



Geography Subject Map - Y3

Autumn 1					
Project title: Through the ages/ One planet, our world					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Locate countries on a map.	Use atlases, maps or globes to identify places in the world.	Maps help to locate and describe significant geographical features.	Use an atlas to locate countries and continents.	Significance
2	Use an eight-point compass.	Use the eight points of a compass to locate features or places on a map.	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.	Use simple compass directions to describe places on a map.	Change
3	Know how to use four figure grid references.	Use four-figure grid reference to describe the location of objects and places on an ordnance survey map.	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	Investigation
4	Analyse primary data.	Analyse primary data and identify any patterns.	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Collect and organise simple data in tables.	Investigation
5	Identify the five major climate zones.	Identify the five major climate zones on earth.	The earth has five major climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.	Identify hot, cold and temperate climates in the world.	Significance



Geography Subject Map - Y3

6	Locate countries and major cities in Europe.	Locate countries and major cities in Europe on a world map.	Europe is a continent that has over 50 countries in the Northern hemisphere.	Name and locate the UK, countries within the UK and the seas.	Significance
---	--	---	--	---	--------------

Autumn 2					
Project title: Through the ages/ One planet, our world					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Describe human features.	Describe the type, purpose and use of human features.	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.	Describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Growth
2	Name and locate major counties and cities in the UK.	To use a map to name, locate and describe major counties and cities in the UK.	A county is an area of land according to political divisions. Counties are governed by local governments.	Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.	Significance
3	Describe the characteristics of city settlements in the UK.	Describe the type and characteristics of a settlement.	A city is a large human settlement where lots of people work and live. Cities have distinct characteristics according to their size, population, industries, landmarks, location and physical/human features.	Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Growth
4	Explain how the weather affects the use of urban environments.	To be able to articulate how weather affects the use of urban environments.	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts,	Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.	Change



Geography Subject Map - Y3

			tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.		
5	Describe different types of land use.	Be able to describe the type, purpose and use of different human features.	The five types of land use are commercial, recreational, residential, agricultural and transportation.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Investigation
6	Gather and analyse primary data.	To gather evidence to answer a geographical question and analyse any patterns observed.	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.	Answering simple questions during fieldwork activities and collect and organise simple data in tables from primary sources.	Investigation

Spring 1					
Project title: Rocks, relics and rumbles					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.	Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.	The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called	No previous learning.	Change.



Geography Subject Map - Y3

			tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.		
2	Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.	Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.	There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny.	Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.	Investigation
3	Understand plate tectonics and the effect they have.	Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).	The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can	No previous knowledge.	Significance



Geography Subject Map - Y3

			create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Over 200 million years ago, all the Earth's continents were joined together as one supercontinent called Pangaea. Continental drift caused the supercontinent to break up and move apart to create the continents we have today.		
4	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries.	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.	Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	Significance
5	Describe the parts of a volcano.	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea,	Significance.



Geography Subject Map - Y3

			collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.	ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	
6	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. The North Pole is 90°N; the South Pole is 90°S. The equator is the line of 0° latitude. The Prime Meridian is the line of 0° longitude.	Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.	Significance

Spring 2					
Project title: Rocks, relics and rumbles.					
Lesson	Objective	Skill	Knowledge	Links to prior learning	Big Idea links
1	Describe the impact of a volcanic eruption.	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. When volcanoes erupt, they emit gases, lava and ash.	Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Significance, change



Geography Subject Map - Y3

			Volcanic eruptions can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.		
2	Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes.	Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.	Significance
3	Describe how an earthquake impacts on human and physical features. (Adapt resources – don't do as a reading comprehension activity.)	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. Earthquakes can cause short and long-term problems. Short-term problems include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items. Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.	Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Significance, change
4	Explain the impact of tsunamis.	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features	Significance



Geography Subject Map - Y3

	Use the eight points of a compass to locate places on a map.		A tsunami is a series of waves in the sea or ocean, caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption or other underwater explosion. In 2004, an earthquake off the coast of northern Sumatra triggered a series of tsunamis that travelled across the Indian Ocean causing widespread damage and destruction.	or a route on a map.	
5 6 (DT linked)	Describe the parts of a volcano and create our own.	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	Significance