



## Geography Year 3 Autumn 1 – Wales

### Big Question: What makes Llandudno a great tourist destination?



Map of UK in Europe

Biome - temperate deciduous forest



Snowdon tourism



River Sever



### Vocabulary



coast

Llandudno beach



Llandudno Pier

economic activity



cable cars



tram



Great Orme



Wales – part of UK

### What do I already know?

- **KS1:**
- The 7 continents of the world are: North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica.
- The 5 oceans of the world are: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
- The UK is in the continent of Europe.
- The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- London is the capital of England, Great Britain and UK.
- Cardiff is the capital of Wales.
- Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
- Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.
- River Severn is the longest river in the UK at 354km.
- Ben Nevis is the highest mountain (1345m) in the UK.

### Where is Wales?

- Wales is in the United Kingdom (UK) in Europe.
- The bodies of water surrounding the UK are: English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean.
- The River Severn is the longest river in the UK and Wales at 354km long.
- Snowdon is the highest mountain (1085m) in Wales.
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- The biome for the UK is a deciduous forest where trees lose their leaves seasonally, and grow them back.
- Wales has a temperate climate - it is mild, warm and sunny but not too hot.
- The UK has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

### Why visit Llandudno?

- Llandudno is a seaside town in north Wales.
- Llandudno is the largest coastal town in Wales.
- Llandudno has a beach.
- A beach is a narrow strip of land at the edge of an ocean, lake or river covered with sand, pebbles, rocks, and seashell fragments.
- Llandudno Pier is the longest pier in Wales.
- A pier is a raised structure in water supported by pillars.
- The cliffs of Great Orme extend into the Irish sea.
- The summit of the Great Orme is 207m above sea level.
- Tunnels lead to a cavern at Great Orme Mines.
- A 1902 tramway and cable cars travel to the Great Orme's summit (top).
- There is also a smaller cliff called Little Orme which is a nature reserve.
- Tourists travel to Llandudno for leisure.



# Geography Year 3 Autumn 2 – Scotland

## Big Question: What has latitude got to do with day and night in the Shetlands?

### Map of UK in Europe



Loch Ness



Ben Nevis



Biome - temperate deciduous forest



Arthur's Seat



River Tay

### Vocabulary

Shetland Islands

Scottish Islands

Outer Hebrides

Inner Hebrides

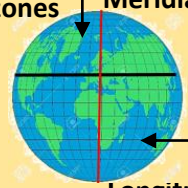
Scotland

Isles of Bute

Orkney

Isles of Bute

Latitude  
Time zones  
Prime Greenwich Meridian



Longitude

Earth axis



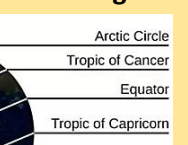
Sunlight



Northern Lights



twilight



Arctic Circle  
Tropic of Cancer  
Equator  
Tropic of Capricorn  
Antarctic Circle

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3. The equator is an imaginary line that goes around the middle of the globe horizontally and is at 0 degrees.
4. The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres and determines time zones.

### KS1: What do I already know?

- The 7 continents of the world are: North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica.
- The 5 oceans of the world are: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
- The UK is in the continent of Europe.
- The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- London is the capital of England, Great Britain and UK.
- Cardiff is the capital of Wales, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.
- The bodies of water surrounding the UK are: English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean.
- The River Severn is the longest river in the UK at 354km.
- Ben Nevis is the highest mountain (1345m) in the UK.
- The UK has 4 seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- Year 3 Autumn 1:
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants
- The biome for the UK is a deciduous forest where trees lose their leaves, and grow them back.

