

Year 3: Autumn - The United Kingdom

	Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human settlements can be a city, town or village, depending on their size (Y1 Aut) Human features are man-made, physical features would be there without humans (Y1 Aut) The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; their capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast (Y1 Spr) Rural means countryside; urban means towns and cities (Y1 Spr) Features in rural areas include farm, hill, mountain, forest and river (Y1 Spr) Features in urban areas include office, shop, house, factory (Y1 Spr) Features in coastal areas include beach, cliff (Y1 Spr) Rivers, lakes, seas and oceans are all bodies of water. Rivers flow into lakes and seas; seas connect to oceans (Y2 Sum) Features around rivers include valleys, mountains, hills and vegetation (Y2 Sum) The seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel (Y2 Sum) Land use is how land is used by humans (Y2 Sum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales; British Isles is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland England and the UK are split into regions Regions in England and the UK are split into counties There are several mountain ranges in the UK, including Grampian Mountains (Scotland), Pennines (England) and Cambrian Mountains (Wales) The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent Settlements can be hamlets, villages, towns and cities, depending on their size Physical features of the North West (or the region that your school is in) include mountains, hills, forests, cliff, beach, river, and valley Human features of the North West (or the region that your school is in) include national parks, hamlets, villages, towns and cities, factories, offices Land use in the North West (or the region that your school is in) has changed over time (green space is filled; towns have become larger) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake District is a National Park in England (Y3) Bournemouth is located on the south coast of England, and there are a variety of human and physical features there (Y3) Many people in the Amalfi Coast, the Alps, Bournemouth and the Lake District rely on tourism, and there are ways that it can be managed responsibly (Y3) Comparing human and physical features around the river Severn with rivers Danube and Mississippi (Y5)
Procedural	<p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and interpret 4 compass points (north, south, east and west). (Y1) Identify land and water on a map. (Y1) Identify country boundaries on a map. (Y1) Use photographs of places in oblique view. (Y1) 	<p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and interpret 8 compass points (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW). Identify county boundaries on a map Political maps should human boundaries and features, and physical maps show physical boundaries and features. Use OS maps Use physical maps 	<p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate places and features using letter and number coordinates on a map. (Y4) Use thematic maps (showing climate zones and population density). (Y5)
VCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (Y1) Space & place: The capital cities of the four countries in the UK are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland). (Y1) Human processes: Settlements are generally permanent. Some people live nomadic lifestyles, and do not live in a fixed place. (Y2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales; British Isles is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland. Space & place: England and the UK are split into regions. Regions in England and the UK are split into counties. Space & place: There are several mountain ranges in the UK, including Grampian Mountains (Scotland), Pennines (England) and Cambrian Mountains (Wales). Space & place: The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent. Space & place: Case study: Region in UK Physical processes: There are several mountain ranges in the UK. Human processes: National Parks are a human feature. Human processes: Settlements can be hamlets, villages, towns and cities, depending on their size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human processes: Land use around a river changes from the upper course to the lower course, because of how flat the land is and the features around it. (Y5) Human processes: Human settlements change or develop based on external factors (both human and physical) (Y6)

