



## Geography – Year 3 Locational Knowledge The Caribbean Spring 1

(Previous knowledge Locational knowledge: Year 2).

### Vocabulary







Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Caribbean	Continent	Commonwealth
City	Tourist	Empire
Town	Currency	Voyage
Country	Trade	Monarchy
Human features	Border	Climate

### Useful Resources

<https://www.cgpplus.co.uk/primary/ks2/geography/g2wat326-planning-a-caribbean-holiday-years>

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/caribbean-map-games.html>

### Significant Locations in The Caribbean

	
Half Moon Bay	The Bob Marley museum
Half Moon Bay is one of the most famous beaches in The Caribbean, it is in Antigua.	The Bob Marley Museum is a museum in Kingston, Jamaica, dedicated to the reggae musician Bob Marley.
	
Queen Emma Bridge	El Yunque National Forest
The Queen Emma Bridge is a pontoon bridge across St. Anna Bay in Curaçao.	El Yunque National Forest is a tropical rainforest in northeastern Puerto Rico.
	
San Juan National Park	Diamond Falls Botanical Gardens
San Juan National Historic Site in the Old San Juan section of San Juan, Puerto Rico, is a National Park.	Diamond Falls botanic gardens are located in the island's southwest, at the outskirts of Soufriere town, in St Lucia.

### Locational Knowledge: The Caribbean

#### Countries of The Caribbean

The Caribbean is a group of islands including The Bahamas, Cuba, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad & Tobago.



#### Climate of The Caribbean

The Caribbean climate is tropical, moderated to a certain extent by the prevailing northeast trade winds. Individual climatic conditions are strongly dependent on elevation. At sea level there is little variation in temperature, regardless of the time of the day or the season of the year. Temperatures range between 24°C and 32°C. In Kingston, Jamaica, the average temperature is 26°C. Daylight hours tend to be shorter during summer and slightly longer during winter than in the higher latitudes.



# Geography – Year 3 Geographical Skills Maps Of The UK Spring 2

(Previous knowledge – Maps: Year 1)

## Vocabulary

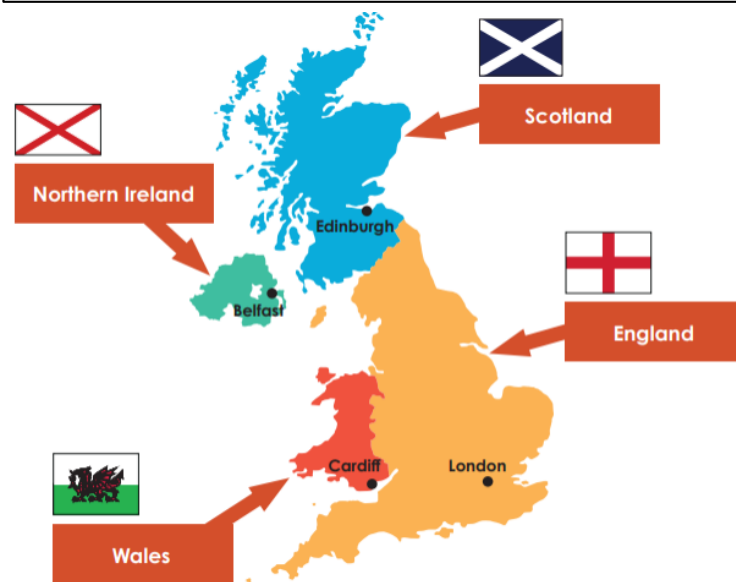
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
United Kingdom	City	Navigate
Map	Capital	Union Jack
England	Great Britain	Scale
Northern Ireland	Symbol	Landmark
Scotland	Compass	Prime Meridian
Wales	Key	Topographic

## Useful Resources

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/education/teacher-resources>

<https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/map-skills/>

A map of The United Kingdom, showing the name of each country with a picture of their flag.



The Union Jack flag represents all of the four countries in the United Kingdom joined together.

## National Flowers

The rose of England.	The thistle of Scotland.	The shamrock of Ireland.	The daffodil of Wales.

## Maps of The UK

### What is a map?

A map is a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface. Its basic purpose is to show where things are. Maps may show visible features, such as rivers and lakes, forests, buildings, and roads. They may also show things that cannot be seen, such as boundaries and temperatures. Most maps are drawn on a flat surface. A map displayed on a round surface is called a globe.

### What do we use maps for?

People use maps to help plan routes from one place to another. They might also use a map to find certain features like hills or rivers, or a landmark such as a castle. You can use different types of map depending on whether you are walking, driving or even flying somewhere. The maps below show:

- A tube map of The London Underground
- A world map
- A theme park map



### How do you use a map?

The top of most maps is north and a compass can be used to find which direction north is. The needle of the compass always points north, so when it is lined up with the map, you can see in which direction things are. The four main compass or cardinal directions are: north, east, south and west. The four points exactly in between each of these, are: north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.



# Geography – Year 3

## Locational Knowledge

### European Towns and Cities

#### Summer

(Previous knowledge Continents and Oceans, Year 2)

Vocabulary		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Europe	Continent	Urbanisation
City	Tourist	Fjord
Town	Currency	Transcontinental
Country	Trade	Peninsula
Human features	Border	Temperate
Physical features	Monarchy	Pyrenees

#### Useful Resources

<https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/topics/lower-key-stage-2-topics/modern-europe/introduction-modern-europe/>

[https://schoollearningzone.co.uk/key\\_stage\\_two/ks2\\_geography/ks2\\_geography.html](https://schoollearningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_geography/ks2_geography.html)

#### Significant Locations in Europe



The River Volga

The River Volga is the longest river in Europe. It is located in Russia.



The Alps

The Alps are one of the largest mountain ranges in Europe.



Paris, France

Paris is the capital city of France. France is in Western Europe.



Madrid, Spain

Madrid is the capital city of Spain. Spain is in Southern Europe.



Rome, Italy

Rome is the capital city of Italy. Italy is a Mediterranean country. This means that Rome is in the region of lands that surround the Mediterranean Sea.



Saint Peter's Square

Saint Peter's Square is a famous landmark located in the Vatican City. The Vatican City is the smallest country in the world and is located inside Rome.

#### European Towns and Cities

#### Countries of Europe

There are over 40 different countries in Europe. Some are large and some are very small but they are all different. The countries can be divided into different regions: Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. Europe is the second smallest continent by size but the third smallest continent by population.



#### Physical features of Europe

As well as different countries and cities, there are many different physical features found across Europe. There are mountains, rivers, lakes, volcanoes, fjords and surrounding oceans and seas. Europe is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the south and by the continent of Asia to the east.