

## Lesson 3

LO: To compare the physical geography of Telford to the physical geography of a European country.

We are studying: Geography

We are learning about: The geography in our local area.



Last lesson we discovered:

Today we will learn:

How the physical geography in Telford compares to the physical geography of a European country.

How to use geographical data.

We need to know this because:

It helps us to understand the geographical similarities and differences that places around the world can have.

*Geography lessons focuses on these:*

- *Geographical data e.g. maps, graphs, bar charts.*
- *Geographical ideas - concept, ideas and theories*
- *Locational context - where they are studying and the significance.*

*What is physical geography?*



What physical geography do we  
have in Telford?



We are going to compare Telford's physical geography to the physical geography of Italy.



What do we already know about the geography of Italy?

Italy

Not for books

(google maps)

Italy is 301,340 km<sup>2</sup> in size,  
whereas Telford is only  
290.31 km<sup>2</sup>.

Why do you think that it is important to consider the size of each of these areas before we compare them?

*Fact finding:*



*Chn can make notes on scrap paper*

*Fact finding:*

## **FAST FACTS**

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- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Italian Republic
- **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Republic
- **CAPITAL:** Rome
- **POPULATION:** 62,246,674
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Italian
- **MONEY:** Euro
- **AREA:** 116,324 square miles (301,277 square kilometers)
- **MAJOR MOUNTAIN RANGES:** Alps, Apennines
- **MAJOR RIVERS:** Po, Adige, Arno, Tiber

*Chn can make notes on scrap paper*



## Fact finding:

Chn can make notes on scrap paper

**Total Size:** 301,230 square km

**Size Comparison:** slightly larger than Arizona

**Geographical Coordinates:** 42 50 N, 12 50 E

**World Region or Continent:** [Europe](#)

**General Terrain:** mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands

**Geographical Low Point:** Mediterranean Sea 0 m

**Geographical High Point:** Mont Blanc (Monte Bianco) de Courmayeur 4,748 m (a secondary peak of Mont Blanc)

**Climate:** predominantly Mediterranean; Alpine in far north; hot, dry in south

**Major Cities:** ROME (capital) 3.357 million; Milan 2.962 million; Naples 2.27 million; Turin 1.662 million; Palermo 872,000 (2009), Genoa, Bologna, Florence

**Major Landforms:** Sicily Island, Sardinia Island, Elba, Italian peninsula, Apennine Mountains, the Alps, Mont Blanc, Matterhorn, Po Valley, Etna (active volcano), Vesuvius (active volcano)

**Major Bodies of Water:** Po River, Adige River, Tiber River, Arno River, Garda Lake, Maggiore Lake, Lake Como, Lake Trasimeno, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Strait of Sicily, Mediterranean Sea