Year 3: Spring - Volcanoes

	Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon	
Substantive	Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on (Y1 Sum) There are five oceans in the world. These are larger than seas (Y2 Sum) Agriculture is the farming of plants (arable) and animals (pastoral) to eat (Y2 Sum) Science: Substances can exist as solids, liquids and gases (Y2 Sum) Features in rural areas include farm, hill, mountain, forest and river (Y1 Spr) Science: The Earth's crust is the outermost layer of our planet. It is made of rocks and minerals (Y3 Aut1) Science: Igneous rock is formed when magma cools down (Y3 Aut1) Science: When the molten rock is under the Earth's surface, we call it magma. When molten rock is above the Earth's surface, we call it lava. (Y3 Aut1) Science: Plants need air (oxygen and carbon dioxide), water, light, nutrients from the soil, space, and a suitable temperature to grow (Y3 Aut2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is made of four main layers: the inner core (solid), the outer core (liquid), the mantle (semi-liquid) and the crust (solid) The crust is split into tectonic plates that meet at plate boundaries. Tectonic plates move: towards each other, away from each other, or alongside each other. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which material can erupt. Volcanoes can be formed at destructive boundaries, where plates move toward each other. Volcanoes can be formed at constructive plate boundaries, where plates move away from each other. Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct. The Pacific Ring of Fire is an imaginary line where lots of volcanoes exist. Products of volcanoes include lava, pyroclastic flows, ash clouds, lahars. There are two main types of volcano, shield (less violent eruptions) and composite (explosive). Shield volcanoes are more likely to form at constructive plate boundaries and composite volcanoes are more likely to form at destructive plate boundaries. Volcanoes can also be tourist attractions; provide nutrients in the soil; and the heat can be used to heat water. La Soufriere is a volcano on the island of St Vincent (Caribbean_ that erupted in April 2021. Etna is a volcano on the island of Sicily (Italy) which erupts regularly, including at least 50 times in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tectonic activity causes earthquakes (Y4 Sum) History: St Vincent is an island in the Caribbean, and was home to the Garifuna people (Y5 Sum)
	Procedural	<p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globe; Satellite images (Google Earth); Photographs of places in oblique view; Photographs of places in plan view (Y1) Political maps show human boundaries and features, and physical maps show physical boundaries and features.(Y3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that world maps can be drawn from different perspectives, and different perspectives are useful for different tasks. <p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps drawn in Pacific-centred view. 	
	Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interconnections & change: Settlements are influenced by both human and physical features (Y1) Comparisons: Identify similarities and differences between two non-local places (Sahara Desert and Antarctic Desert) (Y2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons: Explain similarities and differences (between human settlements around Etna and La Soufriere), using geographical knowledge. Interconnections & change: Physical features can affect human development e.g. living near volcanoes Forming Judgements: Evaluate the positives and negatives of living near volcanoes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons: Comparing the responses to Earthquakes in Haiti and Japan (Y4) Interconnections & change: Similarities and differences between LICs, MICs and HICs (Y4) Interconnections & change: Humans adapt to living in earthquake-prone areas (Y4)
	VCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on. There are countries within each continent (except Antarctica).Y1) Space & place: There are five oceans in the world. (Y2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: The Pacific Ring of Fire is an imaginary line where lots of volcanoes exist. Space & place: Case study: La Soufriere Space & place: Case study: Etna Physical processes: The Earth has four layers. Its upper layer of tectonic plates move. Physical processes: Shield and composite volcanoes can form at plate boundaries, which produce lava, pyroclastic flows and lahars. Physical processes: Soil is rich with nutrients around volcanoes. Human processes: Humans use most of land around volcanoes for agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical processes: Tectonic hazards occur at plate boundaries due to movement and include earthquakes and volcanoes (Y4) Human processes: Humans adapt to living in earthquake-prone areas (Y4)

Year 3: Summer - Looking at Europe and Tourism

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Substantive	Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital cities of the four countries in the UK are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland) (Y1 Spr). Coastal areas are areas of land that are near to the sea. They can be rural or urban. (Y1 Spr) Harbours are found (and ports can be found) where the land meets the sea (Y2 Sum) The weather is short-term. Climate is long-term summary of the weather conditions (Y2 Spr) Land use can include economic, (including farms, factories and leisure) or settlements (Y2 Sum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe is made up of 50 countries; Russia is split across Asia and Europe. Tourism is the business of supporting and encouraging people to visit a place for fun. We can categorise effects into social, economic and environmental. The Alps stretch across France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and other countries. It is popular with tourists, and this has positive and negative impacts. The Amalfi Coast is located in Italy and there are a variety of human and physical features along the Amalfi Coast. It is popular with tourists, and this has positive and negative impacts. Many people rely on tourism, and it needs to be managed sustainably. Case study: Tourism in local area, and how this changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing human and physical features in around a local river in the UK, the Danube in Europe, Mississippi in North America and the Amazon river in South America (Y5) Categorising effects of earthquakes into social, economic and environmental (Y4)
	Procedural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: Use a Carroll diagram to classify items based on their properties (Y1 Spr) <p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify country boundaries on a map (Y1) Use an infant atlas. (Y1) Use satellite images (Google Earth) in a plan view. (Y2) Use and interpret 8 compass points (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW).(Y3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say whether a map is at the local, national or global scale. Spatially match locations on maps of different scales. <p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a range of political and physical boundaries. Use a junior atlas. 	<p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use thematic maps (showing climate zones and population density). (Y5)
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons: Identify similarities and differences between two non-local places (Sahara Desert and Antarctic Desert).(Y2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons: Comparing the impacts of tourism on three different locations. Interconnections & change: There are similarities and differences between places, even if they have similar physical and/or human features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interconnections & change: Migration is usually the result of a related set of push and pull factors these can be both physical and human factors.(Y6) 	
VCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human processes: Settlements are generally permanent. Some people live nomadic lifestyles, and do not live in a fixed place. (Y2) Space & place: The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: Europe is made up of 50 countries; Russia is split across Asia and Europe. Space & place: Case study: Amalfi Coast Space & place: Case study: Graian Region Space & place: There are similarities and differences between different places, even if they have similar physical and/or human features (Y3) Human processes: Tourism needs to be managed sustainably, as it can have negative as well as positive impacts on an area. Human processes: Tourism is the business of supporting and encouraging people to visit a place for fun. Human processes: Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human processes: Human settlements change or develop based on external factors (both human and physical) (Y6) Human processes: Migration is the process of moving from one place to another. It does not have to be between countries, but where it is it is called immigration (in) or emigration (out).(Y6) 	