



Geography Curriculum Content

Milestone One

Year 2

Autumn

Spring

Summer

Unit

Our Local Area

All Around the World

Down Under

Geographical Places to Study

Kimberworth

Continents and Oceans around the World

Filey

Australia

Enquiry Question(s)

Why is Kimberworth Park a good place to live?

Where are we in the World?

What is it like to live on the coast?

How can we look after our local area?

Learning Experiences/ Hook

Local area walk – fieldwork study

Discovery of an old map.

Educational visit to Filey

Visit from BDR Waste Partnership and/or Greenspaces

Lost suitcase containing artefacts from Australia.

Knowledge Categories

Fingertip Facts

- I live in Kimberworth which is in the town of Rotherham.
- A physical feature is natural.
- A human feature has been built by people.
- A map is a picture of a place drawn from above.
- The four compass points are; North, East, South and West.
- Symbols are used to mark features on a map.
- Reduce, re-use, recycle will help humans to live more sustainably.

- The Earth has two poles: the North and the South Pole.
- Halfway between the North and South Poles is an imaginary line called the equator.
- The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis.
- The Earth is a giant magnet with a core of iron.
- The world is divided into 2 hemispheres – northern and southern.
- Continents are a large area of land that have 1 or many countries within them.

- Australia is a continent and a country in the southern hemisphere.
- Animals native to Australia include Kangaroos, koalas and kookaburras.
- Canberra is the capital city of Australia but the most famous city is Sydney.
- Australia's indigenous people are usually referred to as the Aboriginal people of Australia.
- When it is winter in the UK, it is summer in Australia.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 7 continents. The UK is in the continent of Europe. • An ocean is a large area of salt water. Some oceans are Pacific, Indian, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic 	
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (Being a Geographer)</p>	<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. <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. • 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key physical features, including: field, woodland, beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. - key human features, including: city, town, village, school, farm, house 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"> • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the world’s continents and oceans. <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 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. <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. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of a coastal region. • 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"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. <p><u>Communicate Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimberworth is a suburb of Rotherham. Rotherham is a town in South Yorkshire in England. The nearest city is called Sheffield. • A Village is a small settlement that can have between 100 and approximately 3,000 people, a town is a mid-sized settlement that can have between 1,000 and 100,000 people and a city is a large settlement that usually has more than 100,000 people. • Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A physical feature is natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. (woodland, stream, field) - A human feature has been built by people. (house, road, bridge) • Human and physical features can be shown on maps, sometimes as a symbol. • A satellite image is a picture taken from above of an area of land and a map is a drawn image to represent an area of land. • Maps have keys to help people read (understand) them. • In Kimberworth Park there are attractive and unattractive features and it's our job to look after our local area. • Attractive features are useful for people living there. (bus stop, shops, parks) • Our environment is the world around us. The air that we breathe, the land where we live, work and learn is part of our environment. All the plants and animals, green spaces near our home and school, the forests and oceans - planet Earth is one big environment! • Everything in our environment is connected. If one part of our environment changes, everything else will change too – it is important to keep the environment in balance. • We can help to look after our environment by Reduce, Reuse and Recycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis. • The Earth has two poles: the North and the South Pole - poles like those that magnets have. This is because the Earth is a giant magnet with a core of iron. • Halfway between the North and South Poles is an imaginary line called the equator. • Everything north of the equator is in the northern hemisphere and everything south of the equator is in the southern hemisphere. • Countries have different types of 'climate' around the world; they can be hot or cold. • There are cold/polar, warm, tropical and temperate climates. • The Earth is the planet on which we live. - It is a sphere. • It has a core, mantle and crust. • The crust is the rock that covers the entire surface of the Earth. Below the crust is the mantle which is made of hot liquid rock called magma. • Some of the crust is submerged by the oceans of the world. Under the oceans there are some high mountains and deep trenches that cannot be seen from the land. • The part of the crust that is not submerged by the oceans is called land. • Some of the land has formed into high mountains and some into low valleys • Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land. • There are 7 continents in our world. They are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australasia. • Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. • Antarctica has no countries and no inhabitants as it is a landmass entirely covered in ice. • Oceans are made up of saline water and cover about three quarters of the Earth's surface. 	<p>Filey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filey is a seaside town in North Yorkshire. • Originally it was a fishing village but because it has a large beach, it has become a popular tourist location. • Filey Brigg is a long narrow peninsula. Its steep cliffs are 20 metres high. There are rock pools to explore on the Brigg. <p>Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia is a continent and a country in the southern hemisphere. It is an island surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. • It is part of the Commonwealth and has Queen Elizabeth II as its queen. • It has a democratic government and a population of around 25 million, most of whom live in urban areas. • Its capital city is Canberra and its official language is English. • The country is divided into six states (South Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania) • The main cities in Australia are: Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Darwin, Adelaide, Hobart and Canberra. The cities are all located at the coast or close to the coast. • Two thirds of the country (inland), consists of desert landscape which is referred to as 'outback'. The outback is the vast, dry and remote. • Ayers Rock, which is in the centre of the country, is the largest lone standing rock in the world. Uluru, as it is called by the Aboriginal people, is sacred to the indigenous people. • Australia's indigenous people are usually referred to as the Aboriginal people of Australia. They lived by hunting, fishing and gathering food. • Today indigenous people live in all of the main cities in Australia, but most of them still live in the desert areas of the outback. Some

