Year 3		
Knowledge and Skill	Building on prior knowledge of Year 2, by the end of Year 3 we will	Example questioning
Locational Knowledge	 Name the geographical regions of the UK Name and locate counties of England. Use maps to name and locate countries studied in Europe (Italy) Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. 	Can you name some counties of the UK? What geographical region is this county/city in? Where is Europe on these maps? What other continents are there? How is that place similar different to Northwich? Where is the equator and Northern and Southern Hemisphere on these maps?
Place Knowledge	 Compare the similarities and differences of physical and human geographical features in a local town (Northwich) and a contrasting town (Palermo). Understand the human and physical geography of larger area within the United Kingdom (Cheshire) Identify human and physical features of their local town, Northwich, and make comparisons with other places. Understand how land is used in different places and why people choose to settle in different places Identify the geographical similarities and differences between Cheshire, England and Sicily, Italy. 	What makes a city, town, village or hamlet? Why do we have protected land? How has land been used? Why do people settle there? What is similar and different between Cheshire and Sicily? What is similar and different between Northwich and Palermo?
Human & Physical Geography	Physical Geography • describe and understand how and why rivers are formed • describe and understand the different features of a river • describe and understand the water cycle. Human Geography • describe and understand different types of settlement and how land is used.	What is the water cycle? How are rivers formed? What are the features of a river? What is meant by settlement and land use? Why might someone choose to live there? How has land use changed in our local area?
Mapping skills		
Direction/Location	Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions: Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map with support	What are the four compass points and can we use them to navigate?
Drawing maps	Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order;	Can you plan a simple route using com-pass points and follow it?
Representation	Know why a key and symbol is needed and be able to identify a range of simple common place symbols Start to think of symbols and keys they can use in their map work.	Where are these places on these different maps?
Using Maps	Locate places on larger scale maps e.g. map of Europe, world maps	What does a boundary mean? Can you identify the boundaries of
Scale/Distance	Begin to match boundaries (E.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps.)	places/countries? Can you create a sketch of a wider local area
Perspective	Begin to draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.	(village) and use keys and symbols to map places in it?
Map knowledge	Begin to identify key features on different types of maps including OS maps	How do we use OS maps? Can you use letters and coordinates when
Style of Map	Use a range of maps. Begin to use map sites on internet. Begin to use junior atlases. Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	identifying places on this map?

Fieldwork		
Gathering information	Gain confidence in speaking to an unfamiliar person when collecting data. Record some of what they found out. Use a simple database to present findings.	Carry out fieldwork linked to rivers, city, village etc identifying places human and physical in
Sketching/Drawing	Draw a sketch of a simple feature from observation or photo. Add colour, texture and detail to own field sketches. Add title and descriptive labels with help	Take photos and draw detailed sketches with labels to show what that tells us? Collect data about the local area and an issue
Collecting audio/visual information	Point out useful views to photograph for their investigation. Add titles and labels to photos giving date and location. Point out useful views/sounds to record for their investigation. Watch/listen carefully to recordings and write what they find out.	linked to it and represent data according to mathematical knowledge (collect tally then represent as a bar chart)
Measuring	Use every day standard and non-standard units occasionally. Begin to organise recordings.	
Representing information	Use mathematical knowledge to represent data using appropriate methods (bar chart, tally chart and line graphs)	