Geography Knowledge Organiser Year 1 – What's in my community?

What I should already know
EYFS - Understanding the world:
People and communities - Are
we nearly there yet?
Have some locational knowledge
of the school environment and
the local area through my own
experiences and from looking at
the relationship between home
and school in previous lessons.
Things I need to know
Have a secure understanding of
place knowledge - understand
geographical similarities and
differences through studying the
human and physical geography of the local area.
Use compass directions and
directional language to move around
a place and map.
Understand the different types of
maps (aerial, street, UK etc) and the
symbols used in these maps.
Use a range of geographical
vocabulary when talking and the local area.
Use fieldwork to study an area and
compare how places have changed.
Explore the impact that people have
on the local area
This will help me in the future:
Year 1 – Our Amazing Country,

the

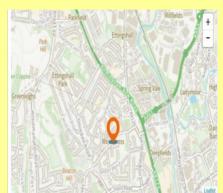
Key Knowledge:

What is an	An address is the place where		
address?	someone lives or a business is		
	located. The address has the street		
	name and number, town, city, count		
	and a postcode.		
	The address is 20 Vale Street, Coseley,		
	Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV14 2YT		
	An address gives information of		
	where something can be delivered.		
What is a map?	A map is a drawing of all or part of		
	the Earth's surface. The purpose of a		
	map is to show where things are.		
	Maps may show features such as		
	rivers, lakes, forests, buildings and		
	roads. Most maps are drawn on a		
	flat surface. A map displayed on a		
	round surface is called a globe.		
What is a	A compass is a tool for finding		
compass?	direction.		
	The four main points on a compass		
	are North, South, East and West.		
What is a route?	A route is a road or a course of trave		
	from one place to another. Coseley t		
	Parridum Peror Waterlandson Washington O Was		



Woodcross Wolverhampton





Key Vocabulary

Community – is a group of people living in a particular area. A community can be made up of a large or small group of people. The land area of a community can also be large or small.

Position – is the comparison of where something is in relation to another object or its surroundings.

Distance – is how far one thing is from another thing.

Aerial view – is an elevated view of an object or place from a very steep viewing angle, as if you were observing it as a bird, high in the air.

Environment – is everything around us, all our surroundings, including the air, soil, water, plants, animals and buildings make up our environment.

Fieldwork – is when you go outside and find out thing about a place.

Map key – use symbols, colours or lines to represent important places or landmarks on a map.

Town - is a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and a local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

City – is a large and permanent human settlement. Cities generally have extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities and communication.

Human features – are things that you can see all around you. Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.

UK Year 2 – Bridgnorth Field Study – A contrasting UK locality Year 3 – Me and My Country (A study of the British Isles) Year 4 – Llandudno – A contrasting locality	What is in our local area?	The local area of our school is called Woodcross. It is a residential area in the town of Bilston, which is part of the city of Wolverhampton in the county of the West Midlands. Some landmarks in Woodcross are St Mary's Church and a statue in honour of a local doctor Frederick Baker who died in 1912 that i located on the corner of Hall Lane.		Physical feature – are things that you can see all around you. Physical features like seas, mountains, rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
--	----------------------------	---	--	--