

Key Vocabulary

sketch map	A simple map with only basic details.
key	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.
compass rose	This is printed on a map to show different directions.
map symbol	A picture or a sign on a map that represents something else.
Ordnance Survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.
route	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.
compass	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.

What Is a Map?

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

Types of Maps

There are many different types of maps, such as:

Sketch maps

Road maps

Ordnance Survey maps

Climate maps

Key Features

Key features of maps include: a title, **a compass rose**, **symbols**, **a key** and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.



Compass Directions

People use a **compass** to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a **compass** are north, south, east and west.



Planning a Route

When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest **route**.



Key Vocabulary

atlas	A collection of maps in one book.
continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven continents : Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Asia, Europe, North America and South America.
ocean	A large area of salt water. There are five oceans : the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans .
physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.
aerial view	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's-eye' view.
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans, e.g. bridges.

Using an Atlas

An **atlas** shows maps of **continents**, countries, **oceans** and the **physical features** of a place. Its contents page shows a list of all the maps and the page that they can be found on. The index page lists, in alphabetical order, all of the countries, cities and towns that can be found in the **atlas** and shows which page number to look on.

Did you know?

A map maker is called a cartographer.

The oldest maps were made on clay tablets.



Physical Features

Atlases show us the **physical features** of a place. These can include forests, lakes and rivers. On the index page beside the page number, there is sometimes a letter that tells you the kind of feature it is, e.g. m = mountain and r= river.



An Aerial View

Maps are usually drawn from an **aerial view**. We can look at **aerial** photographs to see the main **physical** and **human** features of places. **Aerial** photos are photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects, e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.

More About Maps

Did You Know...?

Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale.

Seas are smaller areas of water than **oceans**. They are found where the land and water meet.



Key Vocabulary

London	The capital city of England and the UK where the Gunpowder Plot took place.
plot	A secret plan to do something that could hurt others or is not allowed.
gunpowder	A powder used to create explosions.
Catholic	A Christian who is a member of the Catholic Church.
Protestant	A Christian who is a member of the Church of England.
Guy Fawkes	A gunpowder expert who was blamed for the plot .
King James I	The king of England when the Gunpowder Plot took place.



Key People



Guy Fawkes



Robert Catesby



Thomas Percy



King James I

The Plotters Planning the Gunpowder Plot



Bonfire Night

Did you know that the failure of the **Gunpowder Plot** is remembered every year on 5th November?

People light bonfires and set off fireworks.



Key Facts

What was the Gunpowder Plot?

The **Gunpowder Plot** was a **plot** to kill **King James I** and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.

Why was there a plot?

The plotters were all **Catholic**. They thought that **King James I** was being unfair to **Catholics** because he was a **Protestant**. They did not want him to be the king any more.

Did the plot succeed?

The **plot** failed. **Guy Fawkes** was found with **gunpowder** in the cellar at the Houses of Parliament.

24th March 1603

King James I becomes King of England.

May 1604

The group begin to plot against King James I.

Timeline of Events

13th April 1570

Guy Fawkes is born.

March 1605

The plotters rent a cellar under the Houses of Parliament.

26th October 1605

Lord Montague, who is a Catholic, receives an unsigned letter that warns him not to go to the opening of Parliament on the **5th November**.

5th November 1605

Guy Fawkes is found in the cellar with 36 barrels of gunpowder by the king's guards.

31st January 1606

Guy Fawkes is executed.