



Geography Medium Term Planning

Year 3



<u>Topic and term</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>	<u>Children will be able to...</u>	<u>Prior Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
Predator Animal locations	To know the name of a number of countries in the northern hemisphere. To know whether a country is located in the Southern or Northern hemisphere.	- To use a map of North America children will locate places on the map using compass directions. Compass directions- North, East, South, West What country is North of USA? (Canada) What country is East of Dominican Republic ? (Haiti) What country is south of USA? (Mexico) What country are West of ... - To use an atlas to locate where given predators live. Lion-Tanzania, Africa Grizzly Bear- Alaska, North America Polar Bear- Greenland, Northern America Jaguar- Brazil, Southern America Bengal Tiger- India, Asia Crocodile- Australia - To explore and compare biomes of predators across the world. (Arctic and Desert) Arctic-A greasy coat that loses water after swimming. Large feet to distribute their load and increase grip on the ice.	Children will be able to name the continents of the world and locate them on a map. Children can describe a place outside Europe using geographical words. Children will know about the facilities that a village, town and city may need and can give reasons.	compass, directions, north, east, south, west, locate, map, globe, world, explore, compare, habitat, place, city, village, town, countryside, predators, poach, poachers, hunt, kill, endangered, extinct,

A white appearance - as camouflage from prey on the snow and ice.

Thick layers of fat and fur - for insulation against the cold.

Desert- They can go without water for over a week because they can drink gallons in one go.

Long eye lashes, hairy ears and closing nostrils help to keep out sand.

Wide feet so they don't sink in the sand.

Body temperature can change to avoid losing water through sweating.

- To Label animals that are endangered and the countries that they live.

Bengal Tiger, India

Black Rhino, South Africa

Bornean Orang-utan, Indonesia

Galapagos Penguin, Ecuador

Giant Panda, China

Mountain Gorilla, Uganda

Polar Bear,

Greenland

- To discuss poaching, what countries are the worst for poaching and why do people poach. To know the top 5 poached animals and why.

To learn about **Boniface Matthew Mariango** who is a famous elephant poacher

Elephants for their ivory tusks. Rhinos for their horns.

Tigers for their parts are used as ingredients in traditional Chinese medicines

Gorillas are often poached for bushmeat. Gorillas are also sought after as pets or trophies. Sea Turtles for are sought for their meat, eggs,

		leather and shells in many communities		
Tribal Tales Features of places	To understand why people may be attracted to live in cities. To understand why people may choose to live in one place rather than another.	- To know the difference between the Physical and Human Geography. To sort pictures into each category. Physical Geography- the branch of geography dealing with natural features. Physical- Forest, hills, river, cliff, valley, beach, seasons, vegetation, soil, weather, ocean, coastline, mountain, Human Geography- the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface. Human- factory, city, port, farm, village, house, town, office, shop, harbour, - To discuss Physical and Human features of places within the UK. Chester, Birmingham, Canterbury, London, Cardiff, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Newquay, Stoke on Trent - To use <u>Digi maps</u> to locate cities within the UK on a map. - To compare similarities and differences between rural and urban areas. - To understand why people may be attracted to live in cities. Compare a region of the UK to a European country (West	Children will have experience discussing places they would like to live and not live, and be able to explain their reasons why. Children will have experience using words like beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, and valley.	stone Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age, city, busy, buildings, sky scrapers, roads, people, loud, air pollution, smoke, population, beach, coast, mountain, ocean, valley, country side, quiet, fields, trees, free air,

Midlands and Switzerland)

Town- a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

City- a large town. Countryside- the land and scenery of a rural area.

An urban area, or built-up area, is a human settlement with a high population density and infrastructure of built environment.

A rural area or a countryside is a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities

Advantages of town/ city- more jobs, more entertainment, more public transport,

Disadvantages of town/city- pollution, noisier, crowded,

Advantages of countryside- fresh air, more peaceful, more space,

Disadvantages of countryside- less jobs, less entertainment, less public transport,

BOTH categories- poorer, wealthier, cheaper, expensive (depending upon area all these can differ)

Compare mountains and rivers using physical geography in Yorkshire and Switzerland

- To work in a group to describe and sort the photos of river, mountains and climates to either West Midlands and Switzerland.

		To understand why Specific people may choose to live in one place rather than another based on land use and human geography. An office worker living in the city and a farmer living in the countryside. Office worker- needs an office to work from, needs to be in a city to have meetings with people, easily accessible place via public transport, needs quick wifi to complete work and send emails. Farmer- needs fields for animals and crops, fresh air free from pollution, quiet so it doesn't scare the animals.		
Ancient Greece. Europe and the location of Greece	To know how to locate Greece on a map. To know which continent Greece is in.	- To use <u>Digi maps</u> to locate countries within Europe (including UK) on a map. To know the capital cities of European countries (minimum of 6) ALL United Kingdom- London, France-Paris, Spain, Germany-Berlin, Italy-Rome, Greece-Athens, Turkey-Ankara, Poland-Warsaw, Norway-Oslo, Sweden- Stockholm Finland- Helsinki - To know the difference between human and physical geography. To sort pictures for Europe into both categories. <u>Human</u>- Eiffel Tower- France, Colloseum- Italy, Buckingham palace- UK, Knossos- Greece <u>Physical</u> - Caves of Han-Belgium, Tatra Mountains- Slovakia and Poland, Lake Geneva-Switzerland, Ben Nevis-Scotland	Children can name the continents of the world and locate them on a map. Children know about the facilities that a village, town and city may need and can give reasons.	continents, locate, country, world, Europe, UK, globe, map, atlas, capital city, city, town, geographical features, rural, countryside, Italy- Rome Greece-Athens France- Paris Spain- Madrid Germany- Berlin

