



**YEAR 3**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**CURRICULUM**

# Year 3 Geography - Broader Curriculum Aims and Objectives

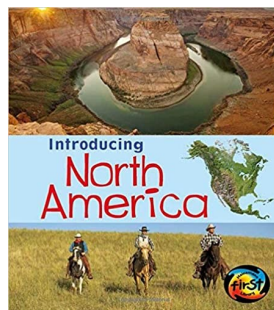
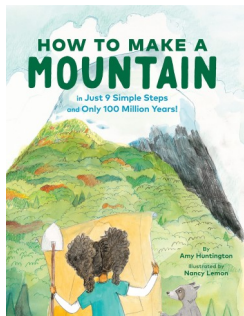
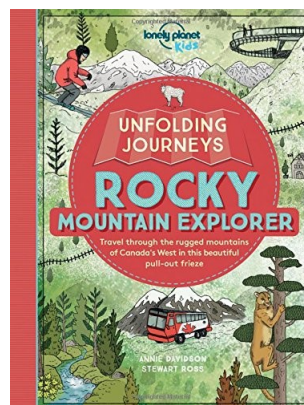
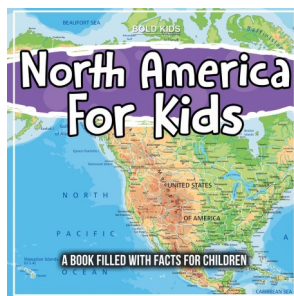
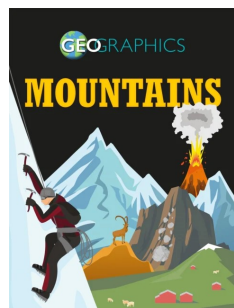
## Topics of Study

- Local Area Study – Our Community.
- The UK - The geography of the United Kingdom
- The Wider World-North America's Mountainous West

## Vocabulary

Community, Marton, human features, physical features, co-ordinates, map, place of worship, local, locality, United Kingdom, continents, oceans, biome, species, lines of latitude, longitude, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, Arctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer/ Capricorn, equator, climate, population, North America, river, volcano, forest, settlement, tectonic plates, mountain, mountain range.

## Quality Literature Links



## Key Geographical Knowledge and Understanding

- ⇒ Know what a community is and identify some of our community's human and physical features.
- ⇒ Identify types of settlement and land use and examples of economic activity.
- ⇒ Know where Marton is located within Middlesbrough.
- ⇒ Know that letter/number co-ordinates are used to identify features on a map.
- ⇒ Know that a compass is divided into 8 points.
- ⇒ Know that The UK, GB and the British Isles cannot be used interchangeably as they refer to different boundaries and include different land masses.
- ⇒ Know that there are 9 regions of England.
- ⇒ Know that a county is a smaller area of England and contains many towns and villages.
- ⇒ Know that the Earth is divided into lines of latitude and longitude.
- ⇒ Know that there are 5 major lines of latitude.
- ⇒ Know that North America is the third largest continent in the world and is located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- ⇒ Know that the north of the continent is between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer passes through the south of North America.
- ⇒ Know that the climate is very cold in the north, near the Arctic Circle however, it is very warm in the south, close to the Equator.
- ⇒ Know some key geographical features of North America including the Rocky mountain range.
- ⇒ Know that a mountain is an area of land that is higher and steeper than a hill and usually over 600m in height.
- ⇒ Know that mountains are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
- ⇒ Know that mountain are often found together in groups.
- ⇒ Know the names of some mountain ranges: Rockies, Himalayas, Alps, Andes, Atlas, etc.
- ⇒ Know that Biomes are areas of the planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
- ⇒ Know that what lives in each biome depends on: how warm or cold it is; how dry or wet it is; how fertile the soil is.
- ⇒ Know that there are six types of biomes: Rainforest, Desert, Savannah, Woodland, Grasslands, Tundra.
- ⇒ Know that climate and biomes change with height.
- ⇒ Know some of the natural resources that the Rocky mountain provides.
- ⇒ Know some of the plants and animal species that live within the mountain.

### PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

**Y1: The UK:** Know that England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are the countries that make up the UK

**Y2 Local Area: The Streets around my School:** Know that their school is situated within Marton which is part of the town of Middlesbrough. Know that a physical feature is natural and that a human feature is man-made. Know some features within the streets around the school.



## Year 3 Geography

### Local area study:

### What community do we live in?

### Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

### FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

**Y4 Local Area: Our Town and the River Tees:** Learn that Middlesbrough is a town and understand why. Learn that it is located within the North East of England. Learn the counties within the North East and learn that Middlesbrough is within North Yorkshire. Learn that the River Tees is the major river within Middlesbrough. Learn about rivers within the UK and explain the water cycle in geographical terms.

#### What is a community?

What can we learn about the human and physical features in the community our school is part of?

E IS

#### What jobs do people do within our community?

How does this link to its human and physical features?

