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| **Vocabulary** |
| **Autumn** |
| **settlement –** where a group of people choose to live and build their life |
| **land use –** the distribution of land and how it is used (eg: for building, or for farming) |
| **urban** – where many people live and work closely together (usually a city) |
| **rural –** where fewer people live closely together |
| **mining** – locating and removing of minerals from the ground |
| **Spring** |
| **mountain –** a mound of land, more than 600m high |
| **mountain range –** multiple mountains located close together |
| **summit –** the peak of a mountain |
| **ridge** – a long, narrow stretch of higher land; a feature of mountains |
| **valley –** a long stretch of low land; a ditch |
| **Earth’s crust –** the surface of the Earth; the outermost layer of the earth |
| **Summer** |
| **colliery –** the name for a coalmine |
| **potters –** a group of people who create pottery as their job |

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| Key Knowledge |
| **Autumn** |
| Settlements are where people choose to live and settle. They include villages, towns and cities. |
| Land is used differently in different areas. Over time, land use can change. |
| In urban environments, land is used for business (eg: the Potteries Centre). |
| In rural environments, land is used for farming. |
| Historically, land in Stoke was used to build factories for pottery. |
| Coal was mined in Stoke, which made up some of the land use. |
| **Spring** |
| Mountains are large mounds of land, at least 600m high and have a rocky landscape. |
| Mountains which are located near to others create mountain ranges. |
| Mountains in our local area include Underhill mountain and The Cloud. |
| The tallest mountain in the UK is Mount Snowdon. |
| Mountains have different features – a summit, face, ridge, valley and base. |
| Mountains are formed when pieces of the Earth’s crust collide, or molten rock rises and pushes through the surface. |
| **Summer** |
| Stoke on Trent is well-known for its production of pottery, since the 19th century. |
| Conditions in the 19th century factories were dangerous and unhygienic. |
| Most of the Stoke population during the 1800s were miners or potters. |
| Collieries and pottery factories were dangerous places with unhygienic conditions for the workers. |
| Stoke is still a popular pottery town – Middleport pottery still creates ceramics and has a visitor centre and museum. |



