

What makes the Earth angry?

Term: Autumn 2

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS2 Geography
- Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including volcanoes.

| Key Vocabulary | | | Key Knowledge |
|---|--|---|---|
| ANCHOR WORDS | GOLDILOCKS WORDS | STEP ON WORDS | By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that: |
| <p>Volcano – a vent in the earth’s surface from which lava and gases pour during an eruption.</p> <p>Dormant, Active, Extinct (Science links)</p> | <p>Dormant – a volcano which has not erupted recently but is expected to erupt again</p> <p>Magma – Molten (liquid) rock beneath the earth’s surface.</p> <p>Crater – a circular dip in the earth’s surface caused by volcanic activity.</p> <p>Eruption – the name of the process in which solids, liquids or gases are expelled through a vent in the earth’s surface</p> <p>Mantle – the layer between the crust and the outer core of the earth.</p> <p>Active – a volcano that has erupted recently or is erupting now.</p> <p>Lava – molten rock flowing from the vent of a volcano during an eruption.</p> | <p>Richter scale – a scale that can be used to measure the size of earthquakes.</p> <p>Tectonic plates – pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving.</p> <p>Fault line – the place where tectonic plates meet and join together is called a fault line.</p> <p>Extinct volcano - A volcano which has not erupted in the past 10,000 years and no longer has a lava supply.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth is made up of tectonic plates. • Where 2 tectonic plates meet is called a fault line. • Volcanoes are often found along fault lines. • The ring of fire is an area in the Pacific Ocean with a high amount of volcanoes. • Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct. • The Earth is made up of an inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. • Molton rock in the Earth’s mantle is called magma. • Volcanoes erupt because of an increase in pressure and tectonic plates moving. • The land around volcanoes is very fertile so crops can grow easily. • It can be dangerous to live near an active volcano. • There are around 1900 active volcanoes on the Earth. • The word volcano comes from Vulcan – the Roman God of Fire. • 10% of the world’s active volcanoes can be found in Japan. • Mount St Helen’s, Popocatepetl and Krakatoa are 3 famous volcanoes. |

Y3 Geography

“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 2- *What are seasons?*

- The equator is an imaginary line around the Earth
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Year 2- *What is the United Kingdom?*

- Physical features describe the natural environment of a place

“Bridging forward” (future years/cross-curricular content)

Year 5 – *Are all mountain ranges the same?*

- Volcanic mountains are formed around volcanoes – they are made of layers of ash and cooled lava
- Fault-Block Mountains are formed when cracks appear in the Earth’s surface and rock is pushed up or down

Y3 Geography

Can I be a Geographer? (fieldwork)

Term: Spring 2

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS2 Geography
- 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.

Key Vocabulary

Key Knowledge

ANCHOR WORDS

GOLDILOCKS WORDS

STEP ON WORDS

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

Key – gives information to help us understand maps (uses symbols to show real life places, e.g. – churches)

Compass – a tool for finding direction.

Human features – ways in which people have made changes to the land.

Physical features – describe the natural environment of a place

Landmark – a feature or place within a town/city that is easily recognisable.

Survey – a type of research to find information.

Urban – an urban environment is somewhere busy like a town or city.

Rural – a rural environment is somewhere quiet, with few people/buildings, like the countryside.

Scale – a map scale is the relationship between distance on a map and distance on the ground.

Fieldwork – research and investigation that takes place outside.

Cartographer – a person who draws or produces maps.

- A key shows how land is used on a map.
- A sketch map is not drawn to scale.
- Maps always include a North arrow.
- Cartographers are people who survey land and create maps which include landmarks.
- Traffic surveys show us how busy roads are in our local area.
- Data can be presented in graphs and charts.
- Geographers study buildings, wildlife and traffic in different places and use this to make changes and suggestions about land use.
- There is a mix of both urban and rural land in our area.

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“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 2- *What is the United Kingdom?*

- Human features are ways in which people have made changes to the land
- Physical features describe the natural environment of a place

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross-curricular content)

Year 4 – *How do we use our land?*

- “Land Use” is a term to describe the function of land

Year 5 – *Are all mountain regions the same?*

Y3 Geography

Year 1- *Where is Greater Manchester and what is there here?*

- A map shows us where things are and how to get from one place to another
- A key gives information to help us understand maps

- A map legend can be used to show symbols on maps and other information such as land height

Year 6 – *How marvellous are maps?*

- An Ordnance Survey map has a key which includes symbols for things such as: churches, schools, roads
- Different types of maps show things in different ways
- Cartography is the art or technique of producing maps.

Y3 Geography

Could I be a UK tour guide?

Term: Summer 2

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS2 Geography
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical features

Key Vocabulary

Key Knowledge

ANCHOR WORDS

Country – a nation where people live, e.g. – England.

City – a large/important town with lots of buildings and people.

United Kingdom (UK) – the country that we live in. The UK is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Human features – ways in which people have made changes to the land. (E.g. – buildings, statues)

Physical features – describe the natural environment of a place. (E.g. – rivers, beaches)

GOLDILOCKS WORDS

Canal – a manmade waterway built to allow boats to pass.

Locate – to find something

Woodland – an area of land covered with trees.

Cathedral – a Christian church that is the home of a bishop. Larger than most churches.

Guide – something that gives us information or tells us about a place or a thing.

STEP ON WORDS

Status – a title something is given if it important.

Region – an area or place. E.g. – the North West is a region in England.

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

- A county is a smaller area of the UK made up of cities, towns and villages.
- A city is a large area usually with a cathedral and city status is granted by the monarch.
- Dane Bank Primary School is in the county of Cheshire.
- Children from Dane Bank come from the counties of Cheshire and Greater Manchester.
- The counties of: Merseyside, Greater London, West Midlands and Devon can be located on maps using the index.
- The cities of: Liverpool, Manchester, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Exeter, Swansea can be located on a map (children to demonstrate)
- Physical features within Cheshire include farmland, rivers, woodland, forests, hills, mountains.
- Human features within Manchester include skyscrapers, railways, roads, trams, shops, canals.
- Liverpool is a city in Merseyside and is famous for the Albert Docks, The Beatles, Liverpool Cathedral and the Royal Liver Buildings
- Glasgow is a city in Scotland and is famous for the Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow Cathedral, The Kelvingrove Art Gallery and the River Clyde.

“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 2- *What is the United Kingdom?*

- Human and physical features.
- There are 4 countries within the United Kingdom

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross-curricular content)

Year 4 – *How do we use our land?*

- Liverpool is our nearest coastal town – there is a working harbour/dock as well as Formby beach which is part of the National Trust

Y3 Geography

- The capital city of England is London

Year 1- *What's it like where we live?*

- Human features
- An aerial plan shows the view from above.

Year 1- *What will we see on our journey around the world?*

- Capital cities of the United Kingdom

Year 4 - *Why are most of the world's cities located near rivers?*

- Many cities are located near rivers because of transportation links and access to natural resources for factories
- Economics are something to do with money or selling things.