



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**GEOGRAPHY: How is our country changing?**

**Y5 AUTUMN TERM**

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
<b>City</b>	a place where people live, larger than a
<b>Continent</b>	land mass defined by physical, human, or cultural features
<b>Country</b>	a political area defined by physical, human, or cultural features
<b>County</b>	a geographical area used for administrative purposes
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>Great Britain</b>	official name for the countries of British Isles
<b>Human feature</b>	created by humans, e.g. roads, houses, canals
<b>Industry</b>	a group of businesses that provide a product or service
<b>Mountain</b>	a landform of rocks and earth rising high
<b>North, South, East, West</b>	compass points, locational vocabulary
<b>Physical feature</b>	naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains, lakes
<b>Region</b>	an area of a country or continent defined by physical, human, or cultural features
<b>River</b>	natural watercourse, flowing towards the sea, ocean or a lake.
<b>Settlement</b>	a place where a group of people set up home, often the first inhabitants there.
<b>The British Isles</b>	the islands of Great Britain and Ireland 5,000 smaller islands off the coastline
<b>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	political union of England, Wales, Scotland. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not part of the UK (they are Crown Dependencies)
<b>Town</b>	a place where people live, larger than a village
<b>Village</b>	a place where people live, smaller than a town.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
<b>QUESTION 1: What sustainable changes can occur in a region?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> Sustainable development requires thinking about today's needs while protecting the environment and resources for the future. Strategies for this aim to: conserve resources, use local materials, involve local people and to use modern technology. Sustainable change in a region might see a renewable resource begin used over and over again, so it is more sustainable – e.g. water, wind, wood, sun and wave energy. There are positives and negatives of each of these approaches. For wind power some believe they spoil the local environment and can be very noisy.
<b>QUESTION 2: How was Bexleyheath different in the 1800's?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> Two hundred years ago Bexley was a tract of rough open land, unfit for farming. It had a bad reputation as a haunt got criminals such as highwaymen. A road ran through the area from London to Dover and was very busy for the time. The road was in bad repair until it was taken over by the New Cross Turnpike Trust in the late 1800's and made a toll road with the gates of this where Danson Park gates now are. Bexley New Town was built in 1819 and a number of large houses were built. The area around the heath was cultivated for crops to provide food. The first schools (public) in Bexley opened in 1826, however they were fee paying. Most attendees were under 9 as children over 9 generally worked. This changed and by 1870 schools for older boys and girls were built. A police station was built in 1840 in Broadway and moved from volunteer to paid offices to protect residents. At this time Bexleyheath was a rural town with farms and allotments providing much of its food. As this expanded the fruit was sold in London. Some of this farm still exists in North Cray. The first church built in the area was Christchurch in 1872 and was on the Broadway, but has since been moved. In the 1890's railway came to Bexley with the Kidbrooke, Welling, Bexleyheath and Barnehurst station opening.



