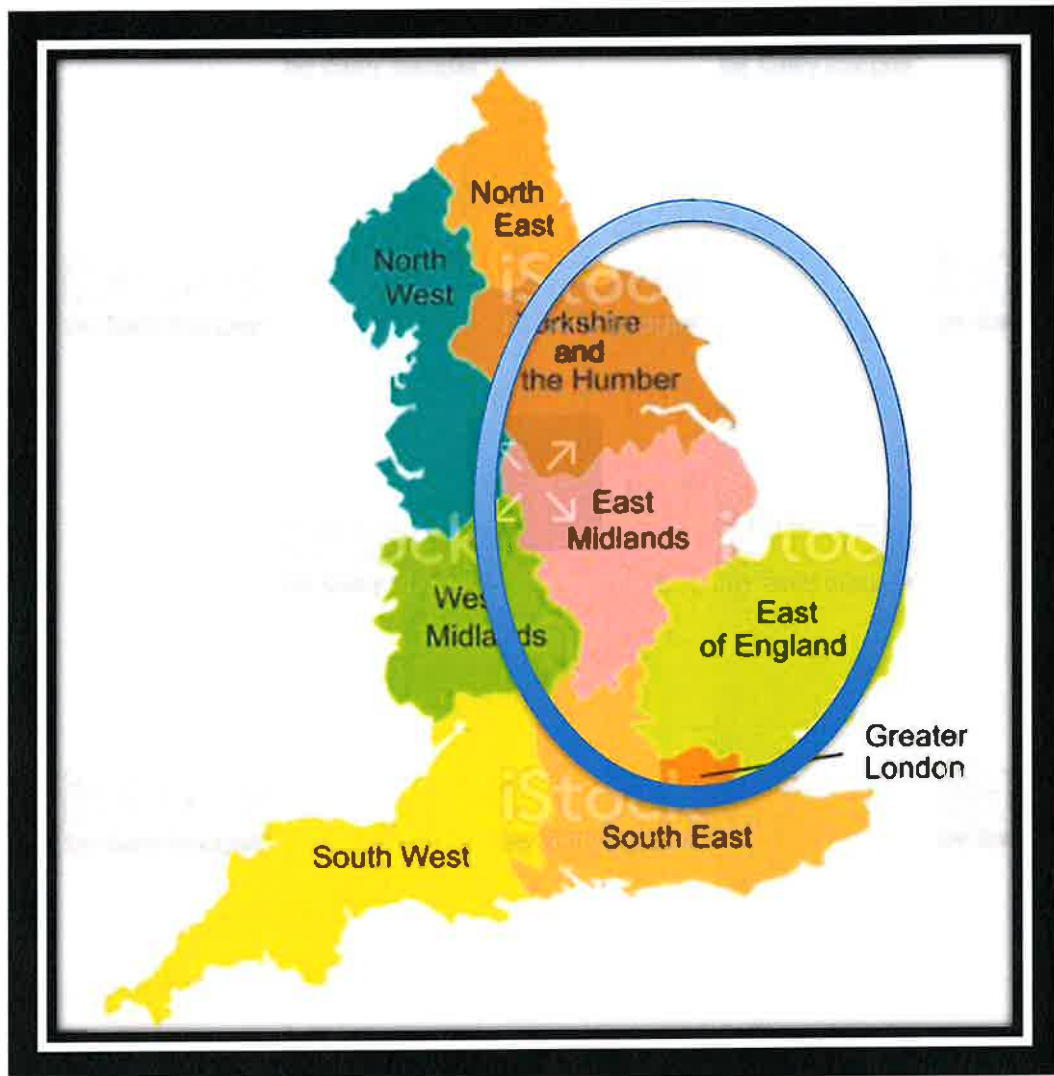




# East Anglia, Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside



**Geography  
Year 5  
Spring 1**

KEY VOCABULARY

Industry	Activity where raw materials are changed into goods that can be used and traded
Arable farming	Farming where crops are planted, tended to and then harvested
Pastoral farming	Farming where animals are raised and used for food or other produce such as wool
Mining	Where a raw resource is extracted from the earth, for example, coal
National Park	An area protected by laws to ensure land is preserved
Viaduct	A type of bridge built across a valley to allow transport to cross from one side to another
Valley	The low-lying land between mountains or hills
Relief Map	A map showing the shape and height of land
Population	The number of people living in a specific area
Topography	The surface features in an area of land, e.g. hills, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers. Topography can also include features made by humans such as viaducts, dams, roads, and even cities

East Anglia



Yorkshire and Humberside



The Midlands



East Anglia

- Includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire
- The Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife
- Known as 'Britain's bread basket'

Yorkshire and Humberside

- Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England
- North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK
- The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Sturges Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.

The Midlands

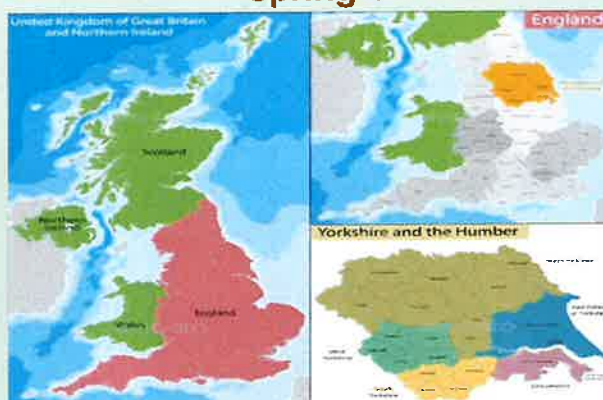
- The Midlands area 'sand in the middle'
- The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham
- In the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines



