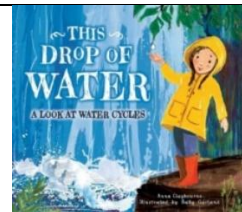
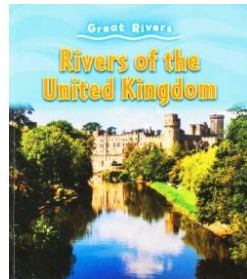
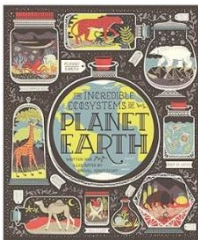
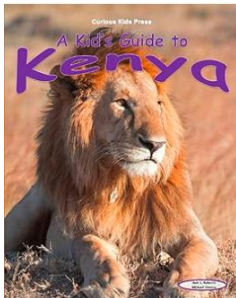
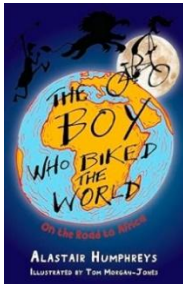


Class 3 Class Geography Overview

Year A

Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key text
Spring Term	Wild Water Human and physical geography - Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, and the water cycle. Geographical skills and fieldwork - Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding environment of our school and the key human and physical features of it. Locational knowledge - Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	- The stages of the water cycle. - The features of a river. - The Source of the River Clun is a marshy wetland in Anchor, on the border of Wales. - The River Clun flows into Herefordshire and empties into the River Teme at Leintwardine. - The longest river in the UK (The River Severn) also flows through Shropshire - Shropshire is a county in the UK in the West Midlands - Shropshire is bordered by the counties of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Powys		 This drop of water – Anna Claybourne 
	Vocabulary source, channel, bank, tributary, confluence, meander, mouth, estuary erosion, deposition, floodplain, waterfall, delta water vapour, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection			
Fieldwork: How fast does the river travel through Clun? Sketch the local river at various points. Plot the river on a map. Take photos and annotate/caption points in the river, identifying the features of a river. Measure the flow rate at different points. Measure a set distance and drop sticks into the river. Use a stopwatch to calculate the time it takes for the sticks to travel between points. Compare.				

Summer Term	<u>Comparisons (location study)</u> Shropshire compared to Kenya, Africa. Place knowledge - Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Human and physical geography - Describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Locational knowledge - Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	- Shropshire has a temperate climate with cool winters and warm summers - Kenya has different climates in different parts of the country. - Contrast biomes – Shropshire (temperate deciduous forest), Kenya (a diverse range of biomes, with the savanna being the most well-known and prevalent. Other biomes include tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests, grasslands, shrublands, deserts, and mangrove ecosystems). - In Shropshire people often live in brick or stone houses and drive cars to school or work - Many people in Kenya live in cities or small villages with homes made from mud, bricks, or wood. In some parts of Kenya, children walk a long way to school, and life can be very different from the calm countryside of Shropshire. - Compare trade links for UK versus Africa. - Locate Shropshire and Kenya on the world map.		 A Kid's Guide to Kenya  The boy who biked the world: On the road to Africa Alastair Humphreys	
	Vocabulary Europe, Africa, climate zone, biome, temperate, tropical, desert/arid, savanna, woodland, grasslands, mangrove, trade				
	Fieldwork: What are the key similarities/differences between a high street in Clun, Shropshire and Kenya, Africa? Use a map to identify the uses of buildings of the high street (go out in Clun and see high street recording information and use google maps etc to look at Kenya). Plot human and physical features on a map. Explore environment of the high street – traffic pollution, air pollution, litter, etc.				

Year B

Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key text
Spring	<u>Where on Earth is Europe?</u> Locational knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Human and physical geography - Describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Geographical skills and fieldwork - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Place knowledge - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country.	- Europe extends from the Atlantic Ocean (west) to Asia (east), to Arctic Circle (north) to the Mediterranean Sea (south). - Each European country has a capital city. - Europe has a diverse range of physical geographical features such as mountains and rivers. - The Alps and the Pyrenees are major mountain ranges in Europe. - Europe is home to some major rivers including the Volga, the Danube and the Rhine. - The Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean both border countries in Europe. - Countries in Europe are popular tourist destinations for different reasons. - Physical features such as mountains and coastlines attract many tourists each year.		
Vocabulary: continent, location, globe. Europe, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, settlement, city, capital city. Land use, tourism, mountain, river				
Fieldwork: Capital City outdoor mapping using (compass point) clues. Provide children with names of European Capital Cities on cards. Children then follow the clues to lay out the cards in a simple map layout on the school field.				