



Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 2 Term: Autumn

Wakefield and the history of its land use for coalmining

Main strands within this Geography unit:



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

Locational knowledge – children will learn about continents of the World. They will learn about surrounding seas.

PLACE KNOWLEDGE

Explain what a place is like.



Place knowledge –Pupils will learn about previous land use (mining) and the history of the land.

MAP SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Using maps and observing and collecting data and information outside.



Map skills/ fieldwork - Children will create maps of the local area and during their trip.



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography Year Group: 2 Term: Autumn

Wakefield and the history of its land use for coalmining

Core Learning of This Unit:

- Reminder of where UK is? Capital cities? What continent? Recap 7 continents of the world using globes, maps, atlases.
- Where do we live in the UK? Use maps to locate previous mines in the UK. Why were there coal mines? What physical properties/features were useful?
- Children create their own maps of coal mines in Wakefield
- How has the geography of the land changed since we do not use mines anymore? What human/physical features are there in Wakefield now? Use aerial maps and photographs to identify.
- Identify some landmarks in Wakefield including The Coal Mining Museum, Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Pugneys, Newmillerdam and Wakefield Town Hall.
- Fieldwork - Carry out map work/field work during visit to mine/Wakefield.
- Fieldwork question: Why were coalmines closed and what are they used for now? E.g housing estates

Prior Learning:

From KS1: Children should know capital cities of the UK and some continents and oceans of the world.

They will have studied human and physical features in the local area.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Name and locate the World's seven continents and five Oceans.

Human and physical geography: use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, key human features

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 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

Key Vocabulary:

Continents - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

Physical features - The branch of geography dealing with natural features.

Human features - The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.

Mine - An excavation in the earth for extracting coal or other minerals.

Coalmine - An excavation in the earth for extracting coal.

Wakefield - City in West Yorkshire.

City - a town created a city by charter and usually containing a cathedral.

County - A territorial division of some countries, forming the chief unit of local administration.

Map work - To consult, understand and interpret a map.

Field work - Work done in the field as research, exploration, surveying or interviewing.

Dam - a barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to generate electricity or as a water supply.

Reservoir - a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

Significant People

Sir Humphrey Davy was a Cornish chemist and inventor, who is best remembered today for isolating, by using electricity, a series of elements for the first time. He also invented the Davy Lamp and a very early form of arc lamp. The Davy Lamps were often used in coal mines.