

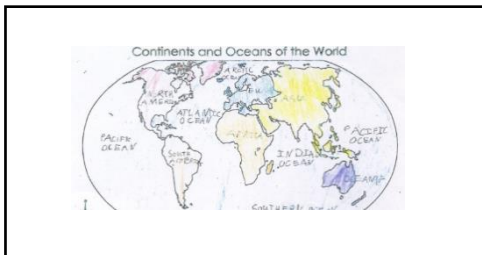


Jerry Clay Academy

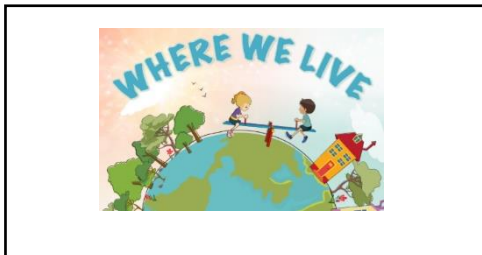
Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 3 Term: Autumn

Theme: The Lost World

Main strands within this Geography unit



Locational knowledge – children will continue to learn about continents and terms such as Northern hemisphere, equator etc.



Place knowledge – Children will learn different rock formations in the UK such as Cheddar Gorge. They will also learn about The Great Barrier Reef.



Physical geography – children will learn about volcanoes and the causes of these. They will discuss changing coastlines and compare these to the past.



Environmental issues – children will learn about human impact on The Great Barrier Reef and how we can protect this.



Comparison – children will compare 2 coastlines



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

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Core Learning of This Unit:

- To locate in the UK where there is evidence of the Stone Age. Where are different landmarks in the UK? These should include Newgrange, Cheddar Gorge, Skara Brae and Stonehenge
- Recap UK and continents. Begin to introduce latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night)
- Where did Mary Anning find fossils? Why along the coastline? Identify where fossils have been found over the globe. Include e.g. woolly mammoths. Start to discuss how and why do coastlines change over time? Include White Cliffs of Dover and Siberia (Russia)
- Know about the Great Barrier Reef and how this is changing. How have humans affected this?
- Create booklet/postcard to explain differences between 2 coastline locations using explanations, maps etc.
- To understand how volcanoes happen and how these affect people's lives

Prior Learning:

From KS1: Children should know capital cities of the UK and continents and oceans of the world.

They will have some knowledge of a seaside town.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

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)

Place knowledge

understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country

Geographical skills and fieldwork

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

Key Vocabulary:

Landmark - An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish location.

Tropic of Cancer - The parallel of latitude 23°26' north of the equator.

Tropic of Capricorn - The parallel of latitude 23°26' south of the equator.

Arctic - Regions around the North Pole.

Antarctic Circle - Line of latitude around the Earth, at approximately 66°30' N.

Time zones - Regions on Earth that use a uniform time, based on boundaries of countries or lines of longitude.

Coastline - Area where land meets the sea or ocean, or a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake.

Great Barrier Reef - Located off Australia, the world's largest coral reef system.

Volcano - A rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.

Magma - Molten or semi-molten natural material from which all igneous rocks are formed.

Lava - molten rock generated by geothermal energy and expelled through fractures in planetary crust or in an eruption usually at temperatures from 700 to 1,200 °C (1,292 to 2,192 °F).

Vent - Locations from which lava flows and pyroclastic material are erupted.

Magma chamber - A reservoir of magma within the earth's crust beneath a volcano.

Types of volcanoes - 3 main types of volcano - composite or strato, shield and dome.

Significant People

— Captain James Cook was a British explorer, navigator, and cartographer. He was also a captain in the Royal Navy. He was born on November 7, 1728 in the village of Marton in Yorkshire, England. He got his first taste for sailing as a merchant navy apprentice. During this time Cook studied algebra, geometry, navigation, and astronomy. These were skills that would be necessary one day if he were to command his own ship. In 1755, Cook was offered command of his own vessel. Instead of accepting this opportunity, he decided to join the Royal Navy. In 1766 the Royal Society chose Cook to command the HMS *Endeavour* on an expedition to the South Pacific to observe a rare transit of Venus across the Sun. The expedition also had a secret motive to search for the fabled southern continent of Terra Australis.