# Key Learning – Japan Year 2 Geography

## National Curriculum

#### Photos

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Use photos, maps and interactive street maps to name and describe physical features of places not in their locality. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the

countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.





#### **Key Questions**

#### Vocabulary

1. Where in the world is japan and what<br/>geographical features does it have?A2. Why does Japan have so many<br/>Earthquakes?T

3. How do children and adults live with the threat from earthquakes?

4. What is it like to go to school in Japan?

5. What special festivals do children celebrate in Japan?

6. How does life in a small village compare with life in Hallaton?

7. How do the Japanese write?

Asia Capital City Tokyo Equator Pacific Volcano Earthquake Fault line Tsunami Pagoda sushi kimono

### **Key Learning**

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Japan is a string of islands, on the eastern edge of Asia. There are four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. There are also nearly 4,000 smaller islands! Most of Japan is covered with mountains. The highest peak is Mount Fuji, a volcano considered sacred by many Japanese.

Japan can be a dangerous place. Three of the tectonic plates that form Earth's crust meet nearby and often move against each other, causing earthquakes. More than a thousand earthquakes hit Japan every year. Japan also has about 200 volcanoes, 60 of which are active.

Children practise earthquake drills at school. The Japanese have alarms to warn of earthquakes. Houses and buildings are built to withstand earth tremors without falling down. Emergency packs are filled with supplies in case of an earthquake evacuation.

Most Japanese children walk or cycle to school and attend before and after school clubs. There are no cleaners and the children are expected to serve their own lunches and clean up after themselves. They often keep their slippers and a toothbrush at school.

Children's Day Festival is celebrated on May 5th in Japan every year during the Golden Week holiday. On this day, families pray for the health and happiness of their children. The most iconic emblem of **Children's Day** is koinobori — carp streamers. Families may string up koinobori outside their homes.

Shiiba village is a peaceful farming community in the Mountains of Miyazki. It has one of the largest terraced rice paddy systems in Japan and is recognized for its sustainable farming traditions. The area offers rustic views and scenic hikes through the mountains.

Japanese use 3 different scripts and use symbols instead of letters. These can be read down and from right to left or from left to right and across like we do.