

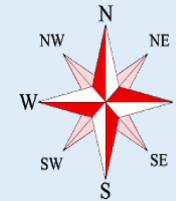
## Week 1: The UK Map

- Maps help us to know the location of places. We can also use them to guide us when we move between places.
- There are 4 countries in the UK. They each have a capital city .
- England/London
- Scotland/Edinburgh
- Wales/Cardiff
- Northern Ireland/ Belfast
- There are 4 seas, North, Irish, Celtic and English Channel



## Week 2: Compass

- A compass is a device that indicates direction.
- It is one of the most important instruments for navigation.
- Compass directions help us to orientate ourselves, and to direct others.
- They can be remembered using simple rhymes, such as Never Ever Support Wigan.
- Wakefield is north of London and is a cathedral city in West Yorkshire, England, on the River Calder.
- We use scale on use a scale to show distance on maps.
- It also helps us to shrink objects so that they are proportional on a map



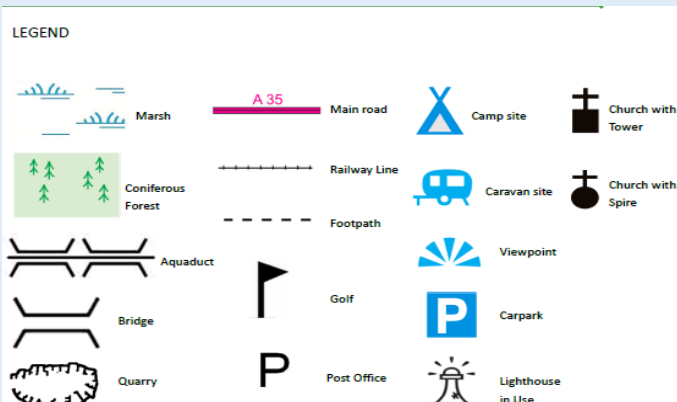
## Week 3: World Map-Continents and Oceans



- The five oceans from smallest to largest are: the Arctic, Southern, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific
- Lines of latitude and longitude help people to locate where a place is in the world
- To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used.
- These lines run parallel to the Equator.
- To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used.
- These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom

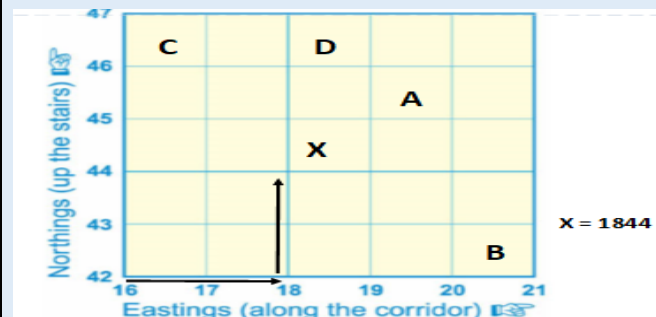
## Week 4: Map Symbols

- Symbols are used to represent features on a map.
- The meaning of a symbol is given in the map's key.
- This shows us **human** (impact of people on the earth) and **physical** (natural world) geographical features.



## Week 5: Grid references

- We can use 6 figure grid references to find exact locations on a grid square.
- The grid square is divided into tenths. The first three numbers are the easting and the second three numbers give the northings.
- When you give a grid reference, always give the easting first: "Along the corridor and up the stairs".



## Week 6: Geographical Information Systems

- Geographical Information Systems allow us to make maps that have data and information layered on top of them.
- It is often called GIS.
- This is useful if we want to study the spatial distribution of information.
- Technology is changing mapping.
- Nowadays many people have mapping apps on their mobile phone. We also use satnavs.
- More people are using maps more than ever before, but fewer people are using map skills.