		- To answer comprehension questions about the country Greece. You can find Greece in the continent of Europe. There are 4 countries that borders Greece: Albania; Bulgaria; North Macedonia,Turkey. The Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea and Mediterranean Sea flow around Greece. Crete is the largest Greek island. Athens is the capital city of Greece. - To research and explore the human and physical features of Greece. - To use 4 figure grid references to locate where Greece, the capital city and where ancient Olympic games were held. Greece is within the continent Europe. Capital city Greece Athens Ancient Olympic Games took place in Athens. Locate large greek islands such as Crete , Rhodes , Corfu , Mykonos		Netherlands- Amsterdam
Scrumdidd lyumptious Chocolate and fairtrade	To name a number of countries in the northern hemisphere and explain why people may choose to live in one place rather	To locate the Tropic of Cancer, Capricorn and Greenwich meridian on a map. The Equator is the red line around the middle of the world map. The Tropic of Cancer was named because at the time of its naming, the sun was positioned in the Cancer constellation during the June solstice. The Tropic of Capricorn lies south of the Equator and marks the most southerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead at	Children will have experience identifying continents and oceans on a world map. Children will have experience discussing places they would like to live and not live, explaining why. Children will have experience of how	chocolate, Africa, continents, country, journey, place, northern hemisphere, tropics, map, globe, Earth, Fairtrade, living,

	than another. noon. - To locate countries on a map where cocoa beans are grown. A large amount of the world's cocoa beans come from four South America countries: Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela - To understand where chocolate comes from and understand the process of starting as a bean and how it gets turned into a bar. A ripe cocoa pod on a tree. Cocoa beans are put into sacks, these sacks are loaded on a truck ready to export. The cocoa sacks are loaded onto a ship at the port. The bars are formed at the factory. We buy the finished chocolate bars in a shop. - To understand what Fairtrade is and how it effects people. For farmers and workers, Fairtrade means workers' rights, safer working conditions and fairer pay. For shoppers it means high quality, ethically produced products. Through choosing Fairtrade consumers can demand the highest standards from business and government, ensuring people and planet are not exploited to create the products we enjoy. - To name some fair trade items and match them to the country they are from within the world.	different jobs are located in different places.	conditions, locate, place, transportation, wages, equality, bean, cocoa, cacao trees, bar, process,
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		Costa Rica-Bananas, Guatemala-Coffee, India-cotton, Belize- sugar, South Africa-Sultanas.		
Active Planet	To know about and describe the key aspects of volcanoes.	● To know what the term 'natural disaster' means.	Children can name different natural disasters across the world including flooding, tornadoes, earthquakes and volcanoes.	map, globe, atlases, locate, find, world, Earth, tectonic plates, movement, volcanoes, earthquakes, natural disaster, lava, magma, molten rock, crater, vent, eruption, ash, crust, mantle, outer core and inner core, map, locate, find, world, country, Mount Vesuvius, Naples, province,
Volcanoes and Earthquakes	To know about and describe the key aspects of earthquakes.	● To identify and label the different layers of the earth.	Children can apply knowledge of the continents and oceans when exploring where volcanoes and earthquakes are around the world.	
	To know about, locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes.	The structure of the earth is divided into four major components: the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core. ● To understand that the earth is made of tectonic plates and will be able to locate where earthquakes/volcanoes are more likely to happen because of these. To locate some tectonic places around the world on a map. A continent is a large area of land. An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves. Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere. ● To know and name the 3 different plate boundaries. <u>Convergent plate boundaries</u> -These are formed when plates move		Famous volcanoes

together. The plate collisions that occur in these areas can produce earthquakes, volcanic activity, and crustal deformation.

Divergent plate boundaries- These are formed when two plates move apart. Along these boundaries, earthquakes are common and magma (molten rock) rises from the Earth's mantle to the surface, solidifying to create new oceanic crust.

A transform plate boundary occurs when two plates slide past each other, horizontally.

- To annotate a picture of the layers of a volcano.

Ash cloud, Conduit, Lava flow, Magma chamber, Main vent, Crater

- To understand different types of volcanoes. To recognise the terms 'dormant' 'extinct' and 'active' when describing a volcano. To name volcanoes for each.

Dormant volcanoes are volcanoes that have not erupted in a long time but are expected to erupt again in the future. (Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, Africa and Mount Fuji in Japan)

A volcano which has not erupted in the past 10,000 years is often listed as extinct.

(Ben Nevis, the tallest mountain in the United Kingdom, Mount Buninyong in Victoria Australia, Huascarán in Peru)

An active volcano is a volcano which is either erupting or is likely to erupt in the future. (La Palma-Spain, Mount Etna-Italy, Kilauea - United States)

and countries:
Mount Fuji, Japan
Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland
Mauna Loa and Kilauea, Hawaii
Mount Etna, Italy
Pico de Fogo, Cape Verde
Pacaya, Guatemala
Mount Vesuvius, Italy

- To locate the 'Ring of Fire' on a world map. To name the continents around the 'Ring of Fire'.

The Ring of Fire is a region around much of the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur. The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped belt about 40,000 km long and up to about 500 km wide

Mt. Fuji, Mauna Loa, Krakatoa, Mayon, Arenal, Mount St. Helens, Cotopaxi, Santa Maria, Taal, Popocatepetl, Sakurajima, Ruapehu