

## Year 2: Castles

### Geography National Curriculum Objectives:

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.
- Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.
- 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 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

### Previous learning and links

Children had previously looked at maps and symbols with a key during the topic Winter Wonderland. This topic included identifying the 7 continents on a map. Through the topic of 'Surf's Up' children found out about the World's oceans and seas and used their skills to locate these on maps, atlases and globes. Through science in Year 1, children are also aware of the four seasons and weather changes in relation to where we live. They also worked on giving directions and planning routes through our computing curriculum.

### Key factual learning

- ✓ The UK is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- ✓ The capital city of England/Scotland/Wales/Northern Ireland is London/Edinburgh/Cardiff/Belfast.
- ✓ The seas that surround the UK are the English Channel, the North Sea and the Irish sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
- ✓ Castles are a type of home. The people who lived in castles were usually kings, queens or lords and their families.
- ✓ Castles were designed to keep the people inside safe and to stop enemies from getting in.
- ✓ Castles have many features to stop people from attacking.

### Vocabulary encountered in Nursery

Holiday, weather (hot, cold, sunny, snowy etc) transport (car, train, boat, aeroplane etc) location (world, Borrowash, Derby), same, different, maps, travel brochures, travel agents

### Vocabulary encountered in Reception

Begin to know some details of their own address (number, street name, village, city, county), the school address, maps, street view, aerial view, names of buildings (house, bungalow, flats, detached), names of features in the locality (school, park, shops, brook, railway line, river, Elvaston Castle, lake), up, down, left, right, road, street, corner, other features (not local - hills, mountains, sea, beach, countryside, fields, streams, caves, bridges, tunnels), different buildings e.g. huts, tents, igloo's, food, eat, diet, more transport options (buses, bikes, walk, run, horses, donkeys etc), materials which houses are made from (bricks, slate, mud, wood, ice etc),

### During Year 1

During our Winter Wonderland Topic in Year 1, children were taught the 7 continents (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australasia) and that the UK is part of Europe. The 5 oceans (Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Southern Ocean.) They used world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans.

### Geographical knowledge, skills and understanding

#### Locational knowledge

Name countries and capital cities within the UK

#### Human and physical geography

Talk about the differences between village, city and town

Know the difference between a human and a physical feature and sort them

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork

Locate England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Identify and name some key human and physical features from aerial photos and maps

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lots of castles were built on top of hills because it was hard for enemies to run up steep hills and it gave the people in the castle an excellent view and meant that they could spot enemies a long way off.</li> <li>✓ Over time, some castles stopped being lived in. Today, some of them are in ruins, while others are still working buildings.</li> </ul>	<p>I can use directional vocabulary to get to a certain location</p> <p>Understand how compass directions are used when using maps</p> <p>Name key features of a castle and explain what these parts of a castle used for</p>
<p><b>Key people</b> Kings, queens, lords, ladies etc</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> City, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop, human features, castle, map, directions, symbols, key, location, landmarks, physical features, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea/ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather United Kingdom, Countries, Capital city, Continent, Battlements, moat, arrow loops, tower, bailey, Portcullis, Drawbridge, Barbican</p>
<p><b>Key Places:</b> Warwick castle, Borrowash, Derby, The Caribbean</p>	
<p><b>Key knowledge that children should know and remember by the end of the topic:</b></p> <p><b>What countries make up the UK?</b> England, Scotland, Wales, N Ireland</p> <p><b>What are the 4 capital cities of these countries?</b> London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast</p> <p><b>Which seas surround the UK?</b> English channel, North sea, Irish sea, Atlantic ocean</p> <p><b>How can maps be useful?</b> They can identify places in this country and other countries</p> <p><b>I know what features are needed in a village in the UK.</b></p> <p><b>I can compare two countries, the UK and a Caribbean country.</b></p> <p><b>I can name 3 differences and similarities and say why these are important.</b></p> <p><b>I can name the 7 continents.</b></p>	

**Cross curricular links:**

**ICT** – Programming – Directional language

**Design and Technology** – Designing through map creations

**History** – Reason why Castles were built in the past

**English** – How to catch a dragon (Instructional Writing), Knights and Dragons Unite (Twinkl story), The Rainbow Dragon T4W (Information text)

**P.E.** – Compass directions in warm-up

**Science** – Properties of materials – links with prior knowledge (stone walls, metal portcullis, wooden doors etc)