

Year 1-Amazing Africa



Term:	Autumn 2
Subject focus:	Geography and Art
Non-Fiction:	Non-Chronological Report
Fiction:	Narrative

Concepts	
Geography	Art
People and Places/Global Citizenship	Inspiration/Creativity/Critique
<p>Following the topic of 'Ourselves', due to the demographic of our families, children learn about Africa as a continent and then focus on Nigeria as a country. This understanding of Africa develops the previous topic of knowing where many of their families come from and their local area.</p> <p>During this topic, children make comparisons between where they live and Nigeria. They will identify the similarities and differences between the two areas, again bringing their learning back to them and who they are, where they come from.</p> <p>By learning about a contrasting location, the children begin to understand that people migrate, including some of their own families. This is a theme that continues through the curriculum as children learn about people and places. They also become aware of themselves as a global citizen, knowing that there are places in the world that are both similar and different to the place where they live. This theme features in many of the topics of the curriculum as children develop their awareness of their place in society and the impact that people have on the world.</p> <p>As a geography topic, learning about the continent of Africa supports children's further learning when they are in Year 3 and study the country of Kenya. Children will finish this topic with an idea of the continent as a whole before they deepen their understanding to focus on one country. This knowledge of continents is further built upon in future topics, where the children learn about the other 6 continents in the world, and do a study of a specific area of them. In KS1, children learn about the polar caps and into KS2 children do further studies into North and South America, Asia, Europe and the deserts in Australia.</p> <p>This topic gives the children the opportunity to learn about the African artist Esther Mahlangu and the study of her bold work. Using this as inspiration, the children develop their printing skills and make choices about colour. As the children progress through the school, they are taught more sophisticated techniques for printing including relief printing and using lino cutting tools to create more intricate patterns in KS2.</p>	

Geography

National Curriculum

Geography

- I can ask simple geographical questions e.g. what is it like to live in this place?
- I understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains
- I can describe seasonal weather changes
- I can use locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes

Art

- I can make marks in print using found objects and basic tools and use these to create repeating patterns.
- I can use a variety of tools including pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media to represent objects in lines
- I can explore mark-making using a variety of tools
- I can explain likes about the works of others

Computing

- I can recognise common uses of information technology in the home and school environment
- I can use technology purposefully to create digital content
- I understand where to go for help and support when there are concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies

Year 1 Geography Amazing Africa

Foundation subject Knowledge and skills

Where in the World?

- Know where England is located on a map
- Locate Africa on a world map
- Know that Africa is a continent and made up of many countries
- Know that there are 54 countries in Africa
- Know that we live in England which is a country
- Know that we live in the continent of Europe
- Describe where Africa is in relation to England, using locational and directional language
- Know that there are between 1500 and 2000 languages spoken in Africa
- Know that the most common language spoken is Swahili
- Use a world atlas to locate Nigeria
- Know that Nigeria is in the content of Africa
- Know that a city is a place where there are lot of people living and working
- Know that London is the capital city of England
- Know that Abuja is the capital city of Nigeria
- Know that Abuja is known for being on the few purpose-built capital cities in Africa, as well as one of the wealthiest

What are the physical features?

Africa

- Know that Africa is the second largest continent in the world and has many different types of environments. These include deserts, mountains and rainforests.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the equator runs through Africa and it splits the continent almost equally in half • Know that many African countries experience dry and wet seasons, rather than four seasons like the UK • Know that these seasons may be at different times depending on where in Africa you are <p>Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that there are 4 seasons in England and what the weather is like during those seasons. • Know that in Nigeria the first rainy season begins in March and ends in July. During August there is a short dry spell which is then followed by further months of rain (September to October). The dry season then begins from late October to March. • Know that the terrain of Nigeria is varied: lowlands in the south, mountains in the southeast, central hills and plateaux, and plains in the north • Know that the Niger is the principal river. The climate is equatorial in the south, tropical in the central region and semi-arid in the north • Nigeria is in West Africa • The capital city of Nigeria is Abuja • Nigeria has a coastline on the Atlantic Coast • Some of the UK has an Atlantic Coast • Nigeria is surrounded by the countries of Cameroon, Niger, Benin
<p>What are the human features?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that there are many different cities and towns in Africa and many of them are developed areas. Know that people who live in the cities have similar buildings to those in London (Show children a range of buildings from Africa-many can be found by Googling ‘most beautiful buildings in Africa) • Know that in Africa there are many different landscapes from built up areas/cities to communities that live in small tribes • Know that there have been civilisations in Africa for many thousands of years • Explore images of ancient buildings from different places in Africa e.g. thee Great Zimbabwe ruins, Ajt Benhaddou a 15th century settlement, the ruins of a salt city in Djado. (Give children the opportunity to explore images and have an understanding that people have been building and living in Africa for a very long time. They do not need to know great detail of the buildings or the settlements but this is the foundations of the children learning about Ancient Civilisations in future topics. Although comparisons could be made between old and new.) • Understand that Africans in the past have contributed to the human geography in different part of the continent • Know that the city’s Central Area contains a city hall, national cultural institutes, and other government-related offices. It also contains the Three Arms Zone, which is home to the presidential palace, the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, the National Christian Centre, the National Mosque, and the Millennium Park, the largest park in Abuja; the National Children’s Zoo is nearby • Know that other areas provide housing, shopping facilities, and other urban amenities. The National Stadium, a large multisport arena, is located on the western edge of the Central Area • Know that Abuja has an international airport, and expressways connect the capital with other cities • Know that powerlines and underground cables conduct electricity to the city; the Shiroro Dam, on the Niger River is one source of energy • Know how to travel around from place to place. Understand transport systems in the local area and how to travel further away, to another country for example • The population of Nigeria is 190 million • The population is the number of people who live in a country or city • The main exports of Nigeria are Petroleum Gas, Cocoa beans, Rough wood. • Exports are things that a country makes to sell to other countries • The population of the UK is 66 million

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main exports of the UK is chemicals and food • Difference in buildings in Nigeria and the UK (materials). • The highest number of children in the world are not in school (13.2 million). • Gender, poverty and geography affect school attendance, in some regions
Comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make comparisons between London and Abuja with regards to the physical and human features of the cities • Generate simple geographical questions • Differences in schools and equipment available in Nigeria and the UK.

**Year 1
Art- Printing**

Year 1	<p>Amazing Africa (Print Making)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and explore patterns used in African art/patterns • Explore the work of Esther Mahlangu- her artworks are geometric, modern and abstract in nature speaking to the natural order and balance inherent in sacred geometry and all things. Known as a ‘disruptor; from an early age, Mam Esther as she is affectionately known, was the first person to reimagine traditional Ndebele house painting onto contemporary platforms. Born in 1935, Mam Esther has been painting for over 74 years, collaborating consistently with the world’s leading museums, curators, art fairs, celebrities and global brands • Know that Esther Mahlangu was inspirational in a new way for the women in her community to becoming financially active and independent through their skills and creativity • Know that for the first time, many women in villages could trade and sell their art, bead work and cultural objects to help support their families • Discuss likes and dislikes about art work which is explored • Use different media and tools to create patterns inspired by African patterns. Draw or paint a pattern inspired by those seen in African design, or by Esther Mahlangu. • Experiment with using different objects to make patterns e.g. Lego, vegetables, pasta, cones etc. • Using the tools experimented with, create a pattern that can be repeated <p>Make repeating pattern prints using basic tools and paint.</p>
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Writing Outcomes

Non-Fiction	Fiction
Non-Chronological Report about Nigeria	Write a known African Folktale