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the number of things we buy in the first place. This means we throw fewer things away. - Reuse things again. Instead of buying a new toy, see if you could swap with a friend! - Recycle something if it is too old or broken. Parts of it can be made into something else. This stops the things we have already taken from our environment from going to waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans contain hundreds of thousands of known species. • There are 5 main oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean and the Indian Ocean. • The Pacific Ocean is the largest. • Oceans that are enclosed are called seas. The closest seas to the UK are the North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel. 	<p>aboriginal people still live in the sacred area around Uluru (Ayers Rock). They also live in the Northern Territory in Kakadu National Park, which they call Arnhem Land, the land of their ancestors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are highly skilled in arts and crafts and share their vast knowledge about the land and the environment with visitors. • The didgeridoo is one of the world's oldest musical instruments and is made from tree trunks and limbs hollowed out by termites. • The Great Barrier Reef is the largest reef in the world – the size of about 70 million football fields. It is larger than Italy and astronauts can see it from space. The reef consists of more than 3000 reefs in which more than 350 species of corals and over 1,500 species of fish live. • It is called the Great Barrier Reef because it is very large and forms a barrier between the sea and the coast. Although the reef is beautiful it also contains some of the deadliest animals in the ocean, including box jellyfish, the blue-ringed octopus and stone fish. • Plastic waste in the oceans is killing coral reefs. It clings to coral and creates bacteria that kills it. Recycling and cutting down on the amount of plastic used will help places like the Great Barrier Reef stay beautiful and its fish stay healthy. • Sydney is the largest and most famous city in Australia. • Its population is just over 4.5 million and it is in the state of New South Wales. • Sydney is built around Sydney Harbour on the east coast of Australia, next to the Pacific Ocean. To the west are the Blue Mountains; to the north the Hawkesbury River; to the south the Woronora Plateau. • The weather in Sydney is temperate which means it is rarely very hot or very cold. The usual summer temperature is about 25 °C (degrees celsius) and in winter about 15 °C. • Bondi Beach is well known for relaxing and surfing.
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<p>Vocabulary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community: a group of people living or working together in the same area. local area: • village, town, city: a place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages and smaller than cities. • suburb: a community/place that is near to a town or city • human feature: a natural feature in an environment. • physical feature: a manmade/ built feature in an environment. • environment: everything around us - all our surroundings including the air, soil, water, plants, and animals make up the environment. • sustainability: sustainability is about small changes we can make to help look after the planet - making these changes helps protect animals, plants and our natural resources so that future generations will be able to enjoy them. • recycling: taking a material like the plastic in a plastic bottle or the metal in a drink can and putting it through a process so the material can be used again instead of being wasted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equator: an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth • North and South Poles: north and south ends of the Earth's axis • weather: the day-to-day changes that we see happen. • climate: the average weather usually taken over 30 years for a particular place. • temperate: rarely extremely hot or cold • hemisphere: half of the Earth • technique: a technique is a method of doing something. • continent: a large area of land • ocean: a large area of saline water • saline: salty • species: groups of plants or animals that are similar • enclosed: surrounded by something • seas: smaller, enclosed or partly enclosed areas of saline water • magma: hot, liquid rock submerged: covered by water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth: the UK and a group of countries that, in the past, were ruled by the UK • democratic: relating to a form of government in which people choose the leaders by voting • population: the number of people who live in a place • indigenous: originally from a place • descendants: people from later generations • migrants: people who have moved to a different country • sacred: holy • ancestors: relatives from long ago • vast: huge • remote: far away and hard to reach • inland: away from the coast • reef: a ridge just below the surface of the water • barrier: an object that blocks movement • vibrant: very bright and strong • marine: relating to oceans and seas • bacteria: microscopic (tiny) living things • harbour: part of the sea that has been surrounded by walls • settlement: a place where people have come to live • convicts: people found guilty of a crime