

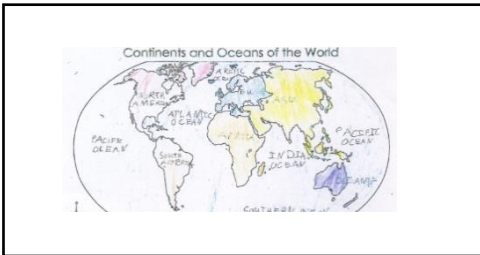


Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 3 Term: Summer

Theme: The Great Outdoors

Main strands within this Geography unit



Locational knowledge – children will locate continents, countries, cities and oceans across the World.



Place knowledge – know about the land use in the local area (farming) and how this has been used historically



Physical geography – children will learn about rivers in Yorkshire and how these might link to farming. Agriculture.



Transport – children will learn about the trading of goods, linking to farming and trade



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

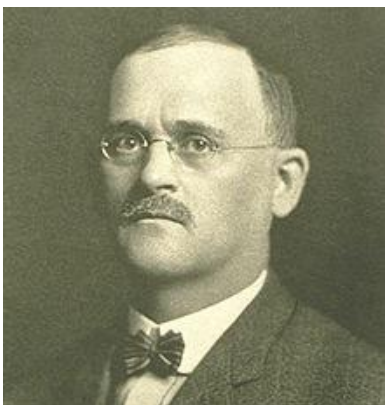
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Core Learning of This Unit:

- What is rural and urban? Identify different types of settlements within the UK e.g. villages, towns, cities. How might they change over time?
- How do farmers use land? E.g. rotation of fields so crops grow and how animals use this. Could arrange a trip to local farm?
- What are the different types of farming?
- How can rivers affect farming? Locate different rivers in Yorkshire and the UK and where these are in location to some farms. Include The Ouse, River Aire, River Calder
- What are the benefits to using local produce and produce from abroad? Why are trade links between other countries important?
- What was the agricultural revolution and how did it affect where we live and other countries?
- Explain why farming and trade produce is so important and why it has changed over time.

Prior Learning:

From KS1: Children should know capital cities of the UK and continents and oceans of the world. They may have visited a farm during EYFS.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge

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

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

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:

Rural - In, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town.

Urban - In, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.

Settlement - A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.

Village - a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

Town - a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

City - a town created a city by charter and usually containing a cathedral.

Farming - the activity or business of growing crops and raising livestock.

Land use - refers specifically the purposes for which land is occupied or managed for human ends.

Food produce - Harvested agricultural goods collectively, especially vegetables and fruit, but possibly including eggs, dairy products and meat.

Trade - The transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money. Economists refer to a system or network that allows trade as a market.

Significant People –

Will Keith Kellogg was an American industrialist in food manufacturing, best known as the founder of the Kellogg Company, which to this day produces a wide variety of popular breakfast cereals. He practiced vegetarianism as a dietary principle taught by his church. Later, he founded the Kellogg Arabian Ranch and made it into a renowned establishment for the breeding of Arabian Horses. Kellogg started the Kellogg Foundation in 1934 with \$66 million in Kellogg company stock and investments, a donation that would be worth over a billion dollars in today's economy.