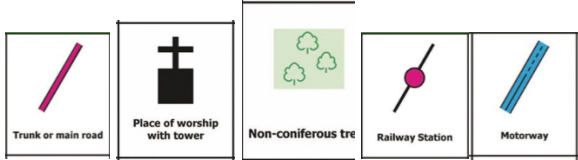


Geography Curriculum Year 2

Prior Learning from Year 1

- Know that houses/places have an address and postcode
- Identify key Physical (river) and Human (roads/house/shop) geography.
- Explain the meaning of travel in relation to geography and places
- Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below and next to; relate to map work on local area
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and immediate surrounding area.
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features in Upton/Chester
- Devise simple maps and use and construct basic symbols in a key of the school.
- Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK
- Describe the weather in the UK during different seasons
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.
- Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world
- Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world
- Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom continents and oceans studied.

Aspect of Geography	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential Knowledge and Skills
Place Knowledge / Human and Physical My home; your home (Chester and Zambia) Thread; Travel and weather	Europe England Zambia Africa African wildlife Continent Weather Desert Equator Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zambia is a country in the continent of Africa • Upton is in Chester, in England, in the continent Europe. • The capital of Zambia is Lusaka • Zambia is landlocked – it is surrounded by 8 countries • Large animals such as African elephants, zebras, giraffes, lions and crocodiles live in Zambia • Zambia has three seasons: a hot/dry season; a warm/rainy season; a cool/dry season. • Zambia is covered by open woodland or grasslands. • Victoria falls are the largest of waterfalls. 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify certain physical features within African continent: dry savannahs; mountains; Great Rift Valley. • Know the main differences between our town and that of a small place in Africa. Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps and globes to locate continents • Use aerial photographs to identify features of a locality Revisit prior learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries of the UK • Seas and oceans which surround the UK – North, Irish, Channel, Atlantic • London is the capital city of England
Location knowledge / Human and Physical Geography Mapping Thread; transport	Compass North South East West Symbol Key Map Human features Physical features Route Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map is a drawing of the earth's surface from above • We use a map to help us know where we are going • A compass tells us which way is North, East, South and West • Maps use symbols and a key to show what the symbols mean • Symbols can be letters, pictures or lines.  <p>Road Place of worship Forest area Train station Motorway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple maps, atlases and photographs to identify human and physical features of the local area. • Find their own house on a map • Ask and answer questions about the local environment. • Draw/sketch simple maps to show a route. • Recognise roads, buildings and fields on a map and describe the local area • Use symbols and know that they mean something on maps • Understand why maps need a key • Know which is N, E, S and W on a compass. Relate to map work of the local area and following directions. • Identify human and physical features of the school's surrounding area. Find out how many bus stops and shops there are.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are made by man like a road or school • Physical features are natural like a forest or river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What happens here? Complete a survey to show what happens at different parts of the local area.
Locationa l /Human and Physical ‘Deserts across the world’ Threads; Weather and Travel	North Pole South Pole Equator Arctic Antarctic Desert Weather Oceans Continents Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penguins; polar bears; arctic fox; seals; reindeer; walrus live in polar regions • Not all deserts are hot. • Two of the world’s biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles. • The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica. • The equator is a line around the middle of the earth. • People travel around the world on planes and boat • Name the 5 oceans: Arctic; Pacific; Indian; Atlantic; and Southern* • Name the seven continents: Europe; Asia; North America; South America; Africa; Australia; and Antarctica. * <p>Repeat of y1 to consolidate knowledge*</p>	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know features of cold and hot places in the world – North and South Poles and around the equator. • Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world • Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world. Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom continents and oceans studied. • Locate the UK in comparison to the equator and compare location to North and South Pole • Know and recognise main weather symbols Revisit prior learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries in the UK • Capital city of England

Geography National Curriculum Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human/Physical Geography	Skills/Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.