Holly Park Learning Organiser
Year 2 - Geography (1)
Settlements - Why do people live differently in London and Meghalaya?

General Overview of This Unit:

People adapt their surroundings to suit their needs and physical features of that place eg climate and weather

Place: London and Meghalaya

Focus: Comparison of human and physical features in urban and rural places , especially bridges.

Prior Knowledge:

Each country has a capital city

Humans create buildings to suit physical features eg weather

There are seven continents

Hot and cold places can be shown on a map

Individual countries can have urban and rural areas

The UK has mixed weather, sometimes hot, sometimes cold and in-between

National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- Use aerial photos 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 the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment
- To name and locate the seven continents of the world - Asia
- To identify seasonal weather patterns of the UK and the location of a hot place in relation to the equator and North and South Poles
- To understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country
- To use geographical vocabulary; forest, hill, mountain, rive, valley, soil, vegetation,, village
- To use simple compass directions, North, South, East and West
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this stage

New Learning in this Unit:

- We can answer questions by finding out for ourselves
- India is in the continent of Asia
- Human features around the world are different from one another, depending on physical conditions
- There are similarities and differences between locations when they are compared.
- We use four compass points to know which direction something is, or which way it is travelling.

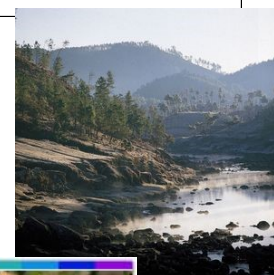**Enquiry Skills - Disciplinary Knowledge**

- Children encouraged to ask simple geographical questions; Where is it? What's it like?
- Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information.
- Investigate their surroundings
- Make appropriate observations about why things happen. Make simple comparisons between features of different places.

Essential Knowledge to Progress:

- A capital city is where the important things happen in a country eg government, banks
- Physical features are natural, human features are man-made
- Urban areas have many human features

Key Vocabulary	
physical	The features that are naturally occurring in a place
urban	An area with many people living close together - a town or a city
rural	An area in the countryside. There may be some human features,
compass	Instrument used to tell direction
human	The features that have been made by humans
direction	The way somebody goes, points or faces
location	The position of a particular point on the Earth'
mountains	A large high area of land , rising steeply from the Earth
North, South, East, West	Four points facing, the way the sun rises and sets and the North and South Poles
rainfall	The amount of rain in an area in a set amount of time
river	A large stream, of flowing fresh water
capital city	The main city of a country where the government sits.
From NC: forest, hill, mountain, river, valley, soil, vegetation , village	

Adaptations:

- Sort pictures into urban and rural.

Session	1	2	3	4	5	6
Enquiry Question	Where is London? What are the features of London?	What is it like in London?	What is Meghalaya like? What are the features of Meghalaya?	What is the rainfall like in London and Meghalaya?	Why do we need bridges in our local area?	What makes London and Meghalaya unique?
Main Teaching Point	London is an urban area with features of urban areas. Capital cities have the powerful jobs of people in charge.	It's very busy. The river is important. Lots of travel, lots of transport. Temperate climate	Meghalaya is an rural area with features of rural areas. It is in India . It has a hot, wet climate. It has many rivers, mountains and waterfalls.	Meghalaya is the wettest place on Earth. There is a difference between the rainfall in London and the rainfall in Meghalaya	There are many bridges in the local area for crossing train lines, the brook, etc	London is urban. Meghalaya is rural. They are different because of the climate and weather. They have different physical features, so people live there differently.

Map Skills
- Use an infant atlas to locate places
- Map the countries of the UK with major features and cities
- Find India on a map.
- Find India on a globe.
- Find Asia on a map
- Find Europe on a map.
- Plan a route to Arnos Park on a simple road map
- Identify NSEW compass points on a map

Style of Map
- Use teacher drawn base maps.
- Use large scale OS maps.
- Use an infant atlas
- Use a globe with countries
- Use a map of UK with countries and capital cities named

Future Learning from this Unit:
- The land in the UK is used for many different purposes, much of it is farming (Y3)
- The compass can be split into eight sections, giving more precise location and direction.
- Humans choose to settle near to places that will provide them with food and water (Y5)
- Environmental Regions have an impact on the wau humans use the land (Y6)

Suggested End of Unit Task:

Children to create some artwork comparing the two locations (could have two halves of a bridge in the middle of the paper) children to complete the two backgrounds with features of each place.

