



### Economic Activity of the UK

#### Key Knowledge

- The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).
- The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also known as the UK, is a country located off the north-eastern coast of mainland Europe.
- Pupils will look into the human geography of the United Kingdom, including land use and an in-depth investigation into economic activity, trade links and the distribution of natural resources, including energy, food, and water.
- To investigate how sustainable agriculture ,energy generation and water use is in the UK

#### Knowledge and Concepts

**Substantive knowledge:** Locational Knowledge, Place Knowledge, Human Geography

**Concepts:** Place, Space, Scale, Human Processes, Environmental Impact, Sustainable Development, Interdependence

#### **In this unit children will:**

- Locate the four countries of the United Kingdom.
- Look at key physical and human features of each UK country.
- Locate the main mountainous areas of the UK.
- Review the location of countries, capitals and seas by labelling maps.
- Use an atlas to explore the four countries of the UK
- Explore the regions of the UK and the location of cities and capital cities.
- Compare the countries of the UK.
- Compare the UK's major cities.
- Compare physical characteristics of the UK.
- Compare the UK's landscape and people.
- Compare industries in the UK.
- Compare energy sources in the UK.
- Explore the physical features of the UK, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.
- Look at how humans have affected the UK's landscape.
- Investigate how sustainable agriculture ,energy generation and water use is in the UK.

The UK comprises **four countries**: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The **capital cities** of these countries are London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff. England is made up of nine regions shown in the map below:



#### Key Vocabulary

**Agriculture**- another word for farming. Usually used to refer to the whole process of farming, from growing, to harvesting, to selling/distributing produce.

**Economy** – the wealth and resources of a place

**Economic sectors** - In Geography, our economies can be roughly divided into three sectors. That is the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors

**Development** – how places and communities change

**Industry** – the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)

**Sustainable development** – change that respects the natural environment and does not harm future generations

**Energy source** – something that can be used to provide power for light, heat, machines

**Landmark** – an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance

**Primary sectors** – includes jobs such as farming, fishing and forestry. These are mainly in the countryside.

**Secondary sectors** - includes manufacturing of goods, such as textiles, aircraft, cars and trains.

**Settlement** – a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community

**Sustainable** - practices that support economic growth without any negative impact on the environment, society or culture.

**Tertiary sector** – they provide a service such as hairdressers, banks, supermarkets or cinemas.



London

London is the capital and largest city of England and the United Kingdom. Founded by the Romans, London stands on the south-east coast of England on the River Thames. London is deemed to be an important global city, and is an important world financial/ political centre. Famous landmarks include Big Ben and Buckingham Palace.



Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, and is the seat of the Scottish Government and Parliament. The city is a well-known centre of education, law, medicine and philosophy, and is the second-biggest financial centre (after London). It is widely considered to be an extremely beautiful city, and is amongst Britain's most visited tourist centres.



Cardiff

Cardiff is the capital and largest city of Wales, and the 11th-largest city in the UK. It is the seat of the National Assembly for Wales. Cardiff is Wales' chief commercial centre, and also its most visited city. Cardiff has undergone major development recently, to create new and vast business and sporting districts, including the Principality Stadium.

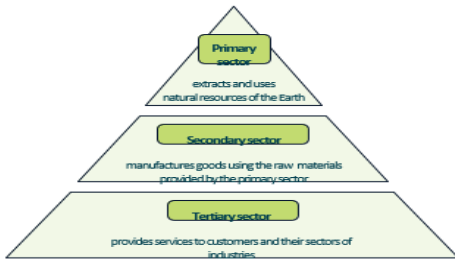


Belfast

Belfast is the capital and largest city of Northern Ireland. Since the early 19th Century, Belfast has been a major port, playing a key role in the Industrial Revolution and was the place in which *The Titanic* was built. Belfast was the scene of widespread violence in 'The Troubles' of the 1980s and 1990s, however it is now ranked as one of the UK's safest cities.

### Sectors of the UK economy

In the UK, economic activity can be split into **three different sectors**: primary, secondary and tertiary:



### Agriculture

In the UK, agriculture can be carried out **'intensively' or 'extensively.'** Intensive farming involves small areas of land used for large crop and animal production. Usually, animals are kept in smaller spaces for this to be possible.

#### Intensive farming statistics



### Physical Geography Features

<b>Natural Resources</b>		About 75% of land in the UK is suitable for farming – farmers grow both crops and rear animals. Oil and natural gas are also produced. Britain also has rich deposits of coal.
<b>National Parks</b>		There are 15 National Parks across England, Scotland and Wales, which have all been created since 1950. National Parks aim to protect the outstanding countryside in their area, and provide recreation opportunities.
<b>Climate and Weather</b>		The UK has a reputation for grey skies, and indeed over half of all days are overcast. Britain is milder than other places at the same latitude, largely because of warm air arriving from the Atlantic via the Gulf Stream. In general, the south is warmer and brighter than the north.
<b>Topography</b>		The terrain of Britain is roughly split into highland and lowland by the Tees-Exe line (shown in picture). North and West of the line are the highlands (including Ben Nevis and Mount Snowdon) whilst to the south and east of the line are lowlands (including the Fens).