

## Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography KS1 Unit 2 Year A

The UK and 4 Countries

*Enquiry Question – Is the UK the same all over?*

NC/PoS:

Locational knowledge

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding sea's

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- 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

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
- 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 Geography
- 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
- 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

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children know that they live in Warrington which is in England in the UK. Children know how to use a range of maps at different scales to locate a place and its features. Children can distinguish between physical and human features. Children know how to conduct a fieldwork investigation. Children know there are hot and cold places in the world. Children know what weather and climate mean.

End Points; (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Name and locate the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK.

Know the UK is an Island and name the 3 seas that surround it - English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea.

Know the geographical characteristics of each of the 4 countries and capital cities – weather/climate, settlements, physical and human features, trade.

Know typical cultural characteristics of each country; flag, national symbol, food, music, language.

Key Vocabulary: country, city, capital city, settlement, United Kingdom, island, climate, sea, river, lake, loch, valley, mountain, trade, harbour, port, castle, volcano, hill, coast, coastline, beach, north, east, south, west, government, population, castle, cliff, lagoon, quarry, slate

Session 1:

What is the UK? It stands for United Kingdom. It is made up of 4 smaller countries.

England and Scotland and Wales are located on the island of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are on the Island of Ireland.

Identify the UK and its countries on a UK and world map. Which country do we live in?

Use positional/locational language to describe where each country is in relation to the

## Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

others. The UK is surrounded by water. The English Channel which is between England and France. The Irish Sea which is between England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland. The North Sea which is between Great Britain, Norway and Denmark.  
Vocabulary: United Kingdom, Britain, country, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, North, East, South, West

### Session 2:

What is a city? Most cities are types of settlements and that the type depends on the size of their populations. Most settlements came into existence because they are near a water source. (inter-connect ability physical geography drives human) What is a capital City? It is when the law or constitution identifies a city or place (state or province) as a capital. It is the location where the government has its central meeting place. This is mainly true of most countries although there are some exceptions; Switzerland, Monaco and the Vatican City do not have a capital city.

Name and locate each of the capital cities and their rivers of each country of the UK. London- Thames, Edinburgh-Leith, Cardiff- Taff, Belfast-Lagan. Look at maps, settlement changes over time

Vocabulary: settlement, city, capital city, government, population

### Session 3:

**England** and its physical and human features. It's the largest of the countries, estimated 55 million (2018). Climate. What is a coast/coastline? It has coasts on the North Sea, English Channel. Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea. Large cities in England are Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham. Significant Landmarks; Highest Mountain Scafell Pike, Largest natural Lake Windermere, White cliffs of Dover are tall white chalk cliffs that face France.

Main Trade – cars, gas turbines, gold, oil. Harbours/Ports

Settlements – Population

Rivers/Coasts/Mountains

**London** is the UK's largest city and the capital city. There are lots of famous landmarks there. Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament and Buckingham palace. A significant proportion of income comes through city of London; Finance. River Thames Cultural; speak English, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

Vocabulary: mountain, cliff, coast, coastline, landmark, climate, lake, population

### Session 4

**Fieldwork** – Formby Beach

Recap fieldwork from last unit. Field work is when find things out about a place - an investigation. Before you start field work you must decide what you want to find out.

Think of questions to ask, your focus for the investigation within the above themes for the areas you are going to investigate.

Children to conduct fieldwork at Formby Beach – using maps and compasses. Identify human and physical features – sea, sand, coastline, dunes, shop, carpark. 4-way sketch map.

Collect/Record items found at the beach – litter, shells, seaweed etc

What does this tell us about the area? Does this make in a nice place to visit. What impact could this have on the area? Busy, noise, litter, pollution. How can it be improved/maintained?

## Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Mathematics; Children given opportunities to record data gathered through fieldwork – table with total number of items found there.

Vocabulary: field work, investigation, local environment, sea, coast, dune, pollution

Session 5:

**Scotland** and its physical and human features. Scotland is most northern country of Great Britain and has some of the coldest weather. Its coasts are on the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean. (2022) 5.5 million people live in Scotland and almost half on the coast. There are hundreds of islands off the coast of Scotland; Shetland Islands, Orkney and Hebrides. Important cities are Glasgow and Aberdeen. Famous landmarks are; Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland and whole of UK and it's within the Grampian Mountain range. Many Lakes in Scotland called Lochs, Loch Lomond is the largest.

Main Trade – Oil and gas, beverages, power generating equipment, industrial machinery. Harbours/Ports

Settlements – Population

Rivers/Coasts/Mountains

**Edinburgh** is built on lots of hills. Edinburgh castle is built on a hill which is an extinct volcano. River Leith

Cultural; speak Gaelic, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

Vocabulary: coasts, mountain, loch, volcano, extinct

Session 6:

**Wales** and its physical and human features. Wales population is approximately 3.1 million (2022), its coast is on the Irish Sea. Important cities are Newport and Swansea. The highest mountain is Mount Snowdon and is in the Cambrian Mountain range. The longest river in the UK runs between Wales and England and is called the River Severn. The Blue Lagoon is a man-made pool in an old quarry by the sea. It has bright blue water due to slate beneath. Tintern Abby is a church founded in 1131 almost 1000 years ago. William Wordsworth wrote a poem about it.

Main Trade – Transport equipment, oil, power generating equipment, iron and steel.

Harbours/Ports

Settlements – Population

Rivers/Coasts/Mountains

**Cardiff** is located on the southern coast of Wales. Largest city in Wales. Famous Landmark Cardiff castle is medieval and a Motte and Bailey castle. This means it is on a hill and has a courtyard. River Taff.

Cultural; speak Celtic, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

Vocabulary: mountain, lagoon, quarry, slate, valley,

Session 7:

**Northern Ireland** and its physical and human features. It is located on an Island of Ireland with the republic of Ireland which is a separate country. Population is approximately 1.8 million. Coasts on the Irish sea and Atlantic Ocean. Significant landmarks are; The largest Freshwater Lake in the UK is called Lough Neagh; the highest mountain peak is Slieve Donard in the Mourne mountains. The Giants Causeway on the north coast is made up of thousands of columns that formed an ancient volcano. Carrick-a-Rede is a long rope bridge that goes to a tiny Ireland built 300 years ago.

**Belfast** is the largest city in Northern Ireland. Located on the river Lagan. It is an important port. It was the centre for ship building and built the Titanic.

Main Trade – harbours/Ports

Settlements – Population

Rivers/Coasts/Mountains

Cultural; speak main language English, Flag, national symbol, typical traditional food, music

**Medium Term Plan:** Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Vocabulary: lake, volcano, port
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Future learning this content supports:
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This content will support future learning on the UK e.g. regions, counties and cities and when comparing other locations of the UK to other parts of the world.
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