Subject Area – Geography Year Group - 2

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Unit of work	**Town and country**	**United Kingdom**	**Jamaica**
Link to programme of study	Key stage 1 - Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.		
Composite Knowledge	**How is London different to the countryside?**	**What are the countries, capital cities and surrounding seas of the UK?**	**What are some similarities between Jamaica and the UK?**
Component knowledge (building blocks)	**Locational knowledge:** -What is a locality? **Place knowledge:** -What is life like in a village? -How is a town different from a village? -What makes London a city? -How is London different to the countryside? **Human and physical geography:** -What can we see in our locality? -What are the key features of a village? -What are the key features of a town? -What are the key features of a city? -How are villages, towns and cities connected? -Why do people travel between settlements? **Skills and fieldwork:** -use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. I can devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. -use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational language (e.g. near and far)	**Locational knowledge:** - Where is the United Kingdom? -What are the four countries that make up the United Kingdom? -What is a capital city? -What are the four capital cities and the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom? **Human and physical geography:** -What are some of the key human and physical features of the the United Kingdom? *(village, farm, harbour, shop, port) (sea, cliff, ocean, beach, coast, vegetation, season, weather)* **Skills and fieldwork**: -use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents (*Europe*) and oceans (*North sea, Channel, Atlantic*) studied at this key stage	**Place knowledge:** -What are the key human and physical geographical features of Jamaica? - What are the geographical similarities between the UK and Jamaica? -How does the climate in Jamaica differ from the UK? **Locational knowledge:** -Where is Jamaica? **Human and physical geography:** -What are the seasonal daily weather patterns in the UK and Jamaica? -Where are the hotter and colder places on earth in relation to the equator and the north and south poles? **Skills and fieldwork**: -use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom, 7 continents and 5 oceans.7

	to describe the location of features and routes on a map.		
National Curriculum KS1	Pupils should: **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 seas **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 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 **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 ♣ 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.		
Links to prior knowledge (refer to year group planning)	Year 1 -Edmonton and St Ives	Year 1 -Edmonton and St Ives -Around the world -Weather	Year 1 - Around the world -Weather