

What are Geography characteristics?

There are two different types of **characteristics** in Geography, **human** and **physical**.

Physical Geography

Physical geography relates to geography that is naturally occurring.

It studies the natural environment and landscapes of our planet.

Physical geography might answer questions like:

- What happens when a volcano erupts?
- Why does a river flood?
- How are mountains formed?



Human Geography

Human geography relates to human activity or something that is humanly-constructed.

It studies the interaction between human activity and the planet.

Human geography might answer questions like:

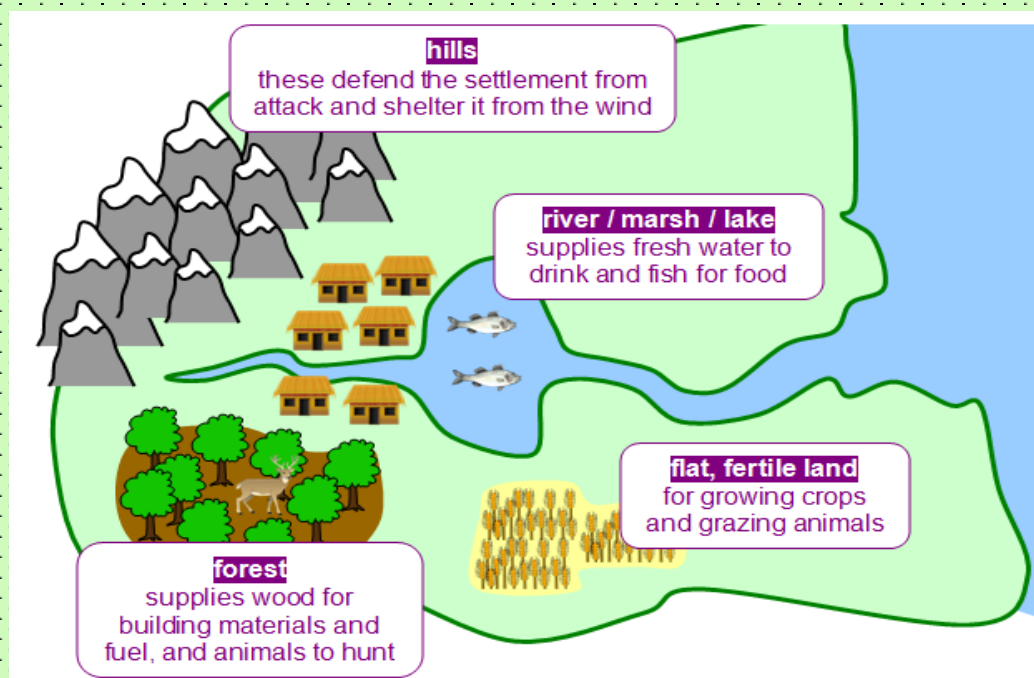
- What is the largest city in Africa?
- Why is the UK population growing?
- Why do we experience global warming?



Early Man

What is a settlement?

A **settlement** is a place where people live. They can be small or large. Some settlements are **permanent** but others are **temporary** and can be moved around. One reason to move around would be so that people can follow a food source (e.g. deer).



The Stone Age World



What Is a Compass?

Compasses have been used for over 2000 years.

A compass is an important tool for finding direction. It helps you to find your way when you are using a map.

There are four main points of the compass: north, east, south and west. These are called compass points.



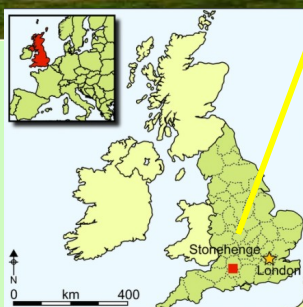
What is Doggerland?

This is the name of the piece of land which once connected Great Britain to Europe. It is now submerged under the North Sea.

Early Man

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a stone monument, built on Salisbury Plain in the county of Wiltshire, in the south of England. It is believed to have been built at the end of the **Stone Age** and is thought to have been used by people for worship, healings or burials.



Skara Brae

Skara Brae is a **Stone Age** settlement located on the island of Orkney, in northern Scotland.



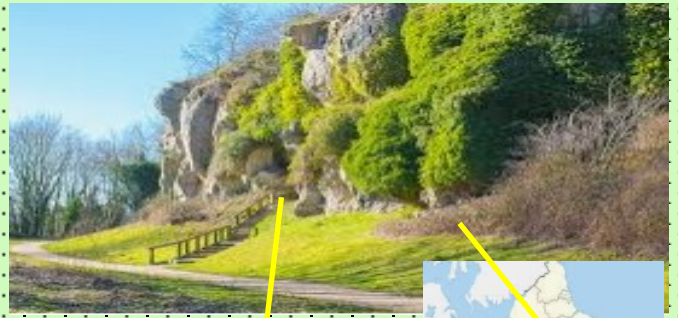
Great Orme.

This is a large hill called a headland. It contains a lot of a metal called copper and is an example of a **bronze age mine**. It is located in North Wales.



Creswell Crags.

A **limestone gorge** located in Creswell, on the borders of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Its cave provided shelter for early man.



Early Man

A big change in the Iron Age era was the development of **hill forts**. These were large settlements built on land higher than the surrounding area. They often had a ditch around the outside, for defence. A hill fort would be densely populated with a large number of roundhouses and roads.

The first hillforts were constructed from around 800BC. One of the biggest hillforts in Europe was discovered in Maiden Castle, Dorset.



Maiden Castle.

Maiden Castle is in the south west of England in the county of Dorset. It is the largest example of an **Iron Age hill fort**.



Burrough Hill.

Burrough Hill is in the county of Leicestershire. It is another example of an **Iron Age hill fort**.