

Human Geography

Year 3

Main Foci: Changes during the Victorian era

What should I already know?

The **city** I live in is called **Milton Keynes**, Buckinghamshire.

- Buckinghamshire, a **county**, is in England, which is a **country**. England, which is in the **United Kingdom**, is in the **continent** of **Europe**.
- A city is the largest type of **settlement** often with a cathedral.
- **Land-use patterns** in the Milton Keynes and how they have changed overtime.
- The terms **urban** and **rural**.
- How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.

Vocabulary

geographical regions - an area of land with common features.

physical characteristics - natural things that you can see all around you.

human characteristics - man made things that you can see all around you.

land use patterns - how the land is used (residential, agricultural, recreational, transportation, and commercial).

human geography - focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.

types of settlement - places where people live: hamlet, village, town, city

economic activity - the amount a country makes and sells.

trade links - the exchange of goods or services between countries

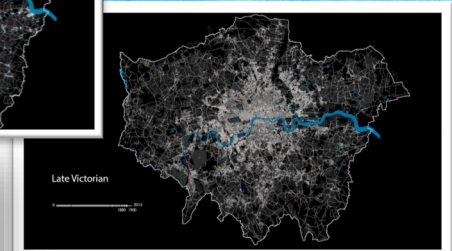
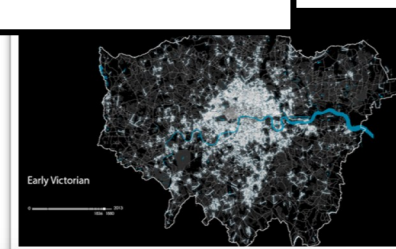
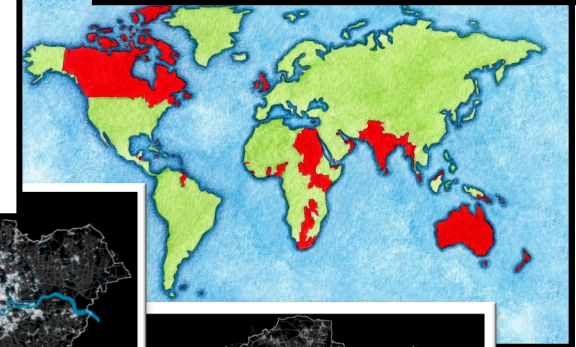
natural resources - materials or substances that are produced by the environment and used by humans: energy, food, water, minerals.

Road Map Skill

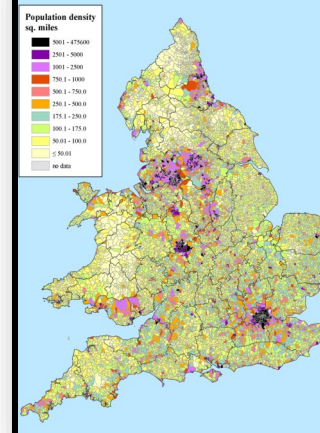
I can explain changes to land use over time.

By the end of the Victorian era, London had grown from 122 square miles to 693 square miles. During these times it became a political, financial and trading capital.

British Empire during the Victorian era

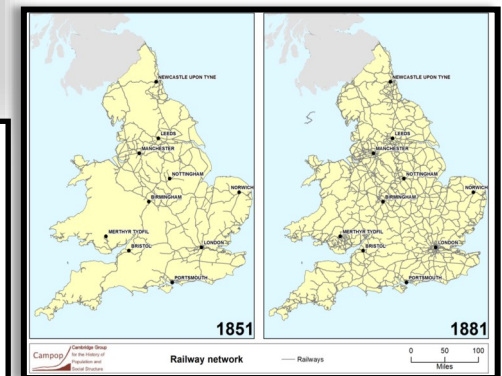


Population density of England and Wales, 1891



The population of Britain almost doubled during the Victorian era. People moved to live in city areas to access industrial work and for the first time in history more people lived in urban than rural areas.

Expansion of the railways meant that people could travel faster and further than ever before. All of Britain's major cities, like London, Glasgow and Manchester, were now connected.



