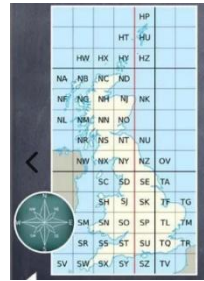
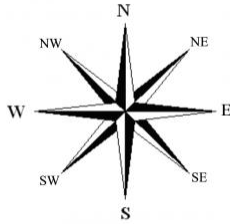


Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 3, Cycle A

Autumn 1 – Spatial Sense within Locality [UK/Huntingdon]

| Knowledge I know... | Skills I can... | Links back to I remember... |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huntingdon is within England, in the UK. Huntingdon is in the county of Cambridgeshire. Huntingdon is in the region East of England/East Anglia. The difference between human and physical geographical features. Ordnance Survey maps are detailed maps of the UK. Rural areas are found in the countryside, surrounded by open land. Most of the land in the UK is rural. Urban areas are towns and cities with a high population. Huntingdon is an urban area. Huntingdonshire is a rural area. The eight points of a compass are: North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West, North West. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the UK on a world map. Use Ordnance Survey maps. Identify how the UK is split into a grid, identifying different towns, regions and counties within each square. Plot a route from school to the River Great Ouse [e.g. Riverside Park]. Use the eight points of a compass to navigate a local route and indicate direction. Identify a variety of human and physical features in Huntingdon. Comment on how the land in Huntingdon is used [e.g. residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial] and this has changed over time. Present my findings in an appropriate way. Collect and record evidence with a local area survey [about adults in Huntingdon travel to work]. Analyse and draw conclusions from the evidence I have collected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London is the capital city of England. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. The UK is made up of 4 countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). The surrounding seas of the UK (North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, English Channel). |

| Vocabulary: | Images: |
|--|---|
| <p>Agricultural: natural resources related to farming.</p> <p>County: areas of land, cities and towns that are used for different purposes</p> <p>Compass: an instrument with a pointer which shows the directions of North</p> <p>Human geography: the study of relationships between communities, cultures and economies.</p> <p>Industrial: development of machinery that could do jobs more quickly than humans.</p> <p>Land use: the function of the land – what it is used for.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey maps: detailed maps of the UK.</p> <p>Physical geography: the study of the physical features of the Earth, such as rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.</p> <p>Region: a specific area that has common features.</p> <p>Rural: areas found in the countryside, surrounded by open land.</p> <p>Residential: an area with a few houses, shops, services and sometimes a primary school, usually found in a rural area.</p> <p>Route: getting from a starting point to a destination.</p> <p>Urban: areas with towns and cities with a high population.</p> |   |

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 3, Cycle A

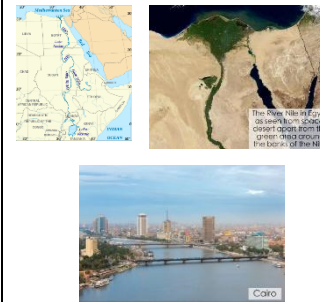
Autumn 2 – Egypt and Rivers

| Knowledge I know... | Skills I can... | Links back to I remember... |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt is a country. Egypt is in the continent of Africa. Egypt borders The Red Sea and The Mediterranean Sea. The river that flows through Egypt is called the River Nile. People in Egypt rely on the water of the River Nile to survive. The River Nile is the longest river in the world. The source of a river is where the river starts. The mouth of the river is where the river ends. The River Nile flows northwards from the South to the North and out to the Mediterranean Sea. Tributaries flow into a river. The main source of the River Nile is Burundi. All rivers start at higher ground e.g. in a mountain or hill. Rivers get slower as they flow towards flatter ground. Fast-flowing rivers carry sediment. The sediment settles on the river bed and forms a landform called delta. Towns and cities in Egypt have developed on the delta because of its fertile land. Dams work by blocking the path of the river creating a reservoir. Dams are controlled using sluice gates. Dams are used to create hydroelectric power. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and collect information using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and continents and describe features e.g. North Africa, Egypt. Use aerial photographs and plans to identify features e.g. rivers. Make observations using a range of sources e.g. climate. Identify the position and significance of the Equator. Communicate geographical information by drawing and labelling e.g. a river on a map, human [pyramids] and physical features [desert, mountains]. Communicate geographical information by using appropriate geographical vocabulary e.g. the journey of a river. Understand how rivers and land use patterns have changed over time. Give my own view about a location and begin to explain why. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are seven continents in the world. There are five oceans in the world. Simple compass directions [North, South, East, West]. Using a map, globe or atlas to locate hot and cold areas of the world. Asking and answering simple geographical questions. Making observations about where things are. Comparing human and physical features of different places. <p>Using a map, atlas and globe to locate countries, continents and oceans.</p> |

