

# Year 4, Summer 1, Geography



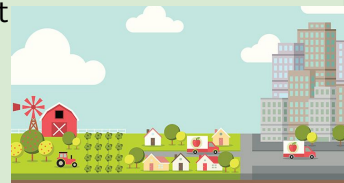
## How We Live

### Previous Learning

- In Year 3 we learnt about how land is used in our local area and in other places in the UK
- Earlier this year we have used maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to explore places

### Key Vocabulary

**agriculture**- farming - growing crops and rearing animals to provide meat, wool and other products  
**industrial**- having a lot of industry and factories  
**settlement** - a place where people establish a community  
**settler**- a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new count  
**rural**- the countryside  
**urban** - a city or a town



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Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are. For example, schools for education, parks for playing or shops for selling things.

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Types of settlements:  
**Hamlet** -a group of houses.  
**Village**- houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.  
**Town** - lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, railway station and shopping centre.  
**City**- the above plus hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

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Some settlements also have a special use, or function. For example:  
**ports** - by a river or sea for ships to transport goods  
**market towns** - where local farmers sell goods  
**resorts** - for people to go on holiday

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Throughout history, The Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings built up settlements in the UK.  
  
 Areas in the UK were chosen for settlements because of natural resources, farmland, trade centres and river networks.

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Early settlers needed to find somewhere with fuel, water, shelter, food, defence, materials, farmland and transport links.  
  
 Today, people might want to live close to shops, schools or somewhere with fast broadband.



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Land is used for different purposes:  
**Retail** - shops, cafes  
**Leisure** - cinema, hotels, golf course, spa etc  
**Housing** - houses  
**Business** - offices  
**Industrial** - factories  
**Agricultural** - farming



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Settlements are connected to each other through transport links:  
  
 Roads  
 Rail  
 Waterways (rivers, canals)  
 Air



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An **urban** area is a built up place like a town or city. A **rural** area is the countryside.  
  
 There are more amenities (useful features) in urban areas like shops, clinics, schools, fast internet and regular buses. People living in rural areas do not have the same access to these things.

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There are similarities and differences in settlements around the world.  
  
 Most places have rural and urban areas but have differing features and have been chosen as settlements for different reasons.

### Future Learning

- In Year 5, we will learn about the industries of other countries
- In Year 6, we will learn about how the world's natural resources are shared

### Test your knowledge!

- What features make an ideal settlement?
- What are the different features of rural and urban areas?
- Name three ways land can be used.
- What are the four types of settlements?