

Year 2 – Lands of Ice and Fire - Geography

Enquiry question: What is the relationship between human and physical geography in northern Europe?

National Curriculum Objectives		Core Knowledge & Key Questions			Specific geographical areas studied	
<p>To ask questions about the basic physical and human features of a place and how a place might have changed.</p> <p>To compare and contrast the physical and human features of two different places using simple geographical vocabulary.</p> <p>To create a map of a particular area (local or otherwise) and create a key showing the basic symbols.</p> <p>To use a map or a globe to identify the continent of Europe and some of the countries in Europe (Northern Europe in particular)</p> <p>To use basic geographical vocabulary to identify key physical features: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, soil, vegetation, season, weather.</p> <p>To use basic geographical vocabulary to identify key human features: city, town, office, village, factory, farm, house, shop, port, harbour.</p> <p>To explain the difference between weather and climate and why the weather changes.</p>		<p>Where is Northern Europe and what countries are part of it? Countries in northern Europe include: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. These countries are sometimes called ‘Scandinavia’. Some of northern Europe is very cold and snowy.</p>			<p>Countries of northern Europe, specifically Scandinavian countries</p> <p>The South Pole (as part of study of expedition and its location in relation to northern Europe)</p>	
		<p>What are the physical and human features of Scandinavian countries? The countries of northern Europe have large capital cities. The northern parts of Scandinavia have mountains, valleys and lakes. Most people live further south where it is usually warmer.</p>				<p>Linked Texts</p> <p>Informational texts on explorers (South Pole and other expeditions)</p>
		<p>What is the weather and climate like in Northern Europe and does it vary? Much of northern Europe is closer to the North Pole than the UK. It is very cold in the winter in northern Europe. Animals, plants and people have adapted to the cold weather.</p>			<p>What animals have adapted to live in Northern Europe and what animals migrate for the winter? Mammals such as bears, moose, beavers and lynx live in northern Europe. Some animals have adapted to live in the cold climate. Some animals migrate, which means they travel and live in other places at different times of the year.</p>	<p>Future Learning</p> <p>Yr 3: European Geography - “Exciting Explorations” topic - continue to develop understanding of the diversity of landscape and cultures within Europe.</p> <p>Yr 4: Geography - continue to develop understanding of impact of climate.</p>
		<p>Who was Roald Amundsen? Roald Amundsen was an explorer. He was born in Norway. He led the first successful expedition to the South Pole. (Historical link, include significance of this expedition)</p>				
<p>Prior Learning</p> <p>Geography - Builds on knowledge of UK geography from Yr 2 “Who do you think are topic” and some study of Europe linked to Roman Empire in “Innovation and Legacy” Physical Geography builds on study of weather and early understanding of climate in Yr 1 science (seasons) and in Yr1 geography “Around the World” topic</p>						
<p>Locational knowledge</p> <p><i>Know and locate different countries within Northern Europe</i></p>	<p>Place knowledge</p>	<p>Physical geography</p> <p><i>What is the weather and climate like?</i></p>	<p>Human geography</p> <p>How has climate change affected natural habitats and wildlife?</p>	<p>Physical and human processes</p> <p>Compare similarities and differences between weather and climate between where we live and northern Europe.</p>	<p>BIG Question: Outcome & Assessment Opportunity</p> <p>What is the relationship between human and physical geography in northern Europe?</p>	

Fieldwork Opportunities	Key vocabulary	Key Geographical Skills
<p>Create maps of a particular area including a key showing the basic symbols.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (N, S, E, W) and locational and directional language to describe where places are, and begin to explain where they are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Mark the different places studied on a map.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement • Physical feature • Man-made feature • Village • Map • Globe • Aerial photograph • Country • Continent • Trade • Transport • Weather • Climate • Mountains • Valleys • Lakes • River • Habitat • Sea • Coast • Habitat • Migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can ask questions about the basic physical and human features of a place. • I can ask how a place might have changed. • I can compare and contrast the physical and human features of two different places using simple geographical vocabulary. • I can use maps and globes to identify UK, continents, oceans, and the North and South poles. • I can mark the different places I have studied on a map. • I can record my ideas using labelled diagrams, clear sentences with simple geographical vocabulary, and diagrams. • I can use a map or a globe to identify the continent of Europe and some of the countries in Europe • I can explain the difference between weather and climate. • I can explain why the weather changes. • I can begin to explain different land use.
<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainability and environmental concerns</p> <p>How has climate change affected natural habitats and wildlife of northern Europe.</p>		