# Y5 Geography

## British Geography - East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside

### Spring 1



#### Geography Rationales – Year 5

##### **British Geography (East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside)**

In previous British Geography units, children have studied the British Isles, the South West and Northern Ireland. This unit builds on the previous units and looks more closely at East Anglia, the Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside. Studying these regions of the UK will show children the differences in both industry and landscape within England. Children will use relief maps to find out about the landscape of each region. They will learn that East Anglia is largely flat and that the land there is used for growing crops. They will learn that topography looks at the shape of land and what is on the surface of the land. They will use a topographic map to look at a region of The Fens and will be able to identify which areas are below sea level and what this means for people living in the area. Children will learn that over time, the Fenland has been drained to allow marshland to be turned into farmland for crops and grazing animals. One way the draining has been achieved is through the construction of straight channels that allow the water to drain away from the region towards the sea. These channels also reduce the risk of flooding. This is another example of how people have changed the physical geography of a region.

When studying the Midlands, children will identify key places in the region, including Birmingham, and will look at how the industry of the Midlands has changed. They will identify the Grand Union Canal and will understand its importance for regional trade in the past. Building on this regional knowledge, children will then look at Yorkshire and will contrast relief maps of the region with their knowledge of the Fens. Children will study the geographical features of the local areas, recognising valleys and looking at images of the Yorkshire Dales. Building on their knowledge of rivers from Year 3, children will understand that the rivers in the Yorkshire Dales are fast flowing along steep hillsides. The Ribbleshead viaduct and the Humber Bridge will be studied as examples of how people have changed the landscape of a region.

The next unit of British geography in Year 6 will cover nationwide issues including air pollution and waste management. All of the previous units of British Geography will provide the locational background knowledge required for looking at a nationwide issue.

**Unit  
rationale**

## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser- British Geography (East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire &amp; Humberside)



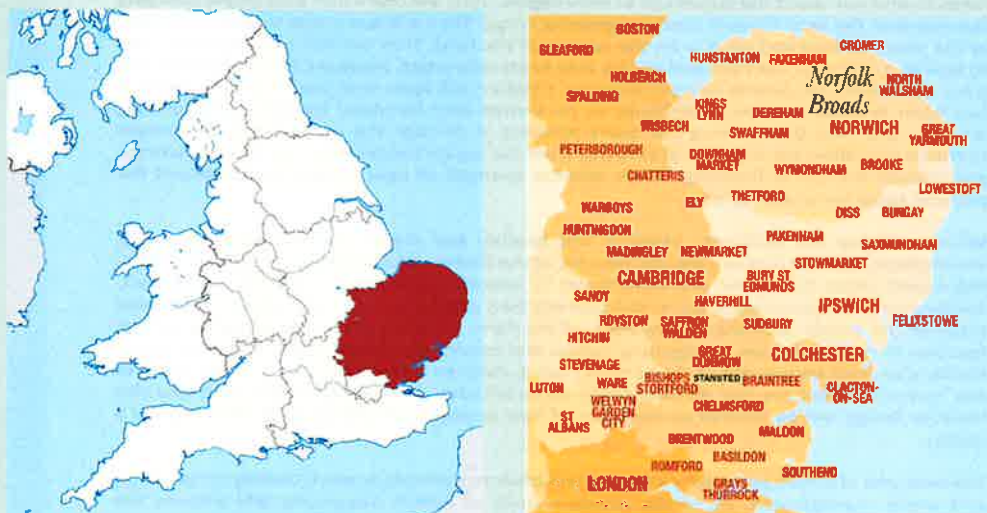
Key Vocabulary	Definition
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<b>East Anglia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire</li> <li>The Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife</li> <li>Known as 'Britain's bread basket'</li> </ul>
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England</li> <li>North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK</li> <li>The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.</li> </ul>
<b>The Midlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Midlands means 'land in the middle'</li> <li>The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham</li> <li>In the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines</li> </ul>



## East Anglia - Physical Geography

Week 1  
Lesson 1 of 6



## Lesson 1

### Knowledge Objective:

**East Anglia is a region of the UK that is very flat.**

### Knowledge goals

**East Anglia can be very windy when the wind comes from the East.**

**East Anglia is warmer in the summer and drier than much of the UK.**

**The Fens are below sea level.**

## Key vocabulary

Today we are going to focus on these words

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>East</b>	the compass point opposite to west.
<b>Anglia</b>	<b>A Latin name for England</b>
<b>County</b>	A county usually consists of several towns and the rural areas that surround them
<b>Fenland</b>	land consisting of fens. The Fens of eastern England.
<b>Sea level</b>	Sea level is a term used to describe what the <b>height</b> of the ocean usually is.
<b>Crops</b>	Crops are living plants grown by farmers.



## Key vocabulary

East

Anglia

County

Fenland

Sea level

Crops



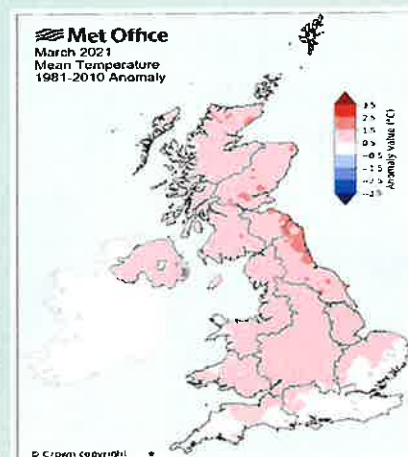
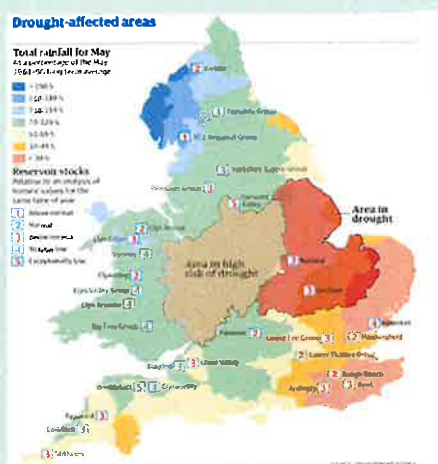
East Anglia is a geographical area in the East of England.



