
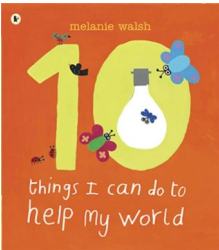
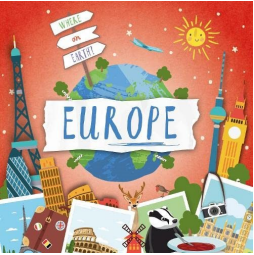
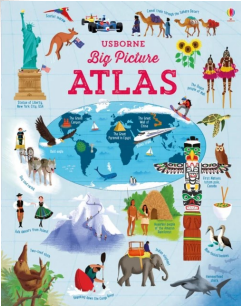




YEAR 2

**GEOGRAPHY
CURRICULUM**

Year 2 Geography - Broader Curriculum Aims and Objectives

Topics of Study	Key Geographical Knowledge and Understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Area Study– The Streets Around my School. The Wider World-Where did Captain James Cook travel? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Know that their school is located in Marton, which is part of the town of Middlesbrough. ⇒ Know that natural features are called physical features . ⇒ Know that man-made features are called human features. ⇒ Understand the difference between human and physical features within the streets around school. ⇒ Know what a compass is and what it is used for. ⇒ Know the four compass points: North, South, East and West. ⇒ Know that a globe is a model of the Earth showing how it looks from space. ⇒ Know that continents are areas of land that include different countries. ⇒ Know that over two thirds of the Earth's surface is covered in water and that most of it is held within the five oceans. ⇒ Know the world's seven continents and five oceans. ⇒ Know that the United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe. ⇒ Know that the equator is an imaginary line that runs around the centre of the Earth and is always closest to the sun. Know that it marks the different parts of the Earth: the northern and the southern hemisphere. Know that the UK is in the Northern Hemisphere. ⇒ Know where the Equator and the North and South poles are and how this relates to hot/cold countries. ⇒ Know that the landscape around the poles is changing as a result of human processes. ⇒ Know the location of the UK and Australia on a World map. ⇒ Understand some similarities and differences between the human and physical geography between Great Ayton and Botany Bay, Sydney Australia.
Vocabulary	
<p>Local, flats, bungalows, stone cottage, semi-detached, terraced, field, park, near, far, town, natural, man-made, human features, physical features, compass, directions, navigation, North, South, East West, continent, ocean, equator, North pole, South pole, hot/ cold climate, United Kingdom, Marton, Great Ayton, Australia, World, map, plan-view, atlas</p>	
Quality Literature Links	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;">   </div>	

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

Y1 Local Area Study: My Home and School:

Know that their school is located in Marton and that they live in the town of Middlesbrough. Know other settlements such as village and city. Used simple picture maps to move around school and draw their own simple maps with symbols.



Year 2 Geography

Local area study: What surrounds my school?

Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

Y3 Local Area Study: Our Community:

Learn what a community is and identify human and physical features of their local community. Know where Marton is located within Middlesbrough. Learn about different land use and economic activity including jobs, within the local community.

Where is my school? What streets surround my school?

How can we zoom in on them using a computer map?

Have they always been here?

IS E

Why do streets have names? What is a postcode?

Can I investigate the different streets and their names?

Can I collect my own information?

E CAI

What would a simple plan of the streets look like?

Can I add detail to a plan using the photographs and information I have collected?

IS AC

Can we create a model of our school and its streets to show features in the area?

What simple routes could we plan using this?

AC

DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY:

How we 'work' and 'think' like a Geographer.

ENQUIRY	COLLECTION, ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	INTERPRETING SOURCES	ANALYSING AND COMMUNICATING	EVALUATING AND DEBATING
Asking Geographical-enquiry questions.	Collecting, analysing and interpreting data through fieldwork.	Interpreting sources such as maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs etc.	Analysing and communicating geographical information e.g. constructing maps, charts and graphs or writing at length.	Critically evaluating and debating the impact of geographical processes.

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

Y1 Wider World: The UK: Know that Middlesbrough is in England and that England is part of the UK. Know that the UK is divided into four countries and know the names of these countries and their capital cities. Know the seas that surround the UK. Know key geographical features of the countries within the UK.



