

# VOCABULARY

**capital city** the city where the government sits.

**city** a large town. London is a city.

**climate** weather that is typical of a place

**continent** a very large area of land that consists of many countries.

**Country** - an area of land that is controlled by its own government.

**farm** an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and live-stock. **hill** a naturally raised area of land, which is not as high as a mountain.

**humid** a climate that is very hot and damp

**landscape** everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.

**rainfall** the amount of rain that falls in a time period

**seasons** main periods of the year that can have their own weather conditions

**vegetation** plants, trees and flowers

**village** a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops.

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

KS1– Camden Local Study

## WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 3 - Counties and Cities in the UK



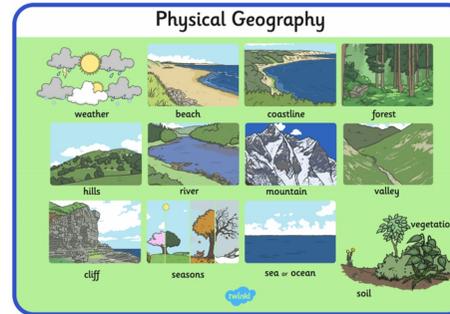
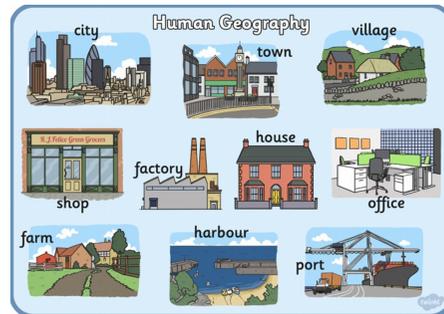
# GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE MAT– YEAR 2

## LONDON (UK) Vs MOGADISHU (SOMALIA)

### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

- The country I live in is called England. I live in London, the capital city of England.
- England is a country in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wale and Northern Ireland)
- The geography of the UK is different to Somalia in many ways.

There are similarities and differences between the human and physical geography of Mogadishu / Somalia and London / the UK.



### Physical Geography:

- **Waters** - Somalia has the longest coastline on the mainland of Africa. Somalia has several islands.
- **Cal Madow** is a mountain range in the northeastern part of the country
- Somalia has only two permanent **rivers**, the Jubba and Shabele.
- **Climate**—Due to Somalia being close to the equator, there is not much difference in its climate in various seasons. Hot conditions are all year-round.
- There are some monsoon winds and irregular rainfall. The daily maximum temperatures range from 30 to 40 °C so very hot!

# KEY LEARNING



### Key Facts

- The United Kingdom is in Europe—Somalia is in Africa.
- Europe and Africa are continents.
- Mogadishu is the capital city of Somalia. London is the capital city of the UK
- Both the UK and Somalia are made up of villages, towns and cities.
- London and Mogadishu have different climates. This means that the weather is generally different.
- Somalia has a population of around : 15 million. The UK has a population of around 67 million. However, Somalia has more land than the UK.
- Mogadishu has a population of around 2.5 million. London has a population of around 9 million.

## GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

- Use aerial photographs to compare London and Somalia. What is the same? What is different?
- Use an atlas to find Somalia and the UK. Can you give instructions on how to use

# VOCABULARY

**City:** a large town. London is a city.

**Climate Zone:** sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; **polar**, **temperate** and **tropical**.

**Compass Point:** any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east and west.

**Continent:** a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.

**Country:** an area of land that is controlled by its own government.

**Desert:** a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants

**Equator:** an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.

**Globe:** a round model of the Earth.

**Great Britain:** an island that is made of England, Scotland and Wales.

**Landmark:** a building or feature which is easily recognised

**Ocean:** one of the five very large areas of salt water on Earth's surface.

**Sea:** a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean.

**Temperate:** a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold

**Tropical:** parts of the world that lie between the imaginary lines; Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.

**Vegetation:** plants, trees and flowers

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1: Continents and Oceans

## WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 3: Locating Countries; Year 6 - World Focus



# GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE MAT– YEAR 2

## COUNTRIES, CITIES AND SEAS

### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

- There are seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia (also known as Australasia and Oceania)
- There are five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean
- UK capital cities : England—London; Northern Ireland—Belfast; Scotland—Edinburgh; Wales—Cardiff



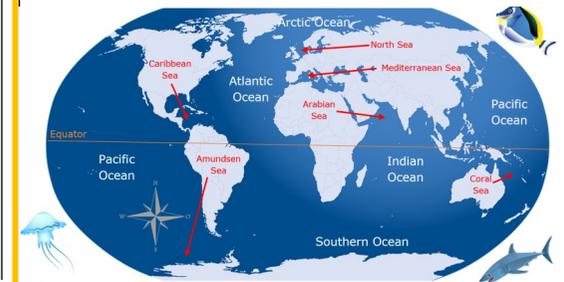
### What will I know by the end of the unit?

