Wales and Northern Ireland

- **Wales:** identify cultural symbols, famous people and cultural differences. For example: Welsh language, rugby, Dylan Thomas, St. David's Day, Eisteddfod festival of literature and music, Welsh folk songs
- **Ireland:** identify cultural symbols, famous people and cultural differences. For example: Irish Gaelic, St. Patrick's Day, shamrock, leprechaun, James Joyce, Gaelic football

England and Scotland

- **England:** identify cultural symbols, famous people and cultural differences. For example: St. George's Day, the Tower of London, Windsor Castle, Anglo-Saxons, football, Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare, Chaucer
- **Scotland:** identify cultural symbols, famous people and cultural differences. For example: Loch Ness, Ben Nevis, Scottish Gaelic, tartan, kilts, haggis, highland games, Robert Burns, Scottish dancing [cross-curricular connection with Music Year 2]

Core Knowledge

Weather and Climate

- Understand the difference between weather and climate; Weather is day to day atmospheric conditions, climate is the average weather conditions measured over years. Explain that it does rain in England, but not all day every day of the year. So, rain is a type of weather.
- How does the weather vary from day to day and why?
- Changes in temperature, precipitation, wind, seasons.

Geography Unit Plan– Year 1

Regions of the United Kingdom

Application of knowledge

- Create a project book (individually or as a class) with a chapter for reach country of the United Kingdom. Include information such as capital cities, famous landmarks, flags, famous figures from history etc.
- Children can create presentations for assembly, for other classes or perhaps for their parents, learning information and practicing speaking out loud.

- Add to the class (or individual) project books including information on Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Invite a Welsh or Gaelic speaker into teach children simple words such as hello/goodbye and to talk about their experiences of the country.
- Ensure children can locate and name the countries of the United Kingdom.

- Keep a daily record of temperature, wind direction, wind speed and precipitation
- Discuss how the weather changes and why, for example with wind direction
- Look at examples of extreme weather conditions and find out about their impact on people and landscapes. Look at images from forecasts of extreme weather.



Lesson 4: Northern Ireland

In this lesson children will begin to understand that Ireland is made up of two countries: the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Located to the west of Britain, Ireland has two big cities: Dublin, which is the capital of the Republic of Ireland and Belfast, which is the capital of Northern Ireland. Most people in Northern Ireland speak English, but Ireland has its own language called Gaelic. The Shamrock is a symbol of Ireland and it is said that Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, used the shamrock to explain the Christian Holy Trinity. Much of Ireland is green and therefore Ireland is sometimes known as the Emerald Isle. Ireland has many traditions, one of which is Irish dancing where the dancers keep their arms straight by their sides but move their feet very quickly. Gaelic football is the largest participation sport in Northern Ireland and is a very popular sport across the whole of Ireland. Children can begin to understand that Ireland is made up of two countries, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and that Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom.

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
To recognise Northern Ireland as one of the countries in the United Kingdom.	Northern Ireland is one of the countries in the United Kingdom. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The southern part of Ireland is an independent country and is not part of the United Kingdom.	Use maps and atlases to identify Ireland and more specifically, Northern Ireland. Watch some video clips of Gaelic football and Irish dancing. Read the story that tells the legend of how the Giant's Causeway was formed. Children could retell or write their own versions of this legend (link to Literacy). Explain that the interesting shape of the rocks is due to a volcanic eruption which happened around 60 million years ago. Find out what the flag of Saint Patrick looks like and look at how the union flag altered when the flag of Saint Patrick was added. Children could create a factsheet for Northern Ireland and include information such as place names, the flag of Saint Patrick, the symbol of the daffodil etc.	Northern Ireland Republic of Ireland Belfast Saint Patrick Gaelic Giant's Causeway shamrock	*What can you tell me about Northern Ireland?* *Can you tell me about an important place in Northern Ireland?* *Can you describe the flag that was added to the Union flag to represent Ireland?*

Resources:

The Legend of the Giant's Causeway
Facts about Northern Ireland from Project Britain by Mandy Barrow
Riverdance performed at the Eurovision Song Contest in Dublin, 1994

LO: To recognise Northern Ireland as one of the countries in the United Kingdom



Scotland





England



Northern Ireland



Wales



Can you find Northern Ireland on this map of the United Kingdom?