East Anglia can be very windy as is the first area of the UK that the wind reaches when it blows from the East. There are no hills to take the force of the wind, the land is very flat. This means it can be quite chilly when the wind is blowing in that direction.



When wet winds blow from the west, much of the rain will fall on other hilly parts of the UK before it reaches East Anglia, this means there is not as much rainfall in the region compared to other parts of the country.



In the summertime, East Anglia is often warm, and the long summers are ideal for farmers growing crops.



### The Fens

The Fens, also known as the Fenlands, is a coastal plain in eastern England.

They are a region of East Anglia that is just above, at, or just below sea level. The natural marshy land is home to many types of wildlife and the surrounding land is very fertile.

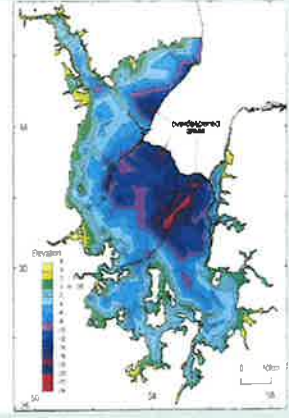
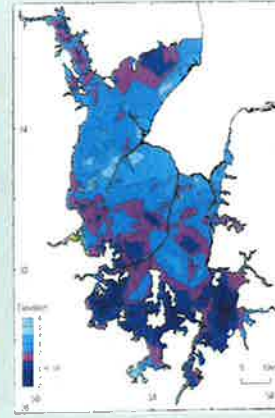
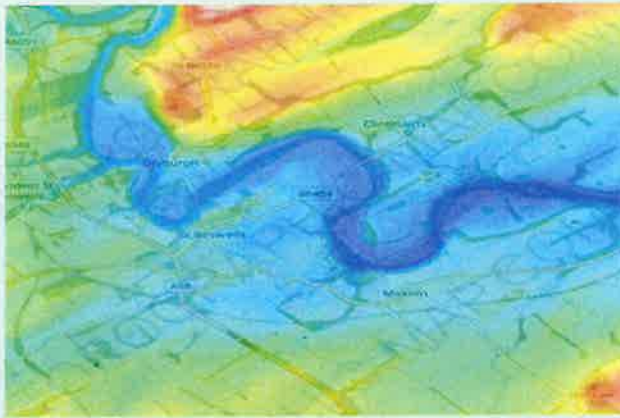




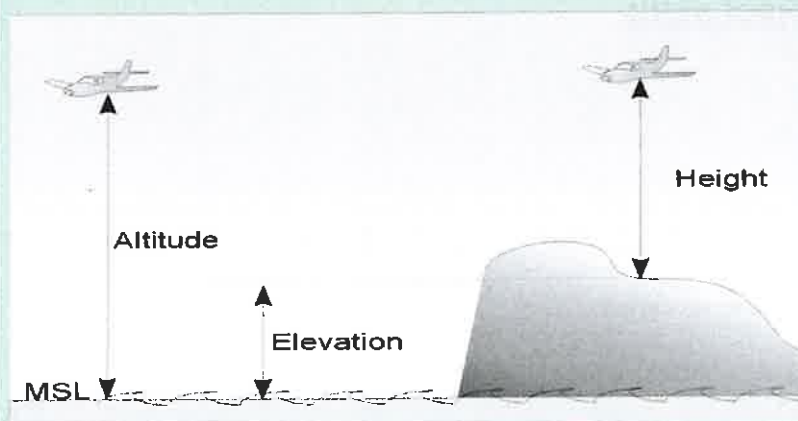
## What is topography?

Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys.

### Topographic map of the Fens.



Click around on the map linked below to find elevation. Explain how geographers gathered the data that is put into topographic maps.



## Week 2 East Anglia- Land use and how it has changed over time

### Lesson 2 of 6



### Lesson 2

#### Knowledge Objective:

The marshland in East Anglia was drained leaving fertile land to grow crops.

#### Subject skill:

#### Knowledge goals

A long time ago, much of East Anglia was marshland.

In the 17th Century, people drained the marshland creating waterways and fertile land.

Today East Anglia is known as the 'breadbasket of Britain' as farmers grow lots of wheat and barley.

## Key vocabulary

Today we are going to focus on these words

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Marshland</b>	<b>squishy, wet, and soft</b> , like a marsh or a bog. It is a wetland, often found at the edge of lakes and streams, grasses rushes and reeds grow there and provide a habitat for many animals.
<b>Wetland</b>	A wetland is <b>a place where the land is covered by water, either salt, fresh or somewhere in between.</b>
<b>Fertile</b>	producing or capable of producing vegetation or crops.
<b>Oppose</b>	disagree with and attempt to prevent, especially by argument.

## Key vocabulary

**Marshland**



**Wetland**



**Fertile**



**Oppose**





**Teach 1:**

A long time ago, East Anglia was largely marshland. It is difficult to travel, farm or build on marshland, so people decided to drain the marshes to change the land.



