

**Y3/4 Geography Curriculum**  
**Medium Term Plan**

<b>Year 3/4</b>				
<b>Topic</b>		<b>Lesson Focus</b>	<b>Key Knowledge</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>
<b>Autumn</b> UK - Settlements, Human & Physical Features	1	Define what human and physical features are in the UK and locally	Know that physical features are created by nature; Rivers, coast, beach Know that human features are created by man; roads, tunnels, buildings	Human Features/Characteristics Geographical Feature Liverpool Cathedral, waterfront, transport (ferry, tunnel, train, buses), dock, trade.Physical Feature/Characteristics Liverpool River, Coast
	2	Explore what a settlement is	Know that a settlement is a place where people live and sometimes work; know that they can be small or large depending on how many people live there. A settlement can be a hamlet, a village, a town or a city. Some settlements have a special use; ports, market towns, resorts.	Urban, Rural, settlement, hamlet, village, town, city.
	3	Investigate the characteristics of early settlements	Know that everybody has a basic need for food, drink, shelter and warmth. Know that early settlers had basic needs and chose their settlements according to these needs.	Settlers, necessities, need, characteristics
	4	Compare features of different settlements	Know that different settlements provide different features/amenities. Know that a person's need often determines their settlement; work, school	Settle, amenities, provide, features
	5	Investigate how one settlement has changed from AD750 to present day?	Know that a settlement is a place where people live and sometimes work; know that they can be small or large depending on how many people live there. Know that the earliest Viking invasion to the UK was on the South coast in AD789 and by mid 800s became frequent.	Invasion, settler, Viking, AD750, raider

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UK - Settlements continued	6	Investigate which factors affect how land is used in urban areas	Know that land use means how an area is used; recreational, residential, business use. To know that aerial view is from above. Know that mapping an area or route involves aerial views through various ways; Google maps, digimaps, atlas	Urban, Rural, land use, recreational, residential, business, mapping, route, aerial
	7	Investigate land use in your home town	Know the meaning of land use from previous lessons. Know that Wallasey is a coastal town and incorporates New Brighton. Know that North, South, East and West are compass points. Know that NE, NW and SE, SW are more specific compass points.	Land use, coastal, North, South, East, West, North East, North West, South East, South West, compass.
	8	Understand 4 figure grid references.	Know that a 4 figure grid reference helps to locate something on a map. Know that when using 4 fig grids, follow Eastings then Northing (along the corridor and up the stairs)	Urban, rural, agriculture, developed, populate, underpopulated 4 figure grid reference Easting Northing Horizontal and Vertical (maths link) Intersect (maths link)
	9	Understand that the bigger the settlement, the greater number and variety of transport links it has.	Know that a transport link is the way a person travels. For example, car - by road/motorway, bus, train, ferry, plane. Know that cities have more transport links than towns and villages. Know that a city will have airport/s which enable people to travel internationally. Know that people who live in villages have the least amount of transport links.	Transport variety links route travel connection
UK Settlements continued	10	Explore the advantages and disadvantages of living in rural or urban areas	Know that travel is more efficient in urban areas (advantage) Know that there are greater employment opportunities in urban areas (advantage) Know that there are more educational options in urban areas(advantage) Understand the disadvantages relating to health, lack of open space. Know that in rural areas, the population is less - cleaner environment (advantage) Understand that transport may be limited (disadvantage)	Advantage Disadvantage environment employment education opportunities

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<b>Summer</b> Rome - trade links, volcanoes and earthquakes	1	Locate Italy on map Identify Rome and Pompei specifically.	Know that Rome is the capital city of Italy. Know that Pompei is a city in Southern Italy's Campania region overlooked by the active volcano at Vesuvius.	Rome Capital City Pompei Volcano Versuvius
	2	Locate the Roman Empire on a world map. (Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied)	Know that the Roman Empire was: Most of Europe (England, Wales, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Gibraltar, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine), Coastal Northern Africa (Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt), the Balkans (Albania, Greece, Hungary, Bosnia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Turkey), the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, Asia Minor, and some of Mesopotamia and the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Israel).	Roman Empire Locate Country
	3	Name and locate Roman cities in the UK Name the natural resources in the UK	Know that Roman cities in the UK are: London, Colchester, Chester, York and St Albans. Know that the natural resources in the UK are: iron, lead, zinc, copper and gold.	Roman city Natural Resource
	4	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	<b>Trip to Chester - TBC</b>	
	5	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use of Rome, (trade links).	Know that a human feature is something man has created. Know that human features include transport links which are needed for trade. Know that trade is the import and export of goods.	Human features Transport Trade Import Export
	6	How did the Romans use trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water?	Know that the Romans made the roads and sea routes safe for trade to happen. Know that trade helped the economy grow. Know that the Romans took pride in their water distribution - they built aqueducts that carried clean water hundreds of miles to the homes and	Trade Distribution Natural resources Energy Water power

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			business that could afford it. Water power was their main form of energy.	
	7	Locate the physical features of the Roman Empire	Know that physical features include: Rivers, seas, oceans, valleys, mountains	Physical feature river, sea, ocean, valley, mountain.
	8	Describe and understand key features of a volcano	Know that a volcano is an opening in the earth's crust. Know the physical features of a volcano: magma chamber, vent, lava, ash cloud, crater.	Volcano Earth, crust, magma chamber, vent, lava, ash, cloud.
	9	Name and describe types of volcano:	Know that an active volcano is a volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years Know that a dormant volcano is an active volcano that is not erupting but supposed to erupt again. Know that an extinct volcano has not had an eruption in the last 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.	Name and describe Types of volcano active, dormant, extinct.
	10	Understand key features of an earthquake	Know the structure of the earth: core, mantle and crust (made up of tectonic plates) Know an earthquake is the release of energy when the tectonic plates move against each other; know that a tsunami is caused by an earthquake beneath the ocean	Earth structure Core, mantle, crust, tectonic plates Earthquake Energy Tsunami Beneath Ocean
European Comparison Study - Iberian				

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Peninsula				

\*ongoing skill throughout year