



Subject: Year 2 Geography
Learning Question: There's no place like home! Or is there?

NC Link: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Why do we learn about Torquay, Nairobi and New York?
 In Year 1 we learnt about our local environment and the human and physical geography found there. We know it is important to learn about different places around the world and how they are the same and different from each other. We already know about Torquay, so we use that knowledge to help us compare the physical and human geography of a place in Africa and a place in North America. We are starting to think about different sources of information and if 1 picture can tell us everything there is to know about 1 place.

Outcome:
 We will be able to talk about the human and physical geography of Torquay, Nairobi and New York.
 We will be able to talk about some similarities and differences between the places.
 We will understand that 1 picture cannot tell the whole story of what a place is like and understand that sometimes places are presented in a certain way to make us think certain things (Postcards).



Torquay
 Torquay is a **traditional yet thriving seaside town** set on Devon's English Riviera coast and the top trending UK holiday destination in 2021. Home to just over 50,000 people, the town is most famous for its beaches, which provide some of the best sea swimming, paddling and kayaking in England.



Nairobi
 Nairobi is **situated in South-Central Kenya, 87 miles south of the Equator** and is home to just over 5 million people. Nairobi is famous for being **the only capital city that contains a national park**. The city's proximity to Nairobi National Park has given it the name of 'the safari capital of Kenya'. In contrast to this, Nairobi is also home to one of the largest slums in the world where people live in shacks with little food and no running water.



New York
 New York is composed of five boroughs – Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island – and is home to 8.4 million people who speak more than 200 languages. It hosts people from all over the globe and is often referred to as the most dynamic city in the world often nicknamed 'the city that never sleeps'.

Change and Continuity
 Humans have chosen to settle and live in different locations all around the world and these settlements are all different. However, many of them share lots of things in common too.

Diversity and Adversity
 The people living in the slums of Nairobi often do not own their homes of the land their shacks are built on. They have little food, little access to clean water, education or health care.

Local Links and Contextual Learning
 Torquay is used as a place that the children have a personal knowledge of. This helps them to compare places using real-life examples from Torquay and Torbay.

Geography that I learnt about **last** year:
The Countries of the UK and its seas.

Geography that I will learn about **this** year:
New York, Nairobi and Mt Kilimanjaro

Geography I will learn more about **next** year:
The Water Cycle—Coasts—Rivers



Subject: Year 2 Geography—Place Knowledge

Learning Question: Where in the world have you been?

NC Link: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Why do we learn this place knowledge?

In Year One we learnt about the countries that make up the UK and learnt the names of the continents and oceans of the world. We understand that it is important to have an understanding of where in the world the places are that we are learning about so that we can make links with our learning. Knowing where Nairobi and New York are in the world and what those places are like will help us to start to build our knowledge of the world.

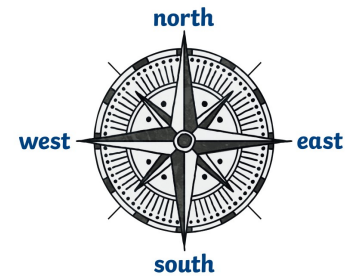
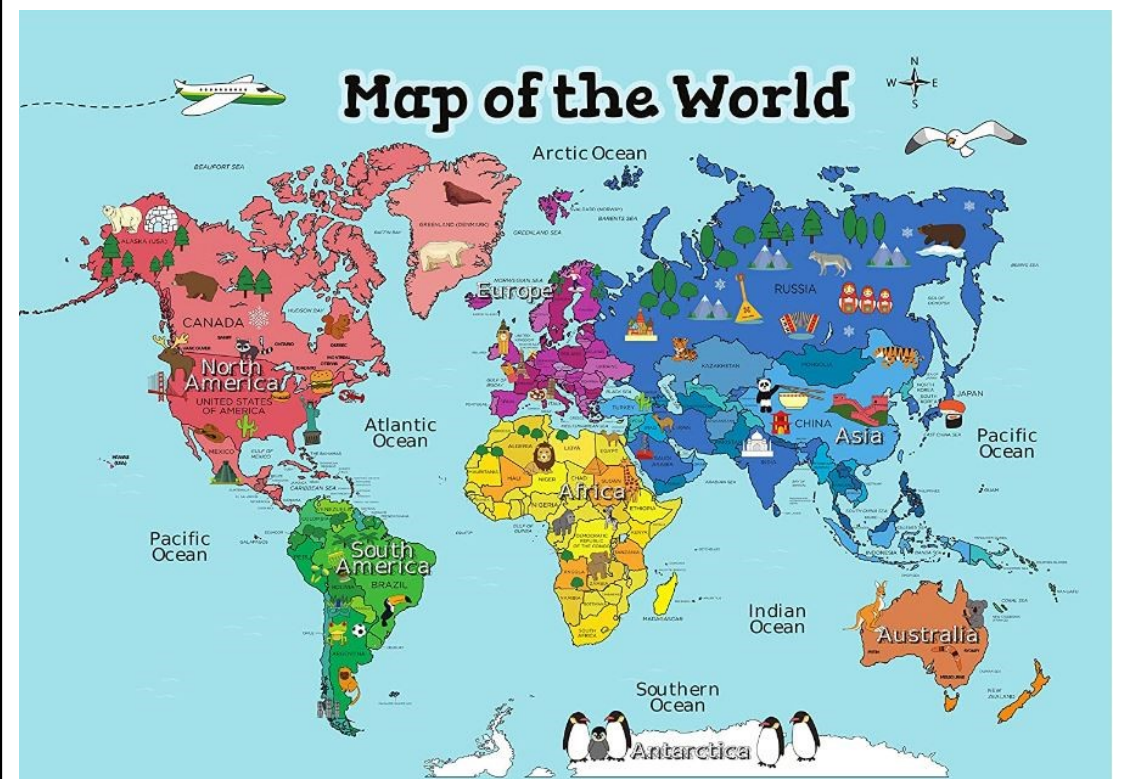
Outcome:

We will be able to name the countries and capitals of the UK and its surrounding seas.
We will be able to name the continents and oceans of the world.
We will be able to find Torquay, New York and Nairobi on a world map.

UK Countries and Capitals

Scotland (Edinburgh), England (London) Wales (Cardiff) Northern Ireland (Belfast)

Surrounding Seas—North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean



The Continents

North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica

The Oceans

Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean