

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.

Collect quantitative data (such as through tally charts or block diagrams) and start to think what it is showing us. around them and reason why.

#### Long-term Memory Knowledge:

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are the four countries of the United Kingdom.

London is the capital city of England; Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland; Cardiff is the capital city of Wales; Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.

Japan is in Asia and is made up of a series of islands.

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

To get to Japan you will need to travel by plane or spend a long time on a boat.

There are other cities/towns in the world which are similar to Tonbridge.

Tonbridge has similarities to a city in Japan called Inashiki, for example, the houses and shops are similar, it is close to a river, surrounded by fields and it's close to the coast.

Tonbridge has differences to a city in Japan called Inashiki for example, their places of worship are different, the weather, their written language.

Geographers go to visit these countries and take pictures and upload the information about the country online e.g. on Google Earth which is a trusted source of information.

Children should be able to use atlases and Google Earth to find out information about a place; they should be able to explain the difference between human and physical features of an area and give a range of examples.

#### 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

#### 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