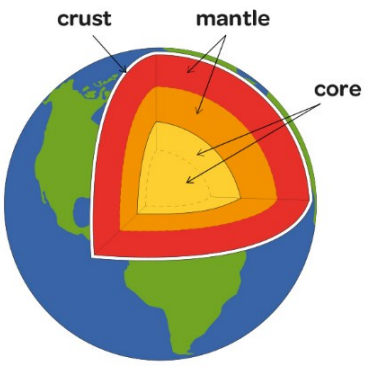
Locational Knowledge and Human and Physical Geography	Carclaze Primary School Geography Knowledge Organiser	Year 3

Prior knowledge to reactivate

- I know where the hot and cold places are in relation to the equator.
- Australia is both a country, continent and island
- Australia has a diverse landscape and there are 3 main climate zones
- The weather in the UK varies seasonally
- Locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans on a map
- The capital cities of the 4 countries in the UK
- The River Thames runs through London



Key Learning: Locational Knowledge

Name the countries and some of the cities in the UK and locate them on a map.
Know and identify geographical locations on a map.

Key Learning: Physical and Human Geography

UK regions have different human, physical and topographical characteristics and identify some of these. (Consider: population, cities, agriculture, industry, mountains, hills, rivers, coastline, climate. (e.g. Northumbria is hilly, sparsely populated, known for sheep farming, its main city is Newcastle, the River Tyne runs through it)
There are different kinds of settlements and land use in the UK regions (e.g. village, city, rural, industrial, farming...) and that some of these change over time (e.g. Eden Project)
Earth is made up of different layers: the core (at the centre of the Earth), the mantle (which is mainly rock) and the crust (the part we can see). The crust is made up of different pieces called plates
A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land
On a map, mountains are represented in different ways including a triangle, contour lines and their terrain.
Some examples of significant mountains in the UK are: Ben Nevis, Mt Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Slieve Donard. Some examples of significant mountains around the world are: Mount Everest, Alps, Rocky Mountains, Andes.
Earthquakes happen when plates rub together, the movement forces waves of energy to come to the surface. This causes the ground to shake.
A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust which allows magma (rock which has turned into liquid), ash and gases to escape. Some examples of significant volcanoes are: Mount Tambora., Mount Krakatoa., Mount Pelée, Mount Ruiz. Mount Vesuvius.

Focus Study

Compare the South West to a contrasting region. What is similar/different? Why would I go there? What cities are there? Look at The Eden project.

Year 3

National Curriculum

	Using and interpreting	Position and orientation	Drawing	Symbols	Perspective & scale	Digital map making
Year 3 and 4	I can use atlases, maps and globes. I can use large scale maps outside. I can use maps at more than one scale. I can make and use simple route maps. I can locate photos of features on maps. I can use oblique and aerial views. I can recognise some patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show. I can give maps a title to show their purpose. I can use thematic maps. I can explain what places are like using maps at a local scale. I recognise that contours show height and slope.	I can use simple grids. I can give direction instructions up to 8 cardinal points. I can use 4-figure coordinates to locate features. I know that 6figure Grid References can help you find a place more accurately than 4-figure coordinates.	I can make a map of a short route with features in correct order. I can make a map of small area with features in correct places.	I can use plan views regularly. I can give maps a key with standard symbols. I can use some Ordnance Survey style symbols.	I can use maps and aerial views to help me talk about for example, views from high places I can make a simple scale plan of room with whole numbers for example, *1 sq.cm = 1 square tile on the floor moving onto 1cm2 = 1m2.* I can use the scale bar to estimate distance. I can use the scale bar to calculate some distances. I can relate measurement on maps to outdoors (using paces or tape).	I can use the zoom function to locate places. I can use the zoom function to explore places at different scales. I can add a range of annotation labels and text to help me explain features and places. I can highlight an area on a map and measure it using the Area Measurement Tool. I can use grid references in the search function I can use the grid reference tool to record a location. I can highlight areas within a given radius. I can add photographs to specific locations.

Field Work

Walk in the local area to identify main human and physical geographical features and how they might change.

Key vocabulary

Core	The centre of the earth
Mantle	A layer of mainly rock
Crust	Outer layer of the earth made of different pieces called plates
Mountain	A large landform made of rock
Earthquake	Movement of the Earth's plates causing the ground to shake
Volcano	Opening of the Earth's crust allowing magma, ash and gas to escape
Magma	Molten rock which is formed in very hot conditions
Dormant	When a volcano is not currently active but it may erupt in the future
Eruption	When magma escapes from the volcano's opening