Vocabulary:

River bank: the land at the side of a river.
Continent: a large land mass, typically a group of countries
Dam: a structure that holds back water.
Equator: an imaginary circle around the earth dividing the earth into two equal part
Elevation: the raising of something
Reservoir: a large, man-made body of water.
Sluice: a passage that carries water and has a barrier.
Sluice gate: a barrier which can be opened and closed to control the flow of water.
Source: where the river begins.
Mouth: the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake,
Tributary: a small stream that connects a water source to a large body of water.
Delta: a wetland area that forms as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water.
Sediment: small bits of eroded rock.
Landform: a naturally formed feature on land.
Fertile: soil which is good for plant and crop growth.
Hydroelectric power: type of energy that uses the power of moving water.

Images:

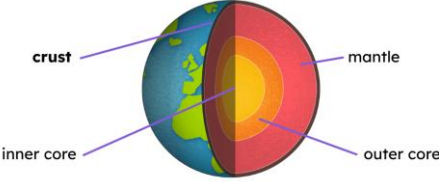
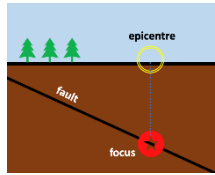








Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 3, Cycle A

Spring 1 – Earthquakes

| Knowledge I know... | Skills I can... | Links back to I remember... |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand is a country in the South Pacific Ocean. New Zealand is bordered by the Tasman Sea and the south of the Pacific Ocean. New Zealand is south of the Equator and in the southern hemisphere. Christchurch is a city in New Zealand. California is a state of the United States, not a country. California is bordered by the Pacific Ocean. California is north of the Equator and in the northern hemisphere.. The Earth is composed of four layers: the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. Iron and nickel make up most of the inner and outer core of the Earth. There is rock under all surfaces. The Earth's crust is very thin and made up of large sections of rock called tectonic plates. There are seven major plates: African, South American, North American, Eurasian, Indian and Pacific plates Movement in the tectonic plates that form Earth's crust causes earthquakes. The shaking and swaying caused by an earthquake are called tremors. Earthquakes are not random events, but are a consequence of tectonic plate movement. If tectonic plates slide past each other, sometimes the plates stick, pressure builds up and the plates slip. This friction can cause an earthquake. A fault line is where the plates slide and friction occurs. The fault line in California is called the San Andreas fault. In 2004 there was an earthquake in the Indian ocean, off the coast of Indonesia and this caused a huge wave. Where the earthquake occurred is called the epicentre and this is on the surface of the earth. Where an earthquake starts is called the focus. A huge wave caused by an earthquake is called a tsunami. The effects of an earthquake travel in seismic waves. Charles Richter built the first seismograph to measure the magnitude of earthquakes. An earthquake can have effect on people and the environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the layers that make up the Earth and create and label a cross-section of the Earth [using playdoh]. Compare the Earth's structure to familiar object. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing labelled diagrams and using appropriate geographical vocabulary e.g. creating a model of the Earth. Describe and understand the relevant key aspects of physical geography, including earthquakes. Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and continents and describe features e.g. plate boundaries. Name and locate New Zealand and California on a world map. Find the UK, New Zealand and California on a map of tectonic plates. Use a world map to find the seven major plates: African, South American, North American, Eurasian, Indian and Pacific plates. Observe and collect information e.g. using a Richter Scale. Ask and respond to geographical questions about the countries studied. Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven continents of the world are: North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The five oceans of the world are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean. Egypt is in the continent of Africa. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Identifying the position of the equator, and the northern and southern hemisphere. The equator is an imaginary circle around the earth dividing the earth into two equal parts. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. |



