

Topic Plan – Year 1 and 2

	A	B
Term 1	<p>All about me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • own life experience • changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life 	<p>Tunbridge Wells</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past 100 years • changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life • significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.
Term 2	<p>My School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key • use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and the key its grounds human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map 	<p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas • 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 • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
Term 3	<p>Antarctica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans • identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles • 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 • Atlas skills 	<p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans • identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles • 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

Term 4	Stuarts 1603-1714- The Great Fire of London 1666 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Pepys- significant person • the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods • events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally • (Other events is Stuart times William Shakespeare 1585-1613, 1620 Pilgrim Fathers sail to America on the Mayflower) 	The Victorians 1837-1901 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements (Industrial Revolution) • Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods • events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally • Florence Nightingale -Crimean War 1853-1856 • Queen Victoria- significant person
Term 5	Seaside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life • Mary Seacole- significant person • Punch and Judy • Seaside holidays throughout time 	Explorers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally • the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods • Christopher Columbus • Neil Armstrong
Term 6	Seaside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Coastal features 	Explorers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map • identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles