

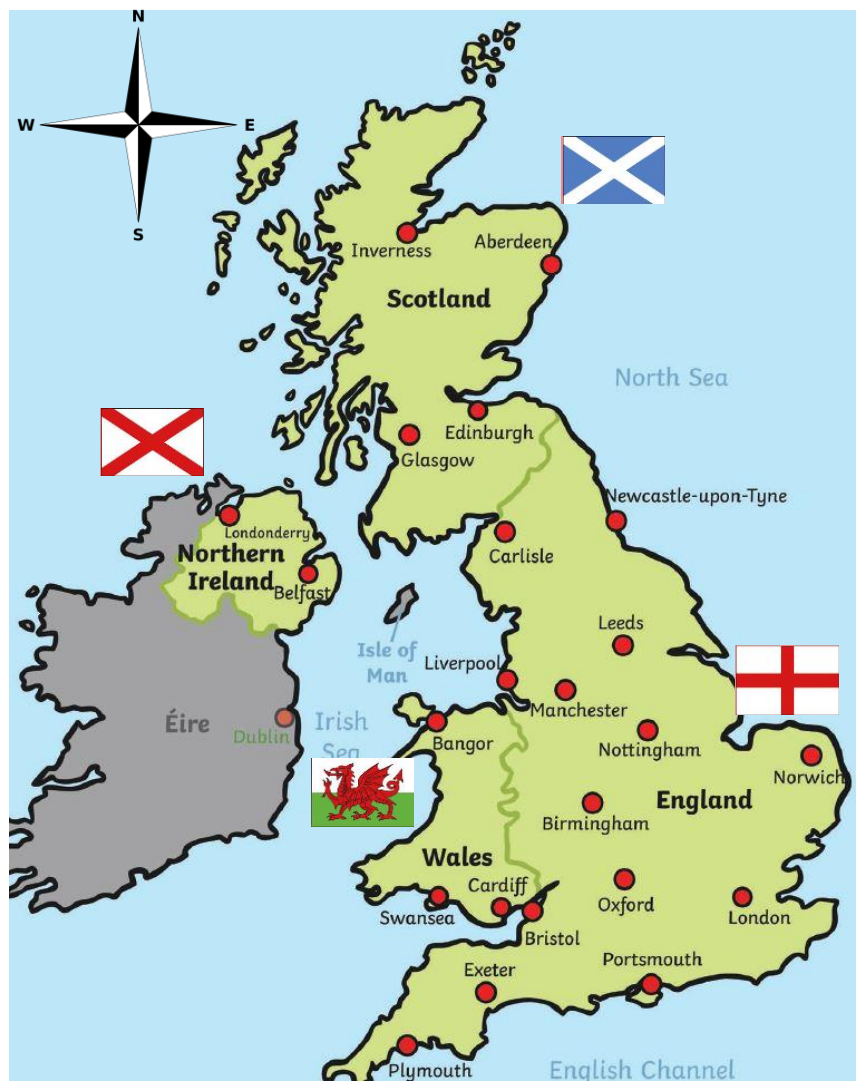


# Human and Physical Geography in Year 3

## United Kingdom

### What should I already know?

- Town**
  - Our school is in the **town** of Matlock
  - The **river** Derwent flows through Matlock
  - Ribber Castle sits on a **hill** above the **town**.
- County**
  - Matlock is in Derbyshire
  - Derbyshire is a county in England
- Country**
  - England is part of the United Kingdom
  - There are four countries in the U.K: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
  - Each country has a capital.
- Continent**
  - The UK is in the Northern Hemisphere
  - It is part of the continent of Europe



### Population

There are 66 million residents in the U.K.

- 3.1 million people live in Wales
- 5.5 million people live in Scotland
- 1.9 million people live in Northern Ireland
- Over 55 million people live in England.
- 8.9 million people live in London

### Cities

There are 69 cities in the U.K.

- The biggest cities in England are: London, Birmingham and Manchester
- Glasgow has more people than Edinburgh
- Cardiff is Wales' capital and largest city
- Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital and largest city
- Derby: 254,000, Sheffield: 518, 000 & Nottingham: 290,00

### Physical Features

There are 15 national parks in the U.K. including the Peak District

- Major rivers: Severn, Thames and Trent
- Highest mountain in the U.K.: Ben Nevis (Scotland – 1,345 metres)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest mountain in the U.K.: Snowdon (Wales – 1,085 metres)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest mountain in the U.K.: Scafell Pike (England – 978 metres)

### Waters around the U.K.



English Channel



Irish Sea



North Sea



Atlantic Ocean



# Human and Physical Geography in Year 3

## The human features of Europe: capitals

What should I already know?