How has this changed over time?

CAI AC

#### Why is Stewart Park an important feature of our community?

How can we find our way around Stewart Park?

How could we use compass points to locate a feature within the park? Can we write our own simple routes too?

IS AC

#### What other features within our community can we locate on maps or aerial photographs?

How could we use 4 figure grid references to show the location of different features?

E CAI AC

### DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY:

How we 'work' and 'think' like a Geographer.

ENQUIRY	COLLECTION, ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	INTERPRETING SOURCES	ANALYSING AND COMMUNICATING	EVALUATING AND DEBATING
Asking Geographical-enquiry questions.	Collecting, analysing and interpreting data through fieldwork.	Interpreting sources such as maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs etc.	Analysing and communicating geographical information e.g. constructing maps, charts and graphs or writing at length.	Critically evaluating and debating the impact of geographical processes.

### PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

**Y2 The Wider World: Where did Captain Cook come from and where did he go to?:** Know about the seven continents and five oceans of the world. Know about the equator and the North and South pole. Know how to locate these on a globe. Compared physical and human features between Great Ayton and Botany Bay.



## Year 3 Geography

**What is the geography of the United Kingdom?**

**Teaching Sequence for this Unit.**

### FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

**Y4 Wider World: South America:** Learn more about lines of longitude and latitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Learn the location of South America and how this impacts its climate and biomes. Learn about the Amazon River and Rainforest. Explain the water cycle in geographical terms.

**Where in the UK is Middlesbrough?**

What is a region and what region do we live in?

IS

**What is a county and where are the counties of England?**

What is special about the county we live in?

IS AC

**What is a city and where are the major cities of the UK?**

Can we locate them on an atlas?

IS AC

**Where are the main mountains, rivers and coastlines within the UK?**

How are these shown on a map?

IS AC

**What do we know about our region of England?**

What can we learn about its human and physical features?

E IS AC

**What can we learn about the region of Greater London?**

What can we learn about its human and physical features?

AC ED

**Where would you rather live: the North East or Greater London?**

How do their geographical features compare?

AC ED



### PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

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### FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

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## Year 3 Geography

**What is a mountain and what's so special about North America's Mountainous West?**

### Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

#### **What makes a mountain a mountain?**

How are mountains formed?

IS AC

#### **What is a mountain range?**

Where are the world's mountain ranges?  
Which countries do they span and which continents are they located within?

IS AC

#### **Where is North America and what countries are located within it?**

What are its environmental regions?

IS AC

#### **Where is the Rocky Mountain range within the Mountainous West?**

IS AC

#### **What biomes can be found within the Rocky mountains?**

Why do they vary so much on this mountain range?

IS AC

#### **What do the Rocky mountains give us?**

What are natural resources?  
How do humans impact the Rocky mountains?

IS AC ED

## Year 3 Sequence of Knowledge

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Local Areas: What community do we live in?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A community is a group of people living or working in the same place. It is made up of people who live there or belong to it.</li> <li>* The people make the community what it is through their choices and actions.</li> <li>* Physical features of Marton include: Stewart Park, Fairy Dell</li> <li>* More human features: rail train stop, sports village, church etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The jobs that people do depend on where they live.</li> <li>* Middlesbrough was developed around iron and coal and then the steel industry so this was the main jobs for many.</li> <li>* Now due to a decline in the steel and other industries many people work within the public sector e.g. healthcare, emergency services etc.</li> <li>* A survey can be carried out to collect data linked to occupation and this can then show trends.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We use compass points to describe position and location.</li> <li>• Compass points can be used to create routes and journeys.</li> <li>• A compass tells us which way is North and where to find East, South and West.</li> <li>• Together they are known as the four cardinal points of a compass.</li> <li>• A compass can be made more accurate by adding more points to it by drawing a line in between each of the 4 main cardinal points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* There are many different types of maps, which can be used for different purposes. Most types of maps have evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines that form a grid</li> <li>* These grid lines enable us to locate a place or feature precisely on a map.</li> <li>* Grid reference maps can be used to find the exact location of features within the local area.</li> </ul>
<b>Place, identity, belonging, physical/human features.</b>	<b>Industry, decline, depend, services, survey, Census.</b>	<b>Compass, points, direction, position, precise.</b>	<b>Grid, reference, number, horizontal, vertical.</b>