### Where is Scotland?

- Scotland is part of the UK and it is in Europe.
- Scotland has 790 islands but only 130 have people living on them.
- The major islands are the Shetland, Orkney, Inner and Outer Hebrides and Isles of Bute.
- Scotland has a population of 5.2 million people.
- Scotland has lots of rolling hills, forests, mountains and lochs (Scottish word for lakes).
- Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain at 1,344m above sea level and is in the Grampian Mountains.
- Arthur's Seat is the main peak in a group of hills, situated in the centre of Edinburgh.
- Loch Ness is the largest and deepest freshwater loch in Scotland.
- The River Tay is the longest river in Scotland and is 190km long.

### Where are the Shetland Isles?

- Shetland Isles are the most northern Scottish islands.
- Shetland Isles are closer to Norway than Scotland.
- Only 16 of the 100 islands have people living on them.
- Shetland Isles are just south of the Arctic Circle in a high-latitude region.
- The Arctic Circle is 66.5 degrees north from the equator and Shetland Isles are 60 degrees north from the equator.
- Because of this, the Shetland Isles have long and cold winters, and short mild summers.
- The climate is mostly windy, cloudy and it rains for about 250 days in a year.
- The Northern Lights is a natural light display in the sky and can sometimes be seen in the Shetland Isles.
- The Shetland Isles has twilights - the time of day between daylight and darkness - the sky is pinkish.
- In summer, there is around 19 hours of daylight.



# Geography Year 3 Spring 1 – England

## Big Question: Why did Stone Age people settle in certain areas?



Cresswell Crags



cave



Biome - temperate deciduous forest



Cresswell Crags



wheat field



cattle



land use  
Salisbury Plain



settlement  
Stonehenge



agriculture  
farming  
arable  
fertile



limestone chalk



chalk pit



Map of UK in Europe



Wiltshire London

England

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  - Year 3 Autumn 1:**
  - A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants. The biome for the UK is a deciduous forest where trees lose their leaves, and grow them back.

### Where is England?

- England is made up of 48 counties. A county is an area of land that includes cities, towns and villages.
- The most populated county in England is Greater London with 8.9 million people.
- Derbyshire is a county in the middle of England.
- Derbyshire borders with 7 other counties: Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Cheshire.
- The River Derwent is the county's longest river 106km.
- Scafell Pike is the highest mountain at 978m tall.
- Cresswell Crags is a gorge with limestone cliffs, on the border of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in England.
- In the Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age) people arrived at Cresswell Crags following herds of reindeer, bison, mammoths and horses.
- They used the caves as summer camps.
- They left behind flint hand axes, tools and animal bones with traces of butchery marks.

### What is the Salisbury Plain?

- Stonehenge is in Salisbury in the county of Wiltshire, England.
- Salisbury is on the Salisbury Plain - an area of chalk downland with gently rolling hills and chalk pits but very few trees and hedgerows.
- 93% of the land on Salisbury Plain is made up of chalk (a very pure and soft form of limestone).
- The rest of the land is made up of a small amount of clay, silt, sand and sandstone.
- The land is arable. This means it is fertile and very good for growing crops like wheat.
- The land is used for farming cattle and sheep.
- The River Avon and River Bourne run through Salisbury Plains.
- By the Neolithic period (late Stone Age), farming allowed people to settle down in the Salisbury Plain.



# Geography Year 3 Spring 2 – Northern Ireland

## Big Question: How was Giant's Causeway formed?



### Vocabulary



Slieve Donard Mountain



cooling lava



A dark fine-grained volcanic rock

landform rock formations



Giant's Causeway in County Antrim



Biome - temperate deciduous forest



Weathering



Volcanic eruption

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### Where is Northern Ireland?

- Northern Ireland is in the UK and is in Europe.
- Northern Ireland is the smallest country in the United Kingdom.
- Northern Ireland is not part of Great Britain.
- The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- Northern Ireland borders the country Ireland.
- The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.8 million.
- The North Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea and North Channel are around Northern Ireland.
- The River Bann is the longest river in Northern Ireland - 129 km long.
- Lough Neagh is the biggest lake in Northern Ireland and in the British Isles.
- Slieve Donard is the highest mountain in Northern Ireland - 850 metres tall.
- The largest Bronze Age settlement in Ireland was recently discovered in County Londonderry.