They did this by building straight rivers to drain the marshes and carry the water out to sea. Some draining took place during Roman times, more before and during the English Civil War.



## The opposition

- Some people had to do the draining of the marshes as they'd lose their livelihoods.
- Now the land is fertile and farmers grow many different crops, particularly wheat and barley in East Anglia.
- It is known as the '**Breadbasket of Britain**' for this reason.



### Lesson 2 - Talk task

**Talk Task:** How did people in East Anglia change the land?

<https://www.greatfen.org.uk/about-great-fen/heritage>





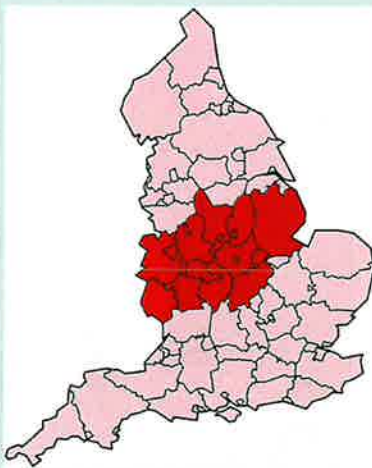
### Some scenes from the 17th century



### Week 3

## The Midlands - Settlements and Industry

### Lesson 3 of 6



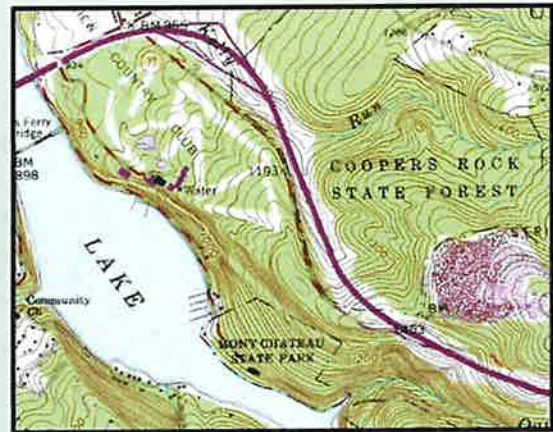
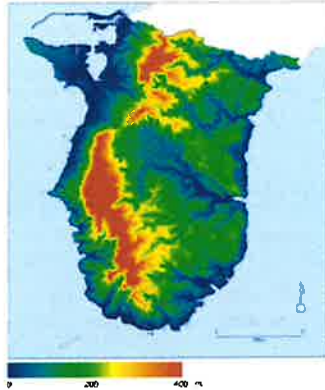




## Retrieval Practice

### What is topography?

- **Topography** – the study of shapes and features on Earth's surface
- Differences in **Elevation** – height above sea level
- **Sea Level** = 0 feet/meters (base)



### Lesson 3

**Knowledge Objective:**  
Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands.

**Subject skill:**

#### Knowledge goals:

- Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands with millions of people living there.
- In the past, the Midlands had several coal and iron mines.
- The Midlands is an area with many businesses in towns and cities, and also beautiful countryside.

## Key vocabulary

Today we are going to focus on these words

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Midlands</b>	The <b>Midlands</b> is the central part of England
<b>Industry</b>	businesses that provide a certain product or service the oil <b>industry</b> the shipping <b>industry</b>
<b>Settlement</b>	<b>a formal agreement or decision that ends an argument or dispute</b>
<b>Resources</b>	A Resource is <b>something that can be used for a purpose</b> . For example, tools and materials are resources.
<b>Population</b>	<b>the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area.</b>
<b>Density</b>	how much space an object or substance takes up (its volume).

## Key vocabulary

**Midlands**



**Industry**



**settlement**

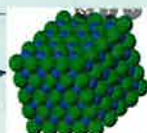
**Resources**



**Population**



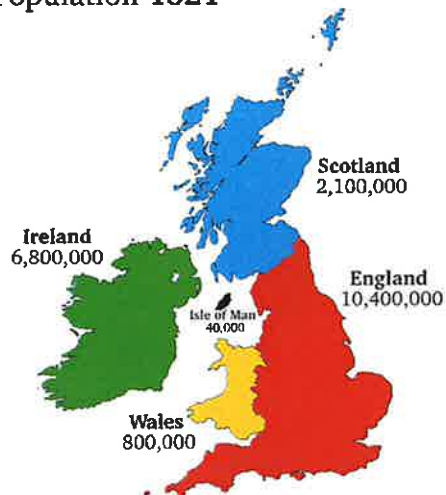
**Density**



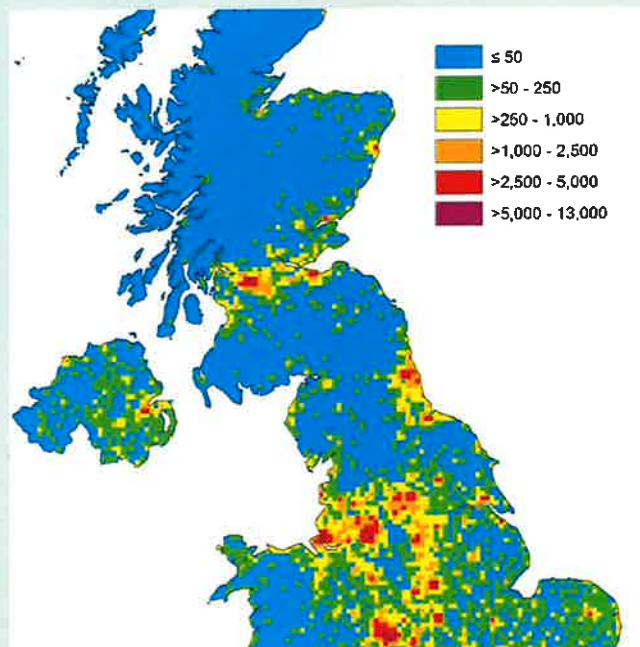
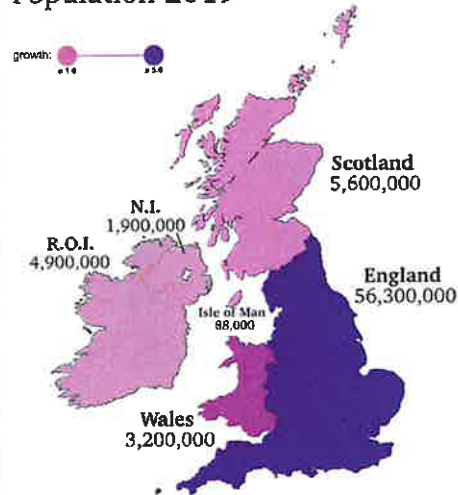
**Teach 1:**