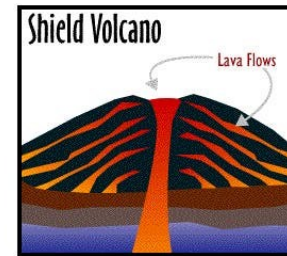
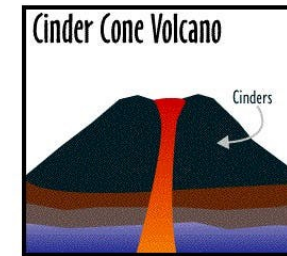
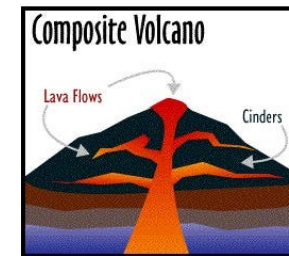
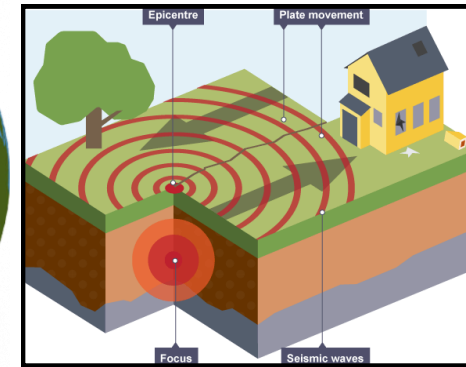
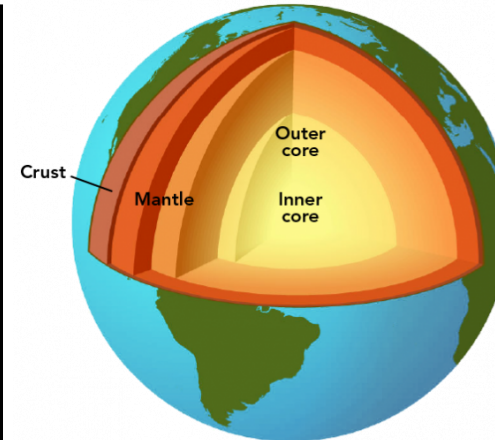
Physical Geography

Year 3

Main Foci: Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Glossary

- physical characteristics** - natural things that you can see all around you.
- human characteristics** - man made things that you can see all around you.
- volcano** -an opening in the Earth's crust, which allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
- earthquake** - what happens when two blocks, or 'plates' of the Earth suddenly slip past one another .
- epicentre** - the point inside the crust where the pressure is released is called the focus . The point on the Earth's surface above the focus is called the epicentre
- tectonic plates** - different rocky sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a puzzle covering earth
- Mantle** - the widest layer of the earth between the crust and the outer core
- Outer Core** - the layer surrounding the inner core of the earth
- Inner core** - the deepest and hottest layer of our planet
- Crust** - the outer layer of the Earth
- lava** - hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano or other opening in the surface of Earth
- magma chamber** - where the molten rock is stored beneath the ground
- dormant** - one that has not erupted recently but is expected to do so again

