**Year 1 Geography Curriculum – Summer Term**

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| **Theme: The UK and Europe** |
| **Curriculum objectives** | **Vocabulary** | **Links across the curriculum** |
| 1. Pupils should be taught to name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
2. Pupils should be taught to 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.
3. Pupils should be taught to 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.
 | **Keyword** | Definition  | **Union Jack** | the national flag of the United Kingdom, formed by combining the red and white [crosses](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0_WLJ0R0_l0IqaO2dIeoEefeQLAKA:1713793323584&q=crosses&si=AKbGX_r0zqXEeLlZhGfi3fbO0QSWYROmLBDqEDnX9_2dTpT67PaM5Immi5w06rxutTBj2_2bE9u_OEOmvh6FgSGgJNKxS28ZmA%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiP3JTS-dWFAxWEZ0EAHYMXBPMQyecJegQIDxAN) of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick and [retaining](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0_WLJ0R0_l0IqaO2dIeoEefeQLAKA:1713793323584&q=retaining&si=AKbGX_rLPMdHnrrwkrRo4VZlSHiJ3ZdygIlLCy0mu8NrnY9woa0HhSgf4YE6yfDZ8HFLyeD6D_6VshFyk2Mv3LQYTlLLj3xc51opZVPm2vPXCJpSmr6eYs4%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiP3JTS-dWFAxWEZ0EAHYMXBPMQyecJegQIDxAO) the blue ground of the flag of St Andrew. | **PSHE** – **History –** **English** – **Science –**  |
| **UK** | The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, includes the island of [Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain), the north-eastern part of the island of [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland), and most of the [smaller islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_islands_of_the_United_Kingdom) within the [British Isles.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Isles) | **Neighbour** | Countries that share a land or sea border. |
| **Europe** | Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere. | **Democracy** | a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. |
| **Country** | a nation with its own government, [occupying](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn093JFHJFo9ux6qXeJ7Qud5CRpVB7A:1713793070048&q=occupying&si=AKbGX_rLPMdHnrrwkrRo4VZlSHiJx9tzfu3fU9edAMSFqvu9jV4VBdYYE1fBxTxoevnRk-sigOUZ1lndpLqEtH_jtZYEnenYf_wNflp0CTt1-oOe51b_qVo%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjVjaLZ-NWFAxU3V0EAHdlOD3cQyecJegQIHBAO) a particular territory. | **Currency** | a system of money in general use in a particular country. |
| **Capital** | the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region. | **Monarchy** | A monarchy is a form of government in which a person, the monarch, is head of state for life or until abdication (a King or Queen). |
| **Sea**  | the [expanse](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0-pcatWdApJgg5Hzt93deXLXA9GpA:1713793129077&q=expanse&si=AKbGX_r0zqXEeLlZhGfi3fbO0QSWeyIZGclieywZHQmQ3L8y0KPavCS2FCE40mUfgYnYBNqJEusfnpOjWWRrmpx4iZ1SPuw8xQ%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiWgbX1-NWFAxUeXEEAHaTUBeIQyecJegQINhAN) of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and [surrounds](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0-pcatWdApJgg5Hzt93deXLXA9GpA:1713793129077&q=surrounds&si=AKbGX_rLPMdHnrrwkrRo4VZlSHiJMnA_bUZlyiWg1b75ZU_aF15wPJ7dtNX9wfgX0SFqtP3kdgg5m--wjGh6jdqqcwJIz3MEn-uda0hTO2rkDH8j1ErKEeI%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiWgbX1-NWFAxUeXEEAHaTUBeIQyecJegQINhAO) its land [masses](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0-pcatWdApJgg5Hzt93deXLXA9GpA:1713793129077&q=masses&si=AKbGX_qMqBjhUm3ZRWjCp4_5aZjJMQnDUtlRVgYiezZhpVZETPU51aCPw2IN-J0qAmwaUyUM0AYsPT9jGtwfr6FljTmx6u4evg%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiWgbX1-NWFAxUeXEEAHaTUBeIQyecJegQINhAP). | **Healthcare** | the organized provision of medical care to individuals or a community. |
| **Ocean** | a very large [expanse](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn08PszlQyFFMM6gFXsMs0bI9o3W7vw:1713793156369&q=expanse&si=AKbGX_r0zqXEeLlZhGfi3fbO0QSWeyIZGclieywZHQmQ3L8y0KPavCS2FCE40mUfgYnYBNqJEusfnpOjWWRrmpx4iZ1SPuw8xQ%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiw3LaC-dWFAxVBUEEAHZ8rAdIQyecJegQIDxAO) of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided [geographically](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn08PszlQyFFMM6gFXsMs0bI9o3W7vw:1713793156369&q=geographically&si=AKbGX_plOwDP0zNrKp9MfsWGLhHNHV6sopMXACKZ53FEZRdQUnFonDzRTqwSAQOhrmHs50_9kJ0UZm475u6xxys6AAscbXjmBMFPvD_TpShGLIRInucS9q8%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiw3LaC-dWFAxVBUEEAHZ8rAdIQyecJegQIDxAP). | **Culture** | the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society. |
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| **Prior Learning:**Understanding the World-EYFS | **Future Learning:**UK regions, Poland and Peak District- Year 3World Countries and Capitals- Year 5 |
| **Lesson Sequence** | **Key Knowledge** | **Key Skills** |
| 1. What are the countries and capitals of the United Kingdom?
 | * England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales form the 4 countries that make up ‘the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland’.
* Great Britain is made up of 3 nations: England, Wales and Scotland.
* Each country has a capital city (either it’s largest by size, population, trade or importance) England- London, Northern Ireland- Belfast, Scotland- Edinburgh, Wales- Cardiff.
* Each country also has a flag, the colours of which have been combined in a national flag for the UK called the Union Jack.
* When viewed from above the UK has land (seen as green) and seas (blue).
* The UK has a distinctive shape and shares borders with its neighbour on land or by sea.

