

Geography Curriculum Year 3

Prior learning from Y1

- Know that houses/places have an address and postcode
- Identify key Physical (river) and Human (roads/house/shop) geography.
- Explain the meaning of travel in relation to geography and places
- Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below and next to; relate to map work on local area
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and immediate surrounding area.
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features in Upton/Chester
- Devise simple maps and use and construct basic symbols in a key of the school.
- Know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK
- Describe the weather in the UK during different seasons
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.
- Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world
- Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world
- Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom continents and oceans studied.

Prior learning from Y2

- Identify certain physical features within African continent: dry savannahs; mountains; Great Rift Valley.
- Know the main differences between our town and that of a small place in Africa.
- Use maps and globes to locate continents
- Use aerial photographs to identify features of a locality Use simple maps, atlases and photographs to identify human and physical features of the local area.
- Find their own house on a map
- Ask and answer questions about the local environment.
- Draw/sketch simple maps to show a route.
- Recognise roads, buildings and fields on a map and describe the local area
- Use symbols and know that they mean something on maps
- Understand why maps need a key
- Know which is N, E, S and W on a compass. Relate to map work of the local area and following directions.
- Identify human and physical features of the school's surrounding area. Find out how many bus stops and shops there are.
- What happens here? Complete a survey to show what happens at different parts of the local area.

- Know features of cold and hot places in the world – North and South Poles and around the equator.
- Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world

- Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world.
- Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom continents and oceans studied.
- Locate the UK in comparison to the equator and compare location to North and South Pole
- Know and recognise main weather symbols

Aspect of Geography	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential Knowledge
<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>Counties and Coasts of the UK</p> <p>Threads; Transport and Travel</p>	County Coast Coastal Coastline Cliffs Erosion Beach Sea Ocean Human features Physical features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county is a region (an area of a fixed boundary) of a country • A coast is the part of the land which meets the sea. • Cheshire is the county in which we live. • Cheshire us surrounded by: Merseyside, Shropshire, Greater Manchester, Staffordshire and some Welsh counties. • Cumbria and Lancashire are also counties in the North West. • Liverpool, Wirral and North Wales have a coastline. • Physical coastal features include pebbles, sea, beaches, cliffs and caves. • Human coastal features are harbours and defences • People travel between cities and towns on roads and motorways • People like to visit coastal areas in summer to go for walks and to go to the beach 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name the counties of the North West • Name the countries and major cities of the UK • Know the features of a coastline eg caves, cliffs, beaches, tides, waves • Name coastal areas of England • Effect of erosion on our coastlines • Explain how people travel around the UK Skill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate at least 8 counties of England • Use 8 points of a compass to describe the locations of counties and cities • Use geographical vocabulary Revisit prior learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall and locate countries of the UK and its capital cities: London, Edinburgh, Wales, Belfast. • Name the seas which surround the UK (English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean)
<p>Locational/Place knowledge</p>	Continent Europe Mediterranean sea Greek Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe is made up of 44 countries. • The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe and Africa • The capital of Greece is Athens; of France is Paris; of Spain is Madrid; of Italy is Rome. • Climate is a long-term pattern of weather 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of at least 8 European countries and be able to locate these on a map • Know the names of a number of European capitals

<p>Our European Neighbours and Famous Landmarks</p> <p>Threads; Transport/Travel Weather/Climate</p>	<p>Coastline Euros Country City Climate/weather Tourists Population Landmarks Equator Atlas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The climate of Italy, Spain and Greece is temperate: mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers • Italy, Spain and Greece are holiday destinations. • People who travel to visit other countries are called tourists • Famous landmarks in Europe include the Eiffel tower in Paris, Acropolis in Greece, Leaning tower of Pisa in Italy, Big Ben in the UK. • Countries in Europe have different time zones. Italy is 1 hour ahead of England. • The equator is a line around the middle of the earth. • It is hotter in countries that are closer to the equator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand land use in cities and how tourists flock to famous landmarks • Know at least five differences between living in UK and Greece • Recognise that people in Europe live in different time zones <p>Skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps to locate 8 European countries and capitals • Ask geographical questions and use geographical vocabulary <p>Revisit prior learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall and locate names of oceans and continents • Capital city of countries in the UK • How people travel • Different types of weather
<p>Locational/Human and physical knowledge</p> <p>Zeraffa Giraffa's Journey through France</p> <p>Threads; Transport/Travel Weather</p>	<p>Capital city Cities Mediterranean English Channel Valley Mountain Alps Tourist Attractions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France is a country in Europe. • People can travel to France by train, boat, plane. • Cities in France include Paris, Marseille, Lyon; Paris is the capital • Paris is a popular tourist destination. • France is surrounded by The English Channel, The Bay of Biscay, The Mediterranean Sea. • France borders the countries Spain, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Luxembourg • Tourist attractions in France include The Eiffel Tower, Disney Land, The Arc de Triumph, The Louvre, Notre Dame, Champs Elysees • The Rhone Valley is in the South-East of France • The Rhone River flows through the valley into the Mediterranean Sea. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of European countries and cities • Know the names of a number of European capitals • Understand land use in cities and how tourists flock to famous landmarks • Know at least five differences between living in UK and France • Recognise that people in Europe live in different time zones <p>Skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps to locate 8 European countries, capitals and the Mediterranean • Ask geographical questions and use geographical vocabulary

- The French alps are a mountain range in the south west of France
- In the Rhone Valley there are ski resorts and climbing activities for tourists.

Geography National Curriculum Skills

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human/Physical Geography	Skills/Fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. • Ask Geographical questions • Use Geographical Vocabulary