

Agreed Core Knowledge – EYFS

Bishopdale	Autumn Term – All About Me Cold Places
Early Learning Goals	<p>All About Me Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts, and maps. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p> <p>Cold Places Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>
Core Knowledge	<p>All About Me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We live in a town called Harrogate. • We go to Richard Taylor School in Bilton in Harrogate. • Some things in our school environment were built by people. Some are natural. • Different people enjoy different environments. • The weather varies across seasons. At this time of year it is Autumn and the weather can vary. It could be sunny, windy or rainy. It is unlikely to snow. <p>Cold Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We live on planet Earth. • The Earth a sphere (a round shape, like a ball) • At the top of the Earth we have the North Pole. At the bottom of the Earth we have the South Pole. • It is colder in the poles than it is here. We might wear different things. • We call the area around the North pole 'The Arctic' • The Arctic is generally covered in snow and ice. • Some animals found in the arctic include: polar bears, walruses, arctic foxes, seals, arctic hares, snowy owls, reindeer, narwhals and whales.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather varies across seasons. At this time of year it is turning into Winter and the weather is getting colder. It is frosty, it rains a lot and it could snow.
Misconceptions	<p>All About Me. Months may be mixed up with seasons. Autumn is always cold and wet. Harrogate may be mixed up with England. Bilton/Harrogate may be used interchangeably. Planters may be seen as 'natural' as they hold plants, rather than as built by humans. Everyone enjoys the same environments/weather.</p> <p>Cold Places The Earth is flat, like a map. Penguins live in the arctic. Months may be mixed up with seasons. Children may view the arctic as having a warm summer like we do in the UK.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>All About Me. Home, house, school, building, Harrogate, Richard Taylor, inside, outside, natural, environment, Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. seasons, sun, wind, rain, near, far.</p> <p>Cold Places Earth, round, North Pole, South Pole, cold, snow, ice, Arctic, polar bears, walruses, arctic foxes, seals, arctic hares, snowy owls, reindeer, narwhals, whales, Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. seasons, near, far.</p>
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>All About Me. Draw information from a simple map. Devise simple maps of the classroom. Explore the natural world around them - Walks around the school grounds. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p> <p>Cold Places Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are different from which they live. Understand effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Use globes.</p>

Bishopdale	Spring Term – Chinese New Year
Early Learning Goals	<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p>
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth is made up of different continents and countries. • We live in England, which is a country. • China is also a country. It is far away from England. We would have to get on an aeroplane to go there. • In China, it is warmer than it is in England. • In China, they speak lots of different languages. • People celebrate different things all over the world, just like we celebrate Christmas and Easter. • In China, they celebrate Chinese New Year in January or February. <p><i>• The weather varies across seasons. At this time of year it is Winter but it is turning into Spring. It is starting to get warmer, but it still rains a lot. The flowers and plants begin to grow.</i></p>
Misconceptions	<p>Months may be mixed up with seasons. Continents and countries mixed up. They speak one language in China. Chinese new year is celebrated on the same day each year. Chinese new year is the same as New Year in the UK.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Earth, continents, countries, England, China, near, far, language, celebrate, celebration, Christmas, Easter, January, February, month, New Year, symbol, Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. Seasons, warm, rain.</p>
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>Recognise some environments that are different from which they live.</p> <p>Understand effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them and describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.</p> <p>Use globes.</p>

Bishopdale	Autumn Term – At the Seaside.
Early Learning Goals	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts, and maps.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p>
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We live in a town called Harrogate.. • Some things were built by people. Some are natural. • Different people enjoy different environments. • Where we live there are natural things like fields, rivers and trees as well as some things built by people such as shops, churches and houses. • Another word for the Seaside is the coast or the beach. • The coast is made up of the land, which is often covered in sand and the sea. • At the coast you might see natural things like the sea, sand and cliffs as well as some things built by people like lighthouses, shops and arcades. • People do live at the coast. There are still houses, schools and churches there too. • There are beaches in England as well as across the world. • The weather varies across seasons. At this time of year it is changing into Summer. The weather is generally warmer. It could be sunny, windy or rainy. It is unlikely to snow.
Misconceptions	<p>People don't live in at the seaside. The coast is always warm. It is always sunny in Summer. Months confused with seasons.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Harrogate, natural, environment, fields, rivers, trees, shops, churches, houses, coast, beach, coastal, sand, sea, land, cliffs, lighthouses, arcades, Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. Seasons, sun, wind, rain, warm.</p>
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>Explore the natural world around them and describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different from which they live.</p> <p>Understand effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them</p> <p>Year A – Trip to Hesketh park farm.</p> <p>Year B - Trip to Harlow Carr.</p>

