



Geography Curriculum Content

Milestone Two

Year 3

Autumn

Spring

Summer

Unit

Maps of the world

Europe and landscapes (rivers)

Erosion and Deposition Coasts

Geographical Places to Study

General overview of the world making use of maps, atlases and globes.

Europe

Various coastal towns across the UK which children may visit.
Skegness, Scarborough

Enquiry Question

What are the names of the lines used to describe any place on Earth?

Which landmass is the continent of Europe part of?
What are the five primary rivers in Europe?

How have UK coastlines changed?
What causes erosion at the coast?

Learning Experiences/ Hook

Look at pictures of difference places around the world and discuss the climate etc. Where do you think these places are? Why are these places the way they are?

Investigate some of the cultural differences in one eastern and one western European country by looking at the types of food eaten.

Share news article about coastal towns. What's happening to them?
<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7702717/Shocking-map-shows-UK-coastal-towns-risk-wiped-20-years.html>

Knowledge Categories

Fingertip Facts

- Near to the equator are two more imaginary lines called the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
- Places between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are known as tropical. They have a hot climate all year round.
- Running from north to south is another imaginary line called the Prime Meridian. This splits the Earth into two more hemispheres: the western hemisphere and the eastern hemisphere.
- Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east–west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north–south direction.

- There are over 50 countries in Europe.
- There are 23 recognised official languages spoken across Europe.
- 10% of the world's population lives in Europe.
- It is the second smallest continent in size.
- The Vatican City is the smallest country in Europe.
- There are five primary rivers in Europe: the Volga, the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe and the Loire.

- Coasts are where the edges of the higher land meet the oceans or sea.
- Some of the geographic features that are found there are beaches, cliffs, arches, stacks, headlands and bays.
- Erosion is the wearing away of rocks.
- Deposition is the dumping of rocks.
- Norway has the second longest coastline in the world and the longest one in Europe.
- Waves are a cause of erosion at the coast.

Disciplinary Knowledge

- Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.

- Name and locate the countries of Europe and identifying their main physical and human characteristics. (Focus on rivers)

- Use a range of resources to identify the key physical features of a location.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical

<p>(Being a Geographer)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features (mainly focus on rivers). • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, 	<p>features and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>These are some more advanced terms used by map makers to describe where places are. Near to the equator are two imaginary lines called the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Places between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are known as tropical. They have a hot climate all year round. Running from north to south is another imaginary line called the Prime Meridian. This splits the Earth into two more hemispheres: the western hemisphere and the eastern hemisphere. Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east–west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north–south direction.</p>	<p>Europe is a continent, the western part of a larger landmass called Eurasia. It is not part of Asia, even though it is joined to it, because of a boundary that includes the Ural Mountains in Russia and the Bosphorus river in Turkey. There are over 50 countries in Europe and 23 recognised official languages spoken.</p> <p>Europe is the second smallest continent in size but the third largest in population. About 10 per cent of the world's population lives in Europe. Europe is also the continent with the highest population density, which means the largest number of people per square kilometre or mile. The continent of Europe is made up of 50 countries with a total population of 742 million people. The three largest countries are: Russia, Ukraine and France. Greenland is the largest island in Europe – and in the world. The satellite image opposite shows Europe and North Africa at night. This shows how much more populated Europe is.</p> <p>A river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. In some cases, a river flows into the ground and becomes dry at the end of its course without reaching another body of water. A river is part of a physical process called the water cycle. Rivers carry rainwater from hills downhill to other rivers, lakes or the ocean. Rivers and streams often join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries. Stream, creek, brook, rivulet, rill, beck and burn are all names for small rivers.</p> <p>A river begins at a source (or more often several sources), follows a path called a course, and ends at a mouth. The water in a river runs through a channel, which is a river bed between two banks. In larger rivers there is often also a floodplain shaped by floodwaters escaping the channel. Rivers flow down mountains and through valleys. The term 'upstream' refers to the part of the river nearest its source. Likewise, the term 'downstream' describes the part of the river near its mouth. The term 'left bank' refers to the left bank in the direction of flow, and 'right bank' to the right. Rivers carve a V-shaped channel. In the middle reaches, where a river flows over flatter land, meanders may form. Sometimes the river will cut off a loop, shortening the</p>	<p>The surface of the Earth is completely covered in rock. Most of this rock is submerged by the oceans and seas but the higher areas, which are called land, are not covered. Coasts are where the edges of the higher land meet the oceans or sea. Some of the geographic features that are found there are beaches, cliffs, arches, stacks, headlands and bays. These features are formed through the processes of erosion and deposition. Coasts are also tourist destinations where people sunbathe on the beach, paddle in the sea and explore rock pools and caves. Norway has the longest coastline in Europe. It is 62,000 miles (99,780 km) in length and it is the second longest in the world.</p> <p>Waves are formed when wind blows over the seas or oceans. The force of the waves erodes the land. Waves erode softer areas of rock, which forms caves, short tunnels into a cliff. Waves also erode larger areas of the land which forms bays. The edges of the bay, where the land sticks out are called headlands. When a cave forms in a headland it sometimes gets so large that it forms an arch. When the roof of an arch collapses it forms a stack. Cliffs are rocks that are very hard and not easily worn away by the sea. Waves also deposit the materials they erode. This forms beaches.</p>

		<p>channel and forming an ox-bow lake. Rivers sometimes develop deltas at their mouths. A river with its mouth in saline tidal waters will form an estuary. Most but not all rivers flow on the surface. Subterranean rivers flow underground in caves or caverns.</p> <p>Rivers are difficult and dangerous to cross. Cities and towns often develop where there are bridges to cross a river.</p>	
Vocabulary	<p>Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, Prime Meridian, eastern hemisphere, western hemisphere, latitude, longitude, time zones.</p>	<p>Landmass, population, city-state, enclave, inhabitants Watercourse, tributaries, source, mouth, channel, river bed, reaches, meanders, deltas, estuary</p>	<p>Erosion, deposition, tourist destinations</p>