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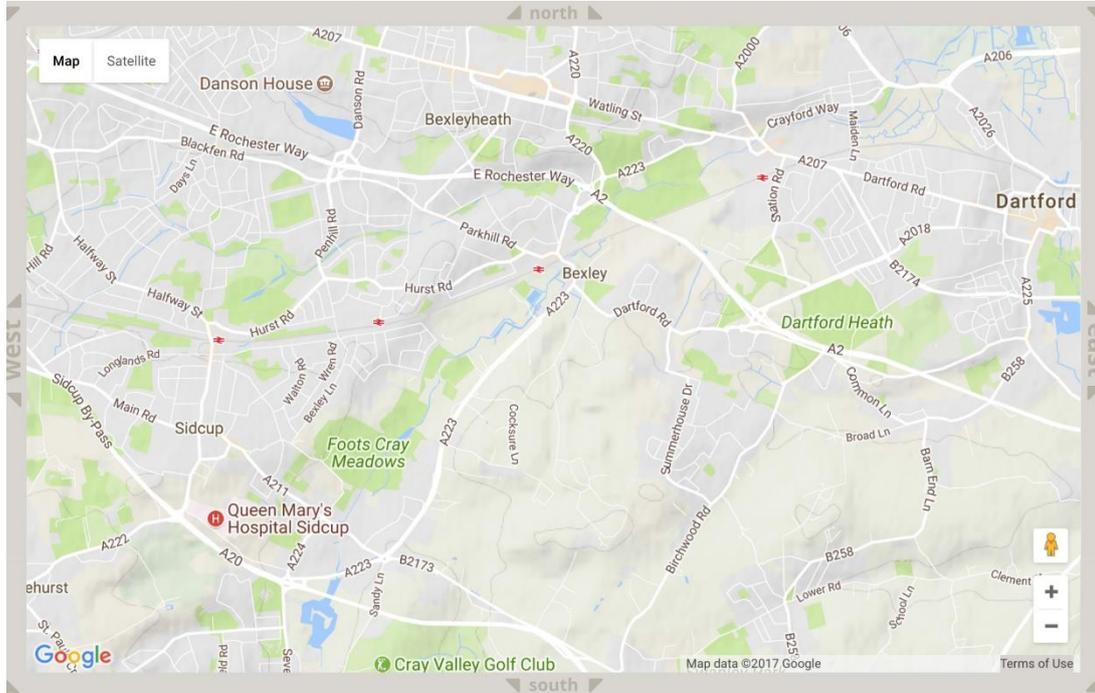
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QUESTION 3: What are the key topographical features in Welling/Bexley?

ANSWER

Topography is the study of the shape and features of the surface of the Earth, especially their depiction on a map. Look at the map of Bexley what features can you see?





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RELATED INFORMATION:

LIST OF KEY FEATURES (TOPOGRAPHICAL) OF UK

Energy resource	Advantages	Disadvantages
Hydro-electric power (HEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>little pollution</li> <li>produced in areas where few people live</li> <li>quite cheap to run</li> <li>dams can reduce risk of flooding and water shortages</li> <li>lakes used for water sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expensive to build</li> <li>floods large areas and destroys the environment</li> <li>silt stays in reservoir rather than helping to <i>fertilise</i> nearby land</li> <li>methane and carbon dioxide given off by rotting vegetation in lake</li> <li>fish cannot <i>migrate</i> easily upstream</li> </ul>
Solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no pollution</li> <li>can be used in remote areas</li> <li>usually produced where it is used</li> <li>easy to install</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expensive to set up</li> <li>you need a large number of panels and a large area of land</li> <li>energy only produced in daylight hours</li> <li>depends on climatic conditions</li> </ul>
Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>little pollution</li> <li>safe</li> <li>land beneath them can be used for other things</li> <li>cheap to produce energy</li> <li>can be used in remote areas</li> <li>some people find them interesting to look at</li> <li>the farms can provide income for farmers and other landowners in rural areas of the UK</li> <li>wind is usually stronger in the winter, which is when there is more demand for electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wind doesn't always blow</li> <li>some people say they spoil the environment</li> <li>large numbers are needed to produce quite small amounts of energy</li> <li>noise pollution</li> </ul>
Biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses things we might throw away</li> <li>cheap</li> <li>won't run out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>releases greenhouse gases</li> <li>biomass crops may use up land needed for food crops</li> <li>growing biomass crops takes up a lot of space</li> </ul>
Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>renewable</li> <li>free</li> <li>little pollution</li> <li>constant supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>can only be found in certain locations</li> <li>power stations may be at risk from earthquakes and volcanoes</li> <li>sulphuric gases sometimes given off</li> </ul>



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BEXLEY MAIN ROAD 1905



*The Broadway looking west towards Welling showing the Golden Lion Public House on the right with the corner of West Street, 1905*

SUGGESTED WEBSITES TO FIND OUT MORE:

[www.newsshopper.co.uk/opinion/10847328.How-has-Bexley-changed-in-80-years](http://www.newsshopper.co.uk/opinion/10847328.How-has-Bexley-changed-in-80-years)

[www.oddizzi.com/teachers/explore-the-world/global-knowledge/environmental-change/sustainable-development](http://www.oddizzi.com/teachers/explore-the-world/global-knowledge/environmental-change/sustainable-development)