Look at the population map and identify London, Birmingham and Manchester.

Population 1821



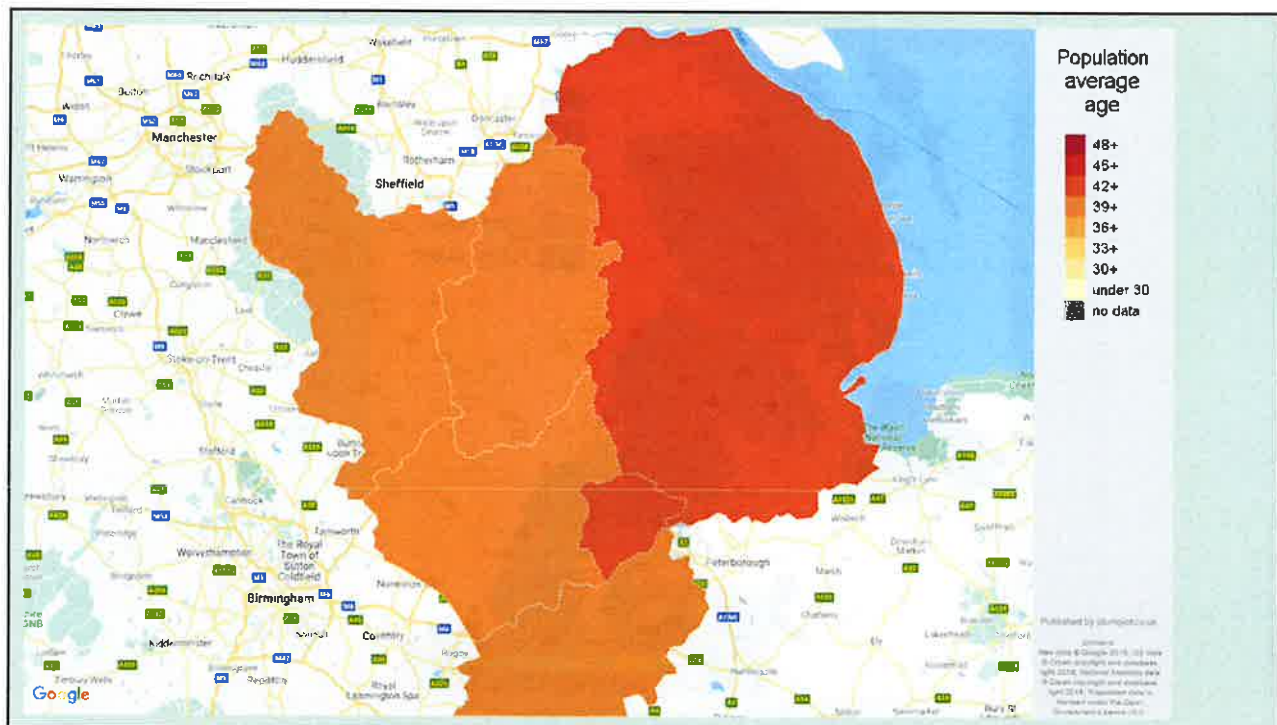
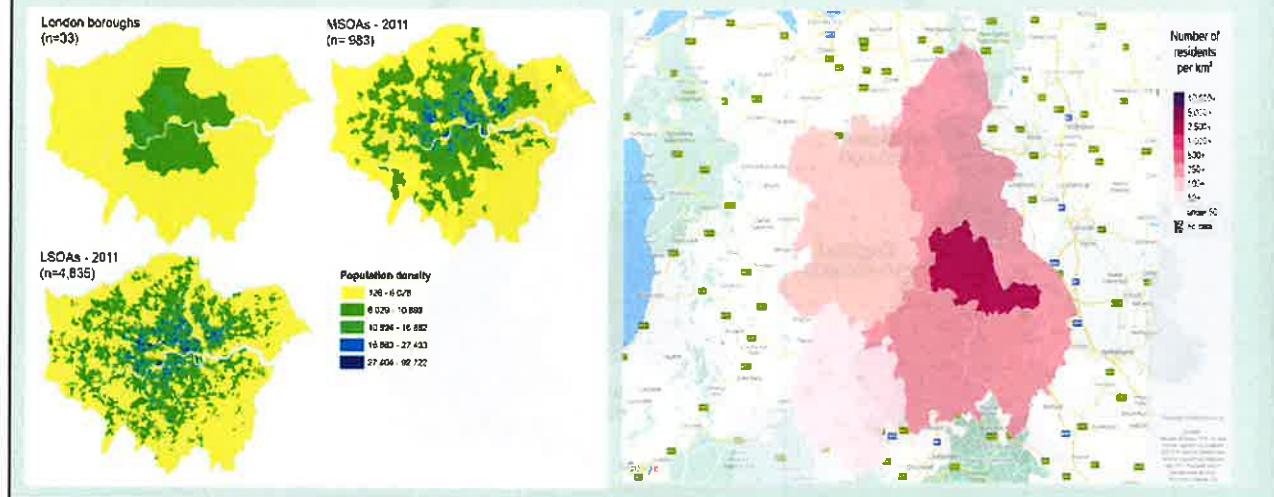
Population 2019





**Teach 2:**

We can see the population density is shown on the map. Midlands is 'resource-rich'; coal and iron were mined in the past in the region.



