

# Geography Homework 2: The UK

## The difference between the UK and Great Britain:

1. **British Isles** - a collection of over 6,000 islands, of which Great Britain is the largest.
2. **Great Britain** - the largest island within the British Isles
3. **The UK** - a sovereign state that includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
4. **England** - a country within the UK.

## The UK and Racism

Racism isn't a new problem, in fact it has been a big problem for many, many years.

After the final of Euro 2020 we sadly saw Saka, Rashford and Sancho face racist abuse online for simply missing a penalty. People who committed the crime are now being brought to justice and sent to prison. It is not acceptable that people discriminate and show prejudice because of race or ethnicity

## Types of Rock:

The Earth is 4.6 billion years old. The current period of Geological time is called the Quaternary period which started 2.6 million years ago.

There are three classes of rock:-

1. **Sedimentary** - formed by sediments settling in lakes, oceans and seas (dead sea creatures) Examples: Limestone and Chalk.
2. **Metamorphic** - are Sedimentary rocks that have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure causing them to change into another type of rock. Examples: Marble (Limestone) and Slate (clay).
3. **Igneous** - are formed when magma from the molten interior of the Earth erupts and cools. Examples: Basalt and Granite.

## What makes YOU British?:

There isn't one clear definition or set of criteria to be classes as a British citizen:

1. You are born in the UK (or UK territories).
2. Your parents are British.
3. You have applied formally for British Citizenship through the UK government (if you are non of the above).

It is possible to live in the UK and not be British, many people migrate for work, family or for safety.

## Who are the British?

The idea that the British are just one 'people' isn't historically accurate. Our culture has been shaped by immigration:

- In 300 BC the Celts (European tribes) arrived in the British Isles
- By 43 AD the Romans had invaded the British Isles.
- Other tribes e.g. the Britons (Welsh), Picts (Scottish) and Celts (English & Irish). But by 500 AD the Angles, Saxons and Jutes had arrived from Northern Europe (and the English were now Anglo-Saxons)
- After the battle of Hastings in 1066 the Normans (French) had conquered England
- By the 17<sup>th</sup> Century (1600's) the British were in the America's, Africa and Asia (India). The Slave trade is a dark moment in our nations past, whereby 12.5 million Africans were taken by force by the major European nations to the Caribbean and South American to work as slaves
- The 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw the two most damaging and vicious wars the world has ever seen (WW1 and WW2)

## Key terms

Census	an official count or survey, especially of a population (carried out every 10 years in the UK).
Emigration	the movement of people out a country into another
Era	a large-scale subdivision of geological time.
Ethnicity	the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.
Geological Time Scale (GTS)	a system of chronological dating that classifies geological strata (rock layers) in time.
Immigration	the movement of people into a country from another
Lowland area	not very high above sea level (0-200 m), and often flat.
Magma	Molten rock that is found within the Earth
Migration	the movement of people from one place (home) to another.
Racism	prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.
Upland area	high above sea level (+200 m), often (but not always) mountainous.