

Geography curriculum map 2024/2025 – Year 3

Year 3	<p>Subject content</p> <p>Key stage 1 Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Key stage 2</p> <p>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Locational knowledge – 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)</p> <p>Place knowledge ♣ 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</p> <p>Human and physical geography ♣ describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle ♣ 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</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork ♣ 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</p>					
Year 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topic	Coming to England	A Window to Europe	Stone Age to Iron Age	Deep, Deep Down	The Roman Empire	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
	Locational Knowledge					
Retrieval	From Year R and KSI:					

Thames Estuary where water is enclosed by Kent.
 Island of Sheppey. Minster beach - An Island surrounded by water connected to Kent by two bridges.
 Location of local environments and areas: Iwade, Bobbing, Sittingbourne, Maidstone, London.
 Their local area is in the UK.
 They live in the UK. The UK is in Europe.
 The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of the countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and to be able to locate them on a map.
 The capital cities of the UK are: England- London, Scotland- Edinburgh, Wales- Cardiff, Northern Ireland- Belfast.
Locate the countries of the United Kingdom and their capital cities on a map.
 A continent is huge area of land and there are seven of them in the world: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica.
 An ocean is a huge area of water, larger than a sea and there are five main oceans in the world: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
 Identify the location of the North and South Poles and know they are very cold.
 The further you are from the centre of the earth, the colder it gets.
 There is an imaginary line that runs through the middle of the earth that is called the equator.
 Places located on the equator are normally hotter.
 Identify the UK's surrounding seas and oceans: Atlantic Ocean to the west, English Channel to the south and east, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland.
 The UK's surrounding seas and oceans: cold during the autumn and winter, warmer in the summer.
 The English Channel links to mainland Europe.
 Australia is in the continent of Oceania. Its capital city is Canberra and other main cities include Perth and Sydney. It has four seasons like us, summers tend to be hotter than in the UK.

<p>New knowledge</p>	<p>Understand that the earth is split into two sections, one north of the equator- Northern Hemisphere (children must know that we live here and all of Europe is found here), and one south of the</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries using maps focussing on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on capitals and major cities [see below].</p>				
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equator- Southern Hemisphere (Australia (Y2T4) and most of Africa (Y1T4- children to recall countries covered) is here).

Understand Trinidad is in the Northern Hemisphere. Locate Trinidad on a map.

Know Trinidad is in the Caribbean.

Know the Caribbean is a group of islands

In North America surrounded by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

Know some countries in the Caribbean.

Europe	Capital ©, and other major cities
Italy	Rome ©
France	Marseilles, Lyon, Paris©
Germany	Berlin ©, Munich.
Romania	Onesti
The Netherlands (not Holland)	
Russia (covers Europe and Asia)	Moscow ©, Saint Petersburg

Location of physical geography: Pyrenees, Balkans, Alps, Caucasus, Apennines, Carpathians.

Know that Mount Snowdon is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

Know that Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK.

		<p>Know that Scarfell Pike is the highest mountain in England.</p> <p>Location of physical geography: Rivers</p> <p>Know that the River Severn is the longest in England.</p> <p>Know the river Medway is a local river.</p> <p>Know the river Thames runs through London, our capital city.</p> <p>Major European rivers</p> <p>Danube, Rhine, Volga, Loire, Tagus.</p>				
Vocabulary	Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, equator, Carribean, any countries covered in this topic, Africa, North America, Trinidad and Tobago, Carribean Sea, Atlantic Ocean.	Countries studied and their capital cities, Rivers, mountains, topological, physical, names of key rivers and topological features studied,				
	Place knowledge					
Year 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6

