



Year 3- Geography

One planet, our world

Rocks, relics and rumbles

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<p>Countries are located within continents. Countries have capital cities and geographical features. (OPOW)</p> <p>Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. (OPOW)</p> <p>Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries (including transcontinental countries). (OPOW)</p> <p>Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. (OPOW)</p>	<p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. (OPOW)</p> <p>Pompeii was an ancient Roman city that perished when Mount Vesuvius erupted in AD 79. The archaeological site of Pompeii is historically significant because it provides a large amount of information about Roman life. (RRR)</p>	<p>Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. (OPOW)</p> <p>The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. (Both)</p> <p>The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. (Both)</p> <p>Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types</p>	<p>A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. (OPOW)</p> <p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. (OPOW)</p> <p>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. (Both)</p> <p>A database is a collection of electronic data that can be searched, selected and stored. (RRR)</p>

Counties have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, location and physical and human features. (OPOW)

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. (Both)

A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. (OPOW)

include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. (OPOW)

A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products. (OPOW)

Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. (OPOW)

There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. (RRR)

Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other. (RRR)

Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. (RRR)

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. (RRR)

Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. When volcanoes erupt, they emit gases, lava and ash. Volcanic eruptions can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape. (RRR)

Earthquakes can cause short and long-term problems. Short-term problems include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal

		<p>items. Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services. (RRR)</p> <p>A tsunami is a series of waves in the sea or ocean, caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption or other underwater explosion. (RRR)</p>	
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## Skills

- Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. (Both)
- Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.
- Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.
- Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.
- Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.
- Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).
- Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. (Both)
- Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.
- Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.
- Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.
- Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.
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- Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment.
- Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.
- Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks. (RRR)
- Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift). (RRR)
- Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. (RRR)
- Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. (RRR)
- Use a range of different software to successfully complete a project. (RRR)

