Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Geography Curriculum Coverage Year 2

With God ALL THINGS ARE possible MATTHEW 19:26

Key Vocabulary
beach
biome
carnival
Christ the Redeemer
city
climate
coast
compass
continent
country
deforestation
destination
equator
floats
human feature
humid
landmark
language
mountain
ocean
physical feature
population
rainforest
river
settlement
tourist
tribe

Key Knowledge

Brazil is the largest **country** in the **continent** of South America.
Name the South American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Perú, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Identify Brazil on a map of South America and a map of the world. Know that Brazil's coast is along the Atlantic Ocean.
Brasilia is the capital city of Brazil.
The official **language** of Brazil is Portuguese and Brazil is the only Portuguese speaking country in South America. Portuguese is a language spoken in Portugal, a country in Europe.
The main religion of Brazil is Christianity.
Identify the Brazilian flag.





Brazil

Rio De Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is a famous city in Brazil.
Locate Rio de Janeiro on a map of Brazil.
Know that lots of people visit Rio de Janeiro, as it is a tourist destination.
Know that Rio de Janeiro is located on the coast of Brazil.

Christ the Redeemer 	**Human Feature** **Christ the Redeemer**, is a statue of Jesus Christ which stands above the city of Rio. The statue was built as a symbol of Brazilian Christianity. Know that the statue is 30m tall.
Copacabana Beach 	**Physical Feature** Copacabana Beach is one of the most famous beaches in the world. Many tourists visit this **beach**.
Sugarloaf Mountain 	**Human Feature** This is a famous natural **landmark**, due to its unique shape.
Rio Carnival 	Each year Rio hosts a large **carnival**. The carnival is 5 days long and 2 days of that are a public holiday where people living in Rio don't have to go to work or school. People attending dress up in colourful costumes and large floats with dancers onthem, travel down the streets.

Amazon River

The Amazon River flows through Brazil. The river is 6,400 kilometres long and flows through the **rainforest** (a kilometre is a thousand metres).
It is the second longest river in the world (the longest is the Nile in Egypt).

Amazon Rainforest

Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical **rainforest** in the world and over half of it is located in Brazil. Tropical rainforest is a type of **biome** - a community of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in. The Amazon Rainforest has a hot, humid **climate**. **Humid** means 'very hot and damp'. **Climate** refers to 'the weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.' **Tribes** of people still live here and have no contact with the outside world. Humans have damaged many areas of the rainforest through chopping down trees to use the wood to make things or to clear the land to build on. Removing trees in this way is called deforestation.
Deforestation is a problem in the Amazon Rainforest, as it means animals lose their habitats and can't survive.

Comparing the State of Amazonas and East of England

Understand the State of Amazonas is located in North West Brazil.
Identify the State of Amazonas on a map of Brazil.

Physical Geography	**State of Amazonas**	**East of England**
Biome	Rainforest biome—98% covered by the Amazon Rainforest.	Forest biome.
Climate	Hot and wet all year round. The average temperature remainsaround 28 °C.	Cold in winter and warm insummer. Average temperature is 12 °C.
Coast	Inland and has no coast.	Has a coastline with the North Sea.
Mountains	Pico da Neblina (2994m high)	No mountains but lots of hill.
Rivers	Amazon River(6575m long)	River Stour (76km)
Human Geography	**State of Amazonas**	**East of England**
Settlements	A few cities and hardly any towns. Many people live in small communities within the AmazonRainforest.	Lots of settlements. People live in mixture of cities, towns and villages.
City	Largest city is Manaus.	Largest city is Chelmsford.
Population	3.7 million (Despite the State of Amazonas being 100 times bigger than East of England)	6.3 million (Despite the State of Amazonas being 100 times bigger than East of England)
Buildings	Very few buildings outside of the cities. People live in huts within the rainforest.	Lots of buildings all over. People live in houses, which are usually made of brick.
Canals	No man-made canals.	Grand Union and Stort.
Roads	Only two main roads.	Many roads and motorways which connect the cities,towns and villages.

National Curriculum—Key Stage 1

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- 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
  - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Mapping and Fieldwork

Name and locate the seven **continents**: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Oceania (Australia) and Antarctica.
A **continent** is a large area of land that contains different **countries**.
Locate the five **oceans**: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
Locate the **Equator** and know the impact this has on temperature. It is an imaginary line drawn around the world.
Countries near the equator are warmer than those further away from the equator.
Locate the North and South Poles and understand that these are the coldest places on earth as they are furthest away from the equator. It is extremely difficult for humans to survive at the North and South Pole because of the cold temperatures.
Know the **compass** directions: North, South, East, West.
Understand and use directional language: near, far, left, right, forward, backward.
Use directional language to describe locations of **continents** and **oceans** and routes from one continent to another. e.g. Africa is south from Europe.