



England

Kenya

continent
Europe

continent
Africa

capital city
London

capital city
Nairobi

River Thames

Nairobi River

location
North West Europe

location
East Africa

climate
mild & warm

climate
Kenya's coast is tropical
The city of Nairobi is temperate

continent Huge areas of land with many countries in England is found in the continent of Europe Kenya is found in the continent of Africa

country A place with its own government. England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are countries of the United Kingdom. Kenya has its own government

city A very large town with airports, banks, railway stations, motorways and other important buildings - museums, churches and cathedrals

human feature Things that have been built by humans, like houses, roads, bridges and shops

physical feature Things that are natural, like forests, rivers and mountains

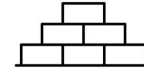
landmark A standout feature in the landscape, like London's Big Ben or Nairobi's Times Tower. Can also be a physical feature - grasslands

tropical
hot and rainy
temperate
not too hot or too cold

Place knowledge

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

Previous Learning: Curriculum Narrative



Y1 Continents and oceans of the world



Y1 UK countries, capital cities and seas



Y1 Hot and cold climates, including the equator



Y1 Map and fieldwork + Y2 Local fieldwork study



SUGGESTED DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE – THINKING AS A GEOGRAPHER

Place and Space	Scale & Connection (Relationship and interdependence)	Physical and human geography	Environment and sustainability	Culture and diversity (Uniqueness)
<p>Where is London? How is the space in that place used?</p> <p>Where is Nairobi? How is the space in that place used?</p>	<p>How could London connect to Nairobi?</p> <p>How is London or Nairobi connected to other places? (Physical and human)</p> <p>What's the difference in size between London and Nairobi?</p> <p>Is there a difference in size between the U.K. and Kenya?</p>	<p>What physical features are in London / Nairobi?</p> <p>What human features are in London / Nairobi?</p> <p>Where and how do people live around here?</p> <p>Are local places similar or different?</p>	<p>Does London look after its environment?</p> <p>How does London look after its environment?</p> <p>Does Nairobi look after its environment?</p> <p>How does Nairobi look after its environment?</p>	<p>What is unique about London?</p> <p>What is unique about Kenya and Nairobi?</p> <p>Do these two capital cities have anything in common?</p> <p>What is very different?</p>



Misconceptions – learning traps pupils can fall into

✗ Not true	Teach this ✓
A field is natural and is a physical feature.	A field is a human feature. Just because plants are grown there doesn't make it a natural feature. Early fields and cultivation can be traced back to prehistoric times.
Landmarks are only human features.	Landmarks can be both human and physical. A mountain, such as Mount Kenya is a visible point of reference – it is a physical feature. Big Ben in London is another visible point of reference – it was built by humans, therefore making it a human feature.
Africa is a country.	Africa is a continent. Kenya is an African country. The capital city of Kenya is called Nairobi.
Maasai are the only tribe of native people in Kenya.	There are over 50 tribes of native people in Kenya.