tertiary27. Traffic28. Transnational corporation29. Urban30. Urbanisation	<p>Physical Geography http://www.physicalgeography.net/</p> <p>Human Geography https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zfkmhyc</p> <p>Environmental Geography https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skwRoYPumlC</p> <p>Continents https://www.worldometers.info/geography/continents/</p> <p>Countries https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZFF8EuaGjM</p> <p>The UK https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom https://www.geographycasestudy.com/case-study-london-olympics-2012/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QL_uG2GSZo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PeIj6H7iNcc</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Draw your own map of the UK and shade each of the four countries in a different colour. Then label all the capital cities and mountains.2. Explain how and why the UK is important in the world.3. Create a timeline with labels to show how London has changed over the last 250 years.4. Create a mind map to show why London is such a rich city.5. Create a fact sheet about the different cultures that live in London today and how we benefit from diversity in London and throughout the UK.6. Create a tourism poster to attract more visitors to Medway. What could you include in your poster to appeal to potential tourists that want to come and visit the area?