



**Geography Core Curriculum
Year 3**

Unit	<i>Why is Jane's house only worth a pound?</i>	<i>Why do so many people live in megacities?</i>	<i>How and why is my local area changing?</i>
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards such as earthquakes and volcanoes (History) and the changes to natural and human features of the landscape that they can cause. Why do we know so much about where Sappho used to live? Year 2 History) How and why places in their own locality are changing as a result of physical and human processes. (What is the Geography of where I live like? Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of settlement in which they live and its main physical and human features. (Why do we love being beside the seaside so much? Y2) Compared their settlement with a contrasting settlement on the island of Borneo. (How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live? Y2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of settlement in which they live and its main physical and human features. (What is the Geography of where I live like? Y1) Compared the physical and human geography of their settlement with that in a contrasting settlement on the island of Borneo. (How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live? Y2)
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What erosion is and how it can be caused by natural and human processes. How a desert is defined. The location and distribution of the four types of desert on Earth. How wind erosion in hot deserts creates distinctive landscape features. How water erosion along rivers creates distinctive features. The main human and physical features of the Isle of Dogs meander in London. How wave erosion along the coast causes cliff collapse and serious problems for residents. How erosion by people causes serious management problems for national parks in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What the terms 'rural', 'urban' and 'urbanisation' mean. What a megacity is and their distribution globally. The top ten megacities in the world. Why the number of people living in megacities is increasing globally. Why Baghdad became the first city in the world with one million inhabitants. The location of the ten largest cities in the United Kingdom. Why Milton Keynes is the fastest growing city in the United Kingdom. Name and locate the countries, largest cities and physical features of the continent of South America. Why the government of Brazil decided to construct a new capital city in 1960. The physical and human features of the city of Brasilia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between physical and human processes and events that affect environments. How the environment of my school and grounds has changed over time. Why locations in the local area of the school have changed. That there are often different views about whether environmental change is a positive thing. How the quality of the environment varies in the local area surrounding my school. How and why environments are changing at different locations around the world. That environmental change on a global scale affects our lives locally.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The main attractions and disadvantages of living in megacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How humans behave locally can contribute to global changes such as climate change.
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<p>Disciplinary knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what erosion is and how it can be caused by natural and human processes. • Describe how a desert is defined. • Name and locate the four types of desert on Earth. • Explain how wind erosion in hot deserts creates distinctive landscape features. • Explain how water erosion along rivers creates distinctive features. • Identify, locate, describe and explain the main human and physical features of the Isle of Dogs meander in London. • Explain how wave erosion along the coast causes cliff collapse and serious problems for residents. • Understand how erosion by people causes serious management problems for national parks in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain what the terms ‘rural’, ‘urban’ and ‘urbanisation’ mean. • Describe and explain what a megacity is and locate and describe their distribution globally. • Name and locate the top ten megacities in the world. • Understand why the number of people living in megacities is increasing globally. • Describe and explain why Baghdad became the first city in the world with one million inhabitants. • Identify and locate the ten largest cities in the United Kingdom. • Describe and explain why Milton Keynes is the fastest growing city in the United Kingdom. • Name and locate the countries, largest cities and physical features of the continent of South America. • Explain why the government of Brazil decided to construct a new capital city in 1960. • Identify and describe the main physical and human features of the city of Brasilia. • Understand some of the main attractions and disadvantages of living in megacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, describe and explain the difference between physical and human processes and events that affect environments. • Describe and explain how the environment of my school and grounds has changed over time. • Identify, describe and explain why some locations in the local area of the school have changed. • Understand that there are often different views about whether environmental change is a positive thing. • Observe, identify, describe and explain how the quality of the environment varies in the local area surrounding my school. • Identify, describe and explain how and why environments are changing at different locations around the world. • Understand that environmental change on a global scale affects our lives locally. • Understand how humans behave locally can contribute to global changes such as climate change.
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Key Vocab	Erosion	the wearing away of the land by natural and human processes	Pattern	how objects are arranged or laid out on the Earth's surface	Pattern	how objects are arranged or laid out on the earth's surface
	Deposition	moving eroded material from one place and dropping it somewhere else	Pollution	something added to the environment that is harmful to living things	Pollution	something added to the environment that is harmful to living things
	Environment	the particular physical and human features of a place	City	a place where many people live and work very closely together alongside shops, offices and businesses	Flash flood	sudden flooding that occurs when rivers rise quickly with no warning after heavy rain
	Interdependence	how people and their environments are connected and rely upon each other	Megacity	a place with over ten million inhabitants	Deforestation	cutting down huge areas of woodland to use the land for other purposes
	Interaction	the links or connections within and between different natural and human processes.	Population density	the average number of people living on each square kilometre of land	Natural disaster	a catastrophic event caused by a natural process that affects people and property
	Location	the position of something on Earth	Constraint	something that limits or restricts the way people can live their lives	Residential	areas where the majority of land is occupied by people's homes
	Processes	the natural events and human actions that bring about change in an environment.	Migration	the movement of people from one place to live permanently somewhere else	Commercial	something involving making products or providing services to make money
	Landscape	everything that can be seen when looking at a particular place	Favela	a slum or shanty town found around the outside of some large cities in the world	Recreation	activities people choose to do that help them relax or have fun
	River	a moving stream of water that flows from high ground to the sea	Employment	the occupation or work by which someone earns a living	Leisure	any activity someone chooses to do in their own time outside of work or school
	Coast	the boundary between land and sea.	Congestion	very full or crowded with people	Public service	something provided for the benefit of people by the government
			Smog	air pollution causes when water droplets combine with chemical particles	Hypothesis	an idea, question or theory that can be investigated to see whether it has any validity or truth
					Accessibility	how easily and quickly a place or location can be reached
					Correlation	a way of finding out how closely related two sets of data are
					Redevelopment	demolishing derelict buildings and replacing them with modern homes, businesses and amenities

