

Key Question

How are the life experiences of a child in Kenya

Geography - Year 2

Knowledge organiser

Teaching focus: Understand geographical similarities / differences by studying the human / physical geography of our local area and a contrasting Non-European area.

Learning Lens: Physical and Human

Previous Knowledge

Reception—Chinese New Year (Difference in cultures, traditions and places)
Year 1—Weather (hot and cold, poles and the equator)
Year 1– Trailblazers Local Environment (landscape, physical geographical vocabulary)

Project Hook or ‘Wow’ memory

African-themed party at school, Museum trip to relevant exhibition, African music workshop at school

Learning Steps

Key Knowledge (answers)

Where is Kenya?

Kenya is a country in the continent of Africa.
There are 7 continents in the world and we live in Europe, which is North of Africa. Africa is a larger continent than Europe and is warmer because it is closer the equator.
Kenya has a coastline on the Indian Ocean.

What does Kenya’s landscape look like ?

Dry savannah home to animals such as elephants and lions, attracts lots of tourists and wildlife lovers.
At it’s centre, there are mountains and areas of high ground.
Locals tend to live in the highlands of Nairobi, Kenya’s capital.
Diverse pockets including swamps and forests.

How does the climate and landscape of a place affect job opportunities and plants that grow?

Kenya has two wet seasons and two dry seasons, rainfall is greatest in the Highlands of Kenya. There can be periods of extreme draught.
Average temperatures can reach 29 degrees and the air can be humid.
Climate allows for growing of tropical fruits such as mango and banana.
Agriculture is the largest employment sector and allows Kenya to make lots of exports to other countries, such as the UK, providing money.
Tourism offers lots of jobs as people from all over the world visit.

What is a typical school day like for a child in Kavuka school?

School is free in Kenya, but some children work to help their family.
Some children also have to buy their resources and walk long distances
Kavuka has 568 children, with 10 classrooms and 12 children’s toilets.
They often have assemblies outside due to the warm, dry climate.
Some children have whole-family breakfast and dinners as special time.

What makes Kenya special?

There are more than 60 languages spoken and over 40 ethnic groups.
Music, poems and stories are often used to share traditions.
Some animals found in Kenya aren’t found anywhere else in the world.
African art is traditional and uses many forms such as sculptures, mat weaving and bead work.

The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:

Locational Knowledge— Children locate Kenya on a world map and globe. They explore Kenya’s location in relation to its surrounding countries, continents and oceans, and also in relation to where they live.

Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and it’s countries , and the countries and continents studied at this stage

Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (e.g. forest, mountain, ocean, weather)

Key vocabulary

Continent

A large area of the land on Earth that is joined together, made up of different countries.

Country

Areas of land that have borders separating them from other countries, with their own government. Countries are within continents.

Population

All the people (or living things) that live in a particular place.

Equator

An imaginary line or circle, that divides the Earth in two halves (hemispheres). It is warmer the closer to the equator you get.

Africa

The 2nd largest continent.

Europe

A continent in the North, includes countries such as England.

Climate

The weather in an area over a period of time.

Final Written Outcome

A postcard about a visit to Kenya

Make a picture about a visit to Africa

