



<b>Knowledge Organiser</b>	<b>Subject: Geography</b>	<b>Topic: Settlements</b>	<b>Year: 4</b>
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### Key Knowledge

The identity of the very first people to venture here is still a mystery. No human remains have been found, but stone tools discovered at Happisburgh in Norfolk and Pakefield in Suffolk reveal a human presence **between 950,000 and 700,000 years ago.**

#### Settlements:

- A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
- A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
- A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
- A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and often a cathedral.
- In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a **cathedral** and this makes them a city. For example, St Davids in Wales and Wells in England.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/articles/znshp4j>

### Being a Geographer/Key Skills Developed

A good geographer in Key Stage 2 will be able to:

- use more detailed maps and discuss human and physical characteristics of regions
- They will understand climate zones, mountains, volcanoes, the water cycle, rivers, types of settlement and natural resources
- They will use ICT, different types of maps, atlases, more complex compass directions, aerial photographs, as well as fieldwork and observational skills.

### Multi-Disciplinary Skills

Environmental knowledge will be closely linked to science. A good geographer will be able to demonstrate an awareness of their physical and human world, and an understanding of environmental management and sustainability, this links closely to PSHE. They will understand the importance of their place within the world and the impact they may have through their actions, this links to Eco-schools, PSHE, Science and RE. The skills of cause and effect, impact and change, empathy and compassion will also be developed. Mapping skills will link closely to the use of co-ordinates in maths, as well as grid references in OS maps.

Settlements will incorporate materials, PSHE (Why people move), well-being and history – the impact on society of the movement of people, as well as the meaning behind place names.

### Key Concepts

**Place** A construct that is defined in terms of what it is like, what happens there and how and why it is changing.

**Space** The location of points, features or regions in absolute and /or relative terms and the relationships, flows and patterns that connect and / or define them.

**Environment** The 'zoom lens' that enables us to view places from global to local levels.

**What makes a good place to live?**

Key Vocabulary	
Early settlers	The first people to settle in an area including Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.
Settlement	A hamlet, village, town or city where people live.
Infrastructure	The facilities which support modern human life.
Resources	Something that can be used for a purpose.
Agriculture	The farming of crops or animals.
Basic needs	Things that people require to survive: water, food, housing etc.
Industrial	Businesses that provide products or services.
Sustainability	The idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way That ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations.



Dagenham 1922. Marsh Green Primary School can be seen on the right hand side!

www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EPW006556

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Dagenham post World War II.

### Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
<b>All About Me –</b> To begin to identify similarities and differences. Positional Language. Local Walk.	<b>Where do I live?</b> Looking at the local environment and understanding the human impact of our locality.	<b>Who Lives Here?</b> To understand the different environments in the World and how people survive?	<b>Investigating Coasts/Where does our food come from?</b> Impact of location on human and physical features/survival.	<b>Settlements</b>	<b>Rivers</b> To know why rivers are important, both to humans and growth.	<b>Africa</b> The human and physical aspects and impacts of Africa.