

Holly Park Learning Organiser



Year 1 - Geography (3)



Sustainability - Why don't elephants and polar bears live together?

Prior Knowledge:

Children to make sense of their physical world and their community (EYFS)

Children to have personal experiences which increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums (EYFS)

Children know that the UK has weather that is variable (Y1)

National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK, as well as the countries studied at this stage
- Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features;
- To name and locate the continents of the world - Africa and Antarctica
- Use basic geographical vocabulary; season, weather,



Key Vocabulary

climate	All the weather in one place over a period of time
equator	Imaginary line around the Earth, showing the North and the South
north	Direction shown on a compass, heading to the North Pole
pole	The most north or most south on the Earth
south	Direction heading to the South Pole
continent	Seven large stretches of land, including land above and below water.

From NC: season, weather

General Overview of This Unit:

The Poles and the Equator have different climates.

Place: Botswana and the Arctic

Focus: Climate

New Learning in this Unit:

- Climate is an ongoing pattern of weather
- The Poles have a cold climate
- The Equator has a hot climate
- Animals and plants are suited to the climate
- Hot and cold places can be shown on a map
- The poles and the equator can be shown on a map
- To identify Antarctica and Africa on a map
- There are seven continents. Africa and Antarctica are two of them. We are in the continent of Europe.
- The continents can be shown on a map.

Geography Skills - Disciplinary Knowledge

- Teacher led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple closed questions.
- Use information books as sources of information.

Essential Knowledge to Progress:

- We live on a planet on which some places are hot and others are cold. This is dependent on where on the planet you are.

Adaptations:

- What clothes do you wear on a hot day? What clothes do you wear on a cold day?



Session	1	2	3	4	5	6
Enquiry Question	Are animals the same all around the world?	What do hot places look like?	What do cold places look like?	Where are these places in the world?	How are the Arctic and Botswana different?	What is unique about these two places?
Main Teaching Point	Animals are different all around the world as they are adapted to the climate and habitat that they are in (Y2 science)	Hot places are hot all year round. They either have lots of rain, or barely any. They either have lots of plants or barely any. Some animals eg elephants are better suited to hot places.	Cold places are cold all year round. They have lots of snow, but are sometimes still quite dry. Barely any plants grow there. A few animals eg polar bears are better suited to cold places.	The Arctic is at the North Pole. There is a South Pole called the Antarctic. Botswana is in Africa, which is near the Equator.	The Arctic is cold and Botswana is hot. The plants are different. The animals are different. The weather is different.	The land and the way that people live is different in both. The animals are different. The reason for these differences is the climate which is dictated by where it is located in the world.

Map Skills

- Use maps and globes to locate hot and cold countries on a map
- Use digital maps to zoom into specific regions to look at local factors such as snow on mountains near to the equator
- Use digital maps to zoom in to a specific region to look at different ways of living in Botswana – rural and urban
- Use maps and globes to locate the equator and the North and South poles
- Locate the Arctic Ocean, Antarctica and Africa on a map

Style of Map

- Picture maps and globes
- Animal map
- Globe with countries named
- Map of the world with countries named
- Temperature maps – real time
- Online street view maps
- World map showing continents



Suggested End of Unit Task:

Children to have a section of pictures associated with hot and cold climates. They place them onto a map of the world and identify that there are patterns within these.



Future Learning from this Unit:

- There are similarities and differences between locations when they are compared. (Y2)
- Animals and plants living around the world are unique because of the climate, land type, soil, rainfall and vegetation. (Y3)
- Climate zones describe the rainfall and temperature of an area (Y4)
- Antarctica is crucial for keeping the world's climate stable. (Y6).



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?

- Most of the world's elephants are found in Botswana.
- Botswana is a country in the continent of Africa. Botswana is land-locked so it is not near the sea. It is surrounded by 9 other countries.
- Africa is by the equator.
- Most of the world's polar bears are found in the Arctic Circle - frozen ocean around the North Pole.
- The Arctic Circle is an imaginary line around the most northerly point of the Earth and includes parts of Canada, Russia, the USA, Greenland, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland
- The UK is much nearer to the North Pole, than Botswana.

What lives in The Arctic? - Flora and Fauna

There are about 20 species of land animals in the Arctic, and 6 species of aquatic mammals
Because it is windy, and the ice has no goodness for plants, the plants that grow there, grow flat like a carpet.



What are the physical features?

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest ocean in the world. There is no land beneath, it is just frozen water!
The land is mainly flat, there are no mountains or hills because there is no land.
Arctic glaciers and icebergs make up 1/5 of the world's freshwater.
All around the Arctic circle is a forest, called The Taiga - the Arctic Circle itself has no trees.

What are the human features?

4 million people live in the Arctic
The Inuits were the first people to live there
Nobody can live at the actual North Pole as there is no actual land, humans live in the Arctic Circle
Inuits used to live in igloos, made of ice. Now these are only used as temporary shelters.
Inuits now live in houses, built closely together.
There are not many roads, as the Inuits travel on sleds or boats.



Climate and Weather

The North Pole is cold for most of the year. They get some warm weather in the summer, but it is never hot.
Botswana is hot the whole year round. It is a bit cooler in winter, but it is never cold.
Botswana gets a lot of rain, but because the ground is sandy, the water drains away so the ground is always dry.
The UK is in between so it is sometimes hot and sometimes cold.

What are the human features?

Most people live in the large cities or towns.
Gaberone is the capital city where there are roads, buildings, the government offices, and shops.
People, travel in trains, buses or cars.



What are the physical features?

Botswana is mostly flat with a few hills. There are some big rivers and lakes, but sometimes they are dry because of the heat.
It is mainly made up of desert
There is a lot of grass and many bushes and trees.
The elephants use their tusks to clear the bushes. They eat the plants and the grass.



What lives in Botswana? - Flora and Fauna

170 species of mammal live in Botswana
The Big Five live in Botswana - lion leopard, elephant, black rhino and buffalo.
Trees grow near to the water. It does not have many forests or jungles.
A lot of Botswana is made of 'shrubland' - small plants growing in the desert.
Botswana grows mango, avocado, peaches, nectarines, pawpaw, bananas



Fun Facts!

The name 'arctic' comes from Greek meaning 'bear' 'arktos' - not because of the polar bears but because of the Great Bear constellation seen in the sky at night
Because the Earth tilts, the Arctic Circle gets at least one day each year of complete darkness.
We say Santa lives at the North Pole... he really lives somewhere in the Arctic Circle!
Botswana is the world's largest producer of diamonds!
Botswana means 'Place of the Tswana people'.

