World Geography

Human feature – parts of the landscape made or built by humans.

Physical feature – parts of the landscape on earth naturally.

Settlement - a place which has been uninhabited, where people start to live together.

Human geography – the impact of people on the natural world.

Physical geography – the natural processes of the Earth.

Characteristics – the things that make a place different to others – can be both physical and human.

Region – an area of land that has common features.

Continent – large solid area of land

Ocean – a large body of salt water.

Population – how many people live in a place.

Regions

Continental Europe – European countries on the main large land mass.

Scandinavia – Denmark, Norway and Sweden

Alpine region – a mountain range that crosses 8 countries in Europe.

Mediterranean – countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

Capital Cities:

Russia – Moscow

Italy – Rome

Spain – Madrid

France – Paris

Denmark - Copenhagen

Equator - an imaginary line around the Earth, exactly halfway between the North and South Poles, that divides Earth into two equal halves.

Northern hemisphere – above the equator.
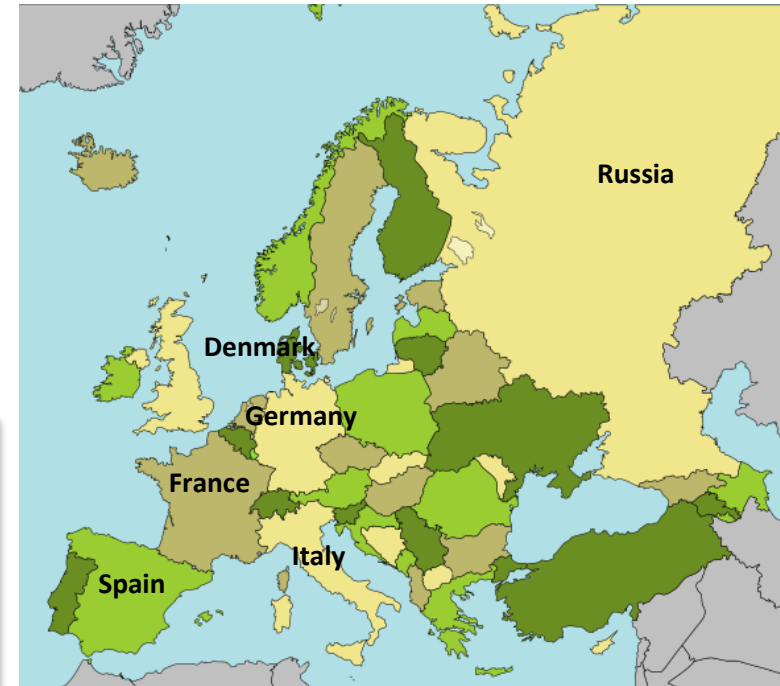
Southern hemisphere – below the equator.

Land Use – what is an area used for

Urban – town or city

Arable – growing crops

Forests – covered by trees

Permanent crops – farming of food grown in the ground.

Physical features

Hill – a naturally raised area of land

Mountain – part of the land that rises high above its surroundings with steep slopes and a sharp peak.

Coast – the area of land next to the sea.

River - a large, natural stream of water which eventually flows to the sea.

Human features

Village – a group of houses in the countryside.

Town – a settlement with a name that is larger than a village and smaller than a city.

City – a large settlement where people live.

Harbour – a sheltered place on the coast to store boats.

Along the corridor and up the stairs