<https://www.britannica.com/story/whats-the-difference-between-great-britain-and-the-united-kingdom>  | * Identify on a map the countries and capitals that make up the UK. Understand which parts are made up of land and which are water.
* Identify the flags of the UK and how these have been combined to make the Union Jack.
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| 1. What surrounds us in the UK?
 | * The UK made up of island nations meaning we are surrounded by water on all sides.
* Some of the bodies of water that surround the UK are: the English Channel, the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.
 | * Label the seas, channels and oceans around the UK on a map.
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| 1. Where is the UK in the world?
 | * The UK is closer to the North Pole than the South Pole meaning we are in the Northern Hemisphere (nearer to the top of the globe than the bottom).
* The UK is in the continent of Europe making people living or born in the UK European.
* To be in Europe means we have the North Pole to the north, the Atlantic Ocean and North America to the West, Russia and Asia to the East and Africa to the South.
 | * Locate the UK on a map.
* Describe where the UK and compare land mass with countries nearby.
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| 1. What does it mean to be British?
 | * As an island nation, Britain has a long history of independence, whereas France, one of our nearest neighbours, has been invaded repeatedly over the centuries.
* The last successful invasion of Britain dates back to the Normans and the Battle of Hastings in 1066, nearly a thousand years ago. Being an island has enabled us to develop our own way of living. We call this way of living British values and we learn about them in our assemblies and PSHE work.
* British values are about: Democracy, Rule of Law, Respect and Tolerance, Individual Liberty.
* It doesn’t matter where in the work we come from or what we look like, showing British Values is about tolerance and acceptance of differences and diversity.
 | * Select a British Value and explain how the UK demonstrates those values in its culture.
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| 1. What makes us the same and different from other countries?
 | * The UK is in Europe.
* The UK shares many benefits from being within Europe having allies politically and economically.
* The UK is an island nation and therefore does not sit within the mainland of Europe.
* The UK has its own currency- the pound sterling, has an elected prime minister and a monarchy, King Charles III.
* Europe is a continent which has many countries who share a range of climates, temperatures, languages and diversity.
 | * Identify similarities and differences between the UK and one of its European counterparts.
* Compare and contrasts how it is the same and how it is different.
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| 1. What do we love about living in the UK?
 | * The UK has many great freedoms still including democracy, the rule of law and free healthcare. These may be taken for granted by many but they form a big part of our lives and culture. On the world stage these things are not as common and they make the UK an attractive place to live and work.
 | * Select from a list of the positive aspects of life in the UK.
* Categorise these based on the different ways the affect us.
* (e.g. ‘free healthcare’ could be put with ‘health and safety laws’ children base their choice on the theme of ‘keeping people safe’ or ‘democracy’ and ‘laws of the land’ to ‘keep things fair’.)
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| **Themes and links** |
| **Geography themes** | **Where these are covered:** | **Links across the Geography curriculum** |
| **Space and scale** | * Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
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| **EYFS** | Understanding the World |
| **2** |  |
| **3** | UK regions, Poland and Peak District |
| **4** |  |
| **5** | World Countries and Capitals |
| **6** |  |

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| **Interdependence** | * Lessons 1, 3 and 5.
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| **Environment and sustainability** |  |
| **Cultural understanding and diversity** | * Lessons 4, 5 and 6.
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