Knowledge Organiser

Year 3
Spring 1
Geography
Settlements

Vocabulary

City: an inhabited place of greater size, population, or importance than a town or village.

Conurbation: an extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city.

Hamlet: a small settlement, generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (in Britain) one without a church.

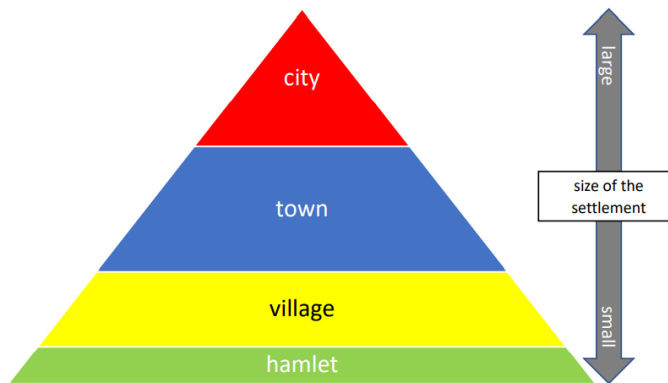**Population:** is the number of people in a certain area.

Settlement: are places where people live

Town: a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

Village: a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

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Key Knowledge

- **Settlements** are built by humans.
- A **Hamlet** is a very small settlement.
- **Villages** are a larger settlement then a hamlet which is a rural settlement.
- A **Town** has a bigger population than a village or a hamlet.
- A **city** has a large **population** and contain both a university and a cathedral.
- The name we give to a city that keeps expanding and taking over surrounding towns is a **conurbation**. London is a conurbation. London is one **big urban settlement** made up of lots of smaller urban settlements.

By the end of this unit, we will:

- Recognise different types of **settlements** including **villages** and **cities**

- Recognise London as the largest city in the UK

- Analyse how London is shaped by the River Thames

- View London as a **conurbation** and **locate** London boroughs

- **Compare two cities**: Cardiff and London including economy and transport

- Look at **similarities** and **differences**: how do people move about in Cardiff? How do people move about in London? (e.g. tube map).

We Are Geographers:

Identify the geographical features.
Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including mountains.
Use map symbols and key to build knowledge of the UK and wider world.