Geography Definitions

Year 4	Word	Definition
Autumn (Egypt)	Topographical features	Natural features on earth surface such as mountains, hills, creeks, rivers, lakes, valleys and other bumps and lumps. Manmade features such roads, dams and cities may also be included.
	Land-use	Management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures and managed woods.
	Position	A place where someone or something is located or has been put.
	Significance	Important and meaningful.
	Equator	An imaginary line drawn on the Earth dividing it into northern and southern hemispheres.
	Northern Hemisphere	The half of Earth that is north of the Equator.
	Southern Hemisphere	The half of Earth that is south of the Equator. It contains all or parts of five continents.
	Tropics of Cancer	An imaginary line of latitude going around the Earth at approximately at 23.5° north of the equator. The northernmost point where the sun's rays are directly overhead.
	Tropics of Capricorn	An imaginary line of latitude going around the Earth at approximately 23.5°south of the equator. It is the southernmost point on Earth where the sun's rays can be directly overhead at local noon.
	Arctic Circle	The parallel of latitude on the Earth at approximately 66.5° north of the equator.
	Antarctic Circle	The parallel of latitude on the Earth at approximately 66.5°south of the equator.

Prime	The starting point for measuring distance both east and west around the Earth;0°longitude.
Greenwich	A borough of Greater London, located on the prime meridian.
Meridian	An imaginary line between the North Pole and South Pole, drawn on the maps to help to show the position of a place.
Time zones	A geographic region within which the same standard time is used. There are 24 time zones on the Earth.
Climate zones	The divisions of the Earth's climates into general climate zones according to average temperature and average rainfall.
Volcanoes	An opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash and gasses escape. Beneath a volcano, liquid magma containing dissolved gasses rises through cracks in the Earth's crust.
Earthquakes	Sudden shaking or trembling of the Earth's surface caused by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the Earth.
Water cycle	Continuous natural movements of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth. The processes involved in the circle are Evaporation, Transpiration, Condensation and Precipitation.
Human geography	The branch of geography that deals with humans and their cultures, economies and interactions with the environment and how these vary spatially and temporally across and between locations.
Settlement	A place where people live. It can be as small as a single house in a remote area or as a large as a mega city.
Land use	Land use is the function of land ; what is it used for. It varies from area to area. In rural areas land use can include forestry and farming. In urban areas it could be housing and industry.
Economic activity	Action that involves the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services at all levels within a society.
Trade links	The act or instance of buying and selling goods and services either on the domestic markets or on the international markets.
Distribution	The way of something is spread out or arranged over a geographic area.
Natural resources	The materials we use from nature to make the things we need. Air, plants, and animals are all examples of natural resources.
Energy	The capacity for doing work. Energy is everywhere
Food	Any nutritious substance that people or animal eat or drink in order to maintain life or growth.

	Minerals	The things that are formed naturally in the Earth. They are usually solid.
	Water	The clear liquid that has no colour, taste or smell that falls from clouds as rain. It forms streams, lakes and seas and is used for drinking and washing etc.
	Pyramid	A large structure built especially in ancient Egypt that usually has a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point and that contains tombs.
	Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops to help growth by bringing in water from pipes, canals, sprinklers or other man-made means rather than relying on rainfalls alone.
	River Nile	The world's longest river which starts from Central Africa and flows through eastern Africa into the Mediterranean Sea.
	Farming	The activity of growing edible plants and raising animals for milk or meat.
	Tomb	A place where a dead person is buried.
	Colosseum	An ancient, giant amphitheatre built in Rome.
	Pantheon	A temple dedicated to all the Gods.
	Aqueduct	A structure for carrying a large quantity of flowing water across land.
Spring (Investigation of places - Vikings)	Pattern	A repeated form of design especially that is used to decorate something.
	Fieldwork	Practical work in the natural environment rather than doing work in a classroom or lab.
	Europe	The second smallest continent which is situated in the northern part of the Earth.
	Region	An area, especially part of a country.
	Characteristics	A special quality or trait that makes a person, thing or group different from others.
	Plans	Any diagram or list of steps with details of timing and resources used to do something.
	Eight point compass	A compass that has got 4 main points which are North, South, East and West and 4 other points in between them as North-East, South-East, South-West and North-West.
	Northeast	The direction between North and East.
	Northwest	The direction between North and West.
	Southeast	The direction between South and East.

	Southwest	The direction between South and West.
	Grid references	A location on a map, which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines.
	Key	A list of symbols that appear on the map which represent different things like roads, rivers and land height.
	Ordnance survey map	A map which shows all the roads, paths, hills etc. Of an area.
	County	A geographical region of a country used for administrative or other purposes.
	Long boat	A long, narrow, open hull boat with a single square sail and a large number of oars. They were light and slender so could move around quickly.
	Long house	A long, narrow building usually made of wood, stone or earth and turf. They didn't have chimneys or windows instead there was a hole in the roof.
	Settlement	A place where people live. A place where people establish a community.
	Scandinavia	A part of northern Europe which covers the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
	Sweden	A Scandinavian country in Europe with thousands of coastal islands and inland lakes, along with vast boreal forest and glaciated mountains.
	Norway	A Scandinavian country in Europe with mountains, glaciers and deep coastal fjords.
	Denmark	A Scandinavian country in Europe which is famous for its high-quality design and architecture.
Summer (The Potteries)	Major cities	The places of greater size where a large number of people live fairly close together. Cities usually have their own separate systems for maintaining and providing utilities and transportation.
	Sketch maps	The simple drawings of the landscape. They show things that are sometimes hidden in photographs or maps.
	Plans	Any diagram or list of steps with details of timing and resources, used to achieve an objective to do something.
	Graphs	A pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organized manner.

Topographical features	Natural features on Earth surface such as mountains, hills, creeks, rivers, lakes, valleys and other bumps and lumps. Manmade features such as roads, dams and cities may also be included.
Five towns	The writer "Arnold Bennet" changed the names of the towns in his Five Towns novels and stories and he omitted Fenton. The five towns are Turnhill, Bursley, Hanbridge, Knype and Longshaw.
Potteries	The pots, dishes and other articles made of fired clay. It can be broadly divided into earthenware, porcelain and stoneware.
Hanley	A large modern town and the city centre of the city of Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire.
Burslem	A town in the city of Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire which is famous for hand-crafted stoneware ceramics.
Fenton	One of the six towns in the city of Stoke-on-Trent.
Longton	Longton is the southern-most of the six towns of Stoke-on-Trent which has got a unique history for being the most productive centre of ceramic manufacture in the world.
Stoke-upon-Trent	A component town of the city of Stoke-on-Trent which is commonly called stoke.
Tunstall	The fourth largest town of the city of Stoke-on Trent which is situated in the very northwest of the city.
Staffordshire	A landlocked county in the west Midlands of England. It is famous for the craftsmanship of its world famous potteries.
Industrial	A large scale business or a manufacturing business.