## Subject: Geography Year 2

## What are the aims and intentions:

## That all the children:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places both terrestrial and marine including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
- collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
- interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS e.g. google earth)
- communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.
- Ask geographical questions
- Observe and record
- Express their own views about people, places and environments
- Communicate in different ways including through numerical and quantitative skills, maps and pictures.
- Communicate understanding through writing at length.
- Use geographical vocabulary
- Use globes, maps, plans at a range of scales [i.e. following a route on a map]
- Use secondary sources of information [i.e. CD-ROMs, pictures, photographs, stories, information texts, videos, artefacts]
- Make plans

## Links to previous learning:

Using maps and symbols

Using previous skills to identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas Making comparisons

Term:	Topic:	Knowledge	Skills:	Key Questions
Autumn	What a Wonderful World	Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Understand that the world is spherical. Know that journeys can be made around the world and begin to follow a simple journey line using key vocabulary. Locate hot and cold areas of the world.	Use an atlas to accurately locate the continents and oceans of the world. Locate continents, oceans including their own continent and country using a world map Use and follow simple compass directions (NESW). Follow routes on a map.	Where is it? What is this place like? How near/far is it?
	Key Vocabulary	Europe, North America, Australia, Antartica, Asia, Africa, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Artic Ocean, Southern Ocean, route, Equator aerial view, North Pole, landscape, South Pole, North, South, East, West, local, distant, coast, mountain, sea.		

		Cultural Capital: presentation, song 7 continents, facts from each continent				
Spring	Treasure Hunt	use simple compass directions, locational and directional language to describe locations of features and routes on a map.  Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map use and construct basic symbols in a key.  Communicate in different ways including , numerical, quantitative skills, maps and pictures  Use fieldwork skills	Use a compass Read and create maps Use a key to construct a map Identify human features Identify physical feature Identify features on a photograph. Use google earth.	What is a key? How do we identify human and physical features? What is the difference?		
	Key Vocabulary	route, aerial view, landscape, North, South, East, West, city, town, village, farm.				
C	Camaatianal	Cultural Capital: Scouted in to school for field work understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the	Explain where Kenya is located in the world	Malla and in the Nathant in the		
Summer	Sensational Safari	human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.  Use globes, maps, plans at a range of scales	and find Kenya on a world map or globe. Draw a map of Kenya and locate the capital city, some main cities and oceans. Identify the features of a national park and begin to explain the difference to a game reserve. Draw a freehand map of Kenya. Draw a map of a national park and begin to consider the location of key features. Use an atlas/globe to locate accurately places and landmarks in Kenya.	Where is it? What is this place like? How near/far is it?		
	Key Vocabulary	Africa, route, Equator, Northern Ireland, landscape, Wales, environment, North, South, East, West, address, larger, smaller, behind, city, desert, ocean, seasonal, season, weather, city				
		Cultural Capital: safari in shoebox.				