

RECOGNISE - DESCRIBE - EXPLAIN - COMPARE - EVALUATE

YEAR 3 Autumn - Our Local Area

Key question/statement: What is unique about our local area?

AIM: Children to improve knowledge and understanding of their local area especially the land use and settlement patterns, changes and reasons.

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Thematic Knowledge	Geographical Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 2. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 3. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Africa, Asia, Oceania concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 4. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time 5. Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, latitude, longitude, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom 2. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country 3. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America 	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. physical geography - climate zones, 2. physical geography - biomes and vegetation belts 3. physical geography - rivers 4. physical geography - mountains 5. physical geography - volcanoes and earthquakes 6. physical geography - the water cycle 7. human geography - types of settlement and land use 8. human geography - economic activity including trade links 9. human geography - the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 2. Use the eight points of a compass to build knowledge of the wider world. 3. Use four and six-figure grid references to build knowledge of the wider world. 4. Use symbols and keys to build knowledge of the wider world. 5. 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 & digital technologies