

<b>Topic- Amazing Animals</b> Question - What is special about Eling?	<b>Topic – Wonderful World</b> Question – Where does all our rubbish go?	<b>Topic – Terrific Tales</b> Question -Is everywhere in the world hot?
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**Substantive knowledge**

<p>Eling is a rural area. A map is used to help people find their way. There are four seasons: Winter, Spring, Autumn and Summer. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets. Urbans are more built up and have lots of people living there.  Towns and cities are urban areas. It has a working Tide Mill with its own history.</p>	<p>The seven continents are Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America. The five oceans are Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern. The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents. The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans. The equator is the invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. Simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)/ Malaysia is a country in Asia.  We will see where our rubbish is sent to. Often polluting beaches in Malaysia. We will use maps, globes and aerial photographs to identify continents. This will include finding Malaysia on a map.  We will use directional language using maps. We will identify the beaches along the Hampshire coast. This will help us consolidate our learning around Eling and the local area.</p>	<p>In this unit children will learn about the hot and cold areas of the world. Children will locate hot and cold areas on a world map. Children will identify the equator and northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. Children will identify the desert areas of the world in relation to the north and south pole. Children will identify where the artic is in relation to the equator and the north and south pole. Children will identify where Antarctic is in relation to the equator and the north and south pole. Children will learn about how climate affects the plants that grow in these areas and the animals that live there. The seven continents are Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America. The five oceans are Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern. The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents. The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans. Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans. The equator is the invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. Simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p>
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<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, North Sea, English Channel atlas, compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, world map, country, continent, human, physical, The New Forest, Hampshire</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Pollution, Malaysia, continent, United Kingdom, maps. Symbols, beaches, Lepe, Bournemouth, Calshot, aerial view, Hampshire, humans and physical geography, capital city, mountains, coast, beach, hill, village, town, city, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean,, Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Southern ocean, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australasia, climate, compass points, journey, route, direction, symbols, human and physical geography</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Kenya, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, atlas, compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, world map, country, continent, human, physical, hot, cold, climate, artic, north pole, south pole</p>
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**Disciplinary knowledge**

<p><b>Locational Knowledge:</b> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.  <b>Place Knowledge:</b> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.  <b>Human &amp; Physical Geography:</b> 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  <b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work:</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge:</b> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.  <b>Place Knowledge:</b> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom  <b>Human &amp; Physical Geography:</b> 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  <b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work:</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge:</b> Name and locate hot and cold places of the world on a map  <b>Place Knowledge:</b> Identify 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: woods, hill, mountain, soil, dessert, national park, coastline -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.  <b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work:</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify their local area and Kenya. 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. Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>
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<p>recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p><b>Map Skills:</b> Draw a map of a real place (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph). Begin to understand the need for a key. Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key. Follow a route on a map. Use a plan view. Use an infant atlas to locate places. Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map). Locate and name on UK map major features (e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas). Draw a simple route.</p>	<p>recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p><b>Map Skills:</b> Draw a map of a real place (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph). Begin to understand the need for a key. Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key. Follow a route on a map. Use a plan view. Use an infant atlas to locate places. Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map). Locate and name on UK map major features (e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas). Draw a simple route.</p>	<p><b>Map Skills:</b> Draw picture maps of imaginary pieces and from stories. Use their own symbols on imaginary maps. Use a simple picture map to move around the school and recognise that it is about a place. Learn names of some places within and around the U.K. Use relative vocabulary (e.g. bigger/smaller, like/dislike). Digital map making: Find places using a postcode or simple name search. Add simple information to maps for example, labels and markers.</p>
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Geography Cycle B 2023-2024 KS1		
<p><b>Topic – Bog Baby</b> Question – What is unique about Eling, the New Forest and Totton?</p>	<p><b>Topic – Africa</b> How would I get to all the continents in the world?</p>	<p><b>Topic – Forests</b> How is Brazil different to the New Forest?</p>
Substantive knowledge		
<p><b>Eling is a rural area.</b> <b>Totton is a town near Eling.</b> <b>The New Forest is a national park.</b> <b>A map is used to help people find their way.</b> <b>There are four seasons: Winter, Spring, Autumn and Summer.</b> <b>Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets.</b> <b>Urbans are more built up and have lots of people living there.</b> <b>Towns and cities are urban areas.</b> <b>It has a working Tide Mill with its own history.</b></p>	<p><b>Ghana is a country in Asia.</b> The seven continents: Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America. The five oceans: Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern. The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents. The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans. The equator is the invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. Simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p> <p>In this unit the children learn about the 7 continents and 5 oceans that make up the World. They will use globes and ariel photographs to identify the continents. They will develop a simple line of enquiry where they become geography detectives and research the Africa continent and its relation to the equator and the N/S pole.</p>	<p>Brazil is a country in South America. Brazil has a different climate to where we live. Brazil has a rainforest and animals that do not occur naturally in the UK. Brazil is closer to the equator than the U.K. Brazil is further south than the U.K. This unit explores how the Brazilian rainforest differs to the New Forest. The children will use aerial photos, maps, plans, globes and other sources of information to find out about a small area of a non-European country and to compare and contrast with Eling and the New Forest. Climate and time zones will also be mentioned. They will also ask relevant questions to develop simple lines of enquiry. They will recognise similarities/differences between their own and other lives. They will produce a nonfiction text around the Brazilian rainforest, identify different features that make it unique</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, North Sea, English Channel atlas, compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan,</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> pollution, Ghana, continent, United Kingdom, maps. Symbols, beaches, Lepe, Bournemouth, Calshot, aerial view, Hampshire, humans and physical geography, capital city, mountains, coast, beach, hill, village, town, city, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Southern ocean,</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> United Kingdom, England, London, capital city, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Kenya, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean, North</p>

record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, world map, country, continent, human, physical, The New Forest, Hampshire, Totton	Asia, Africa, North and South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australasia, climate, compass points, journey, route, direction, symbols, human and physical geography	Sea, English Channel atlas, compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, world map, country, continent, human, physical, climate, Brazil
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### Disciplinary knowledge

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Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p><b>Map Skills:</b> Draw a map of a real place (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph). Begin to understand the need for a key. Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key. Follow a route on a map. Use a plan view. Use an infant atlas to locate places. Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map). Locate and name on UK map major features (e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas). 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Can locate Ghana on a map.</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge:</b> Name, locate and the country that they live in and their city and local area.</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge:</b> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom – Eling, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p><b>Human &amp; Physical Geography:</b> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. Identify 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: woods, hill, mountain, soil, dessert, national park, coastline -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p> <p><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work:</b> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify their local area and Kenya. 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