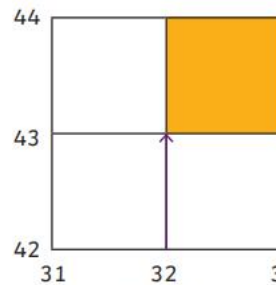




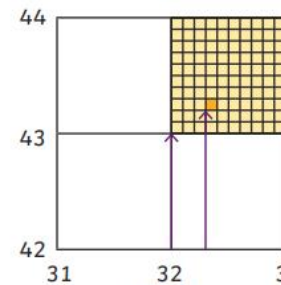
Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Scale	The scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
Key	A map key is an inset on a map that explains the symbols, provides a scale, and usually identifies the type of map projection used
Sketch Map	A roughly drawn map that shows only basic details.
Ordnance survey map	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by the British or Irish government map-making organization. It creates up-to-date paper and digital maps for individuals and businesses to use
Grid Squares	A grid is something which is in a pattern of straight lines that cross over each other, forming squares. On maps the grid is used to help you find a particular thing or place.
Compass points	By drawing a line in between each of the cardinal points, you can create an eight-point compass that shows the directions for north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).
Eastings	A figure or line representing eastward distance on a map (expressed by convention as the first part of a grid reference, before northing).
Northings	A figure or line representing northward distance on a map (expressed by convention as the second part of a grid reference, after easting).
Symbols	A symbol is an abstraction or pictorial representation of something else.
Direction	Direction is the way that you have to travel to get from one place or object to another place or object. It's usually measured in terms of compass directions: north, south, east, and west.
National Grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
Digital map	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.

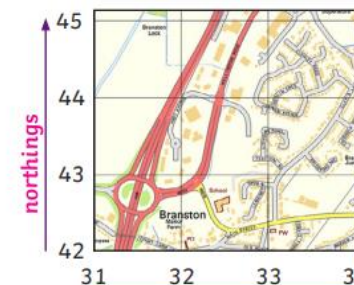
Grid references



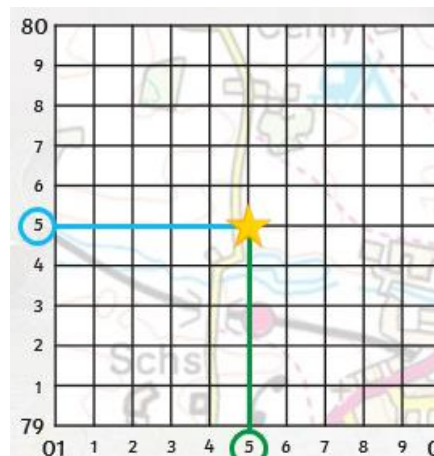
32, 43



323, 432



eastings



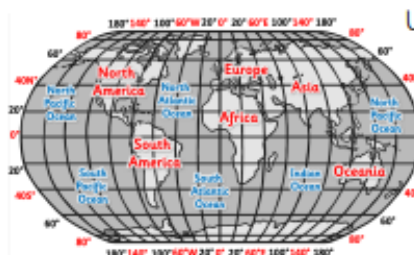
The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015795

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.



Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go **UP** and **ACROSS**

LATITUDE

Flat lines. Flat-itude!

LONGITUDE

Long lines – up and down



Symbols

- Maps use **Symbols** instead of words to label real-life features.
- A key on a map tells you what the **symbol** means.

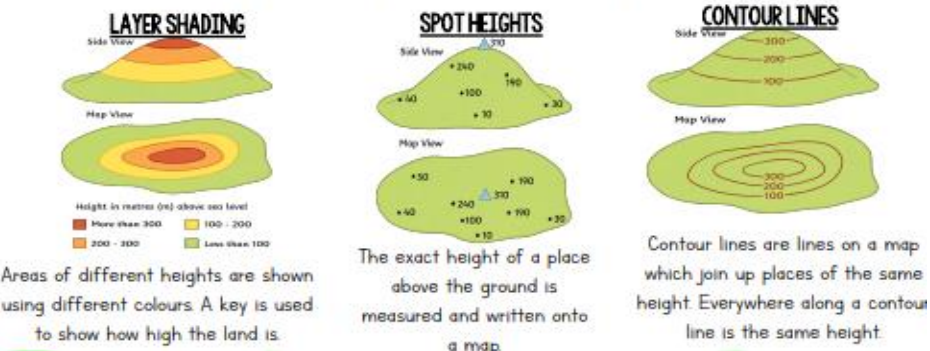
	Nature Reserve		Cycle Trail		Footpath
	Motorway		Train Station		Place of Worship

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



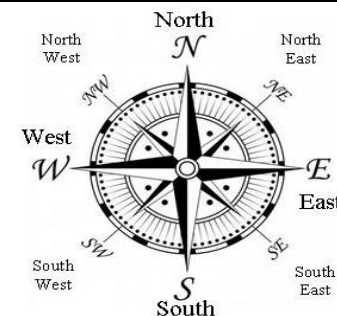
Height and Relief

RELIEF the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area.
TOPOGRAPHY the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.



Compass points

The **compass** was invented in Ancient China between around 20BC to 20AD. In addition to cardinal and intercardinal points, there are also 8 secondary intercardinal points. The diagram on the front of a compass is actually called a compass rose - just like the flower.



Extending your learning

1. Print off a map of your local area and go for a walk
2. Visit the Greenwich Meridian, where east meets west
<http://www.thegreenwichmeridian.org/>
3. Try orienteering with your family or join a club
<https://www.getoutwiththekids.co.uk/>



Knowledge Organiser Revision Schedule

Here is the revision schedule for this half term's knowledge organiser. Please help your child to learn the specified section each week.

Week	Knowledge Organiser Section to be tested
Week 1 – w/c 23.1.23	Key Vocabulary 1-6
Week 2 – w/c 6.2.23	Key Vocabulary 7-12
Week 3 – w/c 27.2.23	Compass points
Week 4 – w/c 13.3.23	Symbols on ordnance survey maps
Week 5 – w/c 27.3.23	Grid references