Agreed Core Knowledge – KS1

Airedale	Autumn Term - Finding my way about the school grounds and surrounding area.
National Curriculum Links	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features have been built by people. Physical features are natural and would be here even if there were no people around. Richard Taylor School is in Bilton in Harrogate. Harrogate is a town. A town is a busy area with shops, homes and business but it is usually smaller than a city. Different people enjoy different environments. An aerial photograph shows what a place looks like from above. A map can be a drawing or a model of a place, usually seen from above. The weather varies across seasons. At this time of year it is Autumn and the weather can vary. It could be sunny, windy or rainy. It is unlikely to snow.
Misconceptions	Months may be mixed up with seasons. Autumn is always cold and wet. Harrogate may be mixed up with England. Bilton/Harrogate may be used interchangeably. Planters may be seen as 'natural' as they hold plants, rather than as built by humans. Everyone enjoys the same environments/weather.
Key Vocabulary	Human features, physical features, hill, soil, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, house, office, shop, school, field, forecast, temperature, sun, rain, thunder, snow, wind, months of the year, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, Bilton, Harrogate, near, far, left, right.
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of the school. Devise freehand maps of the school using simple pictures or symbols. Use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right (YrR) North, East, South West (Yr1)], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds – Where is your favourite place in the school grounds? Is this the same for everybody? Present data in a simple tally chart.

Airedale	Spring Term - Finding my way about the UK.
National Curriculum Links	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Identify seasonal weather patterns in the United Kingdom.
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four countries in the UK. These are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We live in England. • A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. • The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel. • Each country has a capital city. • The capital city of England is London. • The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. • The capital city of Wales is called Cardiff. • The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. • A map shows us what a specific area looks like and the key features of that place. • The UK is home to people from all over the world. • The UK goes through 4 seasons in a year (Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn) with it being colder in the winter, and warmer in the Summer. The weather can vary throughout the year.
Misconceptions	Countries may be mixed with towns/cities. The UK is the same as England. The entirety of Ireland is a part of the UK. The water around the UK is all the same ocean. Seasons and months may be mixed up. A map will include every detail of an area or place. All maps look the same and hold the same information. An aerial photograph is the same as a map.
Key Vocabulary	Physical features, Human features, place, location, country, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, ocean, sea, Atlantic ocean, Irish Sea, English channel, North Sea, city, town, village, map, aerial photo, landmark. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, river, valley, vegetation, season, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, weather, factory, port, office, harbour, shop, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right.
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	Use world maps and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Use simple compass directions (Y1) and locational and directional language (EYFS) to describe the location of features on a map. Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of the UK.

Airedale	Summer Term - Let's go on safari.
National Curriculum Links	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I live on a planet called Earth which is made up of land and sea. • Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land. Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. There are 7 continents and they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. • The biggest continent is Asia. We live in Europe. Kenya is in Africa. • Oceans cover most of the Earth's surface. There are 5 and they are the Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean and the Southern ocean. • The biggest ocean is the Pacific. • The Earth's Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe. It is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. It is warmer nearer the equator and cooler nearer to the poles. Kenya is on the equator. • Kenya is hot all year round and has a wet and a dry season rather than the 4 seasons that we have. • Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. • There are different groups of people in Kenya. In big cities like Nairobi, people live quite modern lifestyles, but other people in Kenya live in tribes in the rural areas. • Kenya has beaches, mountains, volcanoes, savannah grassland, valleys, cities, towns, villages • Fairtrade is when people who make the things we buy are treated fairly and paid properly for their hard work. • Banana's are one of the Fairtrade exports from Kenya (In Gikanda)
Misconceptions	<p>The Earth is flat like a map. Continents mixed up with countries. Africa is a country. All people in Africa are poor. All people in Africa live in tribes. Oceans may be mixed up with seas. The Earth has one big ocean. The sizes of continents/oceans as seen on a standard map may confuse children as they're not to scale. North is always forward or up instead of North always being North and us needing a compass for us to know where that is. When it is warm, it is always Summer. When it is cold, it is always Winter. The equator is the source of heat.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Physical features, Human features, place, location, country, continent, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, United Kingdom, ocean, sea, Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Southern ocean, city, town, village, map, aerial photo, landmark. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, river, valley, soil, vegetation, season, weather, hot, cold, factory, farm, port, shop, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right, Kenya, Nairobi, Fairtrade.</p>
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify continents.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map. Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features in Kenya.</p>

