

Year 1 Summer Term 2 Geography Overview

Key facts

The physical features of different geographical areas are those created naturally – cliffs, beaches, valley, river etc.

The human features are those created by people – towns, cities, churches, shops, sports halls etc.

Location – a particular place

Rural area – a geographic area that is located outside of towns and cities and typically have a low population. Forests and mountain areas are rural.

Urban area – is the geographic area surrounding a city. Urban areas are very developed meaning they have lots of buildings such as houses, shops, office buildings, roads, bridges and railways. An urban area can refer to a town, city and suburbs.

Identify human and physical features

Brief summary/ overview

To understand the difference between physical and human features of different places and make comparisons.

Explore key physical features including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

To recall own seaside holiday experiences – what did they see, where did they go? How did their holiday experience compare to their home town of Bromsgrove – explore differences and similarities and explain preferences.

Prior Knowledge

Children have previously used maps, globes and atlases to explore the world and initially explored human and physical features of different places in the autumn term and spring terms.

Key Vocabulary

Physical features, human features. Location, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, seaside, town, shops, church, sports hall, cinema, urban, rural, comparison

Resources

Maps, atlases and globes.

Aerial views/landscapes

On line images/resources

Cross curricular links/visits

This will link with the children's history topic exploring seaside holidays in the past.

Summer Term 1 Year 1 Geography Overview

Key facts

The four countries of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is the largest. They are on the continent of Europe.

The UK stands for United Kingdom and is home to approximately 66.44 million people.

The capital city of England is London and the national flower is the rose. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh and the national flower is a thistle. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff and the national flower is a daffodil. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast and the national flower is the shamrock.

Name and locate four countries of the UK.

Brief summary/ overview

The UK stands for The United Kingdom and is formed of 4 countries.

The population of The UK is approximately 66.44 million.

London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital of Wales.

Prior Knowledge

Children have previously used maps, globes and atlases to explore the world and have explored human and physical features of different places.

Key Vocabulary

Globe, atlas, map, flags, nationality, capital cities, location, united kingdom, Scotland, England, Wales, northern Ireland, Union, Great Britain, population.

Resources

Maps, atlases and globes.

Flag of each country

Flowers of Each country

Cross curricular links/visits

This will link with the children's history topic about the Titanic – with the ship being built in Belfast. The capital of NI.

Spring Term 2 Year 1 Geography Overview

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Brief summary/ overview

The 4 key directions on a compass are North, East, South and West. Locational and directional language includes near, far, right and left.

Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan were not adequately equipped for their journey around the world, which resulted in them being lost at sea.

Maps, compasses and a good knowledge of direction could have altered the outcome of this event.

Key facts

Amelia Earharts journey took her from California, USA, travelling east across North and South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

On her journey around the world she made many stops in places such as Florida, Brazil, Sudan, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea.

Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan (her navigator) were poorly equipped for their journey around the globe and relied on a map. Neither were experienced in taking on such a long journey, nor did they know Morse code to enable them to communicate with ships and they did not know how to use the planes radio equipment.

The four main directions on a compass are North, South, East and West. Locational and directional language includes near, far, left and right.

Amelia Earhart and Fred's disappearance serve as a warning to others to ensure that they are able to use the necessary navigation equipment.

Resources

Maps, atlases and globes.

Compasses

Online resources and texts

Prior Knowledge

Communicate geographically – Children have **identified** human and physical features within our country. They have looked at images and briefly explored maps and the globe.

Key Vocabulary

Journey, compass, navigation, map, globe, atlas, direction, north, south, east, west, left, right, near, far, equipment.

Cross curricular links/visits

History – Pacific and Atlantic oceans and the life and journey of Amelia Earhart.

Spring Term 1 Year 1 Geography Overview

Human and Physical Geography

Brief summary/ overview

Bromsgrove is a market town in Worcestershire, close to large towns such as Birmingham and Worcester. It's population is 98,490.

Birmingham (Bromsgroves nearest city) has a population of 1.2 million and Lyme Regis (a seaside town) has a population of only 3,670.

Each supports its own trades, has a variety of housing and is home to different religions.

