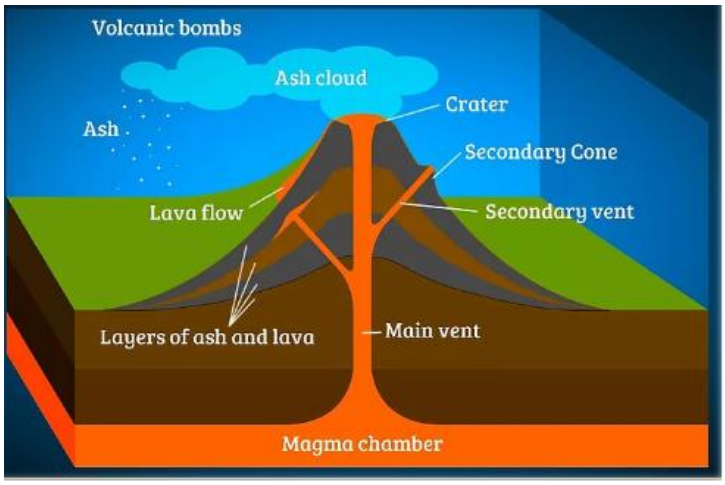
Year 3 Geography: The Firework Maker's Daughter

At the end of Year 3, a great geographer can:

- Explain how mountains and volcanoes are formed
- Explain differences in climate between different countries and continents
- Discuss the reasons why settlements develop near water (e.g. the Nile)
- Locate, name and compare physical features of countries in Europe

Key Questions

- Where are mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes normally located and why?
- How are mountains and volcanoes formed?
- What causes a volcano to erupt?
- What happens when a volcano erupts?
- What causes an earthquake?
- How is the height of the land represented on a 2D map?



Key Learning:

Locational Knowledge

- To find Italy, the United Kingdom and the Pacific Ocean on a map.
- To know the world is split into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and to find the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle.
- To know there is a volcano called Mount Vesuvius near Pompeii in Italy.

Place Knowledge

- To know that the UK does not have any volcanoes.
- To know the Ring of Fire is a curved line of volcanoes and earthquakes around the Pacific Ocean.

Human and Physical Knowledge

- To describe how mountains and volcanoes are formed and how earthquakes happen.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To use a map or atlas to find places and use the key to understand symbols.
- To use technical and geological vocabulary to describe geographical processes.

Key Vocabulary	
Landform	A feature of the Earth's surface that is part of the terrain e.g. hills, mountains, volcanoes.
Plates	Pieces of the earth's crust that are constantly moving.
Magma	Magma is molten (liquid) rock from the mantle. Magma is *within* the surface of the Earth.
Lava	Magma becomes lava when it flows out over the surface of the land (e.g. during a volcanic eruption).
Active volcano	A volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years.
Dormant volcano	An active volcano that is not erupting, but supposed to erupt again.
Extinct volcano	They are dead and will not erupt again.

Year 3 Geography: Viva Espana

At the end of Year 3, a great geographer can:

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- Locate, name and compare physical features of countries in Europe

Key Questions

- Can you locate Spain on a world map?
- What is the physical geography of Spain like in comparison to the UK?
- Can you compare the climates of the UK and Spain?
- What are the natural resources of Spain and the UK?
- How does climate impact our natural resources and tourism?



Key Learning:

Locational Knowledge

- To locate some countries in Europe on a map, including Russia.

Place Knowledge

- To explain how a country's climate can affect its natural resources and tourism.
- To give reasons for my ideas and opinions about different places and environments.

Human and Physical Knowledge

- To compare climates of Warwick and Barcelona.
- To understand that climate is the usual weather over a long time and that weather can change day to day.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To observe, measure and record human and physical features in my local area.
- To look at the data I have collected and spot patterns.
- To find the information I need from books,

Key Vocabulary

Climate	The average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.
Continent	A large block of land, e.g. Africa.
Country	A nation with its own government, e.g. England.
Tourism	The act of traveling, usually for sightseeing or relaxing.
Natural resources	Materials that are found in nature and that can be used by people in many ways. Fresh water, soil, coal, and forests are all examples of natural resources.
Human geography	It is the study of humans, their dwelling and living standards, and how their activities affect planet Earth.
Physical geography	Physical geographers observe, measure, and describe Earth's surface. They study how landforms develop and how they change.

Year 3 Geography: The Ancient Egyptians

At the end of Year 3, a great geographer can:

- Explain how mountains and volcanoes are formed
- Explain differences in climate between different countries and continents
- Discuss the reasons why settlements develop near water (e.g. the Nile)
- Locate, name and compare physical features of countries in Europe

Key Questions

- Can you name any of the major rivers in the United Kingdom?
- Can you locate the main UK rivers on a map?
- Why was the Nile so important for Ancient Egyptians?
- What effects do rivers have on the physical and human geography of a landscape?
- How do people help or harm rivers today?





Key Learning:

Locational Knowledge

- To name and locate rivers of the UK.
- To locate the River Nile.

Place Knowledge

- To understand why the Nile was important to people living in Egypt, especially the Ancient Egyptians.
- To compare rivers in the UK with the River Nile.

Human and Physical Knowledge

- To understand why people built settlements along the River Nile.
- To understand how the Ancient Egyptians used the River Nile in their daily life.
- To understand why the Aswan Dam was built and how it changed the River Nile.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To use aerial maps to learn about rivers.
- To draw a map to show the course of a river.

Key Vocabulary

Basin	The basin is the land where water must cross to reach a river. It collects all the water from tributaries, creeks and streams in the area.
Delta	A wide, muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea.
Estuary	Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mixes.
Floodplain	The flat area around a river that often gets flooded when the river level is high.
Mouth	The end of the river where it meets the sea.
Silt	Small bits of dirt or sand that are carried along by the river.
Source	The start of the river is its source. A river can have more than one source.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.