



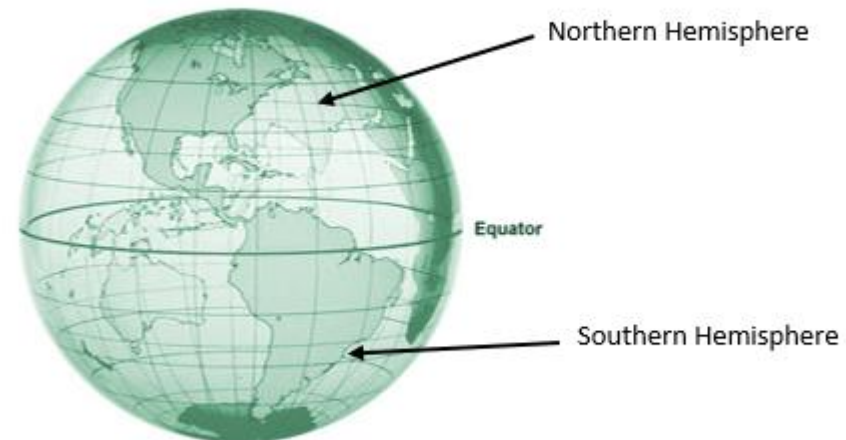
Year 2

Spatial Sense: Maps and Globes

Key Vocabulary

Map	A picture that shows where things are located
Globe	A globe is a 3-D representation of the world
Navigate	To plan and then travel along a route
Location	The place where something is
Direction	The position towards which something travels
Ordnance Survey	An organisation that produces maps in the UK
Symbols	Small pictures that are used on maps to represent geographical features.
Scale	Maps use scale to show how far apart places are
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth that divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere

The Globe



A Globe



A Map



A Compass



Year 2 (6 hours)

Spatial Sense: Maps and Globes

Curriculum Intent Links - 3 a (iii)
Reverence for our local community.



Key Content:

- Maps are a representation of an area of land or sea that can be used for navigation. Maps can show physical and or human features including cities, roads, buildings etc.
- Ordnance survey maps are used in the UK for navigation by many different people for different reasons. The word 'ordnance' refers to military provisions. During the Napoleonic wars, a survey was completed of Britain's land features in order to create detailed maps. The information from these maps would be used by the military to protect against threats of invasion from France.
- The art of map making is called cartography. People who make maps are called cartographers. The word cartography comes from the Latin word 'carta' meaning map.
- The Age of Exploration was a time from the 15th to the 17th century where many Europeans began to travel the world in search of new trading routes and wealth. During this time, mapping improved greatly as people travelled to new places. The Spanish and Portuguese also began mapping the seas to show ocean currents, this helped navigators to plan their routes.
- A compass is an instrument used for navigation that locates where the geographical cardinal points are (north, south, east and west). Compasses have been used for over 2,000 years and were first designed in China using a magnetic stone called a lodestone.
- A globe is a 3-D representation of the world.
- The Equator is a line drawn on maps and globes that divides the world into two halves; the northern and the southern hemispheres.

Local links:

Using ordnance survey maps of Southport.

Think like a Geographer:

Being a Cartographer by drawing maps.

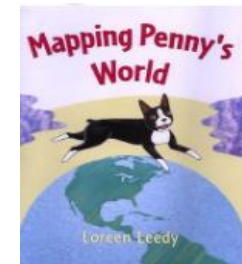
National Curriculum Coverage:

- 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
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Link to a Text -

Link to extended writing

The children will write directions /
Instructions to follow a route.



Lesson Sequence:

1. To know what is located on the site of my school.
2. Maps show us information about a location.
3. To recognise and locate physical and human features of the local area.
4. To use a map to plan a route.
5. To identify locations on a globe or world map.
6. Use simple compass directions, locational and directional language. / Devise a simple map. / Construct basic symbols in a key.