Year 2 Geography

Where did Captain Cook come from and where did he go to?

Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

Y3 Wider World: North America: Learn about the continent of North America. Learn about the difference in climate within the continent due to its location. Learn about mountains and how they are created. Learn about the key geographical features of the Mountainous West region of North America.

What is the United Kingdom?

What is a country?
What countries are within the United Kingdom?

IS

What are the seven continents of the world?

Where are they located on a world map?
What is a continent?
What continent is the United Kingdom within?

IS

What and where is the equator?

Which continents are located on it?
How does this affect their climates?

IS AC

What and where are the North & South Pole?

What is the climate like there?
Why?

IS AC

What are the five oceans of the world?

Where are they located?

IS

Which oceans did Captain Cook voyage on when he rediscovered Australia?

IS

Where is Great Ayton: boyhood village of Captain James Cook?

What are the human and physical features of Great Ayton?

IS CAI

Where is Botany Bay?

What continent is it within?
What are the human and physical features of Botany Bay - Cook's first landing?

IS

What are the differences and similarities between these two places?

How and why is their climate so different?

E AC

Year 2 Sequence of Knowledge

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Local Areas: What surrounds my school?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maps are about place. * A map of the school will show its exact location and the streets that are near to it. * Older versions of maps will show how an area has changed when you compare it to a live map such as google Earth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Places have street names so that they can be located. * Post codes also help to locate places and are used by the postal services, as there are usually more than one street or road in the UK with the same name. * SAT Navs use both street names and postcodes to help you to reach a destination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maps and plans are drawn using different scales. * A map of the area around the school is a 'smaller scale' map than the map of a classroom as it show a larger space at a lower level of detail. * An aerial photo is a photograph from above. They help people to draw maps more accurately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Natural features are called physical features . * Man-made features are called human features. * A route is a journey that takes you from one place or feature to another. * It is helpful to identify landmarks when planning and explaining a route.
Map, place, location, street, near, version, compare, printed, electronic, live, update	Place, name, road, street, post code, postal services, destination.	Scale, detail, space, aerial, accuracy	Features, natural, man-made, route, journey, landmark.

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Captain Cook's Travels

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The world is made up of land and water. * A continent is a large area of land that includes all the islands and countries within it. * There are 7 continents in the world: Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Asia, Europe, North America, South America. * The United Kingdom is in the continent of Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The equator is an imaginary line that runs around the centre of the Earth and is always closest to the sun. * The equator marks the different parts of the Earth: the northern and southern hemisphere. * The United Kingdom is in the Northern Hemisphere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The North Pole is the most northerly point in the Northern Hemisphere * The south pole is the most southerly point in the southern hemisphere. * The North pole is located in the Arctic Ocean * The South Pole is located on Antarctica. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Over two thirds of the Earth's surface is covered in water and most of it is held within oceans. * An ocean is a large area of saltwater. * There are five oceans in the world: Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic and Indian. * These are large areas of water that separate the seven continents. * The North Pole is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Captain Cook made three voyages in his lifetime. * His first job was to travel to the Pacific Ocean where he eventually landed in Australia. * Australia is in the continent of Australasia. * He sailed east of the country and landed on the shore of Botany Bay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Captain Cook moved to the village of Great Ayton when he was a young boy. * A village is smaller than a town and they are usually located in the countryside. * Great Ayton is at the foot of the Cleveland Hills. * The River Leven flows through the village. * It has a population of about 4 and a half thousand people. * Most of its landmarks are linked to Captain Cook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Botany Bay is now a city. * A city is larger than a town and a village and usually has more people living there and therefore more houses and buildings. * Botany Bay has around 40,000 people living in it. * The Cooks River and the George's river flow into the bay. * It is a busy port with lots of marine life. * The climate is much hotter than in Great Ayton.
World, land, water, continent, island.	Earth, equator, sun, hemispheres.	Poles, Earth, equator, North, South, East, West, point.	Earth, land, water, sea, ocean, continents.	Voyage, explorer, ocean, country, continent, North, South, East, West, shore, bay.	Village, human/ physical features, town, countryside, hills, river, population, landmarks.	City, bay, port, population, human physical features, rivers, marine, weather, climate.