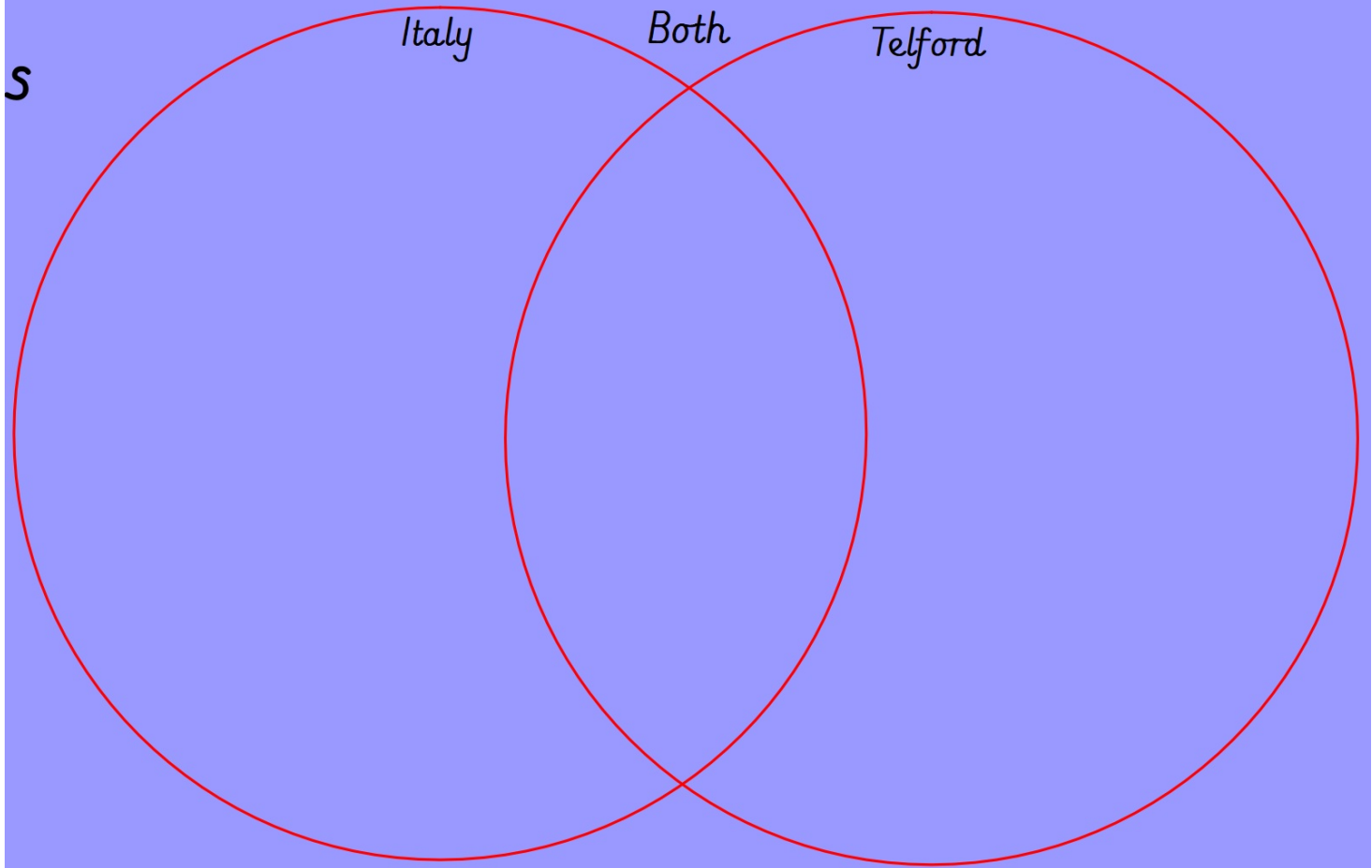


*A list*

*Physical geography of Italy:*

*Which of these are similar to Telford?*

# Comparing Italy and Telford



In books

## Comparative statements (use names of landforms).

Italy and Telford both have a large amount of physical geography.

Telford and Italy share some features of physical geography, for example,

However, there are some differences between Italy and Telford. For example,

## Lesson 4

LO: To understand what human geography is and identify examples in Telford.

We are studying: Geography

We are learning about: The geography in our local area.



Last lesson we discovered:

Today we will learn:

What human geography is.

Examples of human geography in our local area.

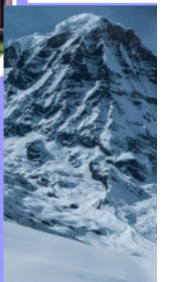
We need to know this because:

Human geography makes up the landscape around us.

*Geography lessons focuses on these:*

- Geographical data e.g. maps, graphs, bar charts.
- Geographical ideas - concept, ideas and theories
- **Locational context - where they are studying and the significance.**

What ways can we organise these pictures?



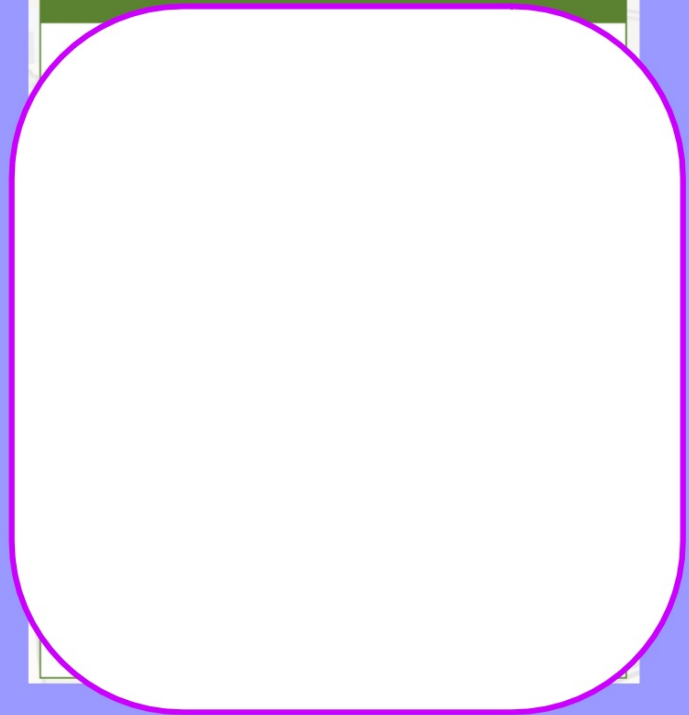
Human geography is the other section of Geography.

Using this explanation of physical geography, what do you think human geography is about?

### Physical Geography

Physical geography is one of the two fields (sections) of geography. It is the section that deals with natural features.