### What's the Giant's Causeway?

- The Giant's Causeway is off the coast in County Antrim, Northern Ireland.
- There are 40,000 interlocking basalt columns.
- The columns are mostly hexagonal - some have four, seven or eight sides.
- The columns look like stepping stones that lead to the sea.
- Some of the columns are as high as 12 metres.
- The Giant's Causeway is a natural rock formation.
- 50-60 million years ago there were many volcanic eruptions in this area.
- As the lava cooled down very quickly, it contracted and made solid pillar-like structures.
- There were three periods of volcanic activity making the Lower, Middle and Upper Basalts.
- Weathering (the sea crashing into the rocks) has made some of the columns circular.



## Geography Year 3 Summer 1 - Arctic

## Big Question: How is climate change affecting the Arctic?



Polar bear



Arctic fox

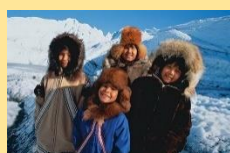


Narwhal

Biome: polar, tundra and desert  
A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.



North Pole



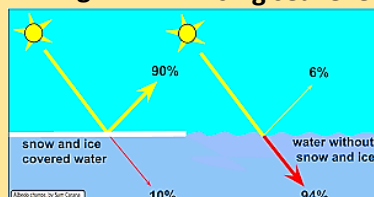
Inuit

Vocabulary

Melting ice



Rising sea levels



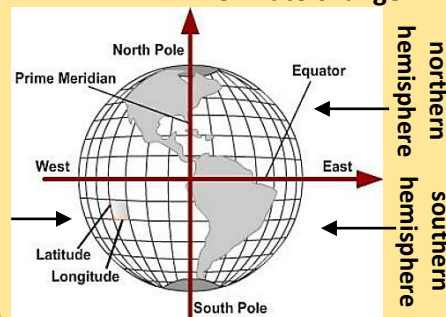
Ice reflects sunlight and water absorbs it.



Fossil fuels



Climate change



Arctic Circle

Arctic

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- The equator is an imaginary line that goes around the middle of the globe horizontally and is at 0 degrees.
- The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres and determines time zones.
- Shetland Isles are just south of the Arctic Circle in a high-latitude region.
- The Arctic Circle is 66.5 degrees north and Shetland Isles are 60 degrees north from the equator.

Where is the Arctic?

- The Arctic is located at the northernmost part of our planet - above the Arctic Circle.
- The Arctic consists of: Arctic Ocean and parts of Canada, Russia, USA, Greenland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland.
- The lowest temperature recorded in Greenland was  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- The North Pole is not in any country, it is part of international waters.
- There is no land at the North Pole instead enormous ice sheets that are 2 - 3 metres deep rest on the Arctic Ocean.
- The ice of the Arctic contains 10% of the world's fresh water.
- Animals found in the Arctic include: polar bears, Arctic foxes, walrus, seals and whales. Narwhals are only found here.
- Mineral resources found in the Arctic include oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, nickel and diamonds.
- Because of the Earth's tilt, there is an entire day of darkness and also a full day of sunshine for one day a year.
- In the North Pole, during the summer the sun is always up. The sun rises in March and sets in September. That's a really long day and night!
- Four million people live in the Arctic including the indigenous people - Inuit.

What's going on in the Arctic?

- The Arctic plays an important role in keeping our global climate stable (steady).
- Climate change, also called global warming, is the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth.
- Climate change is happening mainly due to humans using fossil fuels: coal, oil and natural gas.
- These releases carbon dioxide, a colourless gas, and other greenhouse gases that trap energy from the Sun into the air.
- Melting ice speeds up climate change. Global warming is causing Arctic ice to melt. Ice reflects sunlight, while water absorbs it. When the Arctic ice melts, the oceans absorb more sunlight and heat up, making the world warmer.
- Sea levels are rising. Over the past century, the average sea level has risen 10-20cm. If the melting of Arctic ice continues, major coastal cities will flood and some small island countries will submerge.
- Ice dependent animals such as narwhals, polar bears, and walrus are at risk as their habitat is being destroyed and they face starvation.



