Year 3	**Subject content Key stage 2:** 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.					
	Term 1	**Term 2**	**Term 3**	**Term 4**	**Term 5**	**Term 6**
Topic	**Stone Age to Iron Age**	**A Window to Europe**	**Rise of the Romans**	**Journeys**	**Deep, Deep Down**	**Roman Invasion**
Topic question		**What makes up Europe?**		**Why do people migrate to other countries?**	**How is plastic affecting our oceans?**	
Retrieval		What is a continent? *A continent is a large area of land.* What are the 7 continents and where are they? *Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceana, Antarctica, North America, South America.* What countries make up the UK? - *England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland make up The United Kingdom.*		What is an ocean? *An ocean is a very large area of water, larger than a sea.* What are the 5 oceans in the world? *Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Southern, Indian.* What is the equator? *An invisible circle around the middle of the Earth.*	What are the 7 continents and where are they? *Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceana, Antarctica, North America, South America.* What are the 5 oceans in the world? *Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Southern, Indian.* What is an equator? *The equator is an imaginary line that runs through the middle of the earth.* What are the 4 compass directions? *North, South, East, West.*	
New Knowledge						
Vocabulary		Europe, continent, river, mountain, peak, summit,		northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere,	transport, source, mouth, waterfall, tributary,	

		source, meander, stream, waterfall, tributary, mouth.		migrate, cultures, traditions, trade, Windrush, immigration, push factor, pull factor, safety.	meander, surface, trenches, pollution, plastic, environment, whale, overfishing.	
Substantive Knowledge **To know that...**		**Locational Knowledge:** Italy, France, Greece and Russia are countries in Europe. Rome, Paris, Athens and Moscow are the capital cities of these countries. Europe contains a range of important physical features, including rivers and mountain ranges. The UK contains significant mountains and rivers, including Ben Nevis, the River Thames and the River Medway **Place Knowledge:**		**Locational Knowledge:** The equator separates the northern and southern hemispheres. Many different animals migrate to different places at different times in the year for different reasons. Whales live in all of the world's oceans. Some whales, like blue whales and humpback whales, migrate long distances each year to find food or to have their babies. Cold oceans near the Poles (Arctic and Southern Oceans) often have more food (like krill), so whales visit these areas during feeding seasons. Warmer	**Locational Knowledge:** **Place Knowledge:** People around the world use the ocean in different ways — for fishing, travel, transport and holidays. Oceans connect countries through trade and migration. **Human and Physical Geography:** Rivers have different parts including the source, tributaries, meanders and mouth. Rivers flow into seas and oceans, meaning pollution from inland areas can travel long distances and affect ocean environments.	

		Countries in Europe have different physical features such as rivers, mountains and coastlines. Countries in Europe have different human features including cities, transport networks and settlements. Italy, France and Greece share similarities and differences with each other and with the UK. **Human and Physical Geography:** A river is a natural flow of water that usually starts high up in the hills or mountains and flows down towards the sea, a lake, or another river. A mountain is a large natural rise in the Earth's surface, usually over 300		oceans near the equator (such as Australia, Mexico & USA) are where some whales go to give birth. People migrate between countries all over the world today. **Place Knowledge:** Migrants often move for reasons such as jobs, safety, family or better opportunities. Migrants can bring new cultures, foods and traditions to their new homes, helping places become more diverse. **Human and Physical Geography:** Migration is when people and animals move from one place to another to live or work.	The ocean has different zones (surface, deep sea, trenches) where different animals live. The oceans provide important resources such as food, salt and energy. Oceans are important for transport and trade — ships carry goods between countries. Oceans can be harmed by pollution and overfishing, which affect wildlife and people.	

		metres. Mountains are often found in ranges (groups of mountains close together). The top of a mountain is called a peak or summit, and it is usually colder than the land below.		People migrate for many reasons. “Push” factors are reasons that make people want to leave (like war or lack of jobs). “Pull” factors are reasons people choose a new place (like safety, family, or better opportunities).		
Disciplinary Knowledge **To know how to:**		**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use a map of Europe and other maps/atlases to locate European countries and their capital cities: - Italy: Rome - France: Paris - Greece: Athens - Russia: Moscow **Place Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Identify and understand key physical and human features in Italy, Greece		**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use maps, atlases and globes to locate the hemispheres Use maps, atlases and globes to locate Antarctica, Mexico, Australia and the USA. Use maps to trace migration routes (e.g. the Windrush route from the Caribbean to Britain). **Place Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:**	**Locational Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Describe patterns of whale movement and explain why whales migrate to certain oceans. **Place Knowledge and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Describe how people use the oceans in different parts of the world. **Human and Physical Geography and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:**	

		and France. Comparing these to each country studied and the UK using photographs, maps and videos. **Human and Physical Geography and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use maps, diagrams and photographs to label features of rivers and mountains Explain and describe the features of rivers and mountains		Compare similarities and differences between the Caribbean and the UK (climate, housing, jobs, transport). Explain why countries want migration (using Canada and Australia as examples why people from the UK migrate there – jobs) and why people find those countries attractive (better lifestyle, climate etc.) Explain how migration changes a place's culture, population and economy. **Human and Physical Geography and Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Explain how technology and transport have changed migration patterns.	Explain how people depend on the oceans for their jobs and daily life. Identify how human activity affects ocean environments. Suggest ways people can use oceans more responsibly. **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use maps, diagrams and simple data (tables, charts or graphs) to present information about where plastic pollution is found and identify patterns or problem areas.	

				Compare how and why people travelled in the past and today. **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use eight-point compass directions, map keys and symbols to describe where people travelled from and to.		