

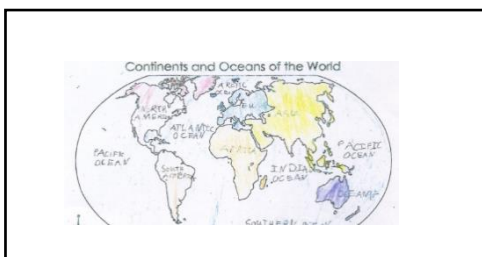


Jerry Clay Academy

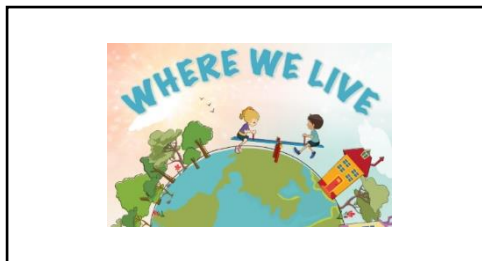
Subject Unit Overview Subject: Geography Year Group: 2 Term: Spring

Theme: Do we always appreciate what we've got?

Main strands within this Geography unit:



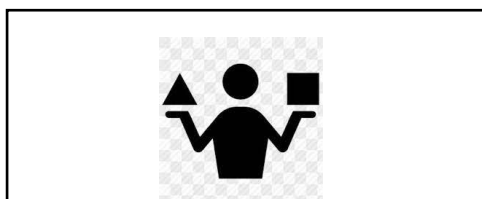
Locational knowledge – children will continue learn about continents and countries of the World. They will learn about hot and cold countries and the North and South Poles.



Place knowledge – pupils will compare continue to learn about Wrenthorpe and South Africa.



Human geography – pupils will learn about people in Wrenthorpe and a village in South Africa



Comparison – Children will compare physical and human difference between Wrenthorpe and a non-European country e.g. South Africa



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Unit Overview

Subject: Geography Year Group: 2 Term: Spring

Core Learning of This Unit:

- Use world maps, globes, atlases to identify hot and cold countries in the world, build upon North and South poles and equator knowledge from Y1.
- Locate countries and cities within Europe including London, UK, Madrid, Spain, Paris, France and Berlin, Germany.
- Where is Wrenthorpe? Where is South Africa? Use maps, photos, globes etc to locate cities, towns and villages.
- Create a table to compare Wrenthorpe and a village in South Africa. Compare weather, and human and physical features.

Prior Learning:

KS1: Children will have studied the local area and be able to locate places in the UK. They should be able to describe features of a location using geographical vocabulary.



National Curriculum Statements:

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 a contrasting non-European country

Human and Physical Geography

use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

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.

Key Vocabulary:

Country - A large area of land where people live under the same Government

Town - A built-up area with a name, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

Village - A group of houses / buildings smaller than a town, in a rural area.

City - A large town that usually has a cathedral.

Region - a specific area that has common features

County - a specific region in a country

Continent - any of the world's main large areas of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

Similar - Having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.

Different - Not the same as another.

Compare - Estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.

Route - A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.

South Africa - Country in south of African continent

Physical features - natural things on Earth

Human features - things that people have made or the effects of people

Significant People

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.