

Sensational Safari

Geography

Previous knowledge

Locating cities and places on a map (Year 1)

Map skills (Year 1)

Reading stories throughout EYFS and KS1 such as Handa's Surprise, We All Go On Safari, Bring in the Rain to Kapiti Plain, Meerkat Mail

Wonderful Weather in Year 1

Habitats and animals studied in Science (Year 1 and 2)

Talk about own culture and life, such as at school, family and daily routines (EYFS and KS1)

Maps/Diagrams

Key vocabulary

Safari	A trip to hunt or observe animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa.
Migrate	Animals migrate to different places due to the climate, food, water and shelter.
Habitat	The natural home of a plant or animal.
Tourists	People who go on holiday or travel to visit another place or country for fun.
Savannah	An ecosystem of tropical grasslands with shrubs and trees but not much rainfall.
National Park	A protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed. No humans live there.
Game reserve	A protected area of land where humans are allowed to live and carry out some different activities.
Rural	Areas away from towns or cities, also known as the countryside
Endangered	A species of animal or plant that is at risk of becoming extinct (no longer existing).

Key facts

Kenya is a country in the east of the continent of Africa. The capital city of Kenya is Nairobi, the main cities are Mombasa and Kisumu, the main river is called the Tana, the main mountain is called Mount Kenya and the nearest ocean is the Indian Ocean. Tourists go on holiday on safari to see the Kenyan animals (specifically the Big Five). The big five are the lion, the elephant, the kaffir buffalo, leopard and rhino. Many Kenyan animals are endangered.

Animals migrate to different places due to the climate, food, water and shelter.

The Maasai tribe are an indigenous group of people who live in the highlands of Kenya in the Maasai Mara Nature Reserve. They speak Maa and herd cattle and goats. Maasai culture is famous for its music and dance; specifically the 'Adamu' jumping dance.

Type of geography/field work

Locating Kenya on a world map.

Learn the physical and human features of game reserves and national parks.

Use simple symbols to create own map.

Devise simple maps of Kenya.

Similarities/Comparisons

Compare and contrast a day in the life of a rural Kenyan child with our day.

Compare and contrast national parks and game reserves.

Compare different areas of Kenya specifically looking at rural Kenya and Nairobi.

Frozen—Cold Places

Geography

Previous knowledge

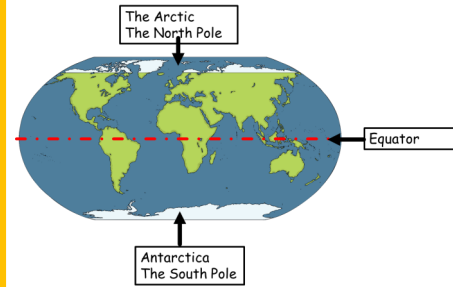
- Locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas (Year 1).
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of Woking (Year 1).
- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and make seasonal art. (Year 1)
- Compared Kenya (Nairobi and Maasai Mara) physical and human geography to Woking's (Year 2)
- Habitats in Science and how animals and plants have to adapt to survive in different environments (Year 1 and 2)

Type of geography/any field work skills :

Identifying physical and human features of the Arctic and Antarctica. Comparing the life of an Inuit person to our own.

Identifying the climate and its impact on the animals and people who live there.

Maps/Diagrams



Inuit people



Polar bears



Emperor penguins

Key facts

The Arctic is the region around the North Pole. It is a sea of ice. Animals and plants have adapted to live in the cold conditions, such as polar bears. Lots of people live in the Arctic, such as the Inuit people.

Antarctica is the continent that surrounds the South Pole. It is a large continent covered in ice. The weather is too extreme for humans to live permanently here, however, scientists take turns living there to study things like the ice, weather and animals. Penguins live in Antarctica amongst other animals.

The Inuit people are a group of indigenous people who live in the Arctic. They have adapted their way of life to cope in the harsh weather. Their diet is mostly meat as not many plants can grow in the environment.

They wear clothes made of animal skins to keep warm and ride in kayaks when hunting. Inuit people are associated with igloos, however, these (and tents) are mainly used for shelter when travelling. Modern Inuit people live in houses.

Key vocabulary

Equator	The imaginary circle around the earth that is halfway between the North and South Poles.
North Pole	The North Pole is the point that is the farthest north on planet Earth. It is in the middle of the Arctic ocean.
South Pole	The South Pole is the point that is the farthest south on planet Earth. It is in the middle of Antarctica.
Ocean	A vast body of salt water. Oceans cover about three quarters of the Earth's surface. The four oceans on Earth are: The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and the Arctic.
Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. There are seven continents on Earth: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North American and South America.
Inuit People	The Inuit people are an indigenous community that live in the Arctic.
Indigenous people	People who originally lived somewhere, they never moved there from somewhere else.
Human features	Things that are made by humans
Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant
Adaptation	When a plant or animal becomes better suited to its environment.

Similarities/Comparisons

Comparing the life of an Inuit in the Arctic to our own, thinking about clothing, houses, diet, transport, leisure and industry.

Comparing two contrasting environments of Kenya (Maasai) and Greenland (Inuit).

Beside the Sea

Geography

Previous knowledge

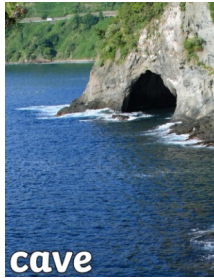
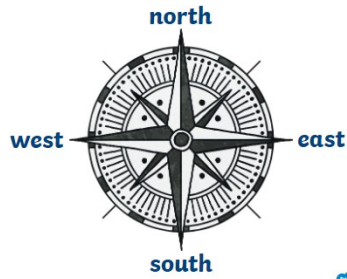
Locating cities and places on a map (Year 1 and 2)

Map skills (Year 1 and 2)

Talk about own culture and life, such as at school, family and daily routines (EYFS and KS1)

Seaside enhanced provision in EYFS.

Maps/Diagrams



cliffs

cave



The Seaside



pier



harbour

Key facts

A seaside is a place by the sea, especially a beach area or holiday resort. Tourists visit the seaside to go to the beach and visit attractions. There are lots of seaside resorts in the UK. The seaside includes human and physical features such as: the beach, the sea, cliffs, caves, the pier, the promenade, a lighthouse and a fair-ground. Tourists go to the seaside to visit these features. Some islands have a warmer climate than others due to their location in the world. People started visiting the seaside during Victorian times due to the cheap price of train tickets. Some of the attractions that tourists enjoy have changed over time.

The UK is made up of the islands of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and many smaller islands including The Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, Skye, Orkney, Anglesey, Shetland and Jersey. Some islands have a warmer climate than others due to their location in the world.

Key vocabulary

Seaside	A place by the sea, especially a beach.
Resort	A popular place for holidays.
Tourist	Someone who travels or visits a place for pleasure.
Attractions	Things to see and do
Bay	Part of the coast where the land curves in and is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
Harbour	A place where ships or boats moor (are tied up).
Promenade	A public place for walking for pleasure.
Pier	A structure built out into the water for people to walk on.
Climate	The weather
Coastline	The line of land next to the sea. The seaside is along the coast.
Human feature	Something that has been made or changed by humans.
Physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature

Type of geography/field work

Use aerial photographs to recognise human and physical features.

Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language

Use maps to identify British islands.

Similarities/Comparisons

Comparing the seaside in the past and present.

Comparing locations of British islands and describing their location in relation to each other.