Topic	Coming to England	A Window to Europe	Stone Age to Iron Age	Deep, Deep Down	The Roman Empire	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
Retrieval	<p>Know that the following human characteristics are present in our local area: town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop.</p> <p>To know other human characteristics that may not be found in Sittingbourne and surrounding villages: port harbour, city.</p> <p>Know that the following physical characteristics are present in our local area: forest, hill, beach, cliff, coast, river, estuary, [to know that the water around the Isle of Sheppey is an estuary], soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>To know other physical characteristics that may not be found in our local area: mountain, ocean, sea.</p> <p>The UK and Australia have things that are the same and that are different.</p> <p>Similarities:</p> <p>Both have four seasons and have mixed weathers.</p> <p>Both islands surrounded by seas/ oceans.</p> <p>Both have a lot of their land used for farming.</p> <p>Both have lots of beaches and seaside places.</p> <p>Differences:</p> <p>UK is made up of different countries, Australia is one country.</p> <p>Australia is a lot bigger but has a lower population.</p> <p>Summers in Australia tend to be hotter.</p> <p>Seasons are the opposite way round due to where it is located. Australian summer December, January and February.</p> <p>Australia has some desert.</p> <p>Both countries farm different fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>Different housing examples.</p>					
New Knowledge	<p>To understand a lot of the Caribbean land was used for growing crops</p> <p>Knows, due to weather, a lot of the crops were destroyed.</p>	<p>Retrieve key physical features of our local area- Sittingbourne, Sheppey and local villages.</p> <p>Retrieve key human features of our local area-</p>			<p>Use retrieval section to remind children of knowledge of Europe including locations, human and physical features.</p>	

	<p>The weather in Trinidad can be very varied from very hot and dry to very wet and stormy including hurricanes but is generally always warm or hot.</p> <p>To know a hurricane is a very destructive heavy storm with huge winds and amounts of rain.</p> <p>To understand the weather in the UK was cold and damp.</p> <p>A lot of people in the Caribbean lived in poor condition, poor housing and did not have a lot of money.</p> <p>Map the journey of people from Trinidad and other Caribbean islands to England.</p> <p>Know physical geography: crops, farmland, coast,</p>	<p>Sittingbourne, Sheppey and local villages.</p> <p>Identify and understand key physical and human features within Onesti in Romania.</p> <p>Compare physical and human features of Sittingbourne, Sheppey and villages and Onesti in Romania.</p>				
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	<p>mountainous from images (Windrush foundation)</p> <p>Human features: small houses, not built up.</p> <p>To understand UK was very different to the Caribbean more built up and industrial with higher building, more people, more larger settlements.</p>					
Vocabulary	<p>Caribbean, Trinidad, weather, crops, hot, dry, stormy, wet, hurricane, differences, similarities, Windrush, UK, farmland, coast, mountainous, undeveloped land, developed land, industrial, settlements, human, physical.</p>	<p>Human, physical, Onesti, local, features, impact.</p>			<p>Use retrieval sections to remind children of knowledge of Europe including human and physical features.</p>	
Human and physical geography.						
Year 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topic	Coming to England	A Window to Europe	Stone Age to Iron Age	Deep, Deep Down	The Roman Empire	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
	<p>Year R:</p> <p>Migration: Birds travel to warmer countries when it starts to get cold.</p> <p>Murmuration: Birds fly over Iwade school in murmuration.</p>					

Climate: birds fly to warmer climates

Woodlands: Hibernation: Hedgehogs, badgers and mice hibernate for the winter.

Weathers: Sunny, rainy, warm, ice, snow, sleet, fog, cloudy, grey, cold, freezing

Temperature: Ice can appear in outdoor classrooms. Melting ice heat or salt. Salting the outdoor area for safety.

Weathers: Sunny, rainy, warm, ice, snow, sleet, fog, cloudy, grey, cold, freezing,
rainbows

Season: Spring - appropriate jumper, hats

New plants start to grow - snowdrops, daffodils, blossom, buds, leaves

Year 1:

In the UK, weather changes based on the season- winter is often cold and damp.

If we see snow, it is in Winter.

Summer is warm or hot and often sunny and drier. Spring is where the weather starts to warm up and plants/ flowers start to grow again.

Autumn is where the leaves fall from the trees, it gets cooler and wetter compared to summer.

It is normally cooler in the evenings and the morning than the middle of the day.

The North Pole is at the top of the world and the South Pole is at the bottom of the world.

They are both very cold areas of the world.

The further away from the middle of the earth, the cooler it is.

Deserts are hot.

Human geography is something that is made or affected by humans such as: buildings, bridges, roads etc.

Physical geography is geography that occurs naturally and not built/ impacted by humans such as: rivers, mountains, lakes, deserts etc.

Know what the following human characteristics are, and some are present in our local area: town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, port, harbour, city.

