

# Knaphill School– Has London changed for the better?

**Focus subjects: History/Geography**

**Year Group: 6**

**Term: Autumn**

## What do I already know?

The United Kingdom is in Europe, one of the seven continents of the world. The U.K. includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital city of England is London.

The city's history goes back to Roman times when it was called 'Londinium'.

Large parts of London had to be rebuilt after The Great Fire of London in 1666. 1/3 of the city was destroyed.

The Houses of Parliament, in Westminster, is where the British Parliament meets to make decisions about our country.

## Key information



Although a country in its own right, England is also part of the United Kingdom alongside Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

London is the capital city of England and is located in the South East of the country. It is the biggest city in the U.K. by density and population. It is approximately 600 square miles.

London is one of the largest urban areas in Western Europe, compared to Knaphill which is a more rural village.

The Thames is the longest river running completely in England. It is 215 miles long.

It doesn't take long to get to London from all major cities in the United Kingdom. The U.K.'s efficient rail network means it takes less than two and a half hours from cities in the north, such as Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield.

## What will I know by the end of the topic?

<b>What is London's land use currently like?</b>	London covers 600 square miles. London is a very built-up and over-populated city. London's population today is almost 9 million.
<b>What was London's land use like in the 1700s?</b>	London was crammed into a single square mile. In the 1700s, London's population was approximately 700,000.
<b>What was the Industrial Revolution?</b>	The Industrial Revolution was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories. The Industrial Revolution in Britain started in the 18th century.
<b>What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on society?</b>	The Industrial Revolution brought about changes in culture as people moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work. Advances in transport made this possible.
<b>What impact does the Industrial Revolution have on us today?</b>	The Industrial Revolution has made trade and travel across the world possible. It made the production of goods quicker and cheaper through innovations in technology.
<b>How is the U.K. governed?</b>	The Government is led by the Prime Minister who appoints ministers to work in government departments.
<b>Have all adults always been allowed to vote in the U.K.?</b>	The Suffragettes campaigned for women to have the right to vote in a country where only men were allowed. In Britain, the organisation was led by Emmeline Pankhurst. After peaceful methods of campaigning had failed to bring about any result, the movement became more violent.
<b>Who were the Suffragettes?</b>	
<b>What impact did the Suffragettes have on the U.K.?</b>	Women householders over the age of thirty finally gained the vote in 1918.

## Vocabulary

<b>City</b>	A large human settlement.
<b>Population</b>	The number of people or inhabitants in a country or region.
<b>Rural</b>	Relating to the countryside rather than a town.
<b>Urban</b>	Human settlement with high population density and built-up environment.
<b>Democracy</b>	A country where power is held by people who have been elected (chosen) by the public.
<b>Parliament</b>	A group of people who represent the public and discuss and set laws.
<b>Government</b>	A political party (group of people) who officially control the country and are chosen by election.
<b>Suffrage</b>	The right to vote in political elections.
<b>Society</b>	A group of people living together in a community.
<b>Revolution</b>	A complete change in ways of thinking or acting.
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	A time of great change in Britain between 1750-1900.