

St Bernadette's Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy
Subject Medium Term Planning - KS2 Lent Cycle B - Topic (Geography)



MATERIALS	Learning Objective	Activity	Key Knowledge (By the end of the lesson)		Vocabulary (Tier 3)
			Substantive	Disciplinary	
Lesson 1	LO: Locate Europe's countries using maps to help identify where the Vikings originated from and settled.	<p>Locate countries in Europe to describe the routes the Vikings took when travelling from Scandinavia and where they settled.</p> <p>Children extended to start thinking critically about why the Vikings settled in our areas.</p>	<p>-That Vikings originated from Scandinavia which consists of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.</p> <p>-Denmark, Norway and Sweden are in the Northern part of Europe, located North East of England.</p> <p>-Vikings originally settled in the North East of England, West Scotland and Southern Ireland.</p>	<p>-To read maps to locate countries in Europe.</p> <p>-To read maps to label oceans and seas between England and Scandinavia.</p>	<p>Countries</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Routes</p> <p>Oceans</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Scandinavia</p> <p>Environmental regions</p> <p>Hills</p> <p>Mountains</p> <p>Coast</p> <p>Rivers</p>
Lesson 2	LO: Name counties and cities of the UK and make comparisons with Viking settlements.	<p>Use knowledge to map out modern counties and compare with old areas of Viking settlements.</p> <p>Use locational knowledge to understand what different village/town names meant from Old Viking names.</p>	<p>-That counties of England are areas of land, cities and towns that are used for different purposes.</p> <p>-That there are many answers to 'how many counties are in England?' due to there being ceremonial, historical and metropolitan definitions but the ceremonial number says there are 48 counties in England.</p> <p>-Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia were known as the largest Viking settlements.</p> <p>-York was taken over by the Vikings known as Jorvik.</p> <p>-Place names ending 'by' were the places Vikings settled first and '-thorpe' were secondary settlements where farms were on further out and poorer lands.</p>	<p>-To read maps to locate counties of England.</p> <p>-Make comparisons between modern and old maps using geographical locational knowledge to support this.</p>	<p>Counties</p> <p>England</p> <p>Ceremonial</p> <p>Historical</p> <p>Settlements</p> <p>'by'</p> <p>'-thorpe'</p>

Lesson 3	LO: Understand key aspects of human and physical geography to consider what makes a good Viking settlement.	<p>Activity to distinguish between human and physical geography features.</p> <p>Progress this onto planning a suitable Viking settlement and talking in depth about the physical features they would have made use of.</p>	<p>-That physical features are natural and this is what Vikings looked for with regards to their own settlements (EG: near a water source, high up for defence purposes etc.)</p> <p>-That human features are man-made and have developed more overtime through cities, buildings and more advanced infrastructure.</p>	-Develop their use of geographical knowledge to apply this to learning about location of Viking Settlements.	<p>Human features</p> <p>Physical features</p> <p>Natural</p> <p>Man made</p> <p>Viking Settlements</p>
----------	---	---	---	--	---