**Teach 3**

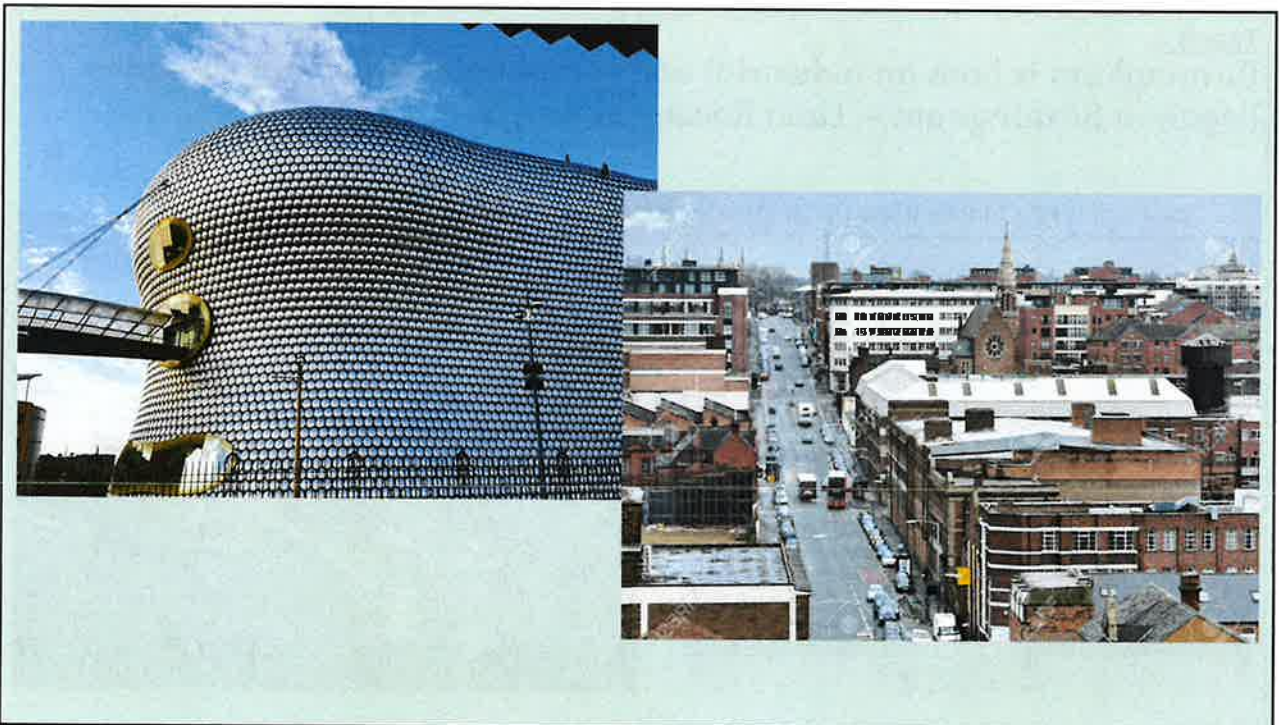
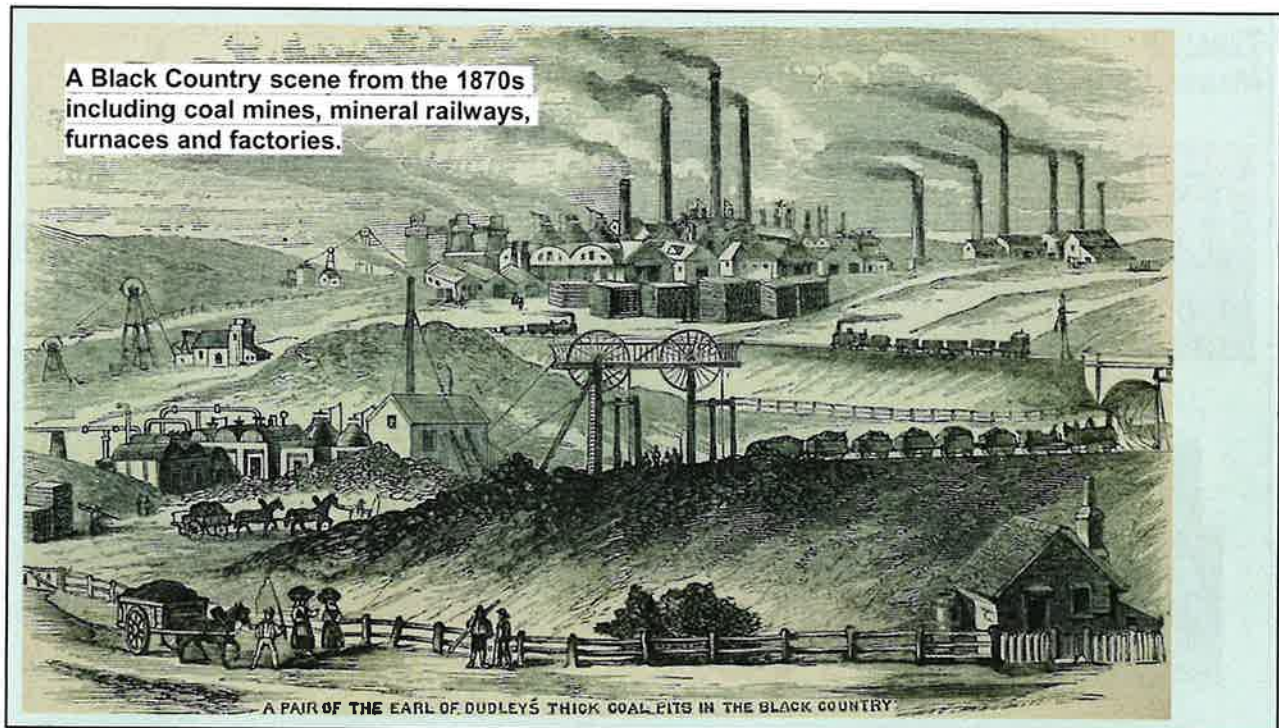
Mines from the Midlands in the past.

