



Mendell Primary School

Aspire Challenge Achieve

Medium Term Plan Geography



Year Group: 1	Term: Spring #2 2022	Teacher: Nicole Morning	Subject lead: Amy Harris	Overview: The UK Learning key facts about the UK	Key End Points: By the end of this unit children will be able to: - To know UK stands for United Kingdom - Name and locate 4 countries of the UK - Name and locate 4 capital cities of the UK - Name and locate 4 bodies of water surrounding the UK - Know and use the 4 main compass points	
Links to other learning: History: The great fire of London.	Relevant Prior Learning: F2: I know a globe shows different places in the world	Relevant Future Learning: Y1: Continents and oceans Y2: UK weather patterns (seasonal and daily) Y4: UK study	High Quality Text: Town Mouse, Country Mouse <i>Richard Jones & Libby Walden</i>	Risk Assessment:	Common Misconceptions: - Britain and the UK are the same - Ireland is part of the UK - The Union Jack is the flag of Great Britain	Teacher CPD: - Great Britain is the official collective name of England, Scotland and Wales and their associated islands*. It does not include Northern Ireland and therefore should never be used interchangeably with 'United Kingdom'. See CPD map at bottom * Not the Isle of Man – This is not part of Britain nor the UK however, it is part of the British Isles. - Wales is not represented in the Union Jack (Flag of St David) because when the Union Jack was designed to include St Patrick in 1801, Wales was a part of the Kingdom of England. - See teacher CPD power point from STEM and IET
<u>Learning Intention</u>	<u>Lesson Outline</u> (Key Questions in colour)			<u>Resources</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Lowest 20% Adaptations</u>
I can name the 4 countries of the United Kingdom I can use the 4 main point compass to describe the countries of the UK	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments. Where do we live? Develop discussion points to either smaller areas if given answers such as earth, or larger areas if given answers such as Bromborough. Does anyone use 'England' or 'United Kingdom'. England is the Country we live in. The UK is also a country known as a Sovereign country. We are going to learn about the United Kingdom (also known as the UK for short). Ensure children are clear that UK stands for United Kingdom (repeat this throughout the lesson). Our first job is to see if we can find the UK on a world map. Have a range of Atlases, maps, globes available on tables and ask children to go around each and locate the United Kingdom. Ask children to label with tab post it notes (or a ball of blu-tack) where they think the UK is. How do you know? Review where children think the UK is. Look at the world maps on the power point and identify where the UK is. When you get to the black and white map, after finding the UK ask Do you recognise any other places on the world map? Discuss places children know. The next slide shows 5 different maps – can children find which ma is the UK? Encourage children to explain their thinking using a sentence stem.... I think this map is the UK because.... - We are now going to find out more about the UK. The UK is short for the United Kingdom. It is a group of countries that are united in a Kingdom – we all have the same Queen. There are 4 countries in the UK. Does anyone know any countries that are part of the UK? <i>Clue – we live in one of the Countries.... England. Clue – They are all close together – what countries are close to us?</i> Look at the next slide on the power point which shows the four countries of the UK. Can we name any? Click through to label England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Click again to show the Republic of Ireland which is near us however, it is not part of the United Kingdom. The Queen is not the Monarch of the Republic of Ireland – it is a sovereign country which means it has no King or Queen. After this – ensure you refer to Northern Ireland as Northern Ireland not Ireland. It may be best not to mention Republic of Ireland again unless the children discuss it as it is not part of the UK which is the key focus of this unit.</p>			Globes World maps (from power point and others) Atlases Tab post it notes/ Blu-tack Compasses Power point worksheet	United Kingdom England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland North East South West	

