

Geography



KS1 B	Big Picture Question: Does our environment affect our wellbeing?		National Curriculum reference		
	Vocabulary: Geographical vocabulary: season, weather, climate, change, weather pattern, atmosphere, spring, summer, autumn, winter, sea. Day, night, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right, location, wet, dry, wind, hot, cold, pollution, environment. Beijing and Cape Town contextual vocabulary: nation, continent, country, city, capital city, Asia, Africa, church, cathedral, river, flag, Pacific Ocean, mountain, Atlantic Ocean, coast,		Children should: - use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage - use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map - use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key - use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles		
Big concepts:	What we want children to know:				
The big concepts create a context for learning in geography and provide links with other curriculum areas.	knowledge: weather patterns - A season is a part of the year - The four seasons are called spring, summer, autumn and winter - There is air in the atmosphere around us and above us - Different things happen in the air above us, and this is called the weather - There are different types of weather: clear (sunny in the day), clouds, rain, storms, snow, showers, fog, mist, sleet, thunder, hail, wind - In spring and summer, the days are longer and plants and trees grow - In autumn, leaves fall off some trees and grass stops growing - In winter, the days are shorter, and many plants and trees do not grow - In summer, it is usually warmer - In winter, it is usually colder - The weather changes from day to day and season to season - The average weather for as region is called its climate - Some countries are warm all year round whilst others are cold all year round	Simple comparison: Beijing (China) Cape Town (South Africa) <table><tr><td>Beijing Beijing is the capital city of China China is located in the continent of Asia Has lots of churches, temples and cathedrals Warm and pleasant in summer and very cold in winter Snow sometimes in the winter Rain all through the year Used to be the world's largest city 22 million people live in Beijing Will host the 2022 winter Olympic games Part of the great wall of china is in Beijing</td><td>Cape Town Cape Town is the capital city of South Africa South Africa is in the continent of Africa 5 million people live in Cape Town It is a small capital city Surrounded by Table Mountain Lots of mountains Large coastline Summers are very warm, and winters are mild but wet. Cape Town has lots of sunshine every year. Climate is very windy Large number of beaches</td></tr></table>		Beijing Beijing is the capital city of China China is located in the continent of Asia Has lots of churches, temples and cathedrals Warm and pleasant in summer and very cold in winter Snow sometimes in the winter Rain all through the year Used to be the world's largest city 22 million people live in Beijing Will host the 2022 winter Olympic games Part of the great wall of china is in Beijing	Cape Town Cape Town is the capital city of South Africa South Africa is in the continent of Africa 5 million people live in Cape Town It is a small capital city Surrounded by Table Mountain Lots of mountains Large coastline Summers are very warm, and winters are mild but wet. Cape Town has lots of sunshine every year. Climate is very windy Large number of beaches
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	United Kingdom knowledge – foundational knowledge to be revisited throughout KS1 and revised during KS2				
	<table><tr><td> - A country is land that is looked after by people in charge, called a government - A country can also be called a nation - The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries called England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - The United Kingdom is a group of islands (surrounded by water) - A capital city is a country's most important city and it is the place where the government is - The capital of the UK is the city of London. </td><td> - Other UK capitals are Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland) - The seas that surround the UK are the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the North Sea - The United Kingdom is called a monarchy; this means that there is a always a queen or a king. - The government is led by the prime minister. </td></tr></table>		- A country is land that is looked after by people in charge, called a government - A country can also be called a nation - The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries called England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - The United Kingdom is a group of islands (surrounded by water) - A capital city is a country's most important city and it is the place where the government is - The capital of the UK is the city of London.	- Other UK capitals are Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland) - The seas that surround the UK are the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the North Sea - The United Kingdom is called a monarchy; this means that there is a always a queen or a king. - The government is led by the prime minister.	
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Y1/2 Enquiry - Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures/photos and the internet as sources of information. - Investigate surroundings. - Make simple comparisons between the features of different places. - Children are encouraged to ask simple geographical questions; Where is it? What's it like?	Y1/2 Outdoor Learning - Draw an outline of simple features they observe. - Add colour, texture and detail to prepared field sketches. - Join labels to correct features. - Use a camera in the field with help to record what they have seen. - Label the photo with help. - Use everyday language to describe features.	Y1/2 Map work - Follow directions (NSEW) - Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. - Use an infant atlas to locate places. - Begin to spatially match places. - Add labels to simple maps. - Follow a route on a map.			

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