



COMPARISON

Compare places or features (similarities and differences)



Jerry Clay Academy

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

The UK and South Africa (Wrenthorpe and Mvezo)

Main strands within this Geography unit:



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

Locational knowledge – children will continue to learn about continents and countries of the World. They will learn about hot and cold countries and the North and South Poles.

PLACE KNOWLEDGE

Explain what a place is like.



Place knowledge – pupils will compare continue to learn about Wrenthorpe and South Africa.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

How people and the environment impact places.



Human geography – pupils will learn about people in Wrenthorpe and a village in South Africa



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Compare places or features (similarities and differences)

Comparison – Children will compare physical and human difference between 2 places



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Core Learning of This Unit:

- Use world maps, globes, atlases to identify hot and cold countries in the world, build upon North and South poles and equator knowledge from Y1.
- Where is Wrenthorpe? Where is South Africa? Use maps, photos, globes etc to locate countries in South Africa.
- Use maps and Digimaps to compare Wrenthorpe and Mvezo, a village in South Africa. Compare weather patterns and human and physical features.
- Use maps to investigate a different place – e.g. Cape Town to show contrasts – both physical and human.
- Children should also locate some physical features of South Africa including Table Mountain and discuss simple features of mountains.
- Virtual fieldwork question: How is Wrenthorpe different to Mvezo?

Prior Learning:

KS1: Children will have studied the local area and be able to locate places in the UK. They should be able to describe features of a location using geographical vocabulary.



National Curriculum Statements:

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 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Skills and fieldwork

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

Key Vocabulary:

Past - Belonging to a former time.

Present - Existing or occurring now.

Country - A nation with a government, occupying a particular territory.

Town - A built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

Village - A group of houses / buildings smaller than a town, in a rural area.

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

Region - The parts of a country outside the capital or chief seat of government.

County - A territorial division of some countries.

Continent - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land.

Similar - Having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.

Different - Not the same as another.

Compare - Estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.

Route - A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.

South Africa - Country in south of African continent

Human Geography - Study of interrelationships between people,

Significant People

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.