**Teach 4:**

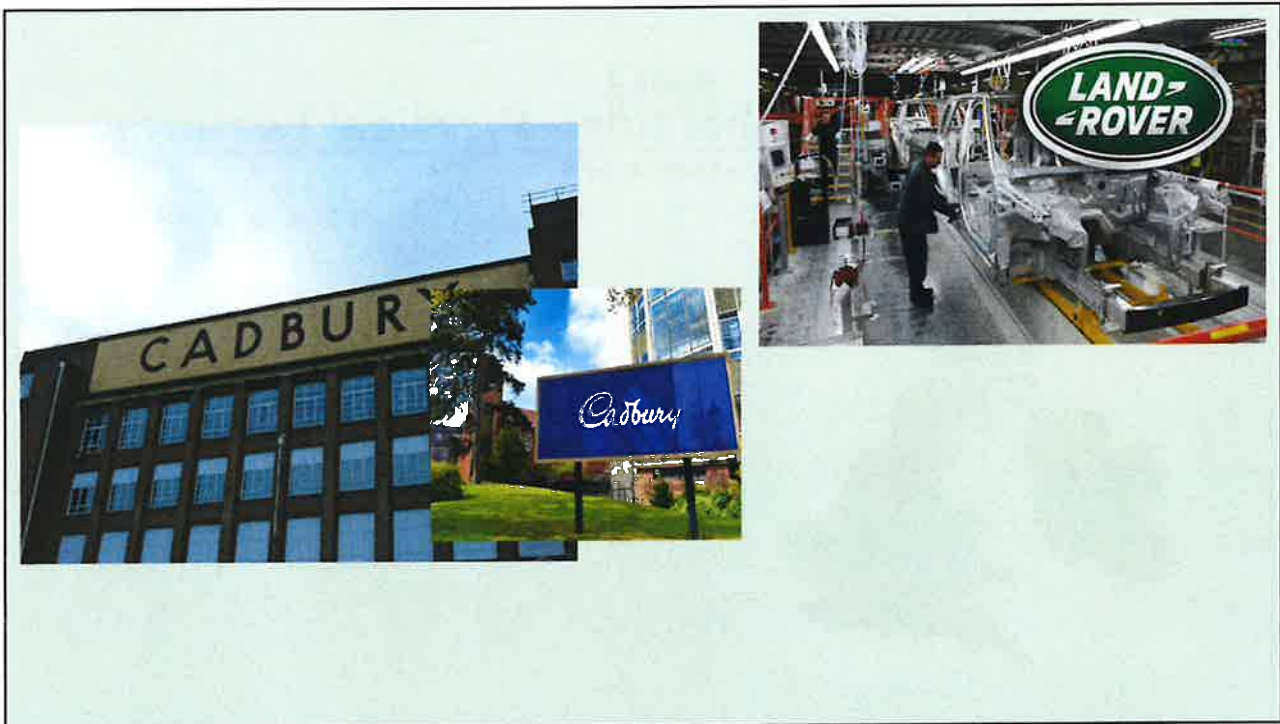
Birmingham is both an industrial and commercial city, many factories began in Birmingham – Land Rover, Cadbury's.











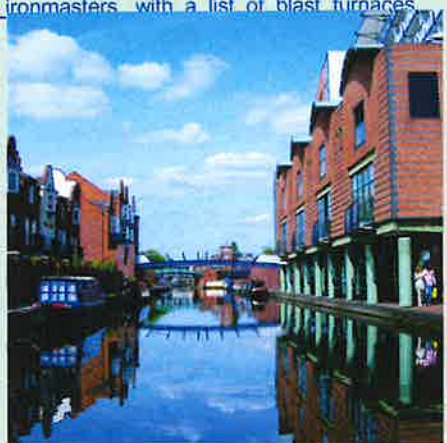
#### Teach 5

This was in part due to the extensive canal system that could transport goods. Show topographic map of Birmingham from link below and contrast with knowledge of the topography of the Fens.