Northern Ireland





Key Vocabulary

Northern Ireland Word Bank

shamrock 

Irish Dancing 

Belfast 

Giant's Causeway 

Flag of Saint Patrick 

Gaelic Football 

Northern Ireland

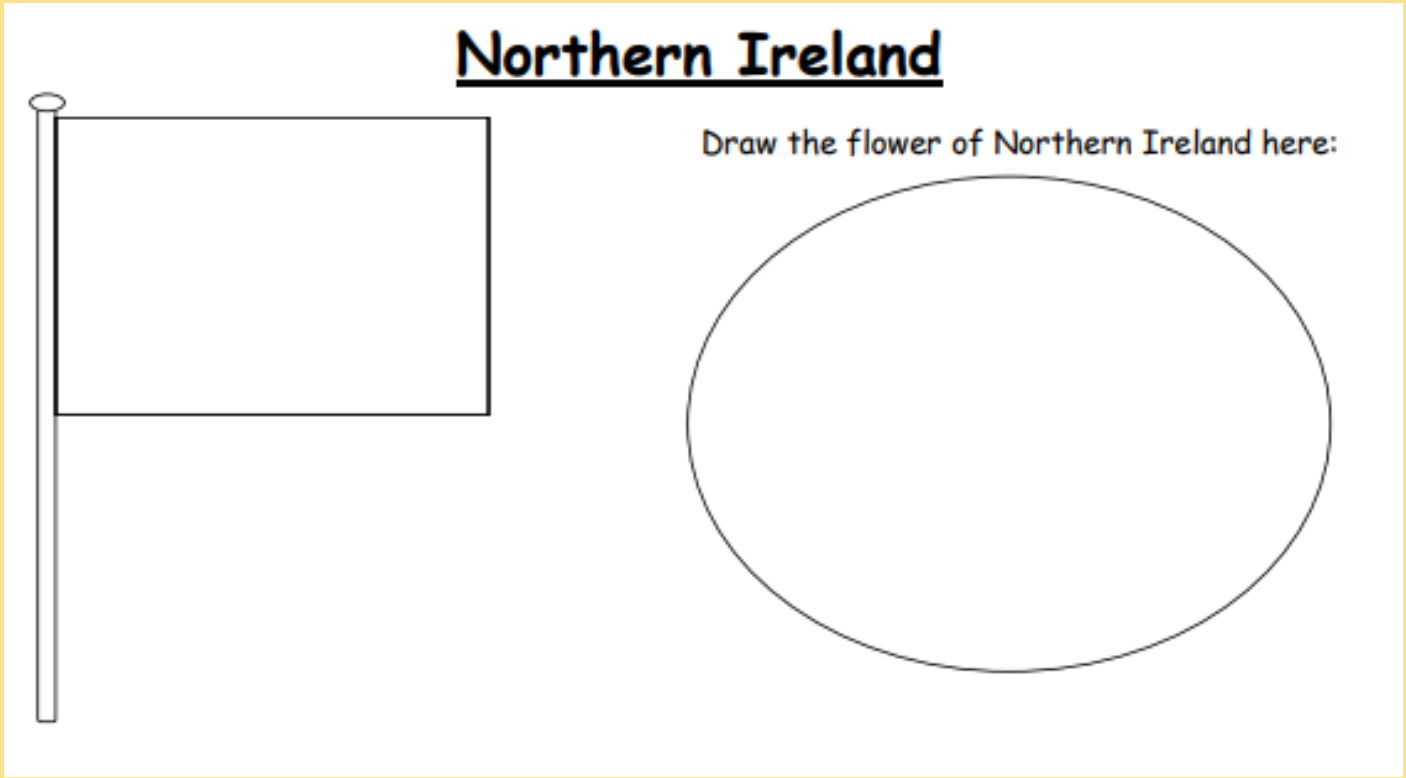


The Shamrock is the national flower of Northern Ireland.