| Vocabulary: | Images: |
|---|--|
| <p>Earthquake: movement in the tectonic plates that form Earth's crust.</p> <p>Tremors: shaking a swaying caused by an earthquake</p> <p>Tectonic plates: sections of rock that make up the Earth's crust</p> <p>Plate boundary: the point where two tectonic plates meet is known as a plate boundary</p> <p>Earth's crust: the outermost layer of the Earth</p> <p>Mantle: lies between the outer core and crust and is the largest layer, it is mostly semi-molten lava</p> <p>Inner core: the layer in the centre of the earth that is mostly made from iron and nickel</p> <p>Outer core: surrounds the inner core and is also mostly made from iron and nickel</p> <p>Friction: when tectonic plates slide past each other, sometimes the plates stick, pressure builds up and the plates slip.</p> <p>Fault line: where the plates slide and friction occurs.</p> <p>San Andreas fault: the fault line in California</p> <p>Epicentre: where an earthquake occurs</p> <p>Tsunami: a huge wave caused by an earthquake</p> <p>Seismic waves: how the effects of an earthquake travel</p> <p>Focus: where an earthquake starts</p> <p>Seismograph: a machine that measures seismic waves</p> <p>Seismogram: produced by a seismograph</p> <p>Magnitude: the power of an earthquake</p> <p>Richter scale: a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes.</p> | <p>Earth is made up of four main layers:</p>    <p>Rubbing together</p>  <p>Towards each other</p>  <p>Away from each other</p>    |

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 3, Cycle A

Spring 2 – Settlements & Agriculture [UK]

| Knowledge I know... | Skills I can... | Links back to I remember... |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements are wherever people live [big or small]. Settlements can have different names depending on their size. Hamlets are very small settlements. Villages are bigger than hamlets and are usually found in countryside, usually have a church a few shops. Rural areas are surrounded by countryside and fields. Inhabitants are the people that live in a settlement. Towns are bigger than a village and will have more facilities. Facilities are schools, shops, railway stations and sometimes hospitals. Settlements adapt by changing to suit the needs of the inhabitants e.g. new facilities are built like a school. Towns have more than 20,000 inhabitants. Market towns holds a weekly market. Cities are the largest type of settlement, and they have to be granted city status and they usually have a cathedral but not all. Cities have more facilities usually linked to leisure activities e.g. cinemas and sports. Many cities can have an airport. Huntingdon is located in an agricultural area and is a market town. Agriculture is the process of how farmers produce food. Arable farming is the growing of crops. UK has a good soil and climate for growing crops. Pastoral farming is the raising of animals for food and other products e.g milk. Harvest is when crops are fully grown and are ripe for picking and cutting. Farmers can have a mixture of arable and pastoral farming. Some farmers use chemicals to improve soil and keep insects from eating crops. Organic farms do not use any chemicals. Huntingdon farms mostly grow cereal products e.g wheat and barley. Huntingdon farms have some pastoral farms with cows and sheep. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give my own views about locations and explain why. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK [Huntingdon]. E.g how is Hartford different to Huntingdon. Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography within the local area [Huntingdon] including land use patterns and types of settlement: urban, rural, arable and pastoral farming, organic town, natural resources [farming/food] and the difference between these. Use aerial photographs and plans to identify features e.g. Identify farmland and urban areas. Gather data to find out about the local area e.g. Find out how many people live Huntingdon. Use the data they have gathered to draw conclusions about what it tells them about their local area e.g be able to identify places in Huntingdonshire from maps e.g the town of Ramsey. Understand similarities and differences in climate [e.g. East Anglia is drier part of the UK] and topographical features. To ask and respond to geographical questions about their environment and the countries studied. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital cities of the UK [London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast]. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases maps, and a range of age-appropriate charts. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. Ask and respond to geographical questions about the countries studied. Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information. The River Great Ouse was used for trade from 1600AD. Huntingdon was originally a market town. The Ouse and Ermine Street were important for travel and trade. The Vikings invaded Britain because it was warmer and had better land. Huntingdon is within England, in the UK. Huntingdon is in the county of Cambridgeshire. Huntingdon is in the region East of England/East Anglia Settlements are built around rivers. |




