#WEAREGEOGRAPHERS

UNIT OF LEARNING | YEAR 1 | SUMMER | THE UNITED KINGDOM

Overview:

UK is made up of four countries, capital cities/rivers/ atlas/seas
NSEW, Mountains/hills in four countries e.g. Pennines, Highlands, Cheviots, Brecon Hills, Black Mountains

National Curriculum Objectives:

- 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
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- 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
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features

Place Knowledge:

- To know the four countries in the UK and locate them on a map
- To know the three seas surrounding the UK (North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel)

Locational Knowledge:

- To know the four countries in the UK and locate them on a map
- To know the three seas surrounding the UK (North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel)
- To know the capital cities of each country in the UK
- To be able to name some mountain ranges around the world

Human and Physical Geography:

- To know some key landmarks in the local area and in the UK
- To know the terms city, town and village and explain the differences of each
- To know the difference between coastal and rural areas

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:

- Use pictures, aerial photos, simple maps, simple atlases and globes
- Develop map knowledge by learning names of some places within/around the UK. E.g. Hometown, cities, countries e.g. Wales, France
- Use relative vocabulary (bigger, smaller, like, dislike)

Revisiting:

- NSEW
- Locating London on a map of England
- Locating Sunderland on a map of England
- Key human and physical features of London and Sunderland
- Simple map skills

Disciplinary and Procedural Knowledge:

- Know the four countries in the UK and be able to locate them on a map
- Know the capital cities of each of the four countries in the UK
- Know the three seas surrounding the UK (North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel
- Know some key landmarks in the UK and in the local area
- Know the terms: city, town and village and the differences of each
- Know the difference between coastal and rural areas and be able to name some mountain ranges around the world

Skills to be lifelong geographers:

- **Scale/distance:** Use relative vocabulary (e.g.
- bigger/smaller, like/dislike)
- **Map knowledge:** Learn names of some places within/around the UK. E.g. Hometown, cities, countries e.g. Wales, France.
- **Style of map:** Pictures, aerial photos, simple maps, simple atlases and globes

Fieldwork Opportunities:

- Use an atlas to identify the four countries of the UK
- Use a road atlas to identify the road that links the North with London (A1)

Website links/Texts:

https://www.visitcardiff.com/
https://www.edinburghcastle.scot/

- Use atlases to spot rivers, capitals - Use aerial photos to look at mountain ranges and describe	https://visitbelfast.com/ Digi maps A Walk in London (refer back to)
Key Knowledge – End Points: - To know the four countries in the UK and locate them on a map (LK) (GSF) - To know the capital cities of each country in the UK (LK) (GSF) - To know the three seas surrounding the UK (North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel) (LK) (GSF) - To know some key landmarks in the local area and in the UK (HPG) - To know the terms city, town and village and explain the differences of each (HPG) - To know the difference between coastal and rural areas (HPG) - To be able to name some mountain ranges around the world (LK) (GSF)	**Unit Vocabulary** Scotland Edinburgh Wales Cardiff Northern Ireland mountains Atlas North Sea Irish Sea English Channel

Lesson sequence					
To know the four countries in the UK and locate them on a map	**To know the capital cities of each country in the UK**	**To know the three seas surrounding the UK (North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel**	**To know the terms city, town and village and explain the differences of each**	**To know the difference between coastal and rural areas**	**To be able to name some mountain ranges around the world**
Suggested retrieval task					
Locate Sunderland on a map of the England	To locate Sunderland and London on a map of the UK	To locate the four countries in the UK on a map	Identifying human features of Silksworth on a simple map (Blind Lane)	Identifying physical features of school	Coastal or rural ticking activity
Activity					
Locate the four countries on a map of the UK using an atlas	Using atlas, children to locate capital cities and then explore on Google Maps	Children to use a globe to locate the three seas surrounding the UK (Google and physical globe in classroom) and label on map of UK	Children to be given a selection of human/ physical features and categorise in groups. Then, categorise in what they think they would find in a city, town and village. Feedback to class	Present children with images of coasts (Seaham/ South Shields/ Roker) Do they recognise? Have they been to these places? What did they see there? Children to group aerial images by coastal/rural	Use aerial images of mountain ranges (Pennines, Highlands, Cheviots) and describe

Assessment					
T to assess map labelling in books	Questioning, capitals of different cities. Have corners of classroom labelled with the four countries of UK and say capitals aloud. Children to stand in correct corner	T to assess during discussion and monitor book labelling	Give children each a feature and label corners city, village, town. Children to stand in corner they think they belong in.	True or false Coastal or rural? Verbal using images.	T to assess books and descriptions (use of vocab)