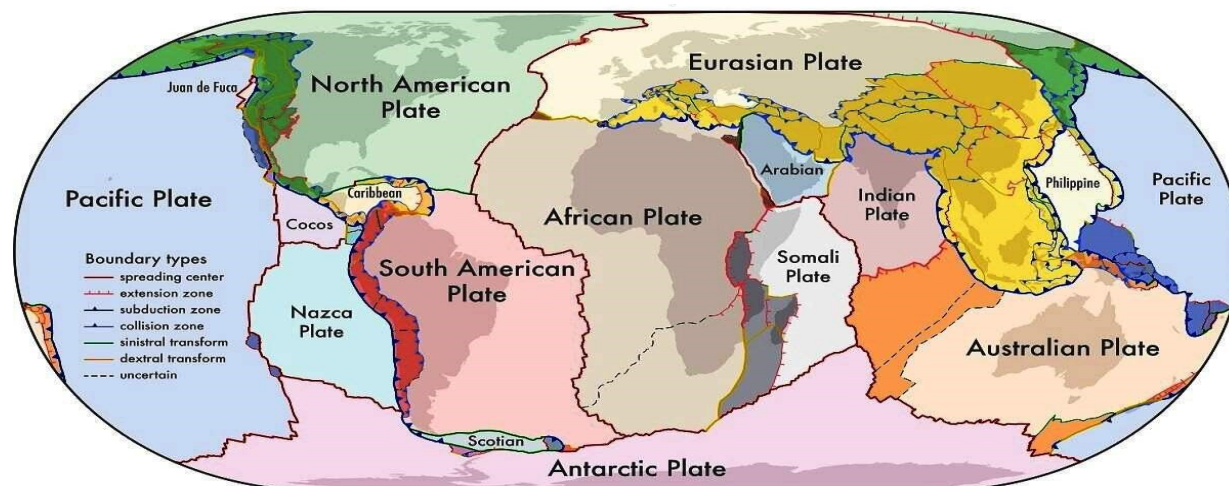


Geographical Skills

- Describe key aspects of **volcanoes** and **earthquake**.
- Use a range of resources to **identify** the key **physical** and **human** features of a location.
- Describe geographical **similarities** and **differences** between countries.
- **Ask** and **answer** geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

What should I already know?

- There are seven continents: Europe, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Asia, Africa
- A human feature is something man made and a physical made naturally
- Mount Vesuvius, Mount Fijui and Mount St.Helen's are all volcanoes



European Country: France

Year 3

Main Foci: Comparing Human and Physical Features

What should I already know?

- There are **seven continents** of the world: **Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australasia.**
- The **United Kingdom** is split into **four countries**: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- The **capital** of the UK is **London**
- **Physical** features are **naturally** made; **human** features are **man made**.
- Physical features include: beaches, cliffs, coasts, forests, hills, **mountains**, seas, oceans, **rivers**, soil, valleys, **vegetation**, seasons and weather .
- Human features include: cities, towns, villages, factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.

Geographical Skills

- **Name and locate** the countries of **Europe** and identify their main **physical and human characteristics**.
- **Explain** own views about locations, giving reasons.
- **Describe** geographical **similarities and differences** between countries.
- **Ask and answer** geographical questions about the physical and human

Vocabulary

Altitude – How high something is compared to the ground, or sea level

Continent - Large Landmass separated by water or other features

Fold mountain - where two of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together upwards

Human features - Parts of the world that are man made

Mountain Range - a series of mountains that are connected together to form a line

Physical features—Parts of the world that are naturally made

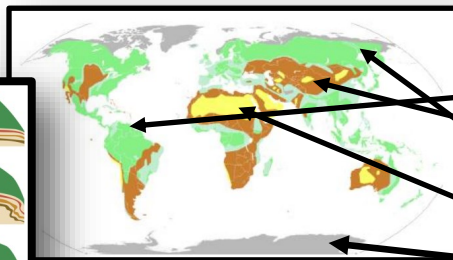
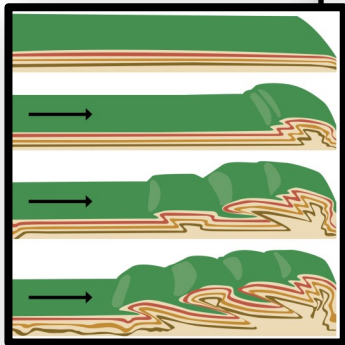
Population - the number of people living in a certain place

Slope - the slanted side of a mountain

Summit - the highest point on a mountain.

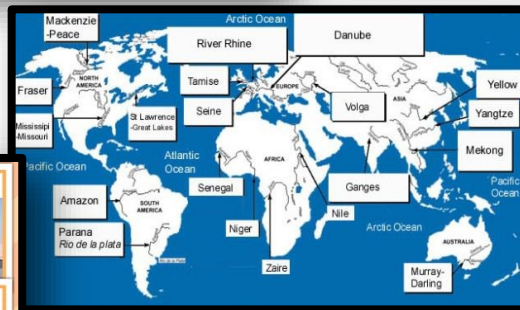
Tectonic plate - pieces of the Earth's crust

Fold Mountain Formation



5 Major Vegetation Belts

forest
grassland
tundra
desert
ice sheet



Rivers of the world

