**Knowledge organiser** – UKS2 United Kingdom

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| **What will we be learning?** |
| 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. There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy.**Some of the UK’s major cities:** Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield. |

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| **Key knowledge** |
| * Comparing the countries of the UK.
* The UK’s major cities.
* Physical characteristics of the UK.
* The UK’s landscape and people.
* Industries in the UK.
* Energy sources in the UK
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| **Key Vocabulary** | **Glossary terms**  |
| **Place Names :**Great Britain Greater London London Array North Sea UK – the main cities, counties and regions **Geogrphical terms and processes**coastline development economy energy source industry landmark sustainable development**Locational Terms**Offshore onshore scale bar | **economy**: the wealth and resources of a place **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 doesn’t harm future generations |