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: What is the geography of the UK?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Middlesbrough is in England and that it is part of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and the British Isles.</li> <li>* The UK, GB and the British Isles cannot be used interchangeably as they refer to different boundaries and include different land masses.</li> <li>* There are 9 regions of England: Greater London, the North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, East of England and the South West. Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are individual regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Villages are small settlements with a small number of houses for a few hundred people.</li> <li>* Towns are larger settlements than villages and because more people live in them they have more homes and facilities.</li> <li>* Roads, railways and pathways connect them all.</li> <li>* A county is a smaller area of England and contains many towns and villages.</li> <li>* Middlesbrough is an industrial town located in the county of North Yorkshire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A city is larger than a town and usually has a high concentration of buildings and is home to many people. Cities are the largest settlement.</li> <li>* Roads, railways and pathways connect villages, towns and cities.</li> <li>* Cities have features such as transport links, places of worship, businesses and office spaces.</li> <li>* Most types of maps have evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines that form a grid.</li> <li>* Grid lines enable us to locate a place or feature precisely on the map.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Scotland and Wales are the most mountainous parts of the UK.</li> <li>* Rolling hills and plains dot the countryside of both Northern Ireland and England.</li> <li>* Symbols can be used to show features on a map.</li> <li>* Contour lines show high and low areas of land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* England is divided into 9 regions.</li> <li>* Middlesbrough is a town in the North East region.</li> <li>* The North and West of the region are more rural and land in this area is high and hilly.</li> <li>* The South and East of the region are more urban.</li> <li>* The main longest rivers in the region are the Tweed, Tees and Ure.</li> <li>* Over 2.5 million people live in the region.</li> <li>* Popular human features include: Hadrian's Wall, Durham Castle and the Millennium Bridge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Greater London is another region of England. It is split into 32 boroughs and the city of London.</li> <li>* Most of the region is low-lying and flat and mainly urban.</li> <li>* The second longest river in the UK runs through the region-The Thames.</li> <li>* Over nine million people live in the Greater London region.</li> <li>* Many of the United Kingdom's most famous landmarks are located within Inner London.</li> </ul>
<b>Mass, boundary, interchangeable, land</b>	<b>County, located, settlement, connect.</b>	<b>Grids, symbols, city, settlement.</b>	<b>Mountainous, contour lines, hills, symbols.</b>	<b>Features, landmark, region, rural, urban.</b>	<b>Region, borough, urban, population.</b>



## Year 3 Sequence of Knowledge

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Mountains and the Mountainous West

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them.</li> <li>* They are higher and usually steeper than a hill and are generally over 600 metres high</li> <li>* The highest mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.</li> <li>* Tectonic plates are also at work under the Atlantic Ocean. Instead of forcing the ground up, the two plates in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean are actually moving apart in opposite directions. This causes lava to erupt and as it cools down the lava creates a long line of mountains under the ocean called the mid-ocean ridge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Mountains are often found together in a group called a mountain range.</li> <li>* The Himalayas in Asia, is the tallest mountain range in the world.</li> <li>* The Andes in South America, is the longest range on land in the world.</li> <li>* The alps is a mountain range in Europe.</li> <li>* The Rocky Mountains is the longest range in North America.</li> <li>* Atlases have letters along the top and numbers down the side, forming an alphanumeric grid that can be used to identify a grid square and locate places.</li> <li>* They also have a scale to show the land height including below sea level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that divide the Earth.</li> <li>* They run parallel to the Equator and they are used to find out how North or South a place is.</li> <li>* There are five major lines of latitude: the Arctic Circle (the North Pole) the Antarctic Circle (the South Pole) the Tropic of Cancer. the Tropic of Capricorn. and the Equator.</li> <li>* North America is the third largest continent in the world and located in the Northern Hemisphere.</li> <li>* The North of the continent is between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer passes through the south of North America.</li> <li>* The climate is very cold in the North, near the Arctic Circle however, it is very warm in the South close to the Equator.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The Rocky Mountains are part of The Mountainous West and are North America's largest range.</li> <li>* These Rockies stretch from the province of British Columbia, Canada to the U.S state of Mexico.</li> <li>* Over 100 individual mountain ranges make up the Rockies. These are split into 4 zones: The Canadian Rockies, The Middle Rockies, The Southern Rockies and The Colorado Plateau.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Biomes are areas of the planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.</li> <li>* What lives in each biome depends on: how warm or cold it is; how dry or wet it is; how fertile the soil is.</li> <li>* There are six types of biomes: Rainforest, Desert, Savannah, Woodland, Grasslands, Tundra.</li> <li>* The biomes of the Rocky Mountains vary due to the differences in elevation of the mountains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The Rocky Mountains are an important habitat for a great deal of wildlife. This along with spectacular scenery means that The Rockies attracts many tourists.</li> <li>* The Rockies are also rich in minerals. Mines provide copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc. There are also supplies of oil, natural gas, and coal.</li> <li>* Much of the mountain range has been given National Park status so that its wildlife will remain protected from development and building work.</li> </ul>
<b>Ridge, plate, erupt, ridge, tectonic, mid-ocean.</b>	<b>Locate, range, identify, scale, sea level.</b>	<b>Parallel, divide, major, climate.</b>	<b>Range, province, zone, individual.</b>	<b>Elevation, landscape, climate, biome, fertile, vary.</b>	<b>Attract, scenery, supplies, rich, minerals, status, remain.</b>