

Geography – Year 3 and 4 – Target Memories



2026 - 2027			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
National Curriculum Coverage	<u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u> - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	<u>Human and physical geography:</u> Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle. <u>Geographical skills and fieldwork:</u> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to describe features studied Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	<u>Human and physical geography:</u> Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones and biomes. <u>Locational knowledge:</u> Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions. understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America
Year 3 & 4	<u>The UK: Who are we?</u> - The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and each country is divided into regions and counties. - Maps can be used to locate the countries, regions and counties of the UK. - Images and geographical evidence can help us understand what different places in the UK are like. - Migration is when people move from one place to another, and it has helped shape the population of the UK. - People move within the UK for reasons such as work, education, family and quality of life. - The UK has global links through people, trade, culture and travel, which contribute to the character of local areas.	<u>Rivers: What is special about them?</u> - A river flows from its source in the hills or mountains to its mouth, where it joins a lake, sea or another river. - Rivers shape the land through erosion, transportation and deposition, creating different river landforms. - The features of a river change as it travels from its upper course to its lower course. - Flooding happens when a river cannot hold all its water, which can affect people, homes and the environment. - The River Severn is the longest river in the UK, and rivers are important for water, transport, wildlife and recreation. - Important rivers can be found across Europe and the world, including the Danube and the Nile, which support millions of people.	<u>Why are rainforests important to us?</u> - The Amazon Rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest and is located in South America, mainly in Brazil. - Rainforests are found near the Equator and have a hot, wet climate all year round. - Rainforests are home to a huge variety of plants and animals, making them some of the most biodiverse places on Earth. - Rainforests help regulate the Earth's climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen. - Deforestation threatens rainforests, so it is important to protect them to support wildlife, people and the environment.



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National Curriculum Statements	<u>Locational knowledge</u> - Key physical and human characteristics of major cities - Name and locate cities of the United Kingdom and their identifying human and physical characteristics. <u>Human and physical geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.	<u>Locational knowledge</u> locate the world’s countries using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics. <u>Human and physical geography</u> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.	<u>Place knowledge</u> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country. <u>Human and physical geography</u> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes. human geography, including: types of settlement and land use. <u>Geographical skills and fieldwork.</u> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. use Ordnance Survey maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
Year 3 & 4	<u>Settlements: where do people live and why?</u> - A settlement is a place where people live and work, such as a village, town or city. - Settlements vary in size from small hamlets and villages to large towns, cities and megacities. - People often build settlements near resources such as water, transport routes and flat land. - Settlements grow and change over time as new houses, roads, railways and buildings are added. - Maps, aerial photographs and fieldwork help geographers understand how settlements have developed. - When planning a new settlement, geographers consider the needs of people, transport, services and the environment.	<u>Mountains and volcanoes: what, where and why?</u> - Mountains are formed when tectonic plates move, pushing and folding the Earth's crust. - Mountain landscapes have features such as peaks, slopes, valleys and ridges, and conditions become colder higher up a mountain. - The UK's highest mountains are found in Scotland, Wales and England, including Ben Nevis, Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon) and Scafell Pike. - A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust where lava, ash and gases can erupt onto the Earth's surface. - Many volcanoes are found at the boundaries of tectonic plates, where movement beneath the Earth's surface causes eruptions. - Volcanoes can be dangerous, but they can also provide benefits such as fertile soil, tourism and geothermal energy, which is why some people choose to live near them.	<u>Europe: how diverse are its landscapes and places?</u> - Europe is a continent made up of many countries, and we can use maps, atlases and globes to locate them. - Europe has different climate zones, so weather and temperatures vary across the continent. - Major European cities such as London, Paris and Rome are important centres for population, business and culture. - Europe has a wide range of physical features, including mountains, rivers, seas and coastlines. - People have shaped the landscape of Europe by building settlements, transport networks and landmarks. - Europe is a popular tourist destination because of its diverse landscapes, cultures, cities and natural features.