

Year 2 Term 5

## How much do we have in common with others?

### GEOGRAPHY



#### National Curriculum Links:

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.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:

- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans.

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

#### Essential Prior Learning:

Most of the class live in Tonbridge, England, Europe. A human feature is man-made and a physical feature is natural. For example, buildings are man-made and the river is natural.

There are 7 continents in the world: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania, Antarctica.

#### Progression in Skill:

Describe and compare the physical and human similarities and differences between an area in the UK (Tonbridge) and one of contrasting non – European country (Inashiki, Japan).

Name and locate countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) on a UK map.

Identify some of the characteristics of the UK: include physical features to describe the landscape as well as notable human features.

Name, locate capital cities of the UK (London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast).

Use an atlas to identify countries of the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

Try to identify methods geographers may have used to gather the information about the world geographical questions.

#### Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Identify some human and physical features of Inashiki, Japan and find similarities and differences with those in Tonbridge, Kent.

Know the four countries of the United Kingdom and locate them on a map of the UK.

Recognise some key landmarks in the UK – both physical and human geography.

Know the capital cities of the countries of the UK and locate them on a map.

Name some of the ways geographers learn about the world.

#### Key Vocabulary

<b>Capital city</b>	the place where the important decisions for the country are made
<b>Country</b>	a land with its own people and laws
<b>Japan</b>	A country in Asia
<b>Inashiki</b>	A city in Japan
<b>United Kingdom</b>	The United Kingdom is made up of four countries, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
<b>Source</b>	Something that tells us about another country could be a picture, a book, a person.
<b>England</b>	one of the countries which makes up the United Kingdom – we live in this country
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	one of the countries which makes up the United Kingdom
<b>Scotland</b>	one of the countries which makes up the United Kingdom

<b>Wales</b>	one of the countries which makes up the United Kingdom
<b>London</b>	the capital city of England
<b>Belfast</b>	the capital city of Northern Ireland
<b>Edinburgh</b>	the capital city of Scotland
<b>Cardiff</b>	the capital city of Wales
<b>Tokyo</b>	the capital city of Japan

#### Progression in Resources:

Aerial photos, Flags, Maps of UK, Atlas, Non-Fiction texts, Google Earth

#### Relevance

<b>Now</b>	Know that places can be represented on a map Understand that their local area has similarities with part of another country in the world but that there are also differences between countries; be able to identify different human and physical features in their own environment and in Japan.
<b>Future</b>	Recognise that, whilst there are differences between people's ways of life in the UK and elsewhere in the world, there are many similarities as well and there isn't one 'right' way; be tolerant of other cultures; have an understanding of how the physical geography of a place can influence its human geography.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Have a desire to explore the UK and other countries outside of Europe and not just those that are typical holiday destinations; understand why it is important to look after our environment; explore other cultures to find out what we can learn about them and potentially work in an industry that aims to improve the environment