



Geography 2022 – 2023 Key Stage 1

Infants – Autumn 1 2022

Coastline (Geography Focus)

Our coastline project teaches children about the physical and human features of coastal regions across the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the coastal town of Whitby, in Yorkshire

In Geography children will learn the following:

Fieldwork

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

- Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes.
- Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.
- Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes.
- Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.

Data Analysis

Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.

Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes.

Whitby is a coastal town with a range of human features.

Geographical change

An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.

Settlements and Land use

Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.

Tourism is an industry that provides services for visitors when they travel for pleasure or business. Tourist services include accommodation, catering and entertainment.

Physical features

A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.

Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes.

Saltwick Nab is an example of a physical coastal feature. It presents a danger to ships in the Whitby area.

Physical processes

Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.

Maps

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

World

An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

The United Kingdom is a group of islands with an expansive coastline.

Significant places

A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Geographical resources

An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).

Human features and landmarks

Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.

Position

The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another

Infants – Autumn 2 2022	The Enchanted Woodland (English and Science focus)
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Our Enchanted Woodland topic develops children's knowledge of British wildlife and woodland habitats. Children will observe and identify plants and animals, understand seasonal changes and appreciate the wonder of the woodland.

This is predominately an English and Science subject, children will learn the following in Geography

Maps

- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.

Memory Box teaches children about changes over time, family and community. This project develops children's knowledge and appreciation of local history, special memories, customs and traditions, and growing up.

Memory box is an English and local history project but will touch on Geography by exploring fieldwork in the local area

School Days teaches children about their own school and locality, both today and in the past. They compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today.

School Days is predominately a History project, The children will learn Geography in the following areas

Fieldwork

Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

Fieldwork tasks, including mapwork and observation, can help us gain a better understanding of the characteristics of our school, its grounds and the local environment.

Geographical change

Geographical features can change over time.

Environment

Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.

Litter in the school grounds can be a risk to the safety and wellbeing of children and wildlife.

Maps

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Our Magnificent Monarchs project teaches children about the English and British monarchy from AD 871 to the present day. Using timelines, information about royal palaces, portraits and other historical sources, they build up an understanding of the monarchs and then research six of the most significant sovereigns.

Although predominately an History project, Geography knowledge is learnt in the following ways

Maps

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.

Significant places

A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Different types of royal residency include castles, palaces and stately homes.

Significant royal residencies include Buckingham Palace in London; Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire; Sandringham House in Norfolk; Windsor Castle in Berkshire; Osborne House on the Isle of Wight; St James's Palace and Hampton Court Palace in London.

Infants – Summer 1 2023	Bright Lights Big City (Geography Focus)
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This project teaches children about the UK's bustling capital city. This project develops children's knowledge of key locations, transport, the Royal Family, contrasting places and events that have shaped London's past.

Geography knowledge will be gained in the following

Sustainability

Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully.

Geographical resources

An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

Compare and Contrast

Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.

Human features and landmarks

Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.

UK

The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.

Position

Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.

Sustainability

Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future.

Skill

The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom

Infants – Summer 2 2023

Beat Band Boogie (Music focus)

In Beat Band Boogie children will explore the beats and melodies of brass band and orchestral music developing their knowledge and appreciation of musical instruments, lyrics and composition.

Although a Music topic, Geography knowledge will be gained in the following

Maps

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