There are 7 continents



Northern Europe: countries and capitals

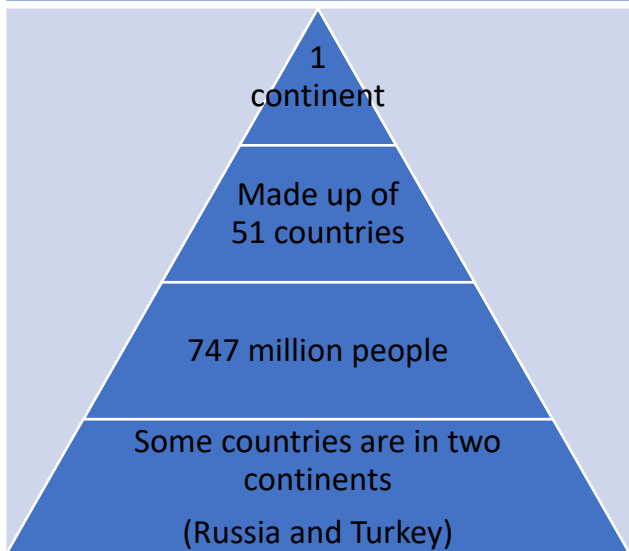
Norway	Oslo
Sweden	Stockholm

Western Europe: countries and capitals

U.K.	London
Ireland	Dublin
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin



What should I already know about Europe?



Southern Europe: countries and capitals

Italy	Rome
Spain	Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon

Southern Europe: countries and capitals

Croatia	Zagreb
Greece	Athens
Turkey	Ankara



# Human and Physical Geography in Year 3

## The physical features of Europe

### What should I already know ?

#### Rivers

- The longest river is the Volga (Russia – 3692km)
- The longest river in the UK is the Severn (England – 354km)

#### Mountains

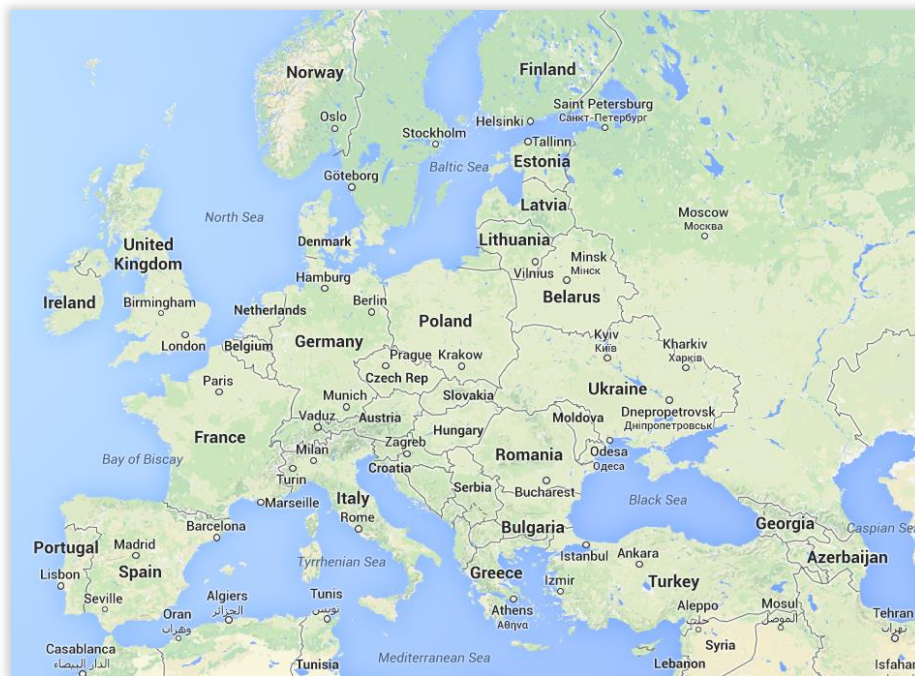
- Highest mountain: Mount Elbrus (Russia 5,642m)
- Highest mountain in the U.K: Ben Nevis (Scotland 1,345m)

#### Seas and oceans

- Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Black Sea and Mediterranean

#### Hemisphere

- Europe is in the Northern Hemisphere



#### Weather and seasons

- Some Northern European countries are within the Arctic Circle. This means they can be very cold and have no day light during the winter months.
- The weather in West Europe is influenced by the large amount of sea and the Gulf Stream
- Southern Europe can be very hot and dry in the summer, but cooler and wet in the higher grounds. It can snow in the high hills and mountains in Greece.