Ribb / Dent	Autumn Term A – Bright lights, big cities.
National Curriculum Links	Name locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (London)
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four countries in the UK. These are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We live in England. • A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. • The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel. • Each country has a capital city. • The capital city of England is London. • The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. • The capital city of Wales is called Cardiff. • The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. • The UK is home to people from all over the world. • Human features have been built by people. • Physical features are natural and would be here even if there were no people around. • Some key human features in London are: the London Eye, Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, Tower Bridge, the Gherkin and Buckingham Palace. • One key physical feature in London is the River Thames • Urban areas are highly populated with many buildings, roads, railways etc. Rural areas have lower populations and can be found outside of towns and cities. • Harrogate has more rural areas, whereas London is more urban.
Misconceptions	Countries may be mixed with towns/cities. The UK is the same as England. The entirety of Ireland is a part of the UK. The water around the UK is all the same ocean. Children may think human features that have been here a long time e.g. castles are physical, and that human features that are seemingly natural e.g. parks are physical. A map will include every detail of an area or place. All maps look the same and hold the same information. An aerial photograph is the same as a map.
Key Vocabulary	Human features, physical features, place, location, country, United Kingdom, Harrogate, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, ocean, sea, Atlantic ocean, Irish Sea, English channel, North Sea, city, town, village, urban, rural, river, soil, forest, hill, factory, farm, house, office, shop, football, tourism, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right.
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	Use world maps and atlases to identify the United Kingdom, its countries and surrounding seas. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map.

	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of the UK.</p> <p>Use observational skills to study the the key human and physical features of the local environment.</p>
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Ribb / Dent		Spring Term A – Castles around the UK Fairtrade Fortnight (Sierra Leone)	
National Curriculum Links	<p>Castles around the UK. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Sierra Leone) Name and locate the world's seven continents 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. Identify the location of hot areas of the world in relation to the Equator</p>		
Core Knowledge	<p>Castles around the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four countries in the UK. These are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We live in England. • Each country has a capital city. • The capital city of England is London. • The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. • The capital city of Wales is called Cardiff. • The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. • Castles are a human feature. • Some of the castles found around the UK are: Dover castle, Caernarfon castle, Edinburgh castle, Carrickfergus Castle and Skipton Castle. <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Sierra Leone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land. Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. There are 7 continents and they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. • The biggest continent is Asia. We live in Europe. Sierra Leone is in Africa. • The Earth's Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe. It is warmer nearer the equator. The equator runs through Africa. • Sierra Leone is hot all year round and has a wet and a dry season rather than the 4 seasons that we have. • Sierra Leone has a capital city called Freetown. • Some of Sierra Leone is urban, some is rural. Crops are grown rural areas. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 50% of the population in Sierra Leone live below the poverty line. • Fairtrade is when people who make the things we buy are treated fairly and paid properly for their hard work. • Cocoa is a key Fairtrade export from Sierra Leone.
Misconceptions	<p>Castles around the UK. Countries may be mixed with towns/cities. The UK is the same as England. The entirety of Ireland is a part of the UK. Children may think human features that have been here a long time e.g. castles are physical, and that human features that are seemingly natural e.g. parks are physical.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Sierra Leone) The Earth is flat like a map. Continents mixed up with countries. Africa is a country. All people in Africa are poor. All people in Africa live in tribes. Oceans may be mixed up with seas. The Earth has one big ocean. The sizes of continents/oceans as seen on a standard map may confuse children as they're not to scale. North is always forward or up instead of North always being North and us needing a compass for us to know where that is. When it is warm, it is always Summer. When it is cold, it is always Winter. The equator is the source of heat.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Castles around the UK. Human features, physical features, place, location, country, United Kingdom, Harrogate, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right, Dover castle, Caernarfon castle, Edinburgh castle, Carrickfergus Castle and Skipton Castle.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Sierra Leone) Physical features, Human features, place, location, country, United Kingdom, ocean, map, mountain, valley, river, lake, forest, vegetation, soil, season, weather, climate, factory, port, shop, North, South, East, West, near, far, continent, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Equator, hot, cold, dry, wet, Fairtrade, poverty, crop, import, export, trade, Sierra Leone, Freetown. urban, rural.</p>
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>Castles around the UK. Use world maps and atlases to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi) Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries and continents.</p>

