	KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW GRID						
	Subject: Geography			Year Gr			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer		
BRAMHOPE BRAMHOPE	The United Kingdom	History unit	Polar Regions	History unit	History unit		
NC Objectives Covered (Taken directly from the National Curriculum) Red= substantive knowledge Blue= disciplinary knowledge	 Locational knowledge: Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Human and Physical Geography: 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 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 		 Locational Knowledge: Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Human and Physical Geography: Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 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. 		Hui Use hur fari Pla Ide are Use and [for the Gee Use rec fea bas Gee Use rec fea bas		
Previous Knowledge -What have children learnt previously that will support this next step?			Nursery - aware of different animals around the world e.g. penguins and polar bears. Reception – Under the sea/Arctic topic. Aware that some places have different climates and different animals.		env Nui hou Rec shc		

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oup: Year 1

Summer 2

Our Local Area

uman and Physical Geography:

lse basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key uman features, including: city, town, village, factory, arm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

lace knowledge:

dentify human and physical geography of a small rea of the UK.

eographical skills and fieldwork:

se simple compass directions (North, South, East nd West) and locational and directional language or example, near and far; left and right], to describe ne location of features and routes on a map.

eographical skills and fieldwork:

se aerial photographs and plan perspectives to ecognise landmarks and basic human and physical eatures; devise a simple map; and use and construct asic symbols in a key.

eographical skills and fieldwork:

se simple fieldwork and observational skills to study ne geography of their school and its grounds and the ey human and physical features of its surrounding nvironment.

ursery –children understand the local area they live ouse, street, nursery, park eception - children understand village, school, ops. Begin to look at maps.

Misconceptions -What are the common misconceptions in knowledge for this unit?	A country is a largely abstract concept and therefore it is hard for children to say what a country actually is. Concentrating on distinguishing features such as the flag and national emblems and learning about the UK on a regular basis will help develop understanding.	are sim Pengui	ne Arctic and Antarctic nilar/the same. ins and polar bears live in me place.		IV ai
Learning Sequence -Detail the learning sequence using key questions in an ordered sequence. -The questions should have a sequential build up to answer the overall learning challenge.	 What are the countries and capitals of the United Kingdom? What are the seas and oceans around the UK? Where is the United Kingdom in relation to other countries and places? What are villages like? What are towns like? What are cities like? 	cor 2. Wh on 3. Wh and 4. Wh Sou 5. Wh Equ	hat are the seven ntinents on Earth? hat are the five oceans Earth? here are the five oceans d seven continents? here are the North and uth Poles? hat and where is the uator? here can I go on holiday?		
Knowledge Showcase -What will children know and be able to do by the end of the unit? -What will the children produce to demonstrate this knowledge?	Independent task: Independently label the countries, capitals, seas and oceans surrounding the UK.	The chi country They pl take, h which o it is nea that me	on Holiday Task: ildren decide which y they want to go to. lan what they need to now they can get there, oceans they will cross, if ar the equator and what eans; and which ent it is in.		N C It Ia

Misunderstandings around the terms village, town and city.

- 1. Where is my classroom and playground?
- 2. What features can I see around the school grounds?
- 3. What does north, south, east and west mean?
- 4. How can I use a compass to move around the playground?
- 5. What is a symbol?
- 6. What is a messy map?

Making a messy map:

Children make a map of the school grounds using items from around the classroom. They will use different items to represent different features in their locality.



Knowledge Sentences -Using the end points, what are the key statements children need to remember by the end of the unit? (I know that) (To share with children when it is taught during the unit)	 I know that there are four countries of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. I know there are four capital cities of the United Kingdom: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. I know the seas and oceans surrounding the UK are called: The Atlantic Ocean, The North Sea, The Irish Sea and The English Channel. I know that the UK is near France and the Netherlands. I know a village is a small group of houses and buildings, situated in a rural area. I know a town is a settlement that is larger than a village and smaller than a city. I know that a city is a large town with lots of people and buildings. 	 I know that the seven continents are called: Asia; Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia. I know that the five oceans are called: The Pacific Ocean; the Atlantic Ocean; the Atlantic Ocean; the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean. I know that the North pole is the northmost place on Earth. I know that the South Pole is the southmost place on Earth. I know that the South Pole is part of the continent called Antarctica. I know that the North and South Pole are extremely cold. I know that the equator goes all around the world, through the middle of the globe. I know that the equator is hot all year round. 	
Key Vocabulary (To share with children and add to working walls/knowledge mats)	United Kingdom Country England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast Sea Ocean The Atlantic Ocean, The North Sea, The Irish Sea and The English Channel. Village Town City	Antarctica Arctic North pole South pole Hibernate Northern lights Penguin Polar bears Glaciers	
Activities	Trip to Skipton Castle Observe the features of the town.	Equator Lesson: links to Bombo.	

- I know that my classroom is in the KS1 building and is part of Bramhope Primary School.
- 2. I know that there are lots of different features in my school grounds e.g. trees, fences, paths, bushes.
- 3. I know that north, south, east and west are in different directions.
- 4. I know that I can use a compass to navigate around the school.
- 5. I know that a symbol shows a feature on a map.
- 6. I know that a messy map can be made by using objects around me to show an area.

Bramhope

Village

Environment

Mapping

School

Buildings

Compass

North, South, East, West

Walks around our school grounds.

(trips, residentials, speakers, SMSC)				
Physical Resources (artefacts)	Globe Maps Atlases Images	Globe Maps/Atlases		W At Co Dig
Cross Curricular learning (Include opportunities for writing and quality texts)		History: Explorers follows this unit. S&L/writing. Final lesson: where can I go on holiday?		
Local Learning including outdoor learning	Observing the features of their village.	Experience winter outside. Explore what winter looks like in the wildlife garden.		W
Opportunities for cultural Diversity		Children gain an understanding that there is a diverse range of people, animals, habitats around the world. Children begin to understand that they belong to part of the wider world.		

Wall maps Atlases Compasses Digimaps

Walks around the school grounds.