



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Understanding the World	Topic: Map Drawing	Year: Reception
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What should I know?

What a map is and the purpose of this

Be able to explain why we use maps?

Key Questions

What is a map?

Why do we need a map?

How would you draw a map?

Key Photographs



Interesting Facts

- The oldest known map dates back to the Babylonians around 2,500 years ago!
- Maps can use symbols to represent different things, like a triangle for mountains or blue lines for rivers.
- Some countries have maps that show just the roads, while others show natural features like forests and lakes.
- A compass always points North, helping us find our way!
- Maps are not just flat; there are also 3D maps that show height, like in video games or model.

Key Knowledge and Skills

- Explain what a map is and describe its purpose.
- Identify and use key vocabulary related to maps.
- Create a simple map that includes symbols and a key.
- Demonstrate an understanding of directions using left/right language.
- Share their maps with peers and explain the features included on their maps.

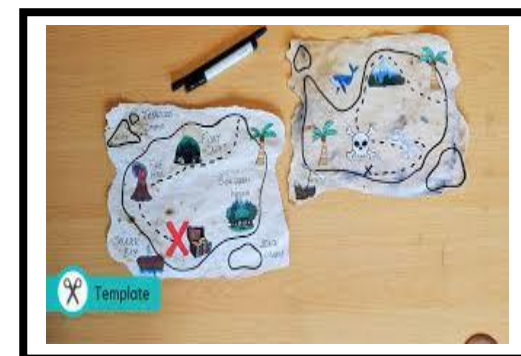
Important Events and Concepts

Introduction to maps: Discuss what maps are and explore simple, familiar maps (school, local area).

Drawing our own maps: Use symbols to draw maps of personal spaces (like home, or a favourite park).

Learning about directions: Use physical activities to learn left/right, up/down, and how to give simple directions.

Key Vocabulary	
Map	A drawing that shows what a place looks like from above, including the features and paths.
Directions	Instructions on how to get from one place to another, often using words like 'left' and 'right'.
Route	The path taken to get from one place to another.
Compass	A tool that shows directions (North, South, East, West) to help us navigate.



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	Ask simple geographical questions. Use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and local area. Use a simple map of the school.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans	Use basic geographical vocabulary. Make more detailed fieldwork sketches/ diagrams. Use fieldwork instruments such as a camera.	Use four figure grid reference. Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms.	Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms. Become more familiar with digital mapping and recognise the key features of our local area and different countries.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied. Use the eight points of a compass and four and six figure grid references.