Country	Capital City	Continent	Human Geography	Physical Geography
France	Paris	Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• famous <b>landmarks:</b> Eiffel Tower, Disneyland</li> <li>• <b>trade</b> - farming, fashion, wine</li> <li>• high levels of <b>tourism</b></li> <li>• Main <b>language:</b> French</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mountain ranges including the Alps</li> <li>• rivers, including the Seine</li> <li>• warm summers and cool winters (<b>temperate</b>)</li> <li>• has <b>coasts</b> on the English Channel</li> </ul>
Russia	Moscow	Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• famous <b>landmarks:</b> St Basil's Cathedral</li> <li>• <b>trade</b> - energy (oil, gas and coal)</li> <li>• largest <b>population</b> in Europe</li> <li>• Main <b>language:</b> Russian</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• largest country in Europe by land</li> <li>• due to its size, there are many <b>climate</b> zones</li> <li>• has a <b>coast</b> on the Arctic Ocean - this part of Russia consists of a <b>tundra biome</b></li> </ul>
United States of America (USA)	Washington DC	North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• famous <b>landmarks:</b> the White House in Washington DC and the Statue of Liberty in New York</li> <li>• <b>trade</b> - farming, technology, <b>tourism</b></li> <li>• high levels of <b>tourism</b></li> <li>• divided into states</li> <li>• Main <b>language:</b> English</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mountain ranges including the Rocky Mountains</li> <li>• Niagara Falls, waterfall</li> <li>• due to its size, there are many <b>climate</b> zones including <b>deserts</b> and Arctic <b>tundra</b></li> <li>• has <b>coasts</b> on the Atlantic and Pacific <b>Oceans</b></li> <li>• lies on the edge of a <b>tectonic</b> plate</li> </ul>
Brazil	Brasilia	South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• famous <b>landmarks:</b> the Christ the Redeemer statue</li> <li>• famous for the carnival held in Rio de Janeiro</li> <li>• <b>trade</b> - sugar, coffee</li> <li>• Main <b>language:</b> Portuguese</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amazon rainforest <b>biome</b> and river</li> <li>• <b>tropical climate</b></li> <li>• Lies on the line of the <b>equator</b></li> <li>• <b>Coasts</b> on the Atlantic Ocean</li> </ul>
Egypt	Cairo	Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• famous <b>landmarks:</b> the Great Pyramid of Giza</li> <li>• Suez Canal joins the Mediterranean and Red Seas</li> <li>• popular for <b>tourists</b> due to hot weather and pyramids</li> <li>• Main <b>language:</b> Arabic</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hot, dry <b>climate</b> - consists of <b>desert biomes</b></li> <li>• River Nile</li> <li>• <b>coasts</b> on the Mediterranean and Red Seas</li> <li>• Lies on the line of the <b>Tropic of Cancer</b></li> </ul>

# KEY LEARNING

## Seas

- Around the oceans are areas of shallower water known as seas.
- Seas are still important habitats for fish and other animals.
- Humans have also utilised the resources in the sea by extracting oil, gas and minerals to use.
- The North Sea (between the U.K. and Scandinavia) has hundreds of oil and gas platforms and also a number of wind farms to help produce cleaner energy.



## GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Find the countries and seas using a map, an atlas and a globe. What are the skills you need to use each of these?

Compare the human and physical geographical features of the countries saying how they are similar and different. How can you present this information in different ways

Research the different climates / temperature for each of the countries and create a chart to show this.

Observe aerial view photographs to compare countries and climate zones

Use the compass points to describe the countries in relation to each other.

# VOCABULARY

**capital city**—the city where the government sits. London is the capital city of England and the UK.

**Canal**—a long, thin stretch of water that is made by humans for boats to travel along

**city**—a large town. London is a city.

**forest**—a large area where trees grow close together

**Harbour**—a sheltered port so that boats can be left there safely.

**hill**—a naturally raised area of land, which is not as high as a mountain.

**port** -a harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers

**river**—a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.

**skyscrapers** -a very tall building with many floors

**tourist** -a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.

**town** -a large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities.

**train station**—a place on a railway line where trains stop for people to get on and off trains.

**vegetation**—plants, trees and flowers

**village**—a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops.

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1: Camden Local Study

## WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 3



# GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE MAT– YEAR 2

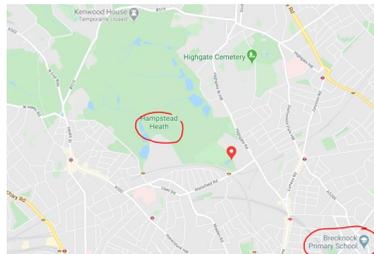
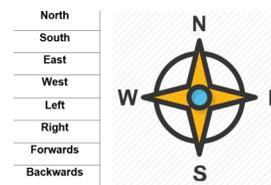
## LOCAL FIELD STUDY

### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

- The country I live in is called England. England is a country in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). I live in Camden, which is in London
- What a map is and why we use them

### Learning about locational and direction language

You can find out about the United Kingdom by using maps, atlases and globes as well as aerial photos. A useful piece of equipment to use, when finding out about direction, is a compass. A compass shows the directions North, South, East and West. You will be going to observe Regent's Canal and Hampstead Heath itself. This is called fieldwork.



### Hamstead Heath: What human and physical features do you see?

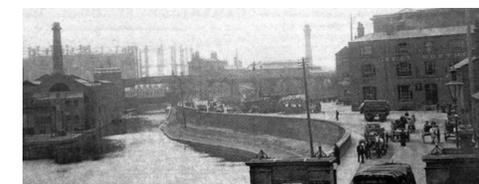
- Human geographical features are things built by humans
- Physical geographical features are things formed by nature and not by humans.



# KEY LEARNING

## Regents Canal

- In 1812, the Regent's Canal Company was formed. King's Cross has been a place of trade since Roman times. And from 1820 until the 1960s, Regent's Canal played an important part in this trade.
- It linked King's Cross to the major industrial cities in the North of England. And for over 140 years the Canal brought coal, goods and building materials to London
- Now, it runs through the colourful collection of narrowboats at Little Venice, Regent's Park, and London Zoo's. In Camden, it passes the craft stalls and the famous market.



## GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Use a map to find Regent's Canal and Hampstead Heath.

Visit them both. Use a compass. What physical and human features can you identify?