	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 3	What are human and physical geographical features in the UK?	What do different geographical maps show us?	How is land used?

A study of Europe

Disciplinary Skills in Geography

1. *Use and apply locational knowledge for the UK, Europe, North and South America*
2. *Use geographical language to describe human and physical features of different places*
3. *Fieldwork:*
   - *Use maps, atlases, globes, digital mapping*
   - *Use compass points, grid references and symbols*
4. *Fieldwork (continued…)*
   - *observe, measure, record, present geographical data*

What are the significant physical and human geographical features in Europe?

Learning Objectives

1. Where are the Alps located and why are they a significant physical geographical feature?
2. Where are key human geographical features located in Europe? (4 figure grid references)
3. What are the features of the River Rhine and how is it used?
4. What are the 8 points of a compass and how can they be used to move between key landmarks in Europe?
5. What are time zones and why are they needed?

Key Facts (Important Information):

- A human feature is something that is created by humans.
- A physical feature is something that is created naturally without human intervention.
- The Alps is mountain range in Europe
- The River Rhine's source is in the Alps and mouth joins the North Sea.
- Some significant human geographical features in Europe are the Eurostar, Brandenburg Gate, the Colosseum and Saint Basil's Cathedral.
- Europe has 4 time zones

Is Iceland a good place to live and visit?

Learning Objectives

1. What are key human and physical geographical features in Iceland?
2. How is land used in Iceland and where do people live?
3. Why does Iceland have volcanoes and how were they formed?
4. What impact do volcanoes have on people who in Iceland and does this impact population?
5. Are volcanoes good for tourism?

Key Facts (Important Information):

- Vikings started to settle in Iceland around 874 AD.
- The capital city of Iceland is Reykjavik.
- Reykjavik is the largest city with a population of 138,000 where the majority of the country live.
- Eyjafjallajokull is a live volcano in Iceland.
- Gullfoss is the most famous waterfall
- Volcanoes are created due to movement of tectonic plates
- Volcanoes create large amounts of tourism which earns lots of money for the country

Is climate change a problem for Europe?

Learning Objectives

1. What is a weather pattern and how do they compare across Europe?
2. How is climate change effecting Europe?
3. What is 'weather weirding' and what does it cause?
4. How can weather patterns be presented in a graph?
5. Who is Greta Thunberg and how does she raise awareness about climate change?
6. What are governments doing about climate change?

Key Facts (Important Information):

- Weather is day-to-day conditions.
- Climate is a long-term weather pattern.
- Europe has 3 types of climate zones. (Temperate, Mediterranean and Polar)
- As the climate heats up, rainfall patterns change.
- Abnormal weather is also known as weather weirding.
- There is an international climate change convention every year, attended by world leaders.

	Key vocabulary • Time zone • Physical features • Human features • Country • Europe • Agriculture • Mountain range • Significant	**Key vocabulary** • Iceland • Volcano • Waterfall • Physical features • Human features • Hydro electric • Tourism • Population • Settlements • Landmark • Tectonic Plates	**Key vocabulary** • Temperature • Weather • Climate • Mediterranean climate • Temperate climate • Arctic climate • Abnormal weather • Climate change • Weather pattern • Europe • Convention