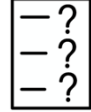




Year 3 – Autumn – Geography – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?		WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?		
- A city is a large and important urban area where many people live and work. - In an urban area, space is used for buildings and roads, with smaller green spaces. - In a rural area, there are greater green space and less space used for buildings. - A capital city is the city where the country's government is based. - Physical features are any parts of an area that is on the Earth naturally. - Human features are any parts of an area that was made by people.		- What are some major cities of the UK? - What and where are counties? - Where are some mountains and rivers of the UK located? - How is land used in rural and urban areas of the UK? - How is land used for farming in the UK? - How has land use changed over time?		
KEY KNOWLEDGE: SETTLEMENTS AND LAND USE		GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS	KEY VOCABULARY	
Cities include Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Counties include Yorkshire, Kent, and West Midlands.  Mountains include Ben Nevis (Scotland) and Snowdon (Wales).  The Pennines run down the centre of Northern England.  Rivers include the Thames (London) and the Severn (England and Wales).	 Land in urban areas is used for housing, shops, offices, factories, schools and leisure activities. Urban areas have better transport links and public services like hospitals.  Rural areas have more open spaces, and features like woodlands, rivers or hills. Land in rural areas is used primarily for farming. High ground areas may be less suitable for building so are more likely to be rural.	Farming provides food/materials for the country. Types of farming include:  Arable Farming,  Pastoral Farming, and  Mixed Farming. High ground areas may be less suitable for arable farming due to steep slopes and poorer soil.  UK land use has changed due to the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions.	 Enquiry & Investigation: Asking geographical questions about a place and trying to answer them.  Interpret a Range of Sources: Using different sources of information to answer questions.  Mapwork: Using maps, globes and atlases to answer questions and communicate geographical information.	county mountain river topography settlement farming agriculture suburb industrialisation A region of the UK which has its own local government. Land, made of rock, that rises high above the ground. A moving body of water. The study of the shape and features of the land, like mountains, valleys, and flat areas. A place where people build homes and live together, like a village or a city. The act of growing plants and raising animals for resources such as food or material for clothing. Nurturing the soil to produce better crops and raising livestock (animals). A smaller area with houses and schools that's close to a big city but not in it. A time when many factories and machines are built to make processes faster and more efficient.