

Subject: Geography	Year 3: The UK.	Autumn
<p>National Curriculum objectives 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.</p>		
<p>To begin this unit, the children should have already learnt: The names of the countries within the UK. Capital cities of the UK. The surrounding seas and oceans of the UK. Landmarks of each capital city of the UK.</p>	<p>The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future: That the United Kingdom is divided into regions called counties. (YR4) The home counties and be able to name them (YR4) That the human and physical features of Suffolk vary and correlate with other geographical features (such as population/topography) to inform focus of own research. (YR4)</p>	
<p><u>Key Enquiry Question</u> What is the UK like now and how has it changed.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">To achieve ARE, pupils will need to be secure in the following knowledge:</p>		
<p><u>By the end of this unit, children will know:</u> Knows the relative locations of UK's capital cities (within the countries of the UK) and can identify these on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knows what defines a city as opposed to a town (i.e. cities must have a cathedral). * * ● Can name significant rivers of the UK and the seas that some rivers flow into. ● Knows and can name some of the mountain regions in the UK. ● Knows that the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43 and built a settlement called Londinium on the banks of the River Thames and can describe some of the ways that London has changed since AD43. ● Knows and can describe how the UK population has changed over time. 	<p>Vocabulary United Kingdom City Town Cathedral Rivers Settlement Londinium River Thames Population Immigrants Migration North</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knows where some immigrants to the UK migrated from, within an historical context. ● Knows how to find specific information from an atlas (page numbers and compass rose and index). ● Knows the eight compass points and how the eight-point compass can be used to help locate places and give directions. 	<p>South East West Northeast Southeast Southwest Northwest index</p>
<p>By the end of this unit, children will be able to do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name, identify and local the countries and capital cities of the UK. ● Explain why a location is a city or not a city. ● Name significant rivers of the UK and the seas that some rivers flow into. ● State the names of some of the mountain regions in the UK. ● Explain how population has changed over time in relation to migration. ● Can use an atlas to find and locate key geographical information. ● Understand the eight compass points. and how they are used to locate places and give directions. 	<p>Resources:</p> <p>Google maps Atlases Compass</p>

Subject: Geography	Year 3: Ancient settlements.	Autumn
National Curriculum objectives		
To begin this unit, the children should have already learnt:	The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future:	
<u>Key Enquiry Question</u> What do we know about the Geography of the Stoneage in UK and Norfolk?		
To achieve ARE, pupils will need to be secure in the following knowledge:		
<u>By the end of this unit, children will know:</u> What Geography is. What a settlement is – in 2022 and in the Stoneage How settlements were different in the Stoneage Where and what is Skara Brae. Where and what is Norfolk’s Grimes Graves Where and what is Stonehenge Where and what is Norfolk’s Seahenge	Vocabulary UK, Norfolk, settlement, map, Skara brae, Orkney,Grimes Graves, Flint mine, Stonehenge, Sarsen Stones, Seahenge, Archaeologist, Timber, Bronze	

By the end of this unit, children will be able to do:

Explain what Geography is, explain what a settlement is and how modern day settlements are different to Stoneage settlements, talk about the settlement of Skara Brae in Orkney, draw a map from a high point of view, make a model of Stonehenge out of biscuits and be able to demonstrate how the sarsen stones were moved, describe where Norfolk's Seahenge is , map key Stoneage monuments of the UK

Resources:

Google maps
Stoneage Boy
3d map of Skara Brae