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| Where in the world? | Five Fantastic Facts | |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normans built the first castles • Motte and Bailey castles were made from wood • Nearly 1000 were built by the Normans • Hundreds of people lived in one castle • Castles were often built on a hill | |
| Key Learning | | Key Vocabulary & Geographical Facts |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK • Use basic geographical vocab to refer to human and physical features, including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its 4 countries • Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic geographical features • Draw a simple map with a key | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK – United Kingdom • Capital city - London • Landmarks – Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, Tower of London, Buckingham Palace • River - Thames • Siege – surround the castle • Dungeon – prison cell • Battlements – top of castle walls • Drawbridge – bridge over castle moat • Arrow slits- small, narrow window for firing arrows through • Coat of arms – shield with family name and crest |
| Key knowledge: Key people/places/events | | |
| <p>To locate the UK and the separate countries of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales that make up the UK on a world map and their surrounding seas using globes and atlases. To identify the castles in these different countries and to name the capital cities. To find out about different types of castles and where they are located. The first proper castles, 'motte and bailey', were built by the Normans to protect their new kingdom. Once William the Conqueror had firmly established his rule he built huge stone keep castles. To describe the different parts of a castle and explain their importance including where they are built (on hills, cliffs) and why they are built. Castles were built for defence and protection, often on a hill so that advancing armies could be easily seen. To recognise key features of castle landscapes such as coast, hill, mountain, sea, valley and river using aerial photographs. Other defences included a moat with a drawbridge for access. Castles may have been under siege for several months during a battle. To draw a simple map of an area including a castle and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> | | |
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| Links to previous learning: | | |
| <p>In reception children learn about similarities and differences in environments. In Year 1 they begin to look at maps and talk about the UK, naming and locating the 4 countries and capital cities (Our Country and Our School).</p> | | |