



Knowledge Organisers



THE UNITED KINGDOM

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Map and Overview



United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also known as the UK, is a country located off the north-eastern coast of mainland Europe.

It contains the constituent countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, in addition to other territories and dependencies.

The capital city of England is London. Scotland is Edinburgh, Wales is Cardiff and Northern Ireland is Belfast. London is the capital of the UK.

The land area of the UK is around 242,500km² and the population is around 66 million. It is in the continent of Europe.

Human Geography Features	
Population Density Ethnic Groups The Monarchy Sports Overseas Territories	The overall population density of the UK is 259 people per square kilometre. England is the most densely populated of the constituent countries – especially the English south-east, where one third of UK population lives. For centuries, people have migrated to Britain from different parts of the world. Almost 10% of the population are white, with many holding ancestry from the European mainland (e.g. English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and Roman). Britain is a constitutional monarchy – it was a Royal Family, but they do not make any of the decision for the country (it is a democracy). The current monarchy is Queen Elizabeth II who has been the queen of the country since 1952. Sport plays a major part in UK culture. Several sports were founded in the UK: football (soccer), rugby, cricket, netball and tennis. Football is the most popular sport, with the FA Premier League as the most watched in the world. Britain has 14 overseas territories, which are under our government. Most remain from the time of the British Empire, though Britain's policy now is to give independence to territories who want it.
	What: A 14th note means that the population of the UK is 66 million. Where: Shows from where immigrants have moved to parts of the UK. Why: Large concentrations of Outlanders and Scots have moved to the UK since the 1950s. How: Elizabeth II, the Queen, is the monarch. There are several hereditary nobles for different areas of the country. What: Football, netball, tennis, etc. Why: Football is the most popular sport in the UK. What: Britain is responsible for providing military aid to its territories.

Places in the United Kingdom

Most Populous UK counties (people)	Most Populous UK cities (people)
1. Greater London – 8.8 million	1. London – 8.75 million
2. West Midlands – 2.9 million	2. Birmingham – 2.5 million
3. Greater Manchester – 2.5 million	3. Manchester – 1.9 million
4. West Yorkshire – 2.3 million	4. Glasgow – 1.1 million
5. East – 1.8 million	5. Newcastle – 897,500

London



London is the capital and largest city of England and the United Kingdom. Founded by the Romans, London stands on the south-east coast of England on the River Thames. London is deemed to be an important global city, and is an important world financial political place. Famous landmarks include Big Ben and Buckingham Palace.

Edinburgh



Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, and is the seat of the Scottish Government and Parliament. The city is a well-known centre of education, law, medicine and philosophy, and is the second-largest financial centre (after London). It is widely considered to be an extremely beautiful city, and a amongst Britain's most visited tourist centres.

Physical Geography Features

Physical Geography Features	
Natural Resources National Parks Climate and Weather Lack News Topography	About 70% of land in the UK is suitable for farming – farmed both grow crops and rear animals. Oil and natural gas are also produced. Britain also has rich deposits of coal. There are 9 National Parks across England, Scotland and Wales, which have all been created since 1909. National Parks aim to protect the outstanding countryside in their areas, and promote recreation, education and research. The UK has a reputation for grey skies, and indeed over half of all days are overcast. Britain is much drier than the same latitude, especially because of the warm Gulf Stream in the Atlantic, via the Gulf Stream. In general, the south is warmer and brighter than the north. Lock News is a large, deep freshwater lake in the Scottish Highlands. For years, there was rumoured to be a monster. Nobody's living in the lake, but this was later revealed to be a hoax! The terrain of Britain is roughly split into highland and lowland by the Tees-Se line (shown in picture). North and West of the line are the Highlands (includes Ben Nevis and Mount Snowdon) whilst to the south and east of the line are the lowlands (including the Fens).
	What: Coal reserves are one of the UK's major exports. What: The largest National Park is in Scotland, at 1,660 km². What: The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis, which is 1,344m high. What: The Loch Ness monster has been reported on in 1933. What: The Loch Ness monster has been reported on in 1933.

Longest Rivers

River	Length (km)
Great Ouse	235km
Trent	297km
Thames	346km
Severn	354km

Highest Mountains

Mountain	Height (m)
Coru Meall	1,231m
Arden-Bog	1,231m
Coat Toul	1,291m
Brosna	1,329m
Ben Mulish	1,350m
Ben Nevis	1,345m

What is a Knowledge Organiser?

- A **one-page summary** of key facts, concepts, and ideas for a subject
- Includes **key dates, definitions, formulae, quotes, diagrams, and structures**
- Designed to make revision more efficient

Why Use a Knowledge Organiser?

- ✓ Covers all **essential knowledge** in one place
- ✓ Helps with **active recall** and **spaced repetition**
- ✓ **Quick to review** – ideal for last-minute revision
- ✓ Reduces the need for **excessive note-taking**

How to Use Knowledge Organisers Effectively

1. **Read and Cover** – Read a section, then test yourself
2. **Write It Out** – Copy key facts from memory to reinforce learning
3. **Use Flashcards** – Turn key points into Q&A cards
4. **Mind Maps** – Expand key ideas with diagrams
5. **Overview recall** – Write down everything you remember, then check

The Power of Active Recall

- Don't just read it – **test yourself!**
- Cover up sections and try to remember the details
- Get someone to quiz you on key points

Using Spaced Repetition with a Knowledge Organiser



Revise regularly:

- Day 1 → Read and highlight key points
- Day 3 → Cover and recall information
- Day 7 → Test yourself again
- Before exams → Quick recap

Combining Knowledge Organisers with Other Techniques

- **Flashcards** – Turn key facts into bite-sized questions
- **Past Papers** – Use the knowledge organiser to answer real exam questions
- **Diagrams & Mnemonics** – Create visuals for complex ideas
- **Study Groups** – Quiz each other using knowledge organisers

Avoid These Common Mistakes!

- ✗ Just reading → ✓ Test yourself instead
- ✗ Not revisiting regularly → ✓ Use spaced repetition
- ✗ Highlighting everything → ✓ Pick out key info
- ✗ Not linking to exam questions → ✓ Practise applying knowledge

Final Tips for Success

- Start using knowledge organisers **early** – don't wait until exams!
- Keep them **clear, concise, and well-organised**
- Use them **little and often** for the best results