

| | Y3 T1 | Y3 T2 | Y4T2 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Prior Learning | Locate the Atlantic Ocean, continents of Europe and Africa on a map (Y2) | Oceans, continents across the world, UK | Locate UK on a world map Locate England Locate Bradford Know why the River Nile is important in Egypt (history) What is a city? Weather |
| Substantive Knowledge | <p><u>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</u> Why do people choose to live in dangerous places?</p> <p><i>Study: Iceland volcano</i> <i>Study: La Palma volcano 2021 and its effects on human life (this can be changed in line with current eruptions)</i> <i>Study: Earthquake e.g. Turkey? (this can be changed in line with current eruptions)</i></p> <p>The Earth’s core is molten rock and sometimes this can make its way to the surface. The surface of the earth is called the crust and is separated into different pieces called tectonic plates. An Earthquakes occur along the joins (fault lines). A volcanic eruption is when molten rock comes to the surface. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes can cause: damage, loss of life. Pupils can describe types of human and physical geography (climate zones, volcanoes and earthquakes) People live near volcanoes because: tourism, fertile land for farming, diamonds, volcanic thermal energy (thermal springs)</p> | <p><u>Food and Trade</u> Why do we have to bring food into Europe?</p> <p>Identify human and physical characteristics of European countries Pupils can describe key topographical features such as hills, mountains, volcanoes and coast Pupils can identify types of human geography: settlement and land use including distribution of food, and water Identify climate zones across the world (and vegetation) Identify types of farms (arable, pastoral, dairy, mixed) Locate where different foods are grown around the world and explain why Identify where our water comes from (reservoir near Skipton)</p> | <p><u>Rivers</u> How does a river change from the source to the mouth?</p> <p><i>Local Study: River Wharfe, Ilkley</i> <i>World study: The Brahmaputra, Bangladesh</i> <i>Europe Study: River Rhine, Germany</i></p> <p>The key features of a river are: source, confluence, delta, estuary, mouth, upper course, middle course and lower course The upper course is where a river starts and is usually in an upland area. The lower course is the end of a river, where the land is flatter and it joins the sea. Settlements are close to rivers because it provides transport and irrigation for farming. Flooding can occur close to rivers and can bring positive and negative impacts to people and the environment. Rivers are a process within the water cycle where water collects on the land (link to science).</p> |
| Locational knowledge | Europe including Russia | Europe including Russia | Africa |
| Human and Physical processes | Volcanic activity Earthquakes Migration | Transportation of food Water distribution Climate zones Vegetation belt Rivers Oceans Land use – farming | A river course and the parts of a river Erosion Flooding Flooding prevention (dams, floating farms, flood plains) Water cycle Weather |
| Key Vocab | Key Vocab: - Island - Eruption - Tectonic plates - Magma | Key vocab: - Arable farming - Pastoral farming -dairy farming - Mixed farming | Key Vocab: - Flood - Delta - Upper course - Middle course |

Geography Curriculum Map – Long Term Plan
Year 3&4

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lava -Tsunami - Active - Dormant - Extinct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lakes - Reservoir - Springs - climate - climate zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower course - Meander - Waterfall - Erosion - Valley -mouth -Source |
| Geographical Concepts (Thinking like a geographer) | Place | <p>La Palma – Canary islands, Spain Turkey - Gaziantep La Palma – volcanic island; tourist destination Gaziantep – city, diverse, refugees, trading centre, manufacturing</p> | <p>Farming around Bradford Farming around the world e.g. Asia (rice), Brazil (coffee), Ivory Coast Ghana (Cocao), India (bananas)</p> | <p>The Brahmaputra, Bangladesh. Where it starts – Himalayas. Where it ends – Bay of Bengal River Wharfe, Ilkley, UK. Where it starts – confluence. Oughtershaw Beck and Green Field Beck, Yorkshire. Where it ends – River Ouse. Brahmaputra – prone to flooding due to location and global warming (Himalayan snow melts). River Wharfe -</p> |
| | Change | <p>Damage to infrastructure Tourist industry</p> | <p>How climate changes across the globe</p> | <p>Flooding – due to global warming Changes in water levels (natural and humans reasons)</p> |
| | Interconnectedness and Diversity | <p>Compare with coast (holiday destinations) (Y2) Compare before and after – NASA photos website</p> | <p>Compare climes around the world to Bradford Compare foods that are grown</p> | <p>Compare with each other Compare with the river Nile Compare locations – rural and industrial uses</p> |
| | Enquiry (including fieldwork) | <p>Data interpretation La Palma volcano – specifically looking at the intervals between the eruptions and predict the next eruption Recording magnitude of earthquakes Fieldwork around school and compare to if there was an earthquake here.</p> | <p>Investigate where our school dinner comes from – predict, food diary, research the key ingredients and where they come from.</p> | <p>Nell Bank trip to River Wharf Identify parts of river Observe and draw key features of a river Use 4 figure grid references to identify where a river starts and ends Use 4 points of a compass to describe the direction a river flows Orienteering Measure and record river flow (Nell Bank)</p> |