



Welton Primary School—Geography Knowledge Organiser



Year: 4

Hull and the Humber

What should I already know?

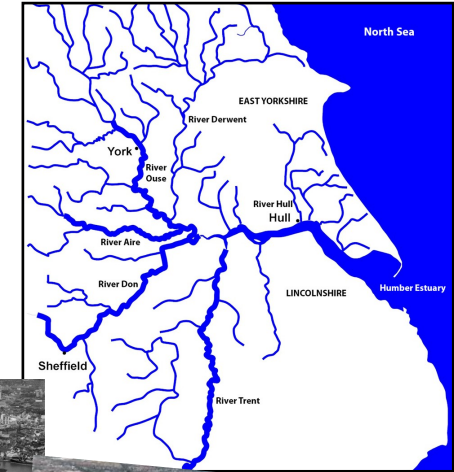
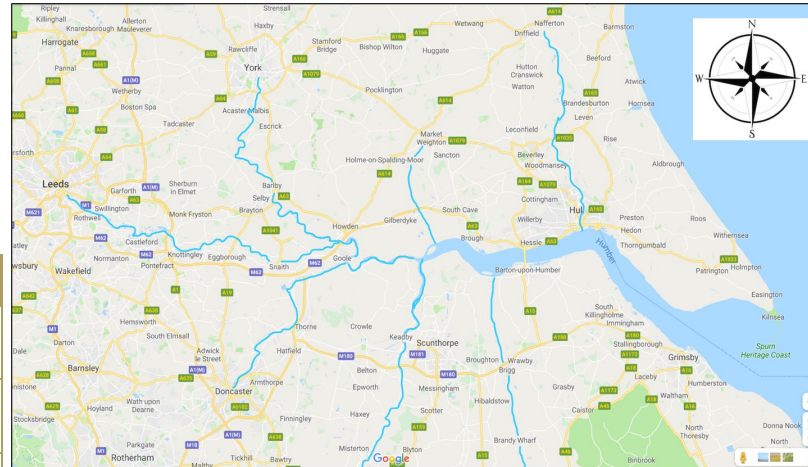
- Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England (Y3)
- Know and name the eight points of a compass (Y3)
- Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map
- To be able to ask geographical questions, communicate and analyse the findings and begin to draw conclusions
- To use the terms human and physical geography (Y3)
- To be able to use geographical words to describe a place, relevant to the context studied (Y3)

Vocabulary

land use	Using an area for a specific purpose to meet the wants and needs of people
geographical features	Components of Earth that can be referred to as locations and areas
port	Town or city with access to open water where ships load and unload
topography	Arrangement of the natural and man-made features of an area
location	Particular place or position
physical geography	Study of Earth's natural features
human geography	Study of networks of people and cultures on Earth
commercial	Any activity that makes a profit
trade links	Trading system between two countries
ferry terminal	End of a ferry route, where passengers are picked up and dropped off
trade	Buying and selling goods and services
goods	Can be raw materials or objects of value that can be exchanged
industry	Group of companies involved in the same type of business

Many of the main cities in the world are built around rivers, for example Hull is built on two; the river Humber and the river Hull.

The reasons for this are that the water provides rich soil for farming. The river provided transportation to make movement and trade with other towns easier. Rivers also provide leisure opportunities such as fishing, swimming and boat rides.



- Kingston Upon Hull sits on the edge of the River Hull and the River Humber.
- The River Humber has many other rivers and canals leading into it from as far as Bradford to Sheffield. It was a useful place to have a town as it made trading goods with Europe easy.
- Unlike other cities of the North, Hull did not grow with mining coal and steel. Instead, Hull grew with fishing, its ports and the railways. In 1846, Hull got its first railway line. This meant that coal and steel from the northern cities could be moved by train into Hull then shipped by the port to other places. It also meant that Hull could use the River Humber, then trains, to move fish into the northern cities.
- In the 1940s and in the early 1950s, Hull had lots of fishing trawlers. Hull was very important to Britain's fishing industry. It took in a third of the nation's fish and was the fifth largest industry in the country. Hull had seven docks by the 1950s. This brought in nearly one million tonnes of fish.



Ports around England

Brixham	Fleetwood	Whitby	Lowestoft	Grimsby	Newlyn