| Vocabulary: | Images: |
|--|---|
| <p>Agriculture the practise of raising animals and growing crops for human use</p> <p>Settlements: are wherever people live</p> <p>Hamlet: are very small settlements</p> <p>Village: are bigger than hamlets and are usually found in countryside, usually have a church a few shops</p> <p>Town: are bigger than a village and will have more facilities</p> <p>City: are the largest type of settlement</p> <p>Rural: areas found in the countryside, surrounded by open land.</p> <p>Inhabitants: people who live in a settlement</p> <p>Facilities: a building used for a particular activity</p> <p>Urban: areas with towns and cities with a high population.</p> <p>Adapt: to change for a particular use</p> <p>Coastal town: a town next to the sea</p> <p>Market town: atown with a local market in its centre</p> <p>Cathedral: a large medieval church</p> <p>Business: the activity of buying and selling goods or services</p> <p>Farmsteads are smaller than a hamlet and usually a house by itself.</p> <p>Located: where something is</p> <p>Leisure: an activity people do that they enjoy</p> <p>Arable: land good for growing crops</p> <p>Pastoral: land suitable for animals</p> <p>Harvest: the season when the gathering of crops takes place</p> <p>Plough: a farming machine used for turning over and cutting through soil</p> <p>Climate: the usual weather conditions in a settlement</p> | <p>HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hamlet: fewest goods and services available. Village: includes the region of the hamlet and some additional goods and services. Town: includes the region of the village and hamlet and provides some additional goods and services. City: includes the region of the village, hamlet and town and provides additional goods and services.   |

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 3, Cycle A

Summer 1 – Norfolk and East Anglia [UK]

| Knowledge I know... | Skills I can... | Links back to I remember... |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastlines are shaped by the sea, the air and the land. Waves are important in shaping the coastline. Coastal erosion is caused by waves and wind. Eroded materials get moved by the sea. Groynes are walls built from the land into the sea to reduce the amount of transported material. Coastal landforms can be different. E.g bay and cliffs Beaches can be different e.g sand and shingle A seaside is a settlement beside the sea. Seasides may have a pier and other amusements and places to eat. Hunstanton is a popular seaside town in Norfolk in East Anglia. Hunstanton is a market town. The town once had a Victorian pleasure pier, with a pavilion and miniature steam railway. Hunstanton has a variety of facilities to encourage tourists e.g Sealife Centre, amusement arcade, hotels, golf course, theatre and a seal sanctuary Hunstanton has a lighthouse, which is now a hotel. A tourist is someone who visits an area which is not where they live. Tourists spend money to create an income for people who live in the area e.g eating at restaurants, visiting museums. Jobs in the tourist industry include hotel owner, coach driver, shop assistant. Hunstanton coast is located on the Wash. Hunstanton cliffs are made from layers of chalk and limestone. Hunstanton has some coastal erosion. Hunstanton has groynes. Hunstanton has a variable climate with a warm summer season. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give my own views about locations and explain why. E.g why seaside's are ideal for tourists Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK [Hunstanton]. Use aerial photographs and plans to identify features e.g. Identify coastal regions Ask and respond to geographical questions about their environment and the countries studied. E.g. Are all beaches in Hunstanton the same? Use Ordnance Survey maps to identify how the UK can be split into a square on a the grid and identify Hunstanton and Huntingdon. analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary identify topographical features of the United Kingdom including coast, features of erosion, hills, cliffs, landmarks, tourism. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital cities of the UK [London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast]. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK [Huntingdon]. To ask and respond to geographical questions about their environment and the countries studied. Gather data to find out about the local area. Towns are bigger than a village and will have more facilities, Market towns holds a weekly market. Huntingdon is located in an agricultural area and is a market town. |

