

Sensational Safari (Geography – Year 2)

Key facts (What do we want them to know?)

Picture/diagram

Key vocabulary

Africa	flag
continent	equator
country	weather
capital city	climate
Kenya	atlas
Nairobi	
Indian Ocean	

Timeline from whole of Maybury curriculum

In Year 1 you learnt about Kings and Queens.

Time period timeline 1666



Sensational Safari (Geography – Year 2)



Previous knowledge

In Year 1 you learnt the names of the continents and oceans of the world.

You used an atlas suitable for KS1 and learnt how to locate places.

You have some understanding of African wildlife, animals and habitats.

You can talk about your own culture and life, such as school, family and daily routines.

Similarities/comparisons

Ask questions and make comparisons between your culture and the culture and traditions of the Maasai people.

Compare your life and that of a child in Kenya.

The buildings and jobs that people do in the capital city, Nairobi have many similarities to those in London.

Key vocabulary

Safari A trip to hunt or observe animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa.

Continent A very large landmass of the world which may include many countries.

Habitat A home for plants and animals.

Capital city A large and important town where many people live and work.

Tourists People who go on holiday to visit another place or country.

Human geography The impact of human behaviour on the environment (buildings, amount of people in an area and what they do there.)

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

Climate The average weather (temperature, cloudiness, rainfall) in a place over many years.

Atlas A book of maps of the world.

Map A picture of a particular area of the earth.

Savannah An ecosystem similar to grassland but with scattered trees.

Physical geography The natural things in the world such as climate, land and plants.

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 oceans is the Indian Ocean.
- People go on holiday on safari to see the African animals
- Animals migrate (move) to different places due to the climate, food, water and shelter.
- Many animals are endangered such as black rhino, brown spider monkey, African lion, cheetah, African elephant and Grevy's zebra).
- The Maasai tribe are a group of people who live in the highlands of Kenya.

Pictures/Diagrams



Maasai tribe

safari



Nairobi, capital city



Sensational Safari (Geography – Year 2)

Key facts (What do we want them to know?)

Picture/diagram

**Past and present
firefighters**

Key vocabulary

Africa	flag
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Timeline from whole of Maybury curriculum

In Year 1 you learnt about Kings and Queens.

Time period timeline 1666

The timeline consists of five cards:

- Early Sunday morning:** The fire starts at Thomas Parker's bakery in Pudding Lane.
- Mid Sunday morning:** As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape.
- Early Monday morning:** People carry their possessions to safety in boats on River Thames.
- Tuesday:** St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.
- Thursday:** The fire is finally under control and put out.



Frozen – Cold Places (Geography – Spring 2 Year

2)

Previous knowledge

In Year 1 you learnt to name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

You understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.

You can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.

You have used world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.

Key questions

Who are the Inuit community?
The Inuit people are a community that live in the Arctic.

Where are the North and South poles?
The North pole is in the middle of the Arctic ocean. The South pole is located on the continent of Antarctica.

Where do polar bears and penguins live?
Polar bears live in the Arctic, near the North pole. Most penguins live on the continent of Antarctica.

Key vocabulary

Equator The imaginary circle around the earth that is halfway between the North and South Poles.

Ocean The vast body of salt water covering about three quarters of the earth's surface. The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Arctic are the names of the four oceans.

North Pole The North pole is in the middle of the Arctic ocean.

Continent One of the earth's seven major areas of land. The continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.

