

Geography Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – The Industrial North



Key Vocabulary	
Barge	A long flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight on canals and rivers.
Canal	A long man-made strip of water used for boat access to a bigger body of water.
City	A large human settlement.
County	A geographical region of a country.
Industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
Industrial Revolution	The transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840
Freight	Goods transported in bulk by truck, train, ship or aircraft.
Trade	The activity of buying and selling, or exchanging goods between people or countries.
Urban	An urban area is the region surrounding a city where most jobs are non-agricultural.
Port	A docking place for ships on the coast of the ocean, a river or a lake.

Canals

Canals were built as a way of transporting goods around the country.

Before canals were built, moving goods around was difficult as there were no engines. Items such as coal and food had to be moved by horse and cart.

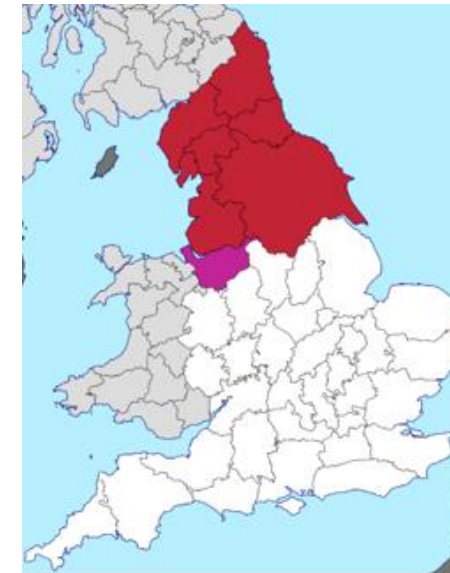
The manmade canal system provided a smooth route for goods around the country. Canals could not be built to go everywhere.

They were built to join up key areas of production (coal mines, mills, quarries) with large towns or ports.



Counties

Cheshire
Cumbria
County Durham
East Riding of Yorkshire
Greater Manchester
Lancashire
Merseyside
Northumberland
North Yorkshire
South Yorkshire
Tyne and Wear
West Yorkshire
plus the areas of North
Lincolnshire and North East
Lincolnshire



Cities

Newcastle
Hull
Durham
Leeds
York
Sheffield
Liverpool
Manchester
Chester
Bradford
Carlisle
Sunderland
Lancaster
Preston

Geography

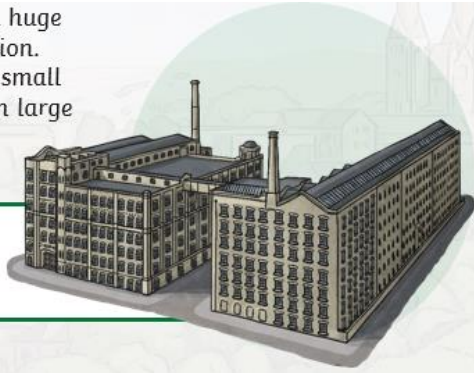
Northern England is the area covered by North East England, North West England and Yorkshire and the Humber. Dense **urban** areas run along the coasts and rivers. The needs of **trade** and **industry** produced an almost continuous thread of urbanisation including the **cities** of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield. These cities are all recent; most of them started as scattered villages before the **Industrial Revolution**. On the east coast, trade fuelled the growth of major **ports** such as Kingston upon Hull and Newcastle upon Tyne. Approximately 90% of the population of the North live in one of its city regions:

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From around 1760, Britain experienced a huge change, known as the Industrial Revolution. Many British people went from living in small villages, working on the land, to living in large cities, working in factories.

It was a time of inventions, such as the steam engine. Britain became known as 'the workshop of the world'.

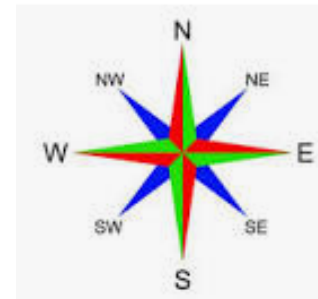


Industrial Revolution

At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Northern England had plentiful **coal** and **water power**. **Mining** and **milling**, which had been practiced on a small scale in the area for generations, began to grow. The boom in industrial **textile manufacture** was helped by the damp climate and soft water, making it easier to wash and work fibres. Readily available coal and the discovery of large iron deposits in Cumbria and Cleveland allowed **ironmaking** and **steelmaking** to take root in the region. High quality steel in turn fed the **shipyards** that opened along the coasts, especially on Tyneside and at Barrow-in-Furness.

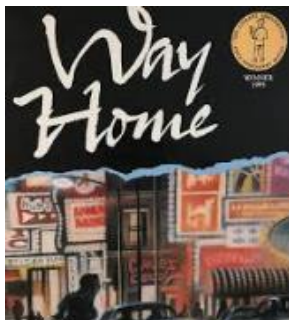
Natural Resources

Peat is found in thick, plentiful layers, and there are many large coalfields. **Millstone grit**, a coarse-grained rock used to make millstones, is widespread, and the variety of other rock types is reflected in the architecture of the region, such as the bright red **sandstone** seen in buildings in Chester, the cream-buff Yorkstone and the distinctive purple Doddington sandstone. These sandstones also mean that most of Northern England has very **soft water**, which has influenced industry. Rich deposits of **iron ore** are also plentiful. Salt mining in Cheshire has a long history, and both remaining rock salt mines in Great Britain are in the North.



Assessment

Key Texts:



- To name and locate counties and cities in the north of England
- To understand how land use and trade changed as a result of the Industrial Revolution
- To identify types of settlement and land use in the north of England
- To identify economic activity including trade links in the north of England
- To understand the impact of canals on economic activity and trade links
- To locate natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water in the north of England
- To use maps to describe features studied
- To use four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys
- To use the eight points of the compass