

	Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive knowledge	<p>Location and Place Knowledge We live on earth. (YR Aut)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography Weather can change each day. There are different types of weather: sunny, cloudy, rain, wind, snow and thunder. (YR Aut)</p>	<p>Location and Place Knowledge The North Pole is at the top of the earth. The South Pole is at the bottom of the earth.</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography A cold land is land that is often covered in snow and ice. The weather is very cold. In cold lands there are features such as glaciers, tundra and icebergs. A hot land is a land where the temperature is extremely hot. Hot lands include deserts and jungles. A desert is a land where little to no rain falls, making it hard for animals and plants to live. A jungle is a land that is covered in trees and plants, with lots of animals. It is important that people visiting hot and cold lands wear the correct clothes to keep them warm or cool and to protect them from the weather in each land. Deforestation is where people cut down areas of trees.</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork An atlas is a book of maps and/or charts. A globe is a model of the Earth.</p>	<p>Location and Place Knowledge The equator is an imaginary circle running around the centre of the Earth. Countries near the equator are known as 'hot lands'. Rainforests are found near the equator. They can be found all over the world except in Antarctica. (Y1 Spr) There are 4 directions on a compass: North, East, South and West. (Y1 Sum)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography The weather in the rainforest is the same all year round: Usually rains every day and the temperatures are hot and humid. (Y1 Spr)</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork The different compass directions are North, East, South and West.</p>
Disciplinary knowledge	<p>I can Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. (KDG)</p>	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork I can point to the North Pole on a globe. I can point to the South Pole on a globe. I can say what is the same and different about where I live with a hot land. I can say what is the same and different about where I live with a cold land.</p>	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork I can identify where the equator is on a world map and globe. (Y1 Spr) I can locate the Amazon Rainforest in an atlas and on a globe. (Y1 Spr)</p>

Culture and Diversity - which helps pupils to develop enquiring minds about the wider world

Different cultures are learnt about within Geography to help children understand differences around the world and promote mutual respect and tolerance within local and wider communities.

Environment and Community - which helps to instil in our pupils a respect for our environment and for our local and wider communities

Enrichments: Jungle Animal Visit, Explorers kit out from the Wilson museum.

Children learn about the importance of looking after our world through learning about deforestation and rubbish pollution and how that is affecting our environment and the people living there. Children begin to learn about the ways that we can help reduce deforestation through recycling and supporting wildlife charities.

Creative arts and physical development - which helps our pupils to express themselves and excel as holistic learners

Challenge time activities:

Build an arctic shed

Create polar bears from paper plates and cotton wool.

Build large scale and small scale igloos.

Create cold land landscape collage.

Inuit face paper plates.

Inuit printing.

Which explorer can get dressed first?

Handprint jungle animals

Build a treehouse

Learning to learn - which helps pupils to concentrate and focus and build resilience as learners

Geography encourages children to develop their enquiry skills through the use of their skills and fieldwork, developing their resilience as learners. The geography curriculum will inspire children's curiosity and help them become passionate learners about the world through engaging them in exciting and meaningful learning. The geography curriculum also helps children build their vocabulary through the use of key vocabulary and the meanings being explicitly taught.

Children begin to explore the feeling of empathy when learning about the effect of deforestation and rubbish pollution. Learning about the animals and their homes being destroyed encourages the children to become passionate learners.

Books: Poles Apart, Jack Frost, Lost & Found, Polar Bear, Polar Bear, what do you hear?, Biggest fastest strongest, Actual size, Oi Aardvark, I am a tiger, The journey home, A-Z of animals, Where's the elephant?, Pop up deforestation book, Dinosaurs and all that rubbish, Greta and all that rubbish