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
canal
city
cliff
coast
country
county/counties
environment
forest
hamlet
hill
landmark
pollution
river
sea
season
settlement
town
transport
valley
vegetation
village
waterway
weather

Human Features

Aldenham Country Park
Ashridge Estate
Berkhamsted Castle
Cassiobury Park
Frogmore Paper Mill, Apsley
Hatfield House
Langleybury House
Leavesden Film Studios
Ovaltine Building
St Albans Cathedral
Verulamium
Walter Rothschild Zoological Museum

Understand that all of these landmarks are human features, as they have been made by people.

Physical Features

Physical features are natural features in an environment and can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.

Forests: Whippendell Wood.
Hills: Hastoe Hill (tallest), Box Hill
Rivers: River Colne, River Lea, River Gade

Hertfordshire and Beyond









Mapping and Fieldwork

Locate the UK on a world map.
Locate East of England counties on a map of the UK.
Locate human and physical features on a map of Hertfordshire.

The River Gade and The Grand Union Canal
The River Gade and Grand Union Canal both go through Kings Langley and Hertfordshire.
These are both **waterways**.
Despite being in similar locations, there are key differences between the two:

The River Gade
Physical feature - rivers exist naturally, they are not made by people.
Deeper and wider than canals

The Grand Union Canal
Human feature - canals are made by people.
Shallower and narrower than rivers.

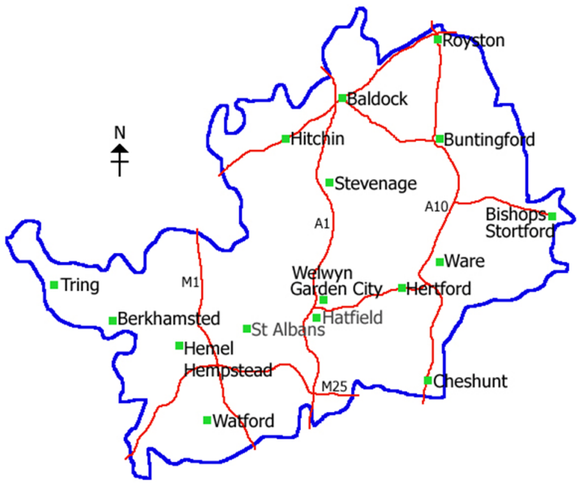
Canals are man-made rivers used to **transport** items.
Before we had motorways and roads, items were **transported** along canals on long boats called canal barges.
The use of canals have changed over time: we now have lorries which can travel easily on our roads, so canal barges aren't needed to **transport** items anymore.
Canals and canal barges are now used for leisure.

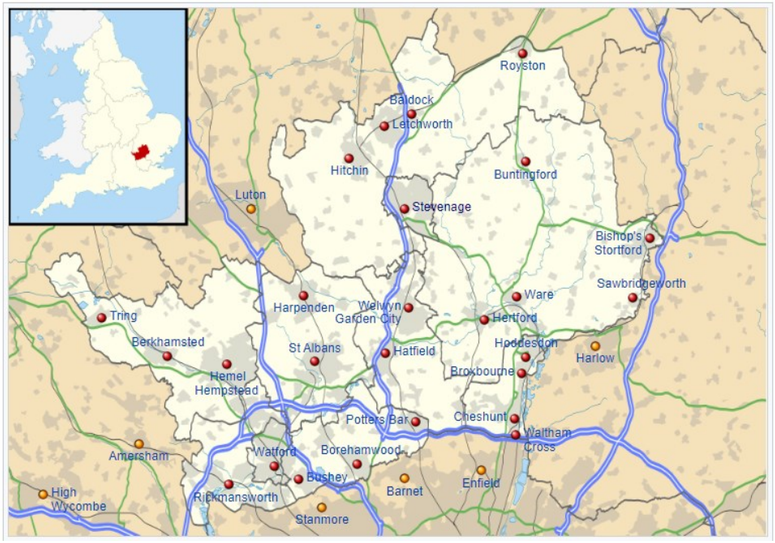
Both the Grand Union Canal and the River Gade have been affected by pollution.
Pollution is when rubbish, smoke and chemicals are introduced into the environment and are harmful for humans, animals and plants. The **pollution** affects the water in the River Gade and Grand Union canal, making it difficult for plants and animals to survive there.
It is important for us to protect the **environment** and our rivers and canals. We can do this by not throwing litter onto the floor or into water and by reusing plastic bags and bottles.

Key Knowledge

Counties
We live in a **country** called England.
England is split up into **counties**.
A **county** is an area of the UK which is made up of different **settlements - hamlets, villages, towns and cities.**
Each county has its own council, which is responsible for services such as: education, transport and policing.
There are 48 counties in England.

In the East of England, the counties are: Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.
Know where these counties are located on a map of the UK.
Langleybury is located within the county of Hertfordshire.
A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.
The cities in the East of England are: Cambridge, Chelmsford, Colchester Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, Southend-on-Sea and St Albans.





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.