



# Year 6: Settlements Knowledge Organiser

## Big Question: Where would you place your self-sustaining settlement?

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>self-sustaining</b>	Something that is able to continue in a healthy state without outside assistance.
<b>settlement</b>	Places where people live.
<b>economy</b>	How a place is doing in producing and making goods; how much money it has.
<b>natural resources</b>	Materials occurring in nature which can be used for economic gain.
<b>energy</b>	The ability to do work. Renewable energy resources can naturally replenish themselves whereas non-renewable resources cannot.
<b>location</b>	A particular place or position.

### Key Knowledge

**Settlements** have formed in specific **locations** for specific geographical reasons which must be able to **sustain themselves**. The sea, fresh water, hills and flat land are different **natural resources** which have different advantages and disadvantages for settlements.



Settlements must have a source of **energy** in order to run. The energy used can be supplied in different ways: fossil fuels, hydropower, solar energy, wind energy and geothermal energy. Some of these energy sources are sustainable whilst others are not.



Settlements need to develop an **economy** in order to be **self-sustaining**. These economies can be created by trade; however, not all economies are based around money/currency.



# Year 6: Settlements Knowledge Organiser

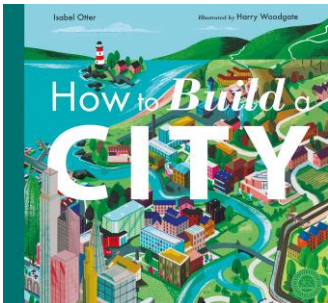
## Big Question: Where would you place your self-sustaining settlement?

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

environmental	Relating to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition.
housing	The buildings in which people live.
citizen	Someone who lives in a particular settlement.
services	A system supplying a public need such as transport, communications or utilities.
cultural activities	Sports or activities which contribute to or enhance social development.

### Exciting Books

Have a look for this wonderful book by Isabel Otter in your classroom which is all about how to build your own city!



### Key Knowledge

Different types of **housing** are suitable for different **environments** and purposes. Most settlements will have a number of different housing types to suit a range of **citizens**. These include: detached, semi-detached, terraced, bungalows, flats and cottages.



Once a settlement is a certain size, **services**, such as recycling and waste, emergency services and sport must be provided centrally. There must also be cultural activities for the citizens, including: libraries, museums and stadiums. Services and **culture** are part of what makes a settlement an attractive place to live and also pay into its economy.