PENTECOST TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 2 - Medium Term Planning – Kenya (Mountains, valleys and lakes)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-EUROPEAN AREA WITH GRIMSBY, HULL AND BARCELONA LESSON 2

GEOGRAPHICAL	SKILLS	(MAP	SKILLS)
LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE			

LEARNING INTENTION:

To know the names of the seven continents and five To know that Mombasa is Kenya's seaport, and has oceans. (Y2 Advent recap)

LESSON 1

To know that Kenya is in Eastern Africa.

Disciplinary knowledge:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and Google Earth to locate countries and cities studied.
- Name and locate **Kenya** on a map and its key places.

Aim:

Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

PLACE KNOWLEDGE **HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

LEARNING INTENTION:

similarities and difference to Grimsby, Hull and Barcelona.

Disciplinary knowledge:

- Compare Grimsby and Hull with contrasting town / city in a different country (Barcelona, Spain and Mombasa, Kenya).
- Compare and contrast the human and physical features of a British locality with a non-European locality, including land use differences (Kenya) - beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Aim:

Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human

PLACE KNOWLEDGE

LEARNING INTENTION:

To know that Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya, and has similarities and difference to Grimsby, Hull and Barcelona.

LESSON 3

Disciplinary knowledge:

- · Compare Grimsby and Hull with contrasting town / city in a different country (Barcelona, Spain and Nairobi, Kenya).
- Compare and contrast the human and physical features of a British locality with a non-European locality, including land use differences (Kenya) - beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Aim:

Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a

	characteristics and how these provide a geographica context for understanding the actions of processes.	geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.
Key Vocabulary: Kenya, Africa, continent, coastline, borders, country, continent, Indian Ocean	Key Vocabulary: ,coastline, Mombasa, exports, seaport, trade, cargo, population, Grimsby, Hull, Barcelona	Key Vocabulary: capital city, headquarters, transport, Nairobi, hills, river, Grimsby, Hull, Barcelona
Recap & retrieval • Recap on 7 continents and 5 oceans (Y2 Advent recap)	Recap & retrieval • Kenya is a country in Eastern Africa. • About 56 million people live in Kenya.	Recap & retrieval Kenya is a country in Eastern Africa. About 56 million people live in Kenya. Mombasa is Kenya's main trading seaport.
Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:
Child: • Kenya is a country in Eastern Africa. Kenya has a coastline that borders the Indian Ocean. Teacher:	 Child: Mombasa is Kenya's main trading seaport. Mombasa is the oldest city in Kenya. It is the second largest city. Teacher:	 Child: Nairobi is the capital of the country of Kenya. Nairobi is the headquarters of the regional railways, airways and harbour corporations. Nairobi is situated in the south-central part of Kenya.
 About 56 million people live in Kenya. Kenya borders 5 countries; Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and South Sudan Kenya has over 50 national parks. Kenya's coastline is 536km. 	 It used to be known as the blue and white city It has a population of about 1.2 million people Mombassa was the capital city of Kenya until 1906. Elephant tusks are placed at the entrance to the old town to honour Princess Margaret's visit in 1956. Mombasa used to be a major trading hub for coconuts, ivory, gold and spices. Today, Mombasa port is well equipped for processing varied cargo types, including dry cargo like fertilisers, grains, cement, and soda ash; liquid bulk such as crude oil and petroleum; bagged products including coffee, tea, and sugar. 	 Teacher: It became the capital of Kenya in 1907. It was named after a watering hole in the area before the city was built The Nnog hills occupy the Western part of the city. Mount Kenya is to the North of the city The Nairobi river flows through the Nairobi province.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-EUROPEAN AREA WITH GRIMSBY, HULL AND BARCELONA

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<u>LESSON 4</u>	LESSON 5	<u>LESSON 6</u>
GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS (MAP SKILLS)	FIELDWORK SKILLS - ANALYSING	PRESENTING GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS –
FIELDWORK SKILLS - GEOGRAPHICAL		WHOLE SCHOOL EXHIBITION
ENQUIRY	LEARNING INTENTION:	PLACE KNOWLEDGE
	To know that climate change is having an impact on	
LEARNING INTENTION:	Kenya.	LEARNING INTENTION:
To know that Kenya has mountains, valleys and lakes Disciplinary knowledge: Use aerial images and plan perspectives to	 Disciplinary knowledge: Begin to explain simple patterns and offer explanations why. 	To know that there are similarities and differences between Mombasa/Nairobi, Grimsby, Hull and Barcelona.
recognise landmarks and basic physical geography. • Children encouraged to ask and respond to simple geographical questions e.g. Whereis it? What's it like here? What is it like to livein this place?	Aim: Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.	 Disciplinary Knowledge: Compare Grimsby and Hull with contrasting town / city in a different country (Barcelona, Spain and Mombasa / Nairobi, Kenya).
Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).		Aim : Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.
Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.		

Key Vocabulary: landform, lake, valley, mountain, highland, Great Rift Valley, Mount Kenya, Lake Victoria	Key Vocabulary: climate change, agriculture, economy, livestock, precipitation, drought, famine	Key Vocabulary:
Recap & retrieval Kenya is a country in Eastern Africa. About 56 million people live in Kenya. Mombasa is Kenya's main trading seaport. Nairobi is the capital of the country of Kenya.	Recap & retrieval Kenya is a country in Eastern Africa. About 56 million people live in Kenya. Mombasa is Kenya's main trading seaport. Nairobi is the capital of the country of Kenya. The Great Rift Valley is in the North-West part of Kenya. Mount Kenya is a mountain formed by a volcano. Lake Victoria borders Kenya.	Recap & retrieval
Key Knowledge: Child: There are many landforms in Kenya. The Great Rift Valley is in the North-West part of Kenya. Mount Kenya is a mountain formed by a volcano. Lake Victoria borders Kenya. Teacher: The Great Rift Valley is situated in a region where large sections of the Earth's surface move apart because of forces within Earth. These forces also result in volcanoes. The Great Rift Valley is home to many birds and animals. Lake Victoria is known as Nam Lowe (body of endless water) in Kenya. The highest mountain in Kenya, which is also the second-highest mountain in Africa, is Munt Kenya,	Teacher: • A drought is drier than normal conditions when there is below normal precipitation.	

Assessment			
Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.			