#### Volcanoes in Europe

- Mount Etna lies where two **tectonic plates** meet in Italy. It is Europe's most active volcano and last **erupted** in 2018.
- Mount Vesuvius is in Italy and is still active. It last erupted in 1944. In AD79 and destroyed the Roman town of Pompeii.
- Mount Teidi is a volcano on Tenerife in the Canary Islands, part of Spain. It is Spain's highest point. If measured from the bottom of the sea to the summit I would be the fourth highest volcano in the world. It last erupted in 1909.

#### Rivers

Many rivers travel across countries in Europe

- Volga
- Danube

#### Mountains

Many mountain ranges cross countries in Europe

- Alps 1,200km: This range of mountains stretches across eight countries: France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Switzerland, Monaco and Liechtenstein.
- Scandinavian Mountains 1,762 km: Also known as the Scandes, this mountain range stretches through the north of Norway. They are the longest mountain range in Europe. The mountains aren't considered very high but they're known for their steepness. The western side drops into the North and Norwegian sea
- Carpathians 1,500 km: The Carpathians stretch across Eastern and Central Europe.
- Ural 2,500km: runs approximately from north to south through western Russia. The mountain range forms part of the boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia.
- Caucasus 1,100 km: This mountain range is notable not only for its length but also for being the dividing line between Europe and Asia.

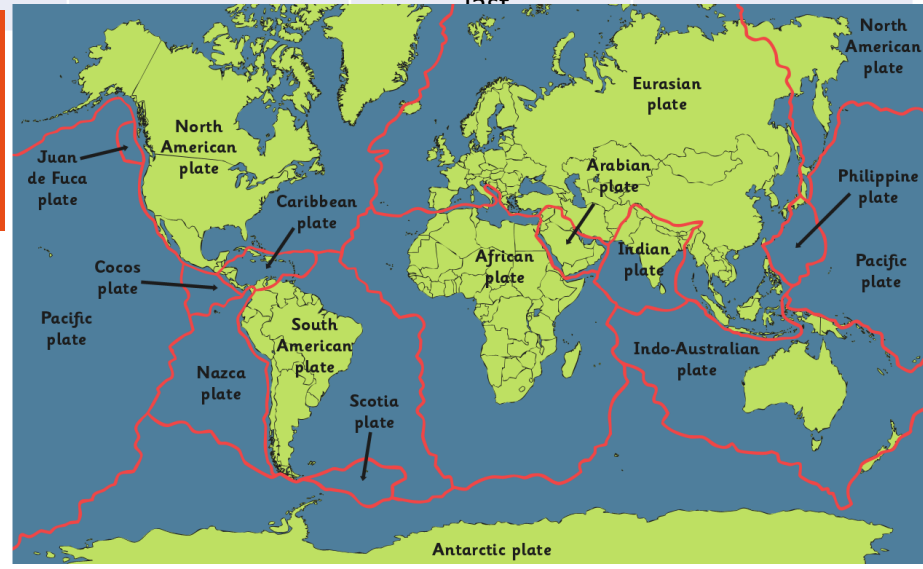
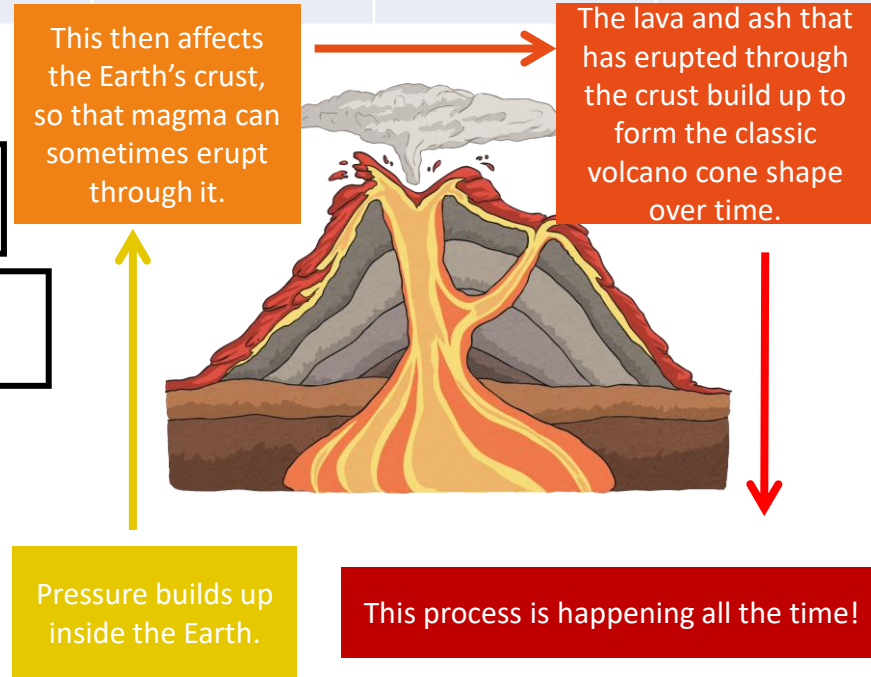
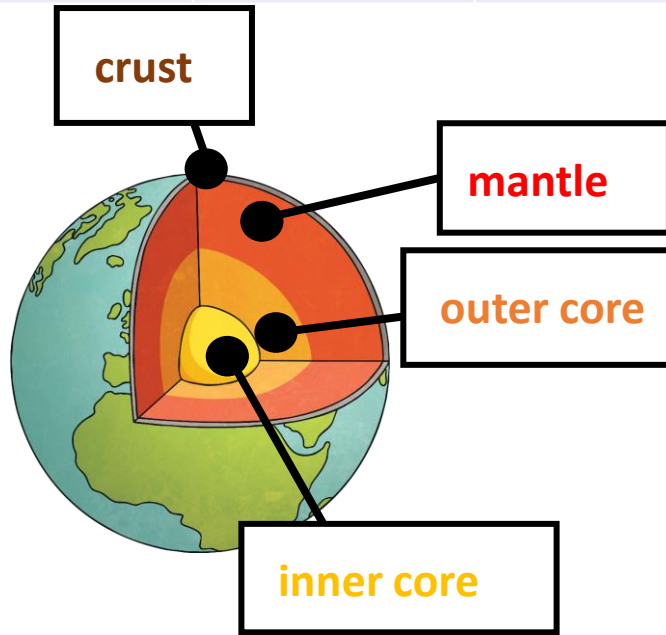


