

# The geography of me

## What is geography?

“Geography is the study of the Earth’s landscapes, peoples, places and environments. It is, quite simply, the study of the world we live in.”  
 Geography is part of your everyday life; you use it every day without even realizing!

## Types of geography

Human geography: The impact of people on the earth  
 Physical geography: The natural world without people  
 Environmental geography: Human interaction with nature

## Where is the UK?



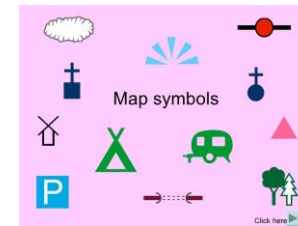
The United Kingdom (UK) is an Island country located in the continent of Europe, it is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

## The UK



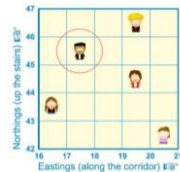
## Map symbols

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.



## 4 figure grid references

Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right. Most important corner is bottom left.



The first two numbers give the eastings

32

26

The second two numbers give the northings

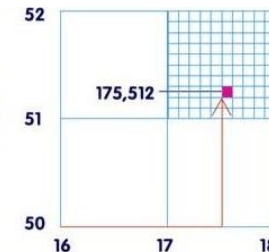
Remember.... eastings then northings! Along the corridor and up the stairs!

## 6 figure grid references

Same rules as for the 4 fig grid references but this time you read 3 numbers along the bottom and three numbers up the side. Each grid square is divided into 10 “bits”.

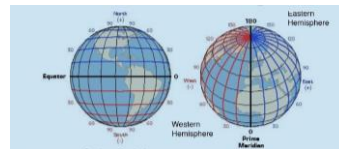
### Six-figure grid references

In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square – these are called six-figure grid references.



## Latitude and longitude

Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go UP and ACROSS. Lat and then long, a before o in the alphabet.

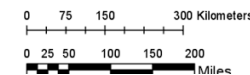


Latitude Flat lines: How many degrees north/south of equator

Longitude Long lines: How many degrees east/west of Greenwich/prime meridian

## Scale and distance

OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale.



## Height and relief

**Relief:** the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area.

**Topography:** the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys

### Layer shading

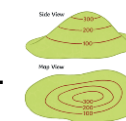
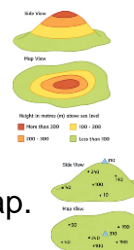
Areas of different heights are shown using different colours.

### Spot height

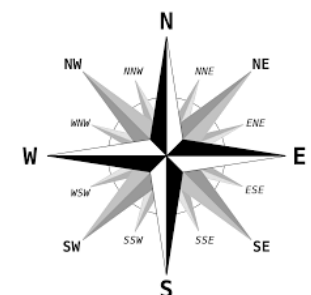
The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

### Contour lines

Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.



## Compass points



## Physical features of the UK

Natural features of the UK include hills/mountains, rivers, lakes and coastlines.

The highland areas of the UK tend to be found in the north (Scotland) and west (Wales) of the country.

These include the North west highlands in Scotland and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales.

The longest river in the UK is the River Severn.



## Population of the UK

This is distributed unevenly. Some parts of the UK are densely populated (lots per sq km). Other areas are sparsely populated (not many per sq km)

Reasons for dense population: flat land for building, available resources, close to coast for trade

Reasons for sparse population: Too cold to farm, too steep to build, isolated so trade difficult



## Globalisation:

The process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected. We now communicate, trade, travel and share each other's cultures.



## Southampton docks

Important trade link with rest of world (globalisation)

Creates 15000 jobs in Southampton

Major imports include: metals and cars

Major exports include: machinery, cars and fuels



Country	£bn (% of total trade)
1 United States*	201.6 (15.0%)
2 Germany	136.0 (10.1%)
3 Netherlands	94.7 (7.1%)
4 France	86.0 (6.4%)
5 China	68.3 (5.1%)
6 Ireland	62.5 (4.7%)
7 Spain	50.4 (3.8%)
8 Belgium	48.8 (3.6%)
9 Italy	46.9 (3.5%)
10 Switzerland	34.7 (2.6%)

## Rise and fall of Ford

**Access:** Close to the M27 and M3 so easy to move vans, people and materials

**Resources:** Close to the motorways and the docks so materials easily accessed.

Reliable electricity supply.

**Market:** Sell to the UK and overseas. Close to the docks to ship vans out.

**Labour:** Close to Southampton and Eastleigh so lots of workers

**Environment:** Large area of flat land so easy to build and expand

Closed when the transit manufacture was moved to Turkey in 2013 as it was cheaper

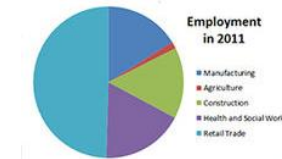
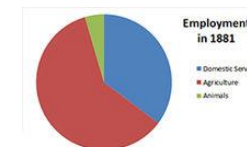
**Negative impacts:** job losses at the factory and in the supporting industries

**Positive impacts:** land available for new housing

## Employment structure in the UK



Shift from primary to tertiary and quaternary over time as the country developed.



## Key terms

**Physical geography:** natural features or events including landforms or weather

**Human geography:** concerned with where and how people live

**Environmental geography:** Human and physical geography linked together. Includes pollution.

**Relief:** The shape of the land

**Topography:** the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys

**Population:** the people in a place

**Population density:** number of people per square km

**Population distribution:** the way the population is spread out

**Choropleth map:** a map that uses shading to show data

**Latitude:** distance in degrees from equator

**Longitude:** distance in degrees from Greenwich meridian

## Key terms

**Globalisation:** the interconnected nature of the world.

**Interdependence:** the reliance of countries on one another for goods & services

**Labour:** The workforce in an area

**Market:** The sum total of all the buyers and sellers in the area.

**Deindustrialisation:** The reduction of industrial activity in a region or economy.

**Imports:** products brought into the country

**Exports:** products sent out of the country.

**Trade:** the exchange of goods and services

**Primary:** extracting raw materials e.g. mining and farming.

**Secondary:** taking raw materials and processing them into manufactured goods

**Tertiary:** involves the selling of services and skills

**Quaternary:** information services such as computing, ICT and Research & Development.