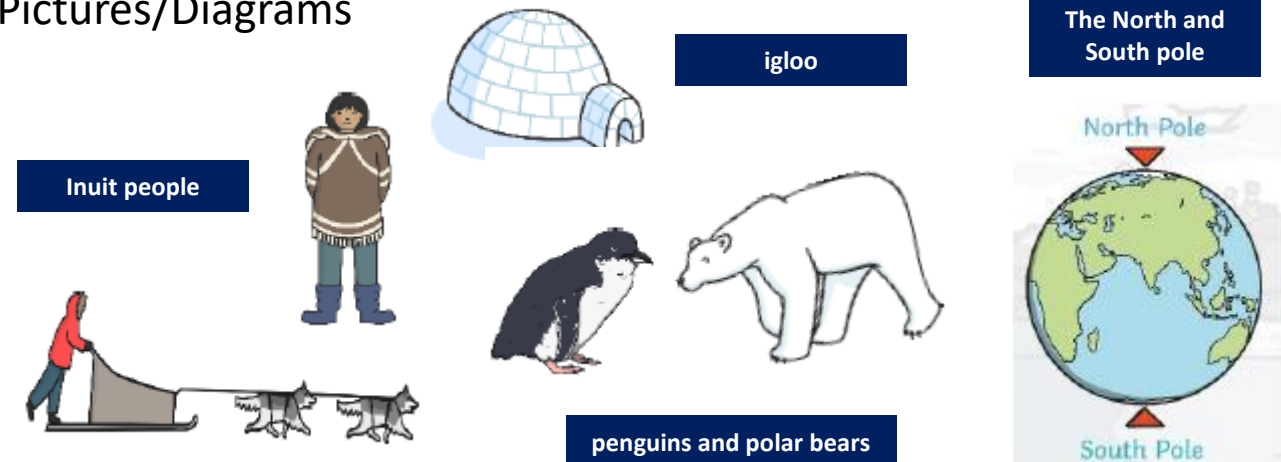
South Pole The South pole is located on the continent of Antarctica.

Inuit people The Inuit people are a community that live in the Arctic.

Key facts

- The Arctic is north of the Earth. The Inuit people are a community who live in the Arctic.
- They live along the coast and have a diet made up of mostly meat as not much can grow in such a cold environment. They ride in kayaks to hunt and they live in some of the harshest conditions on Earth. Igloos are associated with the Inuit people, but they are used mostly for shelter when they travel. Keeping warm is very important in such a cold climate, which is why the Inuit people wear long parkas made from animal skins.
- Antarctica is the Earth's southernmost continent. It is the coldest continent on the planet. The Antarctic is a polar region, around the South pole. Most types of penguins live on the continent of Antarctica. Antarctica is completely covered in ice and snow nearly all the time.

Pictures/Diagrams



Key Vocabulary	
local area	Nearby.
national	Within the same country.
resort	A popular place for holidays.
tourist	Someone who travels or visits a place for pleasure.
feature	An interesting or important part.
physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans.
pier	A structure built out into the water for people to walk on.
promenade	A public place for walking for pleasure.

Continents

People visit lots of different places. They might visit a **local area**, travel a bit further and go on a **national** trip, or take a longer holiday somewhere else in the world. Many **tourists** like to visit a seaside **resort**.



Physical Features of the Seaside

A seaside **resort** has many **physical features**. **Features** such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.



Human Features of the Seaside

Human features found at the seaside might include the **pier**, the **promenade**, a lighthouse and a fairground. These **features** are all man-made.

There is always plenty to do at the seaside, like building sandcastles, paddling in the sea and donkey rides.

Key Vocabulary

United Kingdom (UK)	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Victorian	When Queen Victoria ruled (from 1837-1901).
sea bathing	Swimming in the sea.
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 (tie-up).
climate	Weather.

Seaside Holidays in the Past

There are lots of seaside **resorts** in the **United Kingdom** that have been popular for many years. In **Victorian** times, people would travel to the seaside to enjoy activities, such as a puppet show, walk along the **promenade** or to go **sea bathing**. The **Victorians** believed that the sea air was good for you and that **sea bathing** would make you healthy.



In the past, beaches were much cleaner because there was less litter.



Visiting Beaches

The coastline around the **UK** is where you can find seaside resorts.

There are lots of islands around the world that people visit for their holidays. Some have a warmer **climate** than others.

Seaside Towns

Seaside towns have plenty of **attractions** for **tourists**.

The **bay** and beaches are some of the **physical features** that visitors can enjoy.

The **harbour** is used for boat trips, fishing and seal spotting tours.

Seaside Towns

Seaside **resorts** have plenty of restaurants and cafes for **tourists** to visit. There are also huts selling snacks, such as ice-creams, drinks and fish and chips.

The **UK** is made up of the large island of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and many smaller islands.