# Human and Physical Geography in Year 3

## Volcanoes and Earthquakes

### New Learning! Physical Features

Core	Crust	Dormant	Eruption	Lava	Layers	Magma	Richter scale	Tectonic Plates
The core is at the centre of our planet. The outer core is made of hot liquid metal. The inner core is solid metal.	This is the outer layer of the earth. It is the thin layer of rock that we stand on.	A dormant volcano is one that has not erupted for a long time, however, it may still erupt in the future.	Volcanoes erupt (synonym: explode) when pressure builds up.	Lava is the name for liquid rock that has flowed out of a volcano.	The Earth is made up of different layers, each with their own properties.	Magma is liquid rock inside a volcano. It leaves the volcano as lava.	This is used to measure the strength of an earthquake. It is a scale of levels from 0 – 10, each 10x more powerful than the last.	The earth's <i>crust</i> is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates. These fit together like a jigsaw puzzle and they sometimes move.



Volcanoes can be found along the edges of the **tectonic plates**. Can you see the plate that runs close to Italy?



# Geography Fieldwork in Year 3

## New Learning! Mapping language

Co-ordinates	Eastings	Grid Reference	Northings	Political map	Physical map	Symbols
Co-ordinates are used to identify a point and are where the lines meet. The vertical coordinate should be given first.	These are the vertical lines on a grid. They increase as you move East. →	Grid references are used to identify locations. When giving a grid reference, use eastings first.	These are the horizontal lines on a grid. They increase as you move North. ↑	Political maps show countries, continents and names of cities and towns.	Physical maps show physical features such as mountains, oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, deserts and snow.	REMEMBER FROM Y2: A picture, colour or shape used to represent a feature on a map.



OS Symbols: Physical features	
River	
Coniferous wood	
Non-coniferous wood	

## OS Symbols: Human Features

Main road	Minor road	Single train track	Train station	Footpath	Police station	Place of worship with tower	Post Office	Important building	School