Know what the following **physical characteristics** are and some are present in our local area: forest, hill, beach, cliff, coast, river, estuary, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, mountain, ocean, sea.

Year 2:

Physical and human features that may be found in Australia.

Physical: Great Barrier Coral Reef, Deserts, Rivers, Beaches, Mountains, Hot summers, Animals: snakes, kangaroo, koalas.
 Human: Sydney Harbour Bridge, Sydney Opera House, Houses, buildings
 How do these differ from the UK?
 The closer to the equator, the hotter a place is. The further away (North and South Poles) the colder a place is.

<p>New Knowledge</p>		<p>Be able to describe key aspects of physical geography- Rivers: What a river is. What the source and mouth of a river is and where they flow. Know how a river is formed and its key features and where they occur.</p> <p>Features of a river: Upper, middle and lower course, meander, Oxbow lakes, tributaries, floodplains, waterfalls.</p> <p>Physical geography- mountains.</p>	<p>Describe how settlements have changed over time: more cities have been developed, are larger. Land is used differently: less farming, more industrial; more houses.</p>			<p>Describe how settlements have changed since Roman times: more cities have been developed, are larger. Land is used differently: less farming, more industrial; more houses.</p>
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		Tall- over 980ft, often have snow on the top due to colder temperatures, tree lines.				
Vocabulary		Rivers, source, mouth, features, flow, formation, highland, Oxbow Lake, meander, upper, middle and lower course, tributaries, floodplains, waterfalls, mountains, tall, snow, colder temperatures.	Settlements, development, changes, farming, industrial, housing.			Land use, development, time
<i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i>						
Year 3	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topic	Coming to England	A Window to Europe	Stone Age to Iron Age	Deep, Deep Down	The Roman Empire	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
	<p>Year R</p> <p>Geo-Enquiry: What can we find at school? Photographic evidence - tech camera</p> <p>Thames Estuary where water is enclosed by Kent.</p> <p>Island of Sheppey. Minster beach - An Island surrounded by water connected to Kent by two bridges.</p> <p>Beaches have stones, pebbles, sand, ocean</p> <p>What does sea glass, sea weed, rock, shells, pools, stones, materials, litter, recycling look and feel like? The wind and waves rub materials along the shore making them smooth</p> <p>Year 1</p> <p>Know four main points of direction- north, east, south, west.</p> <p>Know that these four points are used to know which direction someone is facing or which direction something is located.</p>					

	<p>Use simple compass directions [North, East, South, West]</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied in this topic.</p> <p>A castle is a human feature. Know where local castles- Dover, Rochester and Leeds.</p> <p>Use observation skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds and the key human and physical features (see humans and physical features) of Sittingbourne, Isle of Sheppey and surrounding villages.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied</p> <p>Year 2:</p> <p>Use simple locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map [near, far, right, left].</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmark and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Devise a simple map, using and constructing basic symbols in a key, e.g. a cross for a church, a line for a bridge across water etc.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes.</p>					
<p>New Knowledge</p>	<p>Use maps and atlases (including symbols and keys) to locate countries studied.</p> <p>Use images available to observe key geographical features of the Caribbean at that time.</p> <p>Use online mapping including Digimaps to study areas.</p> <p>Use images available to observe key geographical</p>	<p>Use maps and atlases (including symbols and keys) to locate countries studied and build upon knowledge of the United Kingdom and Europe.</p> <p>Use images available to observe Onesti and other areas of Europe covered including rivers and mountains.</p> <p>Use online mapping including Digimaps to study Onesti and other areas of Europe covered.</p>		<p>Use maps and atlases (including symbols and keys) to locate countries studied.</p> <p>Names of any countries, oceans and places studied.</p> <p>Use online mapping including Digimaps to study areas.</p>	<p>Use maps and atlases (including symbols and keys) to locate countries studied and build upon knowledge of the United Kingdom and Europe.</p>	

	features of the Caribbean at that time.					
Vocabulary	Maps, symbols, keys, any specific symbols covered through the topic.	Maps, symbols, keys, any specific symbols covered through the topic.		Maps, symbols, keys, any specific symbols covered through the topic.	Maps, symbols, keys, any specific symbols covered through the topic.	