## Geography Year 3 Summer 2 - Antarctica

### Big Question: What are the disadvantages of tourism in Antarctica?



Biome: polar, tundra, arid desert  
Permafrost - permanently frozen



ice sheet



glacier



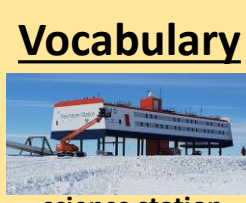
ice cap



tourism



economic activity



science station

### Vocabulary



whale



dolphin



penguin



krill



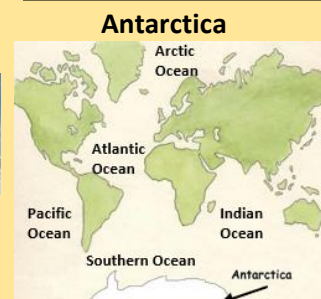
albatross



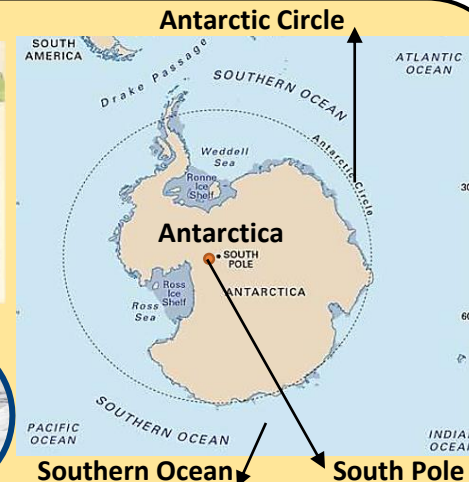
orca



seal



Antarctica



Antarctic Circle

Antarctica

Southern Ocean South Pole

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- Melting ice speeds up climate change. Global warming is causing Arctic ice to melt. Ice reflects sunlight, while water absorbs it. When the Arctic ice melts, the oceans absorb more sunlight and heat up, making the world warmer.
- Sea levels are rising. Over the past century, the average sea level has risen 10-20cm. If the melting of Arctic ice continues, coastal cities will flood and some small island countries will submerge.

### Where is Antarctica?

- Antarctica is a continent in the most southern part of our planet.
- The south pole is in Antarctica.
- Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.
- Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and most driest place on earth - wind speeds of 351kmph (218mph) have been recorded.
- Antarctica is a desert as it gets little precipitation (rain, hail or snow).
- 98% of Antarctica is covered in ice - 1.6km deep.
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- The biome is tundra - a treeless region with permanently frozen ground (permafrost).
- There are no permanent residents living in Antarctica, although around 1200 - 3700 scientists work and live in science stations for part of the year.
- The wildlife found in Antarctica includes penguins, whales, dolphins, seals, birds and krill

### Why is tourism damaging?

- Tourism is when people travel for fun.
- 12,000 tourists travelled to Antarctica in 2001 compared to 56,000 in 2019.
- Some tourists only spend a few hours on land (admiring the scenery and wildlife) as there are no hotels, restaurants or other attractions.
- Invasive species - tourists could bring in insects or seeds on boots, clothes, in food and in cargo.
- Pollution - tourists may leave their rubbish and waste behind harming and killing wildlife.
- Impact on breeding birds - humans disturb birds and make them anxious so they are forced to abandon their nests and vacate the area.
- Erosion or disturbance of fragile environments - many feet walking over the same piece of land wears it down and changes the landscape.
- Oil spills - ships and boats may accidentally hit ice and rupture a holding tank, causing oil spills. If vessels sink, polluting fluids will leak into the sea.