



Geography Curriculum Content

Milestone One

Year 1

Autumn

Spring

Summer

Unit

Weather

Mapping the World
Describing Maps of the World: 1
Local Geography

United Kingdom: England
United Kingdom: London

Geographical Places to Study

School field

Redscope School - Kimberworth Park

England - London
 Scotland - Edinburgh
 Ireland - Belfast
 Wales - Cardiff

Enquiry Question

Is the weather always the same?

How can we find out more about our area?

What makes the United Kingdom a great place to live?

Learning Experiences/ Hook

Weather diary, thermometers, weather vane, rain gauge

A range of representations of globes, maps, satellites for the children to see.

Video clips of London
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=45ETZ1xvHS0>

Knowledge Categories

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Fingertip Facts

- Weather is a **physical process** – it happens naturally.
- Weather means the conditions at a particular time. It can change day by day.
- Certain types of weather are more likely to be found in each season – eg sunny in summer and snow in winter.

- A globe is a sphere which shows the surface of the Earth.
- Maps are pictures on flat pieces of paper, or on a screen, showing features of the Earth.
- Atlases are books full of maps
- Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken from space.
- Name the 4 compass directions: north, south, east, west

- The UK is made up of 4 countries; England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
- Seas that surround the UK are the Irish Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the English Channel.
- The capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Cardiff.
- Queen Elizabeth II is the reigning monarch of the UK.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather conditions may cause heatwaves, floods, and droughts. • Geographers use symbols to show each type of weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redscope School/My home is in Kimberworth, which is a suburb of Rotherham. • Rotherham is a town in England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landmarks include....
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (Being a Geographer)</p>	<p><u>Investigate Places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. <p><u>Investigate Patterns</u></p> <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. <p><u>Communicate Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary • Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. 	<p><u>Investigate Places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. <p><u>Investigate Patterns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify land use around the school. <p><u>Communicate Geography</u></p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). 	<p><u>Investigate Places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <p><u>Investigate Patterns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Communicate Geography</u></p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Climate usually remains the same over long periods of time. Weather changes much more frequently. There are many different types of weather that can be represented by symbols. Certain types of weather are more likely to be</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> - The Earth is the planet on which we live. It is a giant sphere.</p> <p><u>Techniques</u> A globe is a sphere which shows the surface of the Earth.</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) is made up of four countries. England and Wales united in 1284. Scotland became part of the union in 1707 and Northern Ireland in 1921. England, Wales and</p>

found across the four seasons. In the UK, it is more likely to be sunny in the summer and to snow in the winter. Here are some of the main types of weather found in the UK.

Physical processes

Weather is a physical process that happens in the Earth's atmosphere.

Techniques

Using symbols is a technique that geographers use.

Summary

No matter where on Earth you go, weather can sometimes cause disruption. Even in the UK we sometimes have extreme weather conditions. Here are some extremes of weather.

Maps are pictures on flat pieces of paper, or on a screen, showing features of the Earth.

Atlases are books full of maps and information about the Earth

Satellites are objects sent into space. Some of them take photographs of the Earth. The photographs are called satellite images. This is an image of a hurricane – a violent wind storm found in some parts of the world.

Summary - Map makers use terms to describe where in the world places are. These are some of the basic terms they use.

Techniques

The compass rose A compass gives directions. The main directions are north, east, south and west. When looking at images of the Earth we also use the same direction words.

Scotland are known as Great Britain. Northern Ireland is part of the island of Ireland. The flag of the United Kingdom is called the Union Flag and is red, white and blue. When flown at sea, the flag is known as the Union Jack. The UK has a monarchy and a democratic government. The queen is Queen Elizabeth II and first in line to the throne is her eldest son, Prince Charles

Location

The UK is part of the continent of Europe. Seas that surround the UK are: the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the North Sea to the east and, separating the UK and France to the south, the English Channel (called La Manche by the French). The UK is part of the British Isles – an archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean made up of Great Britain and over six thousand smaller islands.

Summary

England is the largest of the four countries of the United Kingdom (UK). It is also part of Great Britain, which includes Wales and Scotland. It has a population of around 55.5 million. Its flag is the St George's cross which is named after its patron saint, St George. The national emblem is a rose. Unlike Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, England does not have a separate parliament or assembly.

Location

England borders Scotland to the north with the counties of Cumbria and Northumberland; it borders Wales with the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. To the south is the English Channel, in which the Isle of Wight is separated from the mainland by the Solent. The southernmost point in England is Lizard Point in the county of Cornwall, which is in the south west.

Human Features

England has many cities, the largest of which is London. There are also many thousands of towns and villages with a range of roads and transport networks linking them together.

			<p>Houses, shops, leisure centres, theatres, cinemas and restaurants occupy cities but most of the land in the country is used for farming.</p> <p><u>Physical Features</u> The Pennines is a range of hills that runs roughly north to south and is sometimes called the backbone of England because it resembles a spine. The Lake District is in the north west of England in the county of Cumbria. It has mountains, such as Scafell Pike, England's highest peak, and lakes such as Windermere, England's largest lake. There are many more physical features including rivers, lakes, caves and valleys.</p> <p><u>Diversity</u> England is home to people from all over the world, some of whom were born here, others who have migrated from other parts of the world, some who travel for work or tourism and some who are refugees.</p>
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>frequently: regularly represented: shown symbols: pictures or signs used instead of words physical process: a series of things that happen naturally atmosphere: the layer of gases that surround the Earth technique: a method of doing something heatwave: a long period of extremely hot weather drought: a lack of water due to hot weather flood: a large amount of water covering places that are usually dry monsoon: seasonal heavy rain in the continent of Asia blizzard: heavy snow, usually with wind gale/storm: strong winds cyclone/hurricane: very strong winds in a circular pattern tornado/twister: a large column of rotating air</p>	<p>compass: An instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north north: The direction that is on your left when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises south: The direction that is on your right when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises east: The direction that you look towards in the morning in order to see the sun rise # west: The direction that you look towards in the evening in order to see the sun set suburb: an outlying district of a city, especially a residential one town: a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city</p>	<p>united: joined together union: the joining together of different groups monarchy: the king or queen and royal family democratic: relating to a form of government in which people choose the leaders by voting government: the group of people who make the laws in a country archipelago: a group of islands population: all the people who live in a place emblem: badge or symbol resembles: looks like peak: the pointed top of a mountain migrated: moved from one place to another tourism: providing services for people on holiday refugees: people forced to leave their country because it is not safe to stay there capital city: a large city, usually where the government operates from government: the group of people who make the laws in a country business: making, buying and selling cultural: to do with the arts and history population: all the people who live in a place</p>