Ribb / Dent	Summer Term A – Little Blue Planet.
National Curriculum Links	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 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

	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.
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land. Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. There are 7 continents and they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. • The biggest continent is Asia. We live in Europe. • Oceans cover most of the Earth's surface. There are 5 and they are the Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean and the Southern ocean. • The biggest ocean is the Pacific. • The Earth's Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe. It is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. It is warmer nearer the equator and cooler nearer to the poles. • Coasts are the land alongside a sea. It is called a coastline when the land meets the water. • Human features have been built by people. • Physical features are natural and would be here even if there were no people around. • Saltburn has human features such as Saltburn cliff lift, Saltburn pier and the miniature railway. • Saltburn has physical features such as cliffs, sand and the North Sea. • Malaga is in Spain, which is in Europe. • Malaga has human features such as Malaga cathedral, Alcazaba and Gibralfaro castle. • Saltburn has physical features such as cliffs, sand and the Mediterranean Sea. • Malaga and Saltburn are different because Malaga is a city and Saltburn is a town. The climate and sea is warmer in Malaga as it is closer to the equator.
Misconceptions	Continents may be mixed up with countries. Oceans may be mixed up with seas. The sizes of continents/oceans as seen on a standard map may confuse children as they're not to scale. North is always forward or up instead of North always being North and us needing a compass for us to know where that is. When it is warm, it is always Summer. When it is cold, it is always Winter. All beaches look the same and have the exact same features.
Key Vocabulary	Physical features, Human features, place, location, country, continent, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, United Kingdom, ocean, sea, the North Sea, Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Southern ocean, city, town, village, map, landmark, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, river, valley, weather, hot, cold, humid, warm, sunny, rain, thunderstorm, cloudy, windy, port, shop, tourism, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right, Saltburn, Malaga
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map

Ribb / Dent	Autumn Term B – Who am I?
National Curriculum Links	Understand human and physical geography of the local area.
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features have been built by people. • In Bilton you will find Human features such as the school, library, church, cricket ground and cycleways. • Physical features are natural and would be here even if there were no people around. • In Bilton you will find physical features such as the river Nidd and Nidd Gorge. • Richard Taylor School is in Bilton in Harrogate. Harrogate is a town. • A town is a busy area with shops, homes and business but it is usually smaller than a city. • An aerial photograph shows what a place looks like from above. • A map can be a drawing or a model of a place, usually seen from above. • A key shows us what different symbols on a map mean. • Places change over time due to weather, seasons and footfall.
Misconceptions	A map will include every detail of an area or place. A key must include every detail on a map. All maps look the same and hold the same information. An aerial photograph is the same as a map. Older human features have always been there e.g. churches. Human features such as pathways or allotments are physical because they're seen as 'natural' or surrounded by nature.
Key Vocabulary	Human features, physical features, hill, soil, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, house, office, shop, school, church, library, road, field, forecast, temperature, sun, rain, thunder, snow, wind, months of the year, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, Bilton, Harrogate, near, far, left, right, footfall, aerial photograph, map, key, symbols.
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography and the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment. How has the local environment changed over time? Compare what children find on a local walk of the area with old aerial photographs. Why might it have changed?</p>

