

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography KS1 Unit 2 Year A
The UK and 4 Countries

NC/PoS:

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 sea's

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

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- 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

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 language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography
- 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

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Know that they live in Warrington which is in England in the UK

Know how to use a range of maps at different scales to locate a place and its features

Know how to distinguish between physical and human features

Know how to conduct a fieldwork investigation

Know there are hot and cold places in the world

Know what weather and climate mean

End Points; (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know the name, size and shape of each country and their capital cities

Know the UK is an Island and name the 3 seas that surround it

Know that capital cities are types of settlements that exist due to proximity to a water source

Know physical characteristic of land usage, of each country; transport, agricultural, commercial, residential, rural, industrial, transport

Know main economic activity for each country

Know typical cultural characteristics of each country; flag, national symbol, food, music, language

Key Vocabulary: settlement, United Kingdom, agriculture, residential, industrial, commercial, economic activity, hemisphere, equator, climate, weather, temperate

Note: When a rolling programme is in operation Reception children will enter KS1 geography curriculum programme cycle in year A or year B. To support access to new learning staff will plan from previous years end goals (16) and current units prior knowledge point to select appropriate entry point.

Session 1:

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What is the UK? It stands for United Kingdom. It is made up of 4 smaller countries. England and Scotland and Wales are located on the island of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are on the Island of Ireland. Identify the UK and its countries on a UK and world map. Which country do we live in? Use positional/locational language to describe where each country is in relation to the others. The UK is surrounded by water. The English Channel which is between England and France. The Irish Sea which is between England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland. The North Sea which is between Great Britain, Norway and Denmark.

Vocabulary: United Kingdom, Britain, country, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, North, East, South, West

Session 2:

What is a city? Most cities are types of settlements and that the type depends on the size of their populations. Most settlements came into existence because they are near a water source. (inter-connect ability physical geography drives human) What is a capital City? It is when the law or constitution identifies a city or place (state or province) as a capital. It is the location where the government has its central meeting place. This is mainly true of most countries although there are some exceptions; Switzerland, Monaco and the Vatican City do not have a capital city.

Know and name and locate of the capital cities and their rivers of each country of the UK. London- Thames, Edinburgh-Leith, Cardiff- Taff, Belfast-Lagan. Look at maps, settlement changes over time

Vocabulary: city, capital city, government, constitution

Session 3:

Let's find out about England and its physical and human features. It's the largest of the countries, estimated 55 million (2018). It has coasts on the North Sea, English Channel. Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea. London is the UK's largest city. There are lots of famous landmarks there. Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament and Buckingham palace, Other large cities in England are Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham. Significant Landmarks; Highest Mountain Scafell Pike, Largest natural Lake Windermere, White cliffs of Dover are tall white chalk cliffs that face France, Famous Cathedral in the North of England York Minster 1472 finished and took 250 years to build. Bishop's Rock Isles of Scilly Built to warn ships of Rocks.

Economic industries are predominantly service industries; Highly industrialised country; Important producer of textiles chemical products. Other important industries are Locomotives and car manufacture. A significant proportion of income comes through city of London; Finance

Cultural; speak English, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

Vocabulary: sea, surrounding, North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, topography

Session 4:

Let's find out about Scotland and its physical and human features. Scotland is most Northern country of Great Britain and has some of the coldest weather. Its coast are on the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean. (2022) 5.5 million people live in Scotland and almost half on the coast. There are hundreds of islands off the coast of Scotland; Shetland Islands, Orkney and Hebrides. Edinburgh is built on lots of hills Edinburgh castle is built on a hill which is an extinct volcano. Important cities are Glasgow and Aberdeen. Famous landmarks are; Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland and whole of UK and it's within the Grampian Mountain range. Many Lakes in Scotland called Lochs, Loch Lomond is the largest. Skara Brae is a stone age village on Orkney Island and is believed to be 5,000 years old. Famous Light House Neist Point on the Isle of Skye.

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Economic industries; Was once the most industrial powerhouse of Europe at the time of the industrial revolution; manufacturing and ship building, declined; Know focus on textile and food/ drink Whisky best known for, tourism
Cultural; speak Gaelic, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music
Vocabulary: Stone age, Lochs, Atlantic Ocean, mountain range

Session 5:

Let's find out about Wales and its physical and human features. Wales population is approximately 3.1 million (2022), its coast is on the Irish Sea. It's important cities are Newport and Swansea. Famous Landmark Cardiff castle is medieval and a Motte and Bailey castle. This means it is on a hill and has a courtyard. The highest mountain is Mount Snowdon and is in the Cambrian Mountain range. The longest river in the UK runs between Wales and England and is called the River Severn. The Blue Lagoon is a man-made pool in an old quarry by the sea. It has bright blue water due to slate beneath. Tintern Abby is a church founded in 1131 almost 1000 years ago. William Wordsworth wrote a poem about it.

Economic industries are agricultural, mining and quarrying

Cultural; speak Celtic, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

Vocabulary: Bailey, Motte, Lagoon, man- made, slate

Session 6:

Let's find out about Northern Ireland and its physical and human features. It is located on an Island of Ireland with the republic of Ireland which is a separate country. Population is approximately 1.8 million. Coasts on the Irish sea and Atlantic Ocean. Belfast is the largest city in Northern Ireland and is 4 times as large as other cities Derry (Londonderry). It is an important port. It was the centre for ship building and built the Titanic. Important landmarks are; The largest Freshwater Lake in the UK is called Lough Neagh; the highest mountain peak is Slieve Donard in the Moure mountains. The Giants Causeway on the north coast is made up of thousands of columns that formed an ancient volcano. Carrick-a-Rede is a long rope bridge that goes to a tiny Ireland built 300 ears ago.

Economic industries predominantly industrial manufacturing

Cultural; speak main language English, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

Vocabulary: Industrial, manufacturing

Future learning this content supports:

This content will support future learning on the UK e.g. regions, counties and cities and when comparing other locations of the UK to other parts of the world.