



**Stoke By Nayland Cof E Primary School**

**KS1 Geography 2 Year Knowledge Cycle**

Cycle 1								
	Location	Physical	Human	Key Vocabulary				
<p><b>The United Kingdom &amp; its countries</b> Name, locate and identify the four countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>The names and locations of the following:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>4 Countries</td> <td>4 Capital Cities</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England</li> <li>• Northern Ireland</li> <li>• Scotland</li> <li>• Wales</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London</li> <li>• Edinburgh</li> <li>• Cardiff</li> <li>• Belfast</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Know the location of their home (town/village) and school in wider context of the UK and the world – through locating these on different maps</p>	4 Countries	4 Capital Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England</li> <li>• Northern Ireland</li> <li>• Scotland</li> <li>• Wales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London</li> <li>• Edinburgh</li> <li>• Cardiff</li> <li>• Belfast</li> </ul>	<p>Know the seas surrounding the U.K are: The English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>Know some of the physical features of the UK (E.G. River, Sea, Mountain, Forest, Beach)</p> <p>England: England is the largest country in the UK. London is the capital city. Many parts of England are flat but there is also lots of rural countryside with rolling hills and valleys in the north.</p> <p>Scotland: Scotland is a country in the north of the UK. Edinburgh is the capital city. Scotland has large mountains including Ben Nevis, which is the largest in the UK.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland is the smallest country in the UK. Belfast is the capital city. One of the most famous landmarks is Giant’s Causeway (natural rock steps mostly hexagonal in shape).</p> <p>Wales: Wales is a mountainous country in the west of the UK. Cardiff is the capital city. Wales has its own language (Welsh). Not everyone there speaks it though.</p>	<p>Name the four capital cities of the countries of the UK (London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff)</p> <p>Know some of the human features of the UK (E.G. Town, City, Village, Shops, Houses, Farms)</p>	<p>Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things.</p> <p>Physical feature –A feature that has been formed by nature</p> <p>Human feature –A feature that has been made or changed by humans.</p> <p>Country – A country is land that is controlled by a single government.</p> <p>Capital City – A town or city where the government sits.</p> <p>City – Cities are the largest kind of settlements and sometimes have millions of people living in them.</p> <p>United Kingdom – Made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Sometimes known as the UK.</p> <p>England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, London, Belfast, Edinburgh, and Cardiff</p> <p>Season – The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter</p> <p>Weather – The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place.</p>
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<p><b>Geography of the school, its grounds &amp; surrounding environment – Aerial photos, maps and</b></p>	<p>Know that the school is located in a village (Stoke-By-Nayland) in the Southeast of England and be able to locate the area on a map of England.</p> <p>Know that there are four compass directions, which are north, east, south, and west. Part of the compass (the needle) will always point north. You then have to work out which</p>	<p>Name some of the surrounding villages (particularly those of personal significance – E.G. Nayland, Leavenheath, Polstead, Boxted)</p> <p>Name the local river (River Stour)</p>	<p>Understand that there are different types of buildings in our local area – and that these can be used for a variety of different things (E.G. Church, Hospital, Shop, Offices, Farms, Houses)</p> <p>Know that these buildings can be found in different places (E.G. Village, Town, City)</p>	<p>Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things.</p> <p>Physical feature –A feature that has been formed by nature</p> <p>Human feature –A feature that has been made or changed by humans.</p> <p>Map - A map is a drawing of all or part of the Earth’s surface. Its basic purpose is to show where things are.</p> <p>Compass – A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing.</p> <p>Aerial Photograph - A picture taken from above. A ‘bird’s-eye view’ of a place</p> <p>Country – A country is land that is controlled by a single government.</p>				

<b>mapping - fieldwork</b>	direction you are facing depending on where north is.		Know and be able to name some of the types of housing in the local area (E.G. Terraced house, Detached house)  Understand that an address needs to be written in a certain way so it gets to the right place (and be able to write the address of the school, with support)	Countryside - Land that is not in towns or cities. Sometimes there are small settlements (like hamlets and villages) there. The countryside has lots of farmland and often has woodland. Village – Villages are small settlements with a small number of houses for a few hundred people. Town – A town is a place where people live and work. There may be shops, places of worship, leisure facilities and schools there. It is bigger than a village but smaller than a city. Local area - The area around where you live. Address - The place where someone lives or a business is found. Distance – How far away something is				
<b>Oceans and Continents Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</b>	The names and locations of the following: <table border="1" data-bbox="483 737 997 1178"> <tr> <th>7 Continents</th> <th>5 Oceans</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asia</li> <li>• Africa</li> <li>• North America</li> <li>• South America</li> <li>• Antarctica</li> <li>• Europe</li> <li>• Australia</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlantic</li> <li>• Pacific</li> <li>• Indian</li> <li>• Arctic</li> <li>• Southern</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Know that they live in England, which is part of the UK, which is located within the continent of Europe and that the closest seas to our country are the North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel.</p>	7 Continents	5 Oceans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asia</li> <li>• Africa</li> <li>• North America</li> <li>• South America</li> <li>• Antarctica</li> <li>• Europe</li> <li>• Australia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlantic</li> <li>• Pacific</li> <li>• Indian</li> <li>• Arctic</li> <li>• Southern</li> </ul>	That the largest continent is Asia, and the largest ocean is the Pacific Ocean.  That continents are larger areas of land and can be made up of lots of countries or very few countries. That Oceans are larger areas of salt water, and seas are often smaller areas of salt water, closer to the coasts of countries. That Oceans are made up of salt water and that they cover most of the Earth's surface.		Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things. Physical feature –A feature that has been formed by nature Human feature –A feature that has been made or changed by humans. Continent - A continent is a large solid area of land. Ocean - An ocean is a very large body of salt water. Sea - Seas are smaller and shallower than oceans. They are usually located where the land meets the ocean. Country - A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Equator - An imaginary line halfway between the north and south poles (dividing the northern and southern hemisphere). Map - A map is a drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface. Its basic purpose is to show where things are. Climate - The usual weather conditions of a certain place. Aerial Photograph - A picture taken from above. A 'bird's-eye view' of a place. Weather - The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place. Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things.
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**Cycle 2**