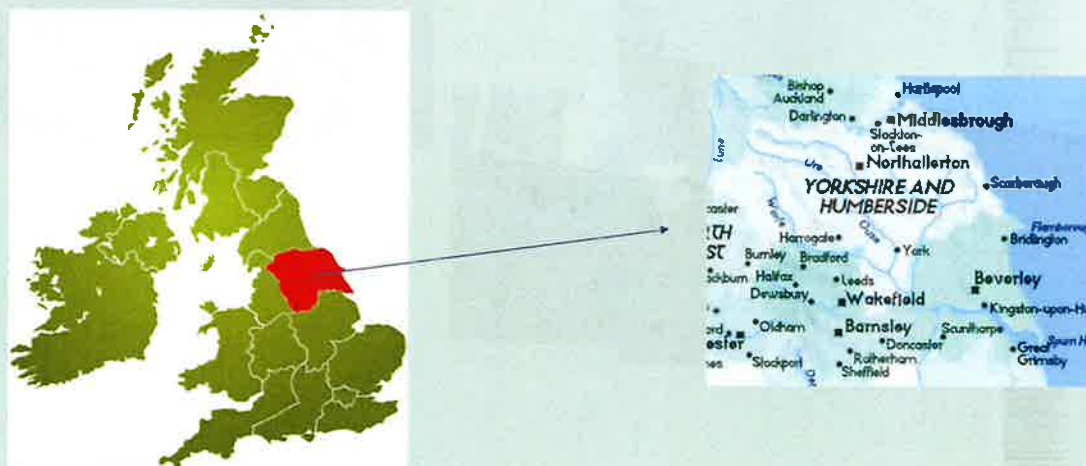
<https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/maps/d67/Birmingham/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black\\_Country#/media/File:Griffiths' Guide to the iron trade of Great Britain an elaborate review of the iron \(and\) coal trades for last year, addresses and names of all ironmasters with a list of blast furnaces iron \(14761790294\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Country#/media/File:Griffiths' Guide to the iron trade of Great Britain an elaborate review of the iron (and) coal trades for last year, addresses and names of all ironmasters with a list of blast furnaces iron (14761790294).jpg)

<https://historywm.com/podcasts/coal-mining-and-the-black-country-living-museum>



Week 4  
**Yorkshire and Humberside - Physical Features**  
 Lesson 4 of 6



**Lesson 4**

**Knowledge Objective:**

**Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England.**

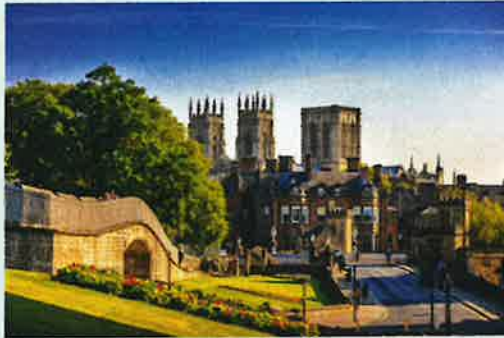
**Subject skill:**

**Knowledge goals**

- **Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England.**
- **The Yorkshire Dales are a National Park.**
- **The Yorkshire Dales have high hills, steep valleys and fast flowing rivers.**



East Riding of Yorkshire has a slightly different name leftover from a long time ago when areas were divided up into 'ridings', much in the same way we divide land into counties.



**The city of York, and the Yorkshire Dales.**  
The Yorkshire Dales are a national park. The Yorkshire Dales have high hills and steep valleys.







Can you identify landscape features of North York Moors, Pennines?



Yorkshire also contains areas that were very important to the history of England. York was a major Roman (and later Viking) city.

Whitby was a major centre of early British Christianity, and Lindisfarne was a famous monastery and site of learning - as well as the first place ever invaded by the Vikings in Britain.

**Week 5**  
**Lesson 5 of 6**  
**Yorkshire and Humberside - Human Features**



**Lesson 5****Knowledge Objective:**

The Ribblehead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.

<https://www.visitcumbria.com/carlset/ribblehead-viaduct/>

**Knowledge goals**

**The Ribblehead Viaduct is a bridge structure that allows a railway to travel across a valley without sloping.**

**The Humber Bridge stretches across the Humber Estuary, making it easy for vehicles to travel across it.**

**People can change landscape with constructions.**

**Key vocabulary**

Today we are going to focus on these words

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Viaduct</b>	a long bridge-like structure, typically a series of arches, carrying a road or railway across a valley or other low ground.
<b>Estuary</b>	a water passage where the tide meets a river current especially : an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river.
<b>Ribblehead viaduct</b>	The Ribblehead Viaduct or Batty Moss Viaduct carries the Settle–Carlisle railway across Batty Moss in the Ribble Valley at Ribblehead, in North Yorkshire, England.
<b>Humber Bridge</b>	<b>Humber Bridge</b> is open to all traffic except for abnormal loads, there is a width restriction in place



## Key vocabulary

Viaduct



Estuary



Ribblehead viaduct



Humber bridge



**Lesson 5 - Teach:** Flat land is ideal for building railways, but the Yorkshire Dales create a challenge. Why would it be difficult to build railways across the Yorkshire Dales?

A viaduct would allow a railway to be built over the challenging hills of Yorkshire. This was because viaducts can give a levelled surface.



### Lesson 5 - Teach:

Construction began on the Ribbleshead Viaduct in 1869, and over 100 of the builders, or 'navvies', died during its construction from accidents and illnesses. The railway company even paid for an expansion of the local graveyard to accommodate all who had died.



<https://www.humberbridge.co.uk/humberbridge/about-us/>

Can you see where the road crosses the Humber Estuary. There is a bridge that was constructed to allow vehicles to cross the estuary, rather than wait for ferry crossings or drive around the outside through foggy moors.



You can see the trains crossing the viaduct.

These two examples of constructions show how people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.  
<https://youtu.be/Enn8xl2A880>



**Talk Task:** Why are the Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge useful?





**Task:** Sketch both the Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge and write a short description of the purpose of each.



**Step for Depth:**

**Why is design an important feature of construction?**  
**Consider the Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge in your answer.**

