



KEY KNOWLEDGE

Geographers use essential items to study geography – maps, compass, photographs, satellite images, google earth & GIS.





The world is made up of seven continents (Asia,

Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania & Antarctica) and five oceans (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern, Arctic).

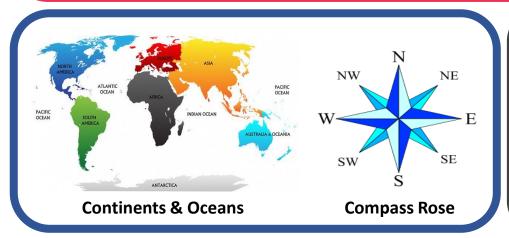
To work out grid references, geographers use the rhyme "Along the corridor and up the stairs" to remember that they need to use the numbers along the bottom before the numbers up the side.

Places change over time.
Wigan has grown, and is continuing to grow. Villages that once surrounded Wigan are now part of the town.
Industry has changed the landscape of Wigan.

Wigan may be a large town but it is still affected by physical geography. This means that our day to day lives can be changed by weather hazards like flooding or heatwaves.









EURTHER READING

https://grindgis.com/geography/types-of-geography know-everything

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https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6j6fg8/revision/4

http://www.geographypods.com/map-skills.html

https://www.livescience.com/32732-how-does-a-compass-

work.html

https://www.geographyinthenews.org.uk/issues/issue-25/the-united-kingdom/ks3/

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KEY VOCABULARY

Physical Geography

Is about what the natural things on earth are like.

Human Geography

Is about how and where people live.

Environmental Geography

Is about how people impact their surroundings.

Longitude

Vertical lines which run north and south.

Latitude

Horizontal lines that circle the earth from east to west.

Grid Reference

A location on a map, which is found using numbered lines.

Population

The number of people in an area.

Migration

People moving into an area or leaving an area.

Economic

The ways in which a place makes money

Investment

Money spent in an area to improve it and make a profit.

Heatwave

A long period of time with hot and dry weather.

Flooding

An overflow of water that submerges land.