

Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—Geography

Topic: Geography—Anglo Saxons and Vikings	Class/Year Groups: Grinshill, Stiperstones, Wrekin	Term: Autumn 2023
<p><u>What you already know?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; • Able to name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; • Able to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • Able to use simple compass directions, north, south, east west 	<p><u>What you will learn to describe and understand:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know where the Vikings, Anglo-Saxons and Scots came from • To describe the journeys and routes the Vikings, Anglo-Saxons and Scots used • To know that some place names are derived from Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Scot language • To know names of villages towns, cities and counties of the UK that are associated with this topic (and be able to find them on a map) • To use the points of a compass to describe the movement of invaders • To identify geographical (topographical) features that influenced settlement by invaders • To relate Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to today's counties and regions 	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>Grid references, four figure, six figure, OS map, Ordnance Survey map, symbols, keys</p> <p>Compare, contrast, similarities, differences, human features, physical features, regions, Europe, landmarks</p> <p>United Kingdom, Kingdom</p> <p>Reflect, importance, value, locate, conclusions, similarities, differences, study, describe</p>



National Curriculum Objectives:

Locational Knowledge:

locate the countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;

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;

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity, including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Field work: 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.

