

Who has settled in Wirral?

- The earliest evidence of human occupation of Wirral dates from the **Mesolithic period**, around 7000 BC. Settlements have been found in Greasby, Irby, Hoylake and New Brighton.
- Around 70 AD, the **Romans** founded Chester. Evidence of their occupation on Wirral has been found at Willaston and Meols.
- Anglo-Saxon** settlers took over Wirral around 616AD.
- Towards the end of the 9th century, the **Norsemen or Vikings** began raiding the area.



They settled along the Dee side of the peninsula, and along the sea coast, giving their villages names such as West Kirby, Frankby and Meols. They introduced their

own local government system with a parliament at Thingwall.

- The Normans and the early Middle Ages** - After invading England in 1066, William the Conqueror destroyed most of Wirral, but by 1086 it had become a popular place to live once again
- During the **16th, 17th and 18th centuries**, due to the rapid growth of Liverpool, Wirral's population carried on steadily rising and 5 ferry terminals transported people to Liverpool.
- 19th & 20th centuries** industrial growth continues and the dockland areas of Wallasey and Birkenhead prosper.

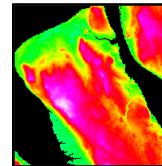


Linking with local history, we will compare land use maps from the past with present use, and map how land use has changed in our local area over time.
Why has the way in which land in Wirral is used changed?



We will look at the distribution of Wirral's natural resources focussing on energy. *What is renewable energy?*

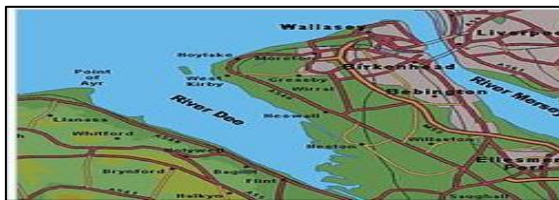
We will name and locate the key topographical features of Wirral including coast, features of erosion, hills and rivers.
How have these features changed over time?



We will use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe places and features studied.

We will expand our map reading skills by using the eight points of a compass, four-figure (progressing to 6 figure) grid references and Ordnance Survey maps with symbols and keys. *Why is map reading a useful skill?*

The Wirral Peninsula



Prior Learning

What are the 16 compass points?
What can you tell me about time zones?
What are the main rivers in the UK?
To name and locate at least 8 counties in England.
To name at least 6 cities in England
Where are the main mountain regions in the UK?

Vocabulary Dozen

human geography	The impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.
physical geography	Looks at the natural processes of the Earth, such as climate.
environmental	Relating to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition.
topographical	Describes the physical features of an area of land such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys
settlement	The places people live such as villages and towns.
renewable	Renewable energy is made from resources that nature will replace, like wind, water and sunshine.
peninsula	A body of land surrounded by water on three sides.
fieldwork	The process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments
sustainable	A process or state can be maintained at a certain level for as long as is wanted
Greenwich Meridian	An imaginary line that, similar to the equator, divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres
longitude	The distance east or west of the prime meridian (Greenwich).
latitude	The distance north or south of the equator.

Ideas to think about...

- Do you think promoting tourism in Wirral is a good idea? Why?
 - How can we make Wirral more sustainable?
 - What can we do to help protect our wildlife and coastline?
 - Is wind farming good or bad for Wirral?
 - What is Green Belt land and why is it under threat in Wirral?
- Did you know Wirral is about 15 miles (24 km) long and 7 miles (11 km) wide?**