Fieldwork

Look at maps of local area and plan walk the route on the map.

Give directions using NSEW

Walk to Arnos Park, looking for different features, physical and human, for reasons that we need bridges.

New Southgate Station – pedestrian bridge

New Southgate – road bridge crossing the railway line

Arnos Grove - road bridge crossing the railway line

Arnos Park – viaduct for tube train

Arnos Park – small bridges for crossing the brook

Y1/Y2 Assessment Benchmarking:

- Children have simple locational knowledge about individual places and environments, especially in the local area, but also in the UK and the wider world.
- Children show understanding by describing the places and features they study using simple geographical vocabulary, identifying some similarities and differences and simple patterns in the environment
- Children are able to investigate places and environments by asking and answering questions, making observations and using sources such as simple maps, atlases , globes, images and aerial photos

Where?

Meghalaya is in the northeast of India. It has Bangladesh to the south. It is a land-locked state.

India is a country in the continent of Asia

London is the capital city of England. It is in Europe.

Climate and Weather

The UK weather is seasonal and it has hot summers and cold winters. . London is in the south of the UK and it is

Meghalaya has some of the wettest locations on Earth. The village Mawsynram is the world's rainiest place. It receives an annual rainfall of 11m a year – Most UK houses are 6m tall. From June to September, monsoon winds sweep north over the sea, collecting water and heating it up as it passes over the humid plains of Bangladesh. When these air currents meet the hills of Meghalaya, they break open – and torrential rains begin! The temperature is around 10-20 degrees all year.

When it rains heavily, small cement bridges wash away and steel bridges tend to rust, but living root bridges withstand the rains.

What are the physical features?

London is mainly flat

The River Thames is 330 km long and flows right through the middle of London. At the widest part, the Thames is 18 miles wide. At its narrowest, it is 18 metres wide.

At the time of the Great Fire of London, the weather was so cold that the Thames would freeze over and people would hold 'Frost Fairs' on it.

Meghalaya is mountainous. There are many rivers and streams, creating deep, narrow and steep-sided valleys. The rivers and streams are caused by digging for water, springs and high levels of rainfall. The state of Meghalaya floods regularly due to the monsoon rains.

Fun Facts!

Meghalaya means 'abode of the clouds'

Some bridges can hold 50 people at once.

When London Bridge was built from brick, it was so large it even had buildings on it!

What are the human features?

London is a city so is very built up with tower blocks, housing, shops, roads and things that many people need to live in the city.
35 bridges in London cross the River Thames. The bridges are for different purposes, for roads, railways and people.
There are 36 tunnels going through the Thames, carrying cars, railway, cables and pipes.
London Bridge was the first and only bridge across the Thames for quite some time (until 1750). The Romans built the first one in 50CE
Arnos Grove viaduct has 34 arches, letting the Piccadilly line train continue its journey from Arnos Grove to Southgate. This is because of the low land, making sure the trains didn't have to go down and uphill.
The capital city of Meghalaya is called Shillong. It is a city with buildings, roads and lots of traffic.
There are over 100 root bridges in the state. Some of them are 600 years old.
They are made by weaving roots onto bamboo or other wooden poles. They wheedle them across the river until they are long enough to plant into the opposite bank. As more roots and twigs grow, they are intertwined with the bridge.

What lives in London/Meghalaya? - Flora

London has roses, hollyhocks, lavender, wheat, barley, oats, oak trees, birch trees, beech trees, sycamore trees, horse chestnut trees.

Meghalaya has lush forests, with pine trees and bamboo. It has oak, birch, beech and magnolia trees. Crops include rice, corn, potatoes, chilies, cotton, ginger, oranges, mangoes and vegetables.

What lives in London/Meghalaya? - Fauna

London is home to foxes, hedgehogs, sparrows, robins, blackbirds, blue tits, crows, pigeons, bats, squirrels, frogs, toads, bees and butterflies

Meghalaya is home to elephants, tigers, leopards, deer, wild pigs, bison, wolves. Anteaters, monkeys, apes, squirrels, snakes, hares and deer. Birds are; peacocks, pigeons and parrots.