| Vocabulary: | Images: |
|--|---|
| <p>Coastline: narrow stretch of land between land and sea.</p> <p>Erosion: wearing away of land and rock</p> <p>Bay: a part of a sea or a lake that cuts into a coastline and partly surrounded by land</p> <p>Cliff: a high steep face of rock or earth usually found on a coastline</p> <p>Sand: tiny loose grains of ground rock found on beaches and deserts.</p> <p>Transported: to carry from one place to another</p> <p>Shingle: a mass of small round pebbles on a sea shore</p> <p>Tourist: a person who visits somewhere different to where they live</p> <p>Groynes are walls built from the land into the sea</p> <p>sand dunes: an build up of sand grains shaped into a mound by the wind</p> <p>lighthouse: a tower with a flashing light for warning ships about danger</p> <p>pier: a long flat structure built from the land over the water</p> |    |

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 3, Cycle A

Summer 2– Scandinavia [UK]

| Knowledge I know... | Skills I can... | Links back to I remember... |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweden is a country in Scandinavia and the capital city is Stockholm. Norway is a country in Scandinavia and the capital city is Oslo Denmark is a country in Scandinavia and the capital city is Copenhagen The most northern areas of Norway, Sweden and Finland experience a 'dark season'. Northern Lights happen every year around the Arctic Circle. Northern lights happen when solar dust from the sun blows into the earth's atmosphere and causes a chemical reaction. Summer seasons are generally quite mild in Scandinavia depending on the area. Countries in Scandinavia have varied weather, and the climate can change. Danish winters are much milder than those in Norway and Sweden. The countries of Scandinavia share a wild and varied landscape. Scandinavian countries have lakes, fjords, waterfalls, volcanoes, geysers, forests, glaciers, coastline, islands. Norway and Sweden are very mountainous countries. Norway is home to a very special physical feature called a glacier. A glacier forms when fallen snow builds up over many years and compresses to form thick ice that moves incredibly slowly over time. Norway has fjords. Sweden is very flat or slightly hilly. Sweden has Lake Vanern. It's one of the largest lakes in Europe. Denmark is flat. There are no mountains or cliffs. Different parts of Scandinavia are utilised differently because of the climate and physical features of the region/ country. Norway is the least inhabited as it is so mountainous, cold and far away from mainland Europe. Most cities in Scandinavia are built by the coast and lakes so they often need lots of bridges. Stockholm many islands and bridges. Oslo is situated near the coast. Copenhagen is flat and many people cycle. Many Scandinavian coastal towns, are important ports for trade. Scandinavia has so many lakes and rivers that boats are a vital form of transportation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand some key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, rivers and mountains. Name and locate countries in Northern Europe, Northern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic and describe the difference between them with support. Ask and respond to geographical questions about my environment and the countries studied. Use simple geographical vocabulary. Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and continents and describe features. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven continents of the world are: North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The five oceans of the world are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean. The capital cities of the UK [London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast]. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. The Vikings settled in the UK from Denmark. Settlements are built around rivers because of water, fertile lands for agriculture, transportation routes and defence benefits. A tourist is someone who visits an area which is not where they live. Tourists spend money to create an income for people who live in the area e.g eating at restaurants, visiting museums. |

| Vocabulary: | Images: |
|---|---|
| <p>Northern Lights an aurora, sometimes referred to as northern lights, is a natural light display in the Earth's sky seen in the high</p> <p>sustainability to maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage</p> <p>Northern hemisphere the half of the Earth that is north of the Equator</p> <p>glacier a huge icy, snow river! They form when snow is packed down tightly to make sheets of ice.</p> <p>Fjords are long, narrow inlets along the coast, formed by ancient glaciers</p> <p>Arctic Circle is a line of latitude that runs around the globe north of the equator.</p> <p>The regions within the Arctic Circle experience extreme weather conditions and freezing temperatures.</p> <p>Compresses flatten or squeeze by pressure.</p> <p>Lakes a large body of water that is surrounded by land.</p> <p>waterfalls a place in a river where water spills suddenly downward.</p> <p>geysers a hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air.</p> <p>Forests piece of land with many trees.</p> <p>Glaciers large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next.</p> <p>coastline the area where land meets the sea or ocean</p> <p>islands area of land that is surrounded by water.</p> |      |