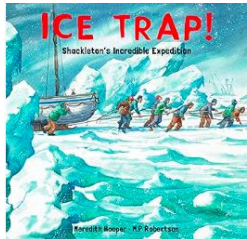
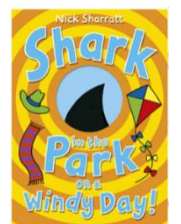


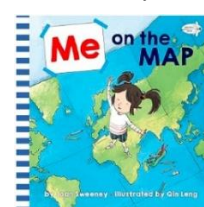
Class 2 Class Geography Overview

Year A

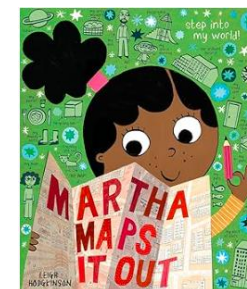
Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key text
Autumn	Light & Dark Human and physical geography - Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features. - Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: hill, mountain, sea, ocean, , season and weather Geographical skills and fieldwork 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	• Weather describes what the air outside is like each day, including temperature, rain, wind, and sunshine. • Seasons change four times a year in the UK: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. • Day length changes during the year, with longer days in the sunny summer and shorter days in the dark winter. • The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. • Places near the equator get direct sunlight all year. It stays hot and sunny there every single month. • The North Pole is at the very top of the Earth. The South Pole is at the very bottom. • Both poles are the coldest and windiest places on Earth.	Ernest Shackleton Ice Trap! Meredith Hooper 	 Whatever the Weather Book... 
	Vocabulary Weather – rain, hail, snow, sun, fog, mist, thunder, lightning, storm. Seasons – Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer North and South Pole, Equator, countries, daylight, sunlight			
	Fieldwork: What is the weather like in our local area? (Recording charts and symbols, thermometers, rain gauge, wind vane looking for patterns). How much hotter is it in Africa than the North Pole? How different are the animals that live there? Junk modelling: Create a polar environment/create a desert environment.			

Summer 1	Explorers Australian adventure Locational knowledge - Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Place Knowledge 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 Australia – Alice Springs in the Northern Territory	- Clun is in the Shropshire hills where land is lush and used for farming. The climate is temperate. - Alice Springs is a town in the middle of a red sand, hot desert. - Clun has historic buildings (including a castle) many made from stone. - Alice Springs has single storey buildings with cast iron roofs designed for the hot temperatures. - Children in Clun live near to school. Many children in Alice Springs learn online because school is too far away across the desert		 Our home on wheels - Jessica and Stephen Parry Valentine
	Vocabulary Landscape, climate, landmark, temperate, farming, hills, lush, fertile, desert, rock, sand, Clun River / Todd River, Shropshire Hills/ MacDonnell Range, Uluru			
	Fieldwork What do I like about Clun? What would I like about Alice Springs in Australia? Where would I prefer to live? Take photos to record favourite places, give reasons for likes and dislikes. Google earth for areal images and street view to explore a chosen area.			

Year B

Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key text
Autumn 1	Ourselfs Geographical skills and fieldwork - 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	- There are 7 continents (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia). - There are 4 countries in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland).		Me on the Map by Joan Sweeney & Qin Leng 

	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 Human and physical geography - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, and shop Locational knowledge - 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.	• There are 5 oceans (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern). • Human features are built by people. • Physical features are natural. • Compass points (North, East, South and West).		
	Vocabulary: Continent, Country, Ocean, Compass, Human Features, Physical Features, Landmarks, Key Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica Pacifica, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic Southern Oceans			
	Fieldwork: How can we use compass points to help Helen get from the office to the field? Use: areal maps, compass points, locational language.			
Spring 2	<u>Fire, Fire!</u> Locational knowledge - Name and locate the capital cities of the England, Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland Human and physical geography - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, and shop	• There are four countries in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland). • London is the capital city of England (and find it on a map). • Cardiff is the capital city of Wales (and find it on a map). • Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland (and find it on a map).		

		- Belfast is the capital city of Ireland (and find it on a map). - Governments are based in capital cities. - Human features are built by people. - Physical features are natural.		
	Vocabulary: Human features, physical features, capital city, government. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, and shop London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast			
	Fieldwork: What human and physical features are in Clun? Class walk: Use: maps, keys, data collection, data analysis.			
Summer 1	<u>Castles – local geography</u> Human and physical geography - Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, and shop Geographical skills and fieldwork - 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.	- Clun Castle is a ruined castle located in Shropshire, England. - It stands in a special border area called the Welsh Marches. - The castle was built to guard the border between England and Wales. - The castle sits high up on a rocky mound called a motte. - The castle is in a natural, protective loop of the River Clun. - The river provided a natural barrier and a source of fresh water. - Deep defensive ditches, or moats, were dug out around the castle mound		 Martha Maps It Out by Leigh Hodgkinson
	Vocabulary: river, bridge, castle, ruin, motte, bailey, keep moat, hill, valley, bank, border, town, defend, steep, gradient, aerial, birds-eye view			
	Fieldwork: Trace a journey line. Children draw a simple line on a grid showing their path from school, across Clun Bridge, and up the hill to the castle. Conduct a soundscape survey. Children sit silently for 60 seconds at the top of the castle to record human versus natural sounds. Take a bird's-eye view photograph. Pupils use digital cameras from the high motte to capture the shapes of the town layout below. Sketch their own maps based on the photographs taken			