

Castles Geography : Geography : Year 1/2

	Learning Objective	Overview	Assessment Questions	Resources
Lesson 1	To find out why some castles were built on hills.	Find out why castles were built on hills and what natural resources the residents of the castle would have needed to have nearby. They will become familiar the geographical physical features: hill, sea, river, cliff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify land features, like hills and cliffs? Do the children understand the advantages of building a castle on a hill? Do the children understand the disadvantages of building a castle on a hill? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slides Worksheet 1A/1B/1C Location Cards Scenario Cards A/B/C (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 2	To find out which physical land features made castles easier to defend.	Describe and become familiar with the physical features castles are close to. Think about what makes castles easier to defend and the problems the builders might have come across when building in a hilly location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children identify physical features of land including, cliff, forest, hill, sea, river and valley? Do the children understand the advantages of building on or near certain land features? Do the children understand the disadvantages of building on or near certain land features? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slides Worksheet 2A/2B/2C Fact Sheet A/B Visit Sheet (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 3	To name and locate UK capital cities and their castles.	Identify the UK and its countries and capital cities on a map. Explore the castles in each capital city and identify the geographical features they have been built on or near.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify land features including, cliff, forest, hill, sea, river and valley? Do the children understand the advantages and disadvantages of building near certain land features? Do the children understand why the areas surrounding castles were often home to lots of people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slides Worksheet 3A/3B/3C/3D Sentence Cards Picture Cards A/B (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 4	To devise a simple map and use and construct a simple key.	Explore maps using simple keys. Then move around the map using compass points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children identify physical features of the land? Can the children identify physical features and other points of interest on aerial photos? Can the children use compass points to move around a map grid? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slides Worksheet 4A/4B/4C/4D Picture Cards (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 5	To compare and contrast castles from different continents.	Identify continents on a map using a key to help identify them before investigating the similarities and differences between castles from around the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify continents on a map using a key? Are children able to find similarities between castles from around the world? Are children able to find differences between castles from around the world? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slides Worksheet 5A/5B Castle Cards 5A/5B Castle Diagrams (FSD? activity only) Worksheet 5C (FSD? activity only)

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KS1 Geography Curriculum Objectives

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
- 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
- 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
- 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

Teacher notes

Vocabulary

castle, hill, defending, attacking, army, features, land features, valley, river, moat, cliff, beach, mountain, sea, ocean, forest, coast, flat, city, capital, United Kingdom, countries, Belfast, Northern Ireland, Edinburgh, Scotland, Cardiff, Wales, London, England, motte, map, man-made, road, landmark, key, grid, compass, north, south, east, west, continent, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, North America, Antarctica, battlement, keep, tower, gatehouse, arrow slit, wall, portcullis