### Human Geography



# Human Geography

Human geography relates to human activity or something that is humanly-constructed.

## Human Geography

### Settlements

are places where people live and work.

are in size and have different populations, from tiny hamlets to large cities.

Settlements can also include looking at features, such as homes, schools, and libraries.



## Human Geography

### Land Use

Land use is when humans use an area of land for a specific purpose to meet their wants and needs.

The land may be used as it naturally exists or changed to fulfil a part of a need.

There are five main types of land use.



residential



agricultural



recreational



transport



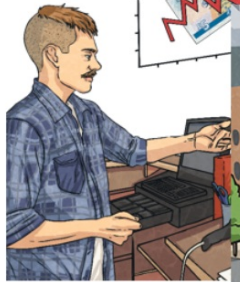
# Human Geography

## Economic Activity

omy relates to how good a place  
t producing and making goods and  
r much money it has (its wealth).

en we study economic activity, we  
: at the amount a country sells  
makes, as well as their trade links  
n other areas.

i can affect the country's wealth  
other factors, such as  
loyment and housing.



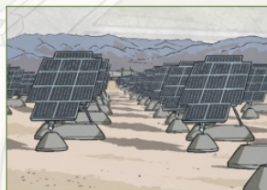
# Human Geography

## Energy Resources

When we study energy resources, we look at what opportunities an area of land offers to generate electricity.

Some areas of land might contain fossil fuels, such as coal, oil or gas.

Other areas have an ideal climate or landscape for harvesting renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydroelectric or geothermal power.



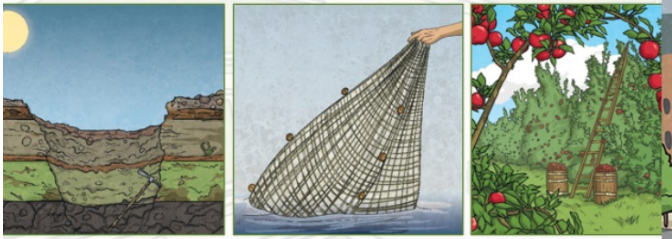
# Human Geography

## Resource Distribution

rely on natural resources, such as food, water, energy and minerals for

areas of earth have different amounts of each of these resources.

learn about resource distribution, we explore the ways in which humans of different resources and how the location of natural resources affects the live our lives.



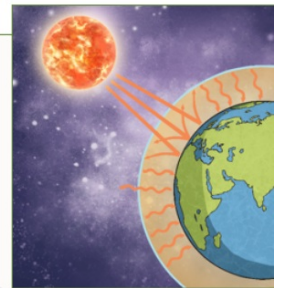
# Human Geography

## Climate Change

Climate change is sometimes called global warming. It is the process of our heating up.

We study the human causes of climate change and the effect it has on the

Learning about climate change also involves exploring possible solutions to problem.



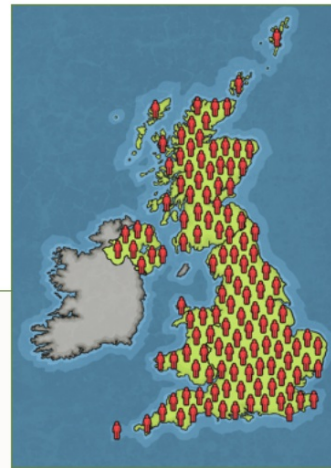
# Human Geography

## Population

Population means the number of people who live in a specific area.

Populations change over time and the population of Earth is growing rapidly.

In geography, we explore possible reasons for changes in a place's population, for example births, deaths or migration.



**What is human geography?** Discuss the children's ideas, drawing out that it is anything in an area that is not naturally occurring - country or region boundaries, buildings, roads, and changes to river courses. It also includes cultural aspects of an area such as language, religion, government, art and music.

Can you remind me of any physical features?

(go back to slides to have a look)

*Do quiz on PP*

**Quiz**

Can you think of examples of human geography in Telford?

Hint: they're all around you!!

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a purple border, intended for writing answers.

With a partner, make a quiz about human and physical features.

Is this a human or physical feature?

Bridge



Waterfall



On one piece of A4 paper, set out your title at the top.

On a square piece of paper, write a human or physical feature and draw a picture.

Put a strip of glue across the top and stick it onto your A4 paper so it flaps.

Under the flap, write the answer.

(examples on next slide)

## Physical

- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Cliffs
- Biomes
- Rivers
- Weather
- Mountains
- Water cycle
- Climate zones
- Beach
- Hills
- Waterfalls
- Valley
- Forest

## Human

- Cities
- Towns
- Villages
- Buildings
- Schools
- Bridges
- Roads
- Shops
- Farms
- Factories