	<p>- Activity: Week 1 worksheet to be stuck in books prior to lesson. Ask children to label the four countries of the UK using the word bank at the bottom of the page. Teacher note: The small grey island is the Isle of Man. This is not a part of the UK or Britain however it is part of the British Isles – this does not need teaching to the children however, if they ask you can explain it.</p> <p>- Now draw children’s attention to the compass in the corner of the map. Do children now what it is? Discuss words North, East, South, West. Show the children a compass and explain that a compass is a tool for finding direction. A compass is a magnetic needle mounted on a pivot, or short pin. The needle always points north towards the North Pole. Give the children a compass and let them go outside using the compass to find North, South, East And West. Let them move around so they can see that the needle does indeed always point North.</p> <p>- Back in the classroom look at the slide with the map that is the same as the children’s work sheet. Explain Northern Ireland is called Northern Ireland because it is at the North of the Republic of Ireland. Explain to the children that you want them to talk about the 4 countries of the UK in a sentence that uses North, East, South or West. Give examples: Scotland is North of England. Wales is West of England England is East of Wales Northern Ireland is West of Scotland (or Southern Scotland).</p> <p>Ask some children who understand to model and demonstrate.</p> <p>- Activity: Children use the maps in their book and the compass to describe the countries of the UK using the 4 compass points. Note – this is an oral activity. Use additional adults to monitor and join in with discussions correcting any misconceptions as they go.</p>			
<p>I can name the 4 capital cities of the UK</p> <p>I know the flags of the countries in the UK</p>	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments. Recap previous lesson: What does UK stand for? Which countries are part of the UK? Let’s check we can remember which countries are which? Name the four countries on a map. Which country is the most Northern in the UK? Which country is the most Southern in the UK? Which country is the most Western in the UK?</p> <p>Use the power point to explain what a capital city is. Each country of the UK has a capital city, do you know what any of them are? Encourage discussion then use PowerPoint to show capital cities on a map. Play a game where you say a country and children say the capital city. Children play in pairs and hi 5 if they get the answer correct. Week 2 worksheet to be stuck in books before lesson. Children label the countries of the UK (with no word bank – children can look back to previous lesson or working wall if needed) and then label capital cities using word bank.</p> <p>Bring children back to the carpet and explain that each country in the UK has its own flag. Show these on the PowerPoint and see if children can match them to the correct country. Hold up large versions of the flags and see if children can shout out the correct country name. Practise until the children are confident in matching all flags to the correct country. The worksheet has a strip of flags, cut these prior to lesson into small strips so it is easier for children to cut out. Children stick the flag on to their map next to the correct country.</p> <p>At end of lesson use power point to discuss the flag of the United Kingdom which is a combination of the flags of the different countries in the UK. - Wales is not represented in the Union Jack (Flag of St David) because when the Union Jack was designed to include St Patrick in 1801, Wales was a part of the Kingdom of England.</p>	<p>Worksheet (flags cut in to strips) Powerpoint Large print outs of flags</p>	<p>Capital city Cardiff Belfast Edinburgh London Flags Union Jack</p>	
<p>I can name the 4 bodies of water around the UK</p>	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments. Recap previous lessons: What does UK stand for? Which countries are part of the UK? Let’s check we can remember which countries are which? Which country is the most Northern in the UK? Which country is the most Southern in the UK? Which country is the most Western in the UK? Match capital cities to each country. Match flags to each country.</p> <p>- Use a globe to show children how much water is on the planet. There is so much blue and it all represents water so we divide it up and give different area of water different names. Water is able to flow between these areas. Use the power point to explain there are 4 bodies of water around the UK. Today our job is to learn the names of these bodies of water and where they are.</p> <p>- Use the power point to show the four bodies of water and their names. Discuss how we can associate the names to the correct places: E.g. the Irish Sea is near Ireland, the English Channel is below England, the North Sea is by the north of England. Explain that an ocean and sea are different as normally oceans are bigger. Click through to the next power point slide and locate the UK on the world map. We are going to look at the 4 bodies of water on a different map. Can children locate the 4 bodies of water on this different map? Can they say which is which? Show children the map that is stuck in their book (prior to the lesson) – ask children to label the 4 bodies of water.</p>	<p>Globe Worksheet Power point</p>	<p>North Sea Atlantic Ocean English Channel Irish Sea</p>	
<p>I can talk about</p>	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments. Recap on all prior learning: Names of four countries in the UK, capital cities, flag and bodies of water. Read the book ‘Town Mouse, Country Mouse’ by Richard Jones and Libby Walden. Ask children why they think you chose to read them this story in a Geography lesson. Answer: We are learning about the UK and the UK has different areas we might call:</p>		<p>Town City Country Light pollution Human Geography</p>	

	<p>Countryside and Town or Cities</p> <p>What is the difference?</p> <p>What might you see in the town?</p> <p>What might you see in the country?</p> <p>Recap on what human geography and physical geography mean (human features are made by humans, physical features are natural). Look through the book again looking closely at the illustrations and discussing them. <i>Where do we see more physical geography? Countryside or town? Where do we see more human geography?</i></p> <p>Show the children the multi-coloured map on the power point. Explain that this map shows light pollution. The purple/red areas are where there is most light and the green and blue areas is where there is much less light. <i>Why do some areas have more light?</i> Aid discussion to arrive at conclusion that cities are busier and have more people and houses and will therefore have more light.</p> <p><i>Can you find the four capital cities on the map? What colour are they on the map? What does this tell you? Can e use the colour on the map to find where the country side is?</i></p> <p>Reflect with the children what has been learned today: We have learned that the UK has countryside and cities. The cities are busier than the countryside. The capital cities have the most light pollution. Capture responses for the children on post-it notes to go in books. Videos some children saying their reflections on what they have learned and post it to the class dojo page.</p>		Physical Geography	
	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments.</p> <p>This lesson has been left for you to recap areas that the children need further support on.</p>			

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