| Topic: Mapping	Phase: KS2	Strand: Geographical Skills

What should I already know?

- How to use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate places
- To follow a map of our local area
- The eight points of a compass
- The four– eight figure grid reference
- Use symbols and symbol key to build knowledge of the UK and wider world
- How to sketch and map out an area.
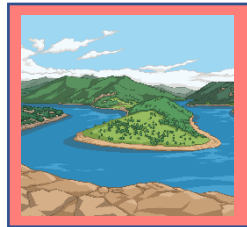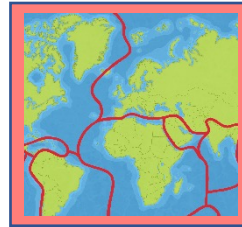
At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Use a wider range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate places around the UK and wider world.
- Use the 8 points of a compass
- Use a 6 figure grid reference with an understanding of latitude and longitude in depth
- Expand map skills to include non-UK countries
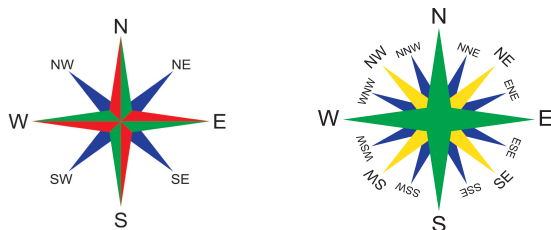
What is a map?

A map is a representation of a place. There are different types of maps; political, physical, thematic, topographical, road, topological and navigational.

Map - a drawing which shows part of the earth's surface from directly above.	
Cartography – the study and making of maps	
Cartographer – a person who draws or produces maps.	
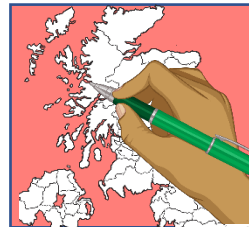
We are MANOR!
As Geographers we will ...

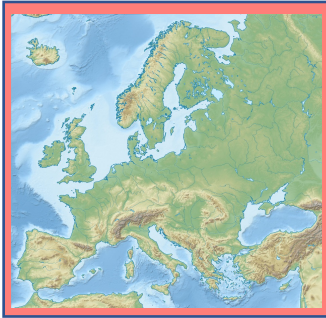| **M**anners	Develop a respect and understanding for the ways other cultures and nationalities live. Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.
Aspiration	Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed geographical mapping enquiry tasks linked to meaningful contexts and develop a knowledge of geography based causes and careers and broaden our horizons around the world.
Nurture	To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people and landforms. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse world and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for the environment and others around us.
Open-Mindedness	Develop our understanding of different climates, populations, landforms, human and physical features and how these can impact on environmental and human issues. We will be open-minded when learning about populations, and environmental issues allowing us to develop our humility and an understanding of the world as a global community.
Resilience	Understand how to make connections with the world around us and challenge ourselves to be persistent and lean more through investigations which stimulate and motivate us. We will develop our geography and mapping skills with patience and care.
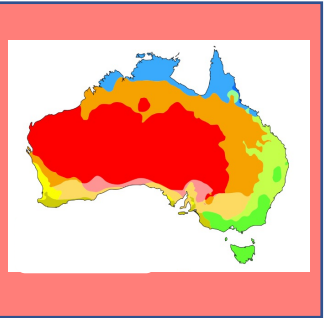
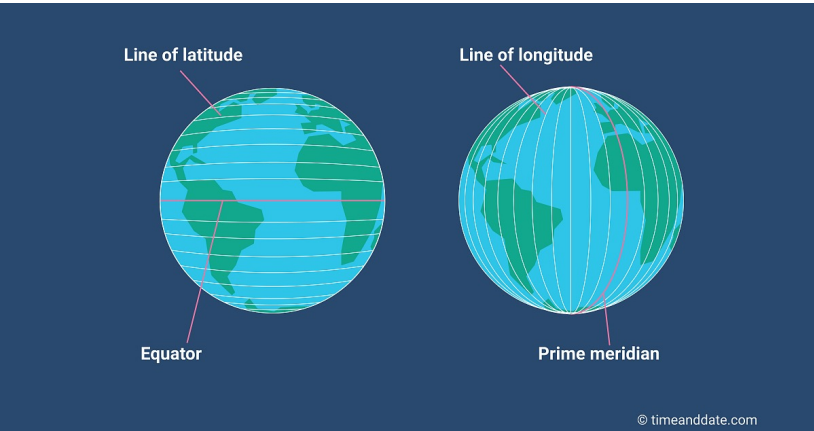| Vocabulary	
atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world
compass	A tool for showing directions
digital map	A map that uses technology such as satnav
easting	The numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east
grid reference	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place
National Grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares
northing	The numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north
Ordnance Survey map	Detailed map for Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared
symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.

Types of maps

	A political map can show countries, country boundaries, capital cities, seas and oceans. They do not usually show any physical features.		Topographical maps use contour lines to show the shape of the landscape. It will identify landforms such as; hills, plains and valleys.
	Physical maps show the physical features of an area such as; rivers, lakes, shape of the land, deserts and landforms such as volcanoes.		Road maps are sued to show the major and minor roads in an area. Road maps might also show towns, cities, airports and other points of interest.
	Thematic maps are designed to show information about a single topic e'g' climate zones and population. This map shows the climate zones of Australia.		Navigation maps are used to plot a ship. These maps show information including the coastline, eater depth, natural features of the sea bed, man-made structures such as harbours, lighthouses and bridges as well as information on tides and currents.

Map Symbols	Longitude and Latitude

Map Symbols

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time and clear.
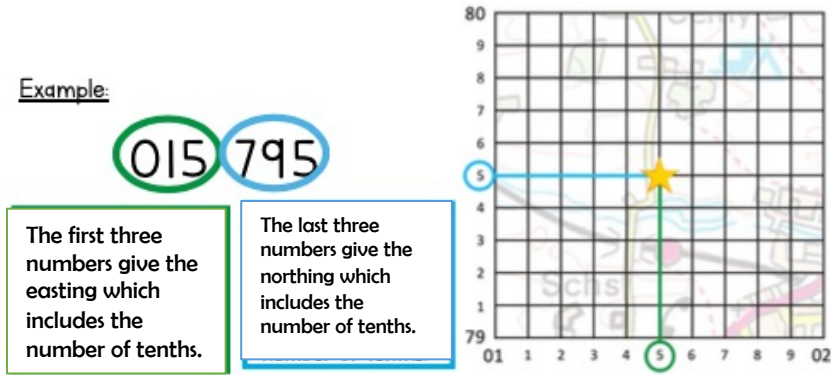
MOTORWAY M1 or A6(M)

TRAIN STATION

FOOTPATH

FOREST

BUS/COACH STATION

RIVER

PARKING

CYCLE TRAIL

VIEWPOINT

GOLF COURSE

NATURE RESERVE

MARSHLAND

Longitude and Latitude

Line of latitude

Equator

Line of longitude

Prime meridian

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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.

Grid References	Quiz

Grid References

We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.

Quiz

1. How many types of maps are there?
2. True or False? Political maps show rivers and landforms.
3. Name the compass points between North and East.
4. Why do we use grid references?
5. Draw the symbol for Nature Reserve.