Ribb / Dent	Spring Term B – Bold and Brave in the UK Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi)
National Curriculum Links	<p>Bold and Brave in the UK Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi) Name and locate the world's seven continents 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. Identify the location of hot areas of the world in relation to the Equator.</p>
Core Knowledge	<p>Bold and Brave in the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four countries in the UK. These are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We live in England. • A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. • The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel. • Each country has a capital city. • The capital city of England is London. • The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. • The capital city of Wales is called Cardiff. • The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. • The UK goes through 4 seasons in a year (Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn) with it being colder in the winter, and warmer in the Summer. The weather can vary throughout the year. <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land. Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. There are 7 continents and they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. • The biggest continent is Asia. We live in Europe. Malawi is in Africa. • The Earth's Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe. It is warmer nearer the equator. The equator runs through Africa. • Malawi is hot all year round and has a wet and a dry season rather than the 4 seasons that we have. • Malawi is a landlocked country. • Malawi has a capital city called Lilongwe. • Lake Malawi covers a large area of Malawi (a third) • Most of the population live in rural areas where they grow crops and raise animals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 50% of the population in Malawi live below the poverty line. • Fairtrade is when people who make the things we buy are treated fairly and paid properly for their hard work. • Tea, coffee and sugar are all exports from Malawi.
Misconceptions	<p>Bold and Brave in the UK Countries may be mixed up with towns/cities. The UK is the same as England. The entirety of Ireland is a part of the UK. Seasons may be mixed up with months.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi) The Earth is flat like a map. Continents mixed up with countries. Africa is a country. All people in Africa are poor. All people in Africa live in tribes. Oceans may be mixed up with seas. The Earth has one big ocean. The sizes of continents/oceans as seen on a standard map may confuse children as they're not to scale. North is always forward or up instead of North always being North and us needing a compass for us to know where that is. When it is warm, it is always Summer. When it is cold, it is always Winter. The equator is the source of heat.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Bold and Brave in the UK Place, location, country, United Kingdom, Harrogate, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, ocean, sea, Atlantic ocean, Irish Sea, English channel, North Sea, city, town, vegetation, soil, season, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, weather, climate, temperature, thermometer, hot, cold, warm, rainfall, rain gauge, millimetres, crop, import, trade, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi) Physical features, Human features, place, location, country, United Kingdom, ocean, map, mountain, valley, river, lake, forest, vegetation, soil, season, weather, climate, factory, port, shop, North, South, East, West, near, far, continent, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Equator, hot, cold, dry, wet, Fairtrade, Malawi, Lilongwe, poverty, crop, import, export, trade, urban, rural, landlocked.</p>
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	<p>Bold and Brave in the UK Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Use simple fieldwork to study the key physical features of the local area. How much rainfall do we get at this time of the year in the UK? What is the temperature like? *Can be compared with Malawi climate to discuss why some crops need to be grown abroad and imported.</p> <p>Fairtrade Fortnight (Malawi) Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries and continents.</p>

Ribb / Dent	Summer Term B – Australia, Here we come!
National Curriculum Links	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>
Core Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land. Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. There are 7 continents and they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. • The biggest continent is Asia. We live in Europe. • Oceans cover most of the Earth's surface. There are 5 and they are the Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean and the Southern ocean. • The biggest ocean is the Pacific. • The Earth's Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe. It is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. It is warmer nearer the equator and cooler nearer to the poles. • In Australia you will find Human features such as the Sydney Opera House. • In Australia you will find physical features such as Mt Kosciuszko, Murray River, Great Victoria Desert, Lake Eyre, Ayers Rock, 90 Mile beach and the Great Barrier Reef. • Australia is a huge place with different territories and states. The climate, weather and culture all varies a lot between places. • Southern Australia has a Winter and a Summer, but they are at opposite times to when we have them. Christmas celebrations are very different to the UK. • There are different groups of people in Australia, who all live very different lives depending on the state or territory they live in and the culture they grew up with.
Misconceptions	<p>Continents may mix up continents with countries. Oceans may be mixed up with seas. The sizes of continents/oceans as seen on a standard map may confuse children as they're not to scale. North is always forward or up instead of North always being North and us needing a compass for us to know where that is. When it is warm, it is always Summer. When it is cold, it is always Winter. Australia is always hot. Children may think seasons are at the same time throughout the world. Children may think all people in Australia are the same and experience the same culture. Sydney is the capital of Australia.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Physical features, Human features, place, location, country, continent, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, United Kingdom, ocean, sea, Atlantic ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Southern ocean, city, town, village, map, aerial photo, landmark. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, river, valley, season, weather, hot, cold, Summer, Winter, humid, warm, sunny, rain, thunderstorm, cloudy, windy, icy, snow, factory, port, shop, North, South, East, West, near, far, left, right, territory, state, Mt Kosciuszko, the Murray River, the Great Victoria Desert, Lake Eyre, Ayers Rock, 90 Mile Beach, Sydney</p>

	Opera House, Kangaroo, Tasmanian devil, koala, wombat, numbat, galah, emu, echidna, aboriginal, culture, lifestyle, Canberra.
Skills and fieldwork opportunities	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.