Key facts

Bromsgrove is a town in Worcestershire, 16 miles North East of Worcester and 13 miles South West of Birmingham City Centre. It has a population of 98,490. The population of Bromsgrove is predominantly Christian, however there are also people of the Sikh, Hindu, Jewish, Buddhist and Muslim faiths, as well as those that don't follow a religion. Bromsgrove is a market town and supports a variety of trades on its high-street. There are also many schools, a library, doctors surgeries etc within Bromsgrove. Bromsgrove is surrounded by countryside and is home to many farms too.

Bromsgrove is different to larger cities (Birmingham) as the population there is much larger, the trades supported are more varied and life is often faster paced.

More rural locations or seaside towns (Lyme Regis) also support different trades, such as farming and fishing. Life is generally slower paced, and populations are usually much smaller.

Resources

Photographs and images of Bromsgrove.

Photographs and images of more rural areas.

Photographs and images of larger towns or cities.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate geographically – Children will have **identified** what can be seen in cities, towns, villages etc, **described** features and **compared** differences between the features.

Key Vocabulary

Features, city, town, village, farm, house, port, harbour, human, physical

Cross curricular links/visits

History – Pacific and Atlantic oceans links to Amelia Earheart and The Titanic.

Autumn Term 2 Year 1 Geography Overview

Oceans and Continents

Brief summary/ overview

There are 5 Oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Indian and Arctic.

There are 7 continents – Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania, North America, South America and Antarctica.

The Pacific is the largest ocean.

The largest continent is Asia.

Key facts

There are 5 Oceans and 7 Continents. The Oceans are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic. The seven continents are Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica. The Pacific Ocean is the largest, covering 30% of the earth. This is close to half of all the water on earth. The equator divides both the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean in two. The Indian Ocean is the third largest. It borders India at the North, East Africa, Australia and the Southern Ocean. Because of higher water temperature, it has limited marine life. The Southern Ocean borders Antarctica in its entirety. The Arctic Ocean is the world's smallest and shallowest ocean of all 5 oceans. Asia is the largest continent. It has the biggest land area and the world's biggest population. Oceania is the smallest continent of the planet. Africa is the continent that has the most countries. Europe houses the two smallest countries in the world – The Vatican City and Monaco. North America is entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. South America has the longest mountain range, the highest waterfalls and the driest place on earth – The Atacama desert in Chile. Antarctica is the smallest continent by population and 90% of the planet's ice is located there.

Resources

Maps, atlases and globes.
Non-fiction texts
Online resources
Photographs

Prior Knowledge

Some children may have been on holiday and be aware of some of these names. They will also have experience of maps, globes and atlases from Autumn 1.

Key Vocabulary

Maps, atlases, Ocean, globe, countries, continents, environment, habitat, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America, North America, Africa, Antarctica, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Southern ocean.

Cross curricular links/visits

This links to our future topic about Amelia Earhart and her flights across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and her journey across many of the continents.

Autumn Term 1 Year 1 Geography Overview

Key facts

Physical geography exists without the presence of humans and includes; rivers, oceans, mountains, plants, animals, water, soil, rocks etc.

Human geography includes; population, transport systems, education, religion, settlements, agricultural systems etc.

A city is a place where many people live closely together. A city is defined as a large town or any place in the UK that has a cathedral. Cities generally offer more schools and jobs than smaller towns and villages.

A town is built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

A village is a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

People will be able to see and do different things in each of these areas. They have some similarities, e.g. people live there. They also have some differences, e.g. a village may be surrounded by fields, a city would not.

Human and physical Geography – key features of a city, town, village, farm, house, port, harbour etc.

Brief summary/ overview

Physical and human geography of cities, towns and villages will be explored.

Types of housing such as flats, houses, bungalows etc will be explored. As will farms, which are areas used to grow crops and to rear animals will also be looked at, and harbours which house ships and protect them from rough water.

Prior Knowledge

Children will have some knowledge of the area in which they live and some of the local physical and human features of Bromsgrove.

Key Vocabulary

Features, city, town, village, farm, house, port, harbour, human, physical, population, religion, schools, buildings

Resources

Maps, atlases and globes.

Non-fiction texts

Online resources

Photographs

Cross curricular links/visits

This links to our history topic about Isambard kingdom Brunel, whom created dockyards and rail networks etc.