

Y5 Knowledge Organiser Geography: Settlements

What are Settlements?

What are settlements?

Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are. Facilities are places where certain things happen, for example, schools for education, parks for playing or shops for selling things.

Types of settlement

A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.

A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.

A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.

A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral. In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a cathedral and this makes them a city. For example, St Davids in Wales and the City of London in England.

Some settlements also have a special use, or function. For example:

ports - by a river or sea for ships to transport goods

market towns - where local farmers sell goods

resorts - for people to go on holiday

Horwich

Horwich is a small **town** within the larger town of Bolton.

Horwich was a small, rural settlement up until the late 18th century.

The population of Horwich increased rapidly due to two major events: the arrival of the loco works and the arrival of W.T Taylor Cotton Mill.

How can we recognise land use?

Map

On a map, the names of buildings give us clues as to how the land might be used – names of shops, for example, would show retail areas.



Aerial map

Houses are usually easy to spot as they are in rows. A school usually suggests a residential area. Industrial buildings are larger than houses, and often grey or white in colour.

Key Vocab

Settlement	Place where people live and sometimes work
Hamlet	A very small settlement with just a group of houses
Village	Also a small settlement but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
Town	Larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
City	The largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.
Industry	Industry produces all the goods and services required by society and distributes them to consumers
Fertile	Land or soil that is fertile is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants
Irrigation	The artificial supply of water to agricultural land
Source	The beginning; where something comes from



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How does the River Nile help people survive in Egypt?

Egypt is mainly made up of hot deserts and receives little rainfall. Without the River Nile, the area would be entirely desert.

The River Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world. For more than 6,000 years the river has enabled people to live in Egypt.

Today, 50 million people live within a few miles of the river and completely depend on its water.

The river is home to many fish and provides a valuable **source** of food.

The ancient Egyptians invented a number of different ways to bring water from the Nile up onto dry land. The **shaduf** and wooden water wheels were designed thousands of years ago to enable farmers to water their crops, and such methods are still used by farmers today.

The Romans introduced the **sakia** 2,300 years ago and they are still used today to raise water from underground wells.

Some farmers now use electrical pumps to take water from the Nile onto farmland.

Crops grown along the Nile and fish caught in the river provide food for the people of Egypt. With a growing population there is an increasing pressure on these resources

How important was the River Nile to the Ancient Egyptians?

Ancient Egyptians depended on the Nile for water, food and transportation. The Nile also provided them with **fertile** land which helped them to grow their crops and raise their animals.

Floods

The River Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich, black silt that fertilised the soil. This was essential for growing food for everyone. A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is called **irrigation**.

Crops and Food

The Egyptians grew wheat and barley as well as fruits and vegetables like melons, figs, peas, garlic, lettuce and cucumbers. Flax was grown for making linen to make clothes. The Nile was also important for fishing. This was done in boats with nets.

Transport and Trade

There was no such thing as money in Ancient Egypt so people would trade by swapping things like pottery, food, jewellery and art etc. Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country

Building and Papyrus

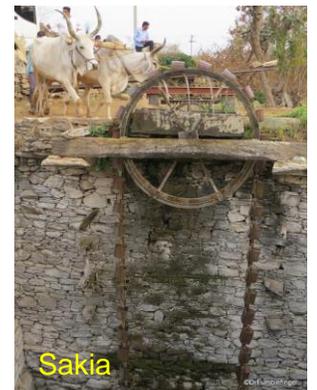
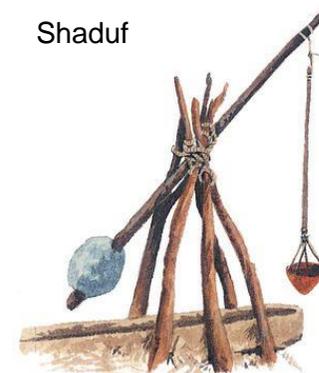
Mud from around the River Nile would be used to make bricks for building. The papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus.



The River Nile



Shaduf



Sakia