

# Geography planning



This document sets out an overview of the key sticky knowledge/skills taught through each geography unit

## Let's Explore the World

### Monet - Year 1/2

#### What is an atlas?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An atlas is a book of maps and charts that show areas of the world.</li> <li>- An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by seas and oceans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</li> </ul>

#### What is a compass and how do I use it?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.</li> <li>- The four main points (<i>cardinal points</i>) on a compass are north, south, east and west.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use simple directional and positional language to give directions.</li> <li>- Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</li> </ul>

#### What is a map and why do they have keys?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.</li> <li>- Maps can help people to plan a route from one place to another and they help us to identify and locate physical and human features.</li> <li>- Maps use symbols to show where things are.</li> <li>- A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</li> </ul>

#### What is fieldwork?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fieldwork means learning in the world outside the classroom.</li> <li>- Outside the classroom we can collect information to answer questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</li> </ul>

#### What is the equator and where in the world is it?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the <i>Northern and Southern Hemispheres</i>.</li> <li>- The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth.</li> <li>- The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</li> </ul>

#### Where are the hottest and coldest places in the world?

<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places.</li> <li>- A temperate place is never extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</li> </ul>
<b>What is the UK like?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UK is made up of four countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) and each of these countries has some famous physical features.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</li> </ul>

<b>Coastline</b> <b>Monet - Year 1/2</b>	
<b>What is a coastline?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UK is an island and where the land meets the sea is called the coast/coastline.</li> <li>- A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction.</li> <li>- The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Find the coastline on a map of the UK.</li> <li>- Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</li> </ul>
<b>What can a map tell us about places on the coast?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<p>Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture used to show a geographical feature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</li> </ul>
<b>What is erosion?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erosion is a natural (physical) process where materials such as rock, sand or soil, are moved from one place to another.</li> <li>- As waves crash against the coastline, they break off (erode) tiny pieces of rock and over time the coastline is worn away.</li> <li>- Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</li> </ul>
<b>What might I find in a coastal town?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The natural features (physical) might include beaches, cliffs, stacks (<i>Stacks are formed when waves crash against the rocks of a cliff face. The force of the water causes the rocks to collapse, forming stack</i>).</li> <li>- Human features are those that have been made by humans. In a coastal town these might include shops, roads, piers, promenades.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean</li> </ul>
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### Field work – Visit to Hunstanton coastal town in Norfolk

During this visit the children will visit the coastline (from Old Hunstanton) as well as the beach. They will visit the beach huts (linked to DT) and also the RNLI lifeboat station. The focus of the visit will be to look at the erosion of the coast and what it's like where the land meets the sea. They will also look at the shops and buildings in the coastal town.

## Our Wonderful World (1&2)

### Monet - Year 1/2

#### What is Geography?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.</li> <li>- Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river.</li> </ul>

#### What is a map?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.</li> <li>- A key is used to show features on a map.</li> <li>- A map has symbols to show where things are located.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</li> </ul>

#### How can I describe where I am?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A location is a place or the position of something.</li> <li>- Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</li> <li>- Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</li> </ul>

#### What are continents and oceans of the world?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A continent is a very large area of land.</li> <li>- The world has seven continents (<i>Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America</i>).</li> <li>- The world has five oceans (<i>Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</li> </ul>

#### Why are some places hot and some are cold?

<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</li> <li>- Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</li> </ul>
<b>What are the four countries and the capital cities of the UK?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.</li> <li>- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</li> <li>- The capital city of England is London, Northern Ireland is Belfast, Scotland is Edinburgh and Wales is Cardiff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</li> </ul>
<b>What is a settlement?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there.</li> <li>- The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages.</li> <li>- These settlements vary in their size and number of houses, shops, schools and other buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</li> </ul>
<b>Geographical enquiry - What type of settlement is Abbots Ripton?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements.</li> <li>= Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</li> <li>- Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</li> <li>- Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</li> </ul>

**Bright Lights, Big City**  
**Monet - Year 1/2**

<b>What are the four countries and the capital cities of the UK?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</li> <li>- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</li> <li>- The capital city of England is London, Northern Ireland is Belfast, Scotland is Edinburgh and Wales is Cardiff.</li> <li>- The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</li> </ul>	
<b>What is London like?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- London is the capital city of England. It has a lot of people, traffic, shops and buildings.</li> <li>- The Thames River runs through London.</li> <li>- There are lots of famous landmarks in London (<i>London Eye, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Tower of London</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</li> </ul>
<b>Where is Kuala Lumpur and is it different or the same there as London?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo.</li> <li>- Differences include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</li> <li>- Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</li> </ul>
<b>How is London different to Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia?</b>	
<b>Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge/skill</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.</li> <li>- Each season has its own typical weather pattern.</li> <li>- Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past</li> <li>- A location is a place or the position of something.</li> <li>- Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</li> <li>- Name and locate (on a map) important buildings and places and explain their importance.</li> </ul>