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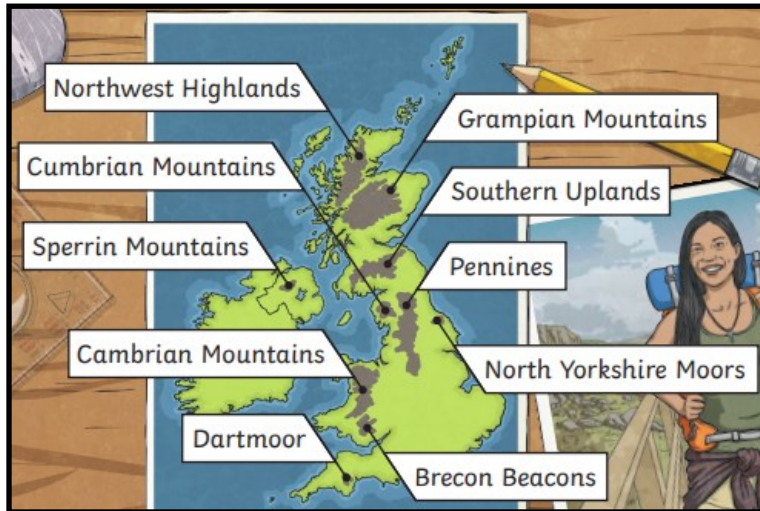
### Y3—Autumn Term—Geography—Stone Age to Iron Age

An Ideal Place to Settle		
Essential	Desirable	Unwanted
shelter	