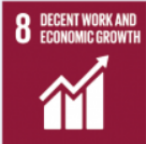



Year 3/4/5

Geography and History units

2022/23

Unit	Term	Key Objectives from NC	Vocabulary UKS2 includes and builds on the LKS2 vocab	<u>Global links to unit</u> (Sustainable Development Goals, Children's rights, Global links)					
Ancient Egypt	Autumn 1	<p>♣ the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p>	<p>Chronology</p> <p>Can I understand and use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1102 689 1785 810"> <tr> <td>LKS2</td> <td>dates, BC, AD, time period, era, change, ancient, century, decade</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UKS2</td> <td>chronology, continuity, change, legacy</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ancient Egypt vocabulary</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1102 901 1785 991"> <tr> <td>Pharoah, papyrus, canopic jar, sarcophagus, tomb, hieroglyphics, mummification, irrigation, pyramid, after life</td> </tr> </table>	LKS2	dates, BC, AD, time period, era, change, ancient, century, decade	UKS2	chronology, continuity, change, legacy	Pharoah, papyrus, canopic jar, sarcophagus, tomb, hieroglyphics, mummification, irrigation, pyramid, after life	<p>Comparing ways of life – what was important to the Ancient Egyptians? Are these things still considered important today?</p>
LKS2	dates, BC, AD, time period, era, change, ancient, century, decade								
UKS2	chronology, continuity, change, legacy								
Pharoah, papyrus, canopic jar, sarcophagus, tomb, hieroglyphics, mummification, irrigation, pyramid, after life									
UK study (module overview at bottom of the document)	Autumn 2	<p><u>Locational knowledge</u></p> <p>♣ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p>	<p>United Kingdom unit</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1102 1142 1785 1289"> <tr> <td>United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, countries, counties, cities, towns, landmarks, population, data, communities Physical characteristics – hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, land use patterns</td> </tr> </table> <p>Eight points of the compass – four and six grid references</p>	United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, countries, counties, cities, towns, landmarks, population, data, communities Physical characteristics – hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, land use patterns	<p>British Values – exploring stereotypes in the UK Comparing places in the UK</p>				
United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, countries, counties, cities, towns, landmarks, population, data, communities Physical characteristics – hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, land use patterns									

		<p><u>Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom <p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<p>Symbols, keys, ordnance survey</p> <p>UKS2 extension Digital mapping</p>	
<p>WW2 – Battle of Britain</p>	<p>Spring 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 Examples (non-statutory) ♣ a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain 	<p>Britain in World War Two key vocabulary though the unit</p> <p>Blitz, invasion, military, Nazi, rationing, evacuation, evacuee, air raid, propaganda, morale, Battle of Britain</p> <p>UKS2 extension Appeasement, treaty, Luftwaffe,</p>	<p>Impact of war on different people</p> <p>Global impact of war</p> <p>Explore concepts of peace</p>
<p>Fieldwork – Sound and Nantwich</p>	<p>Spring 2</p>	<p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world ♣ use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<p><u>Local fieldwork study vocabulary</u></p> <p>Local place knowledge such as Sound, Wrenbury, Nantwich, Cheshire, North- West, county, addresses, miles Settlement, agriculture urban, rural, trade, distribution</p>	<p>Explore impact of local economy, trade, etc</p> <p>Why buy/support local?</p> <p>Learn about some local businesses</p> 

				
Crime and Punishment	Summer 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 Examples (non-statutory) ♣ changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century 	<p>Chronology vocabulary as above</p> <p>Crime and Punishment vocabulary</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Roman Anglo-Saxons</p> <p>Confess, defendant, guilty, innocent, judge, jury, law, sentence, trial, verdict, victim, witness</p> </div>	British Values – rule of law
Building Geography Skills	Summer 2	<p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied ♣ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	Location, mapping, human, physical, plans, features, key	Mapping land use, reasons for and against building on sites