

Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

World Study - South America

Autumn 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 2 (World Study - UK & Australasia Comparison - Oceans and Continents)

- The seven continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America, Australasia and Antarctica.
- The five oceans are the Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and the Southern Ocean.
- Some key physical features include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.
- Physical features are made naturally (mountains, rivers, waterfalls etc)
- Some human features (built by people) include: houses, roads and bridges.
- Australasia is the smallest of the seven continents on Earth.
- The Global Pandemic disrupted international travel and tourism.
- Global warming has severely damaged huge sections of Australia's Great Barrier Reef.

Key Vocabulary:

- Amazon
- Rainforest
- Andes
- Weaver
- Dane
- Settlements
- Native
- Displacement
- Involuntary displacement

New Knowledge:

- South America is located below North America and it has 12 countries (Brazil being the largest)
- Important features of South Americas include (but are not limited to) the Amazon River, The Amazon Rainforest, Angel Falls, The Andes.
- Physical features or topographical features are made naturally (mountains, rivers, waterfalls etc)
- The Global Pandemic effected all continents, including South America.
- South America is very culturally diverse. (Focus on Brazil)
- Early settlements were always located close to rivers.
- Some people are forced from their native lands (e.g. Jemmy Button). This is known as involuntary displacement.
- To get a more accurate direction, an eight-point compass can be used.
- There are eight compass points which help people to navigate direction: North, Northeast, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West, Northwest.
- Rather than containing descriptions, maps have symbols to show where certain things are. Symbols are used so maps don't have to be covered in writing, as this would make them very confusing.
- Ordnance Survey uses different shapes, colours and symbols to show all the roads, buildings, rivers and other features of a landscape. Symbols are designed to be simple, often looking like the features they represent. This means things can be quickly and easily recognised as you look at a map.

