



Key Vocabulary

Urban- towns and cities

Rural- countryside and farming

Extraction/extracting- to remove/removing something

Mining- extracting useful materials from the ground such as tin and copper.

Alloy- a metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties (tin + copper = bronze)

Ore- natural rock or sediment that contains one or more valuable minerals, typically containing metals, that can be mined

Wheal- ancient word for a 'mine'

What we should already know

- Maps use **symbols** instead of words to label real-life features
- A **key** on a map tells you what the symbol means

Topic: Human Geography- Land Use

Strand: Geography

-Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including land use and economic activity

-Land use, trade links and their changes over time.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions
- Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.
- Interpreting and drawing maps.

Key Learning

- How land was and is still used by humans across the UK, with a focus on Cornwall.

Types of Farming



Arable Farming: Only crops are grown on a farm and then used or sold by farmer according to his needs



Dairy Farming: Cows are bred specifically to produce large quantities of milk.

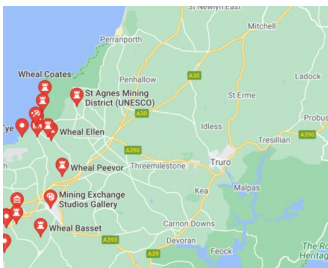


Sheep Farming: Sheep are bred for lamb/mutton and wool.



Market Gardening: A small farm (up to a few acres), which sells vegetables, salad or fruit directly to consumers and/or restaurants.

Types of Maps



Topographic Map- a map which shows roads, plans of towns, and contour lines.



Satellite Map- A map that shows very wide area and tracks human geography.



Sketch Map- a roughly drawn map that shows only basic details

Cornish Mining



Bronze is an alloy made from tin and copper, extracted from the ground.



Cornish tin and copper was exported across the sea to the Middle East, Rome and Greece.



By 1700s, the **Cornish tin mining industry** had around 600 **steam engines** to pump the mines.