	<b>Location</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Human</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>
<b>Contrasting small areas of the UK &amp; Africa</b>	Know that they live in a village/town/city in the Southeast of England. Locate the UK on a map of the world, and England on a map of the UK. Locate London on a map of England/UK.	To name some of the wildlife found in Kenyan parks/reserves (the big five – Lions, Leopards, Rhinos, Buffalo, Elephants)	To be able to name the capital city of Kenya (Nairobi) and the capital city of England (London) To be able to name some of the main National parks and nature reserves in Kenya (Maasai Mara) and the differences between them.	Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things. Physical feature –A feature that has been formed by nature Human feature –A feature that has been made or changed by humans. Continent – A continent is a large solid area of land. Savannah – An ecosystem similar to grassland but scattered with trees.

	<p>Know that Africa is a continent (Recap knowledge that Africa is the largest continent.), made up of a large number (54) of different countries, and that Kenya is one of these countries. Locate Africa on a world map and Kenya on a map of Africa.</p> <p>Know that the equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half and that distance from this determines weather patterns and climate.</p>	<p>To name some of the wildlife found in England (E.G. Foxes, Squirrels, Hedgehogs, Badgers, Rabbits)</p>	<p>To describe what life is like for people living in Kenya, Africa. To know what school and family life are like for children living in Kenya, Africa.</p>	<p>Big Five - The main five animals to see on Safari in Africa (Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Rhino, Bison).  Country – A country is land that is controlled by a single government.  Equator – An imaginary line halfway between the north and south poles (dividing the northern and southern hemisphere)  National Park – A national park is a protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed by humans. No humans live in national parks.  Climate – The usual weather in a place.  Game Reserve – A game reserve is still a protected area of land, but it allows humans to live there and to carry out other activities such as fishing, road building, mining and gathering wood.  Desert – Dry areas that receive very little rain</p>
<p><b>Seasonal &amp; daily weather patterns Hot &amp; cold areas of the world</b></p>	<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Can name at least one hot country and one cold country</p>	<p>Explain what the weather is like in England</p> <p>Name 4 types of weather that happen in the UK (E.G. Rain, Snow, Frost/Ice, Wind, Thunder/Lightning)</p> <p>Know that weather changes throughout the year and can name the four seasons (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter)</p> <p>Explain some ways the weather affects us in the clothes we wear, how we travel and the things we do</p> <p>Know and understand what weather forecasts show, including knowing some weather symbols and explaining what they show</p> <p>Know that some places around the world can have 'extreme weather' and that this can be dangerous for the people/animals that live there</p>		<p>Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things.  Physical feature –A feature that has been formed by nature  Human feature –A feature that has been made or changed by humans.  Climate - The usual weather conditions of a certain place.  Weather – The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place.  Equator – An imaginary line halfway between the north and south poles (dividing the northern and southern hemisphere)  Season – The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter  Weather Forecast – A prediction of what the weather will be like in the future.  Weather Symbols - Pictures or signs that help us understand the weather forecast</p>

<p><b>Human &amp; physical Geography - the Seaside (Katie Morag)</b></p>	<p>Know where 'the seaside' is located (coastlines of countries)</p> <p>Know that there are lots of islands around the world that have a 'seaside' that tourists like to visit on holiday.</p>	<p>A seaside resort has many physical features. Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.</p> <p>The bay and beaches are some of the physical features that visitors can enjoy near to the seaside. Harbours are used for boat trips, fishing, and seal spotting tours</p>	<p>Human features found at the seaside might include the pier, the promenade, a lighthouse and a fairground. These features are all man-made.</p> <p>Seaside resorts have plenty of restaurants and cafes for tourists to visit. There are also huts selling snacks, such as ice-creams, drinks and fish and chips.</p>	<p>Location - Where a place or thing is, sometimes in relation to other places or things.  Physical feature –A feature that has been formed by nature  Human feature –A feature that has been made or changed by humans.  United Kingdom (UK) – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.  Attractions – Things to see and do  Tourist - Someone who travels or visits a place for pleasure.  Pier – A structure built out into the water for people to walk on.  Promenade – A public place for walking for pleasure.  Harbour - A place where ships or boats moor (tie-up).</p>
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Geography is taught for a half term block every term