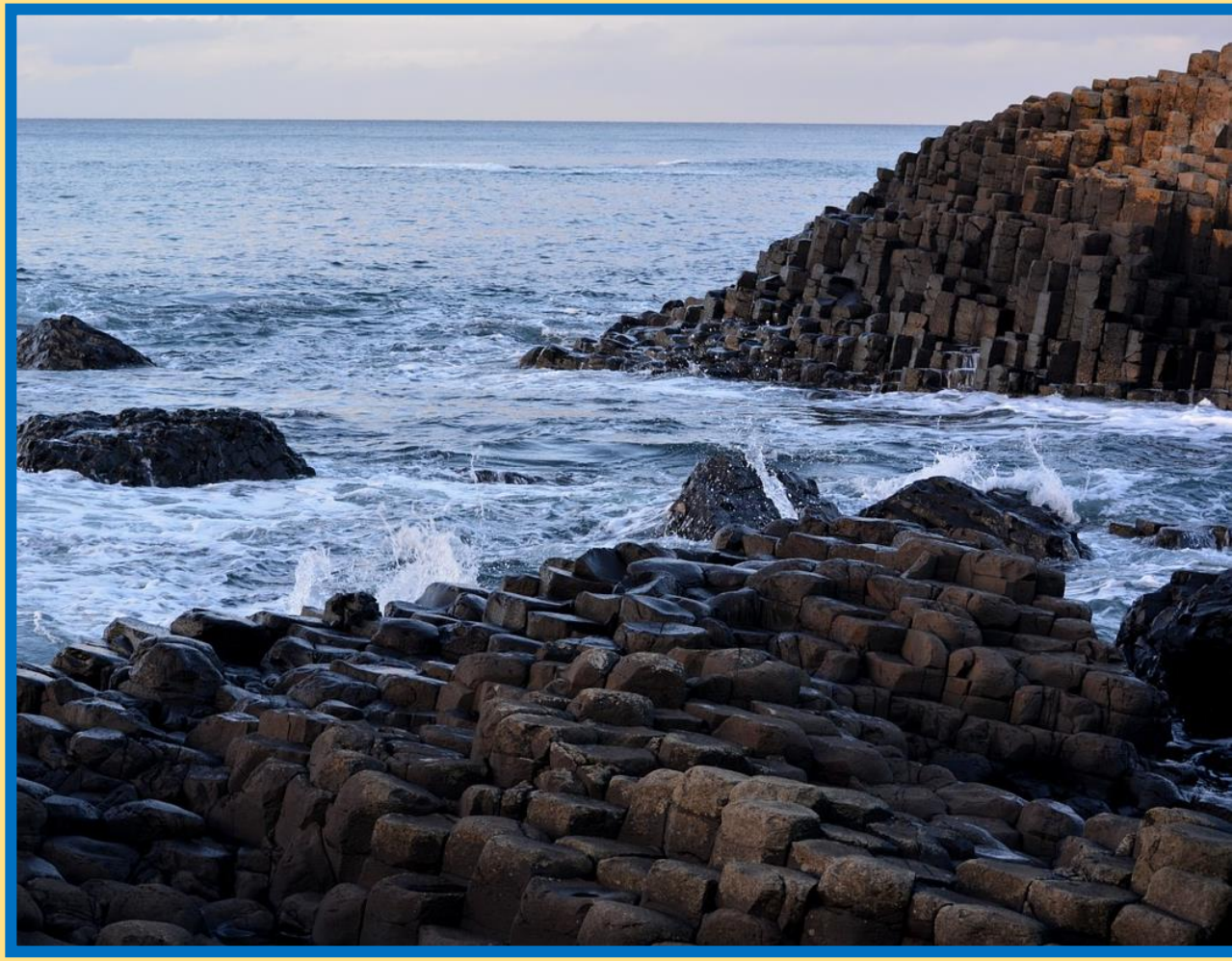
Quick Task:

Can you draw the flag and the National Flower of Northern Ireland?



Giant's Causeway

- The Giant's Causeway is made up of 40 000 giant, hexagonal blocks of black basalt.
- These columns were formed as a result of a volcanic eruption that occurred 60 million years ago! The lava from the volcano cooled when it reached the ocean and the columns were formed.
- Some of the columns are around 12 metres tall!



Titanic Belfast



- The Titanic Belfast is where the famous RMS Titanic was built.
- This is a popular visitor attraction where visitors can learn all about the ship and its infamous voyage.

Carrick-a-Rede

- Carrick-a-Rede is a rope bridge near Ballintoy in County Antrim which joins the tiny island of Carrickarede to the mainland of Northern Ireland.

- Do you think you would like to walk across this bridge?
- How do you think it would feel?



Belfast City Hall



- The impressive building was opened in August 1906 and the people of Belfast come here to register births, deaths and marriages.

- Visitors can find the Titanic Memorial Garden inside the grounds of the city hall. This is a lovely peaceful place to sit and escape the noise of the busy city of Belfast.

Who can use their Phonics to read these names?



Northern Ireland's Counties and Capital City



There are **6 counties** in Northern Ireland.

The capital city of Northern Ireland is **Belfast**.

It is also the largest city in Northern Ireland with a population of over 333,000 people.



Talk Task

Which picture is Wales? Which is England (where we live)?



What are the differences between the two Landscapes?
What are the similarities?

Task

- All:

Will draw the flag and the National Flower of Northern Ireland and name the features of Northern Ireland.

- Most:

Write a post card to a friend and tell them about a part of Northern Ireland that you have visited.

- Some:

Write a post card to a friend and tell them about a part of Northern Ireland that you have visited. Name the features, will your friend want to come visit? What will they like/dislike?

What have we found out today?

Can you tell me something about Northern Ireland ?

Can you describe the flag of Northern Ireland?

Would you like to go to Northern Ireland? Why?

