| KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW GRID | | | | | | |
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| | Subject: Geography | | | Year Group: Year 1 | | |
| P. J. P. | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| BRAMHOPE TO THE STATE OF THE ST | Our local area | History unit | Polar Regions | History unit | History unit | The United Kingdom |
| NC Objectives Covered (Taken directly from the National Curriculum) Red= substantive knowledge Blue= disciplinary knowledge | Human and Physical Geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Place knowledge: Identify human and physical geography of a small area of the UK. Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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. Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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. Geographical skills and fieldwork: 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. | | 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. | | | 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 |

| Previous Knowledge -What have children learnt previously that will support this next step? | Nursery - aware of sense of place and places they enjoy playing—garden, playground, park Reception - aware of school grounds and where they feel happy — classroom, lunch hall, playground, field, park. Know key vocabulary: village, town, city, countryside. Beginning to look at maps. | 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. | Nursery —children understand the local area they live house, street, nursery, park Reception - children understand village, school, shops. Begin to look at maps. |
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| Misconceptions -What are the common misconceptions in knowledge for this unit? | Misunderstandings around the terms village, town and city. | That the Arctic and Antarctic are similar/the same. Penguins and polar bears live in the same place. | 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. |
| Learning Sequence -Detail the learning sequence using key questions in an ordered sequenceThe questions should have a sequential build up to answer the overall learning challenge. | Where is my classroom and playground? What features can I see around the school grounds? What does north, south, east and west mean? How can I use a compass to move around the playground? What is a symbol? What is a messy map? | What are the seven continents on Earth? What are the five oceans on Earth? Where are the five oceans and seven continents? Where are the North and South Poles? What and where is the Equator? Where can I go on holiday? | 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? |
| 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? | 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. | Going on Holiday Task: The children decide which country they want to go to. They plan what they need to take, how they can get there, which oceans they will cross, if it is near the equator and what that means; and which continent it is in. | Independent task: Independently label the countries, capitals, seas and oceans surrounding the UK. |

| -Using the eare the k children need the end (I known) | owledge ntences end points, what key statements ed to remember by d of the unit? now that) th children when it during the unit) | I know that my classroom is in the KS1 building and is part of Bramhope Primary School. I know that there are lots of different features in my school grounds e.g. trees, fences, paths, bushes. I know that north, south, east and west are in different directions. I know that I can use a compass to navigate around the school. I know that a symbol shows a feature on a map. I know that a messy map can be made by using objects around me to show an area. | 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. 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 five oceans are called: The Pacific Ocean; the Atlantic Ocean; the Arctic Ocean; the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean. I know that the seven continents are called: Asia; Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia. | 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 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. |
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| (To share w | ocabulary with children and to working owledge mats) | Bramhope Village Environment Mapping School Buildings Compass North, South, East, West | Antarctica Arctic North pole South pole Hibernate Northern lights Penguin Polar bears Glaciers | 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 |
| hat does this look like at | Enrichment Activities (trips, residentials, speakers, SMSC) | Walks around our school grounds. | Equator Lesson: links to Bombo. | Trip to Skipton Castle Observe the features of the town. |
| What | Physical Resources (artefacts) | Wall maps Atlases Compasses Digimaps | Globe Maps/Atlases | Globe Maps Atlases Images |

| 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? | |
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| Local Learning including outdoor learning | Walks around the school grounds. | Experience winter outside. Explore what winter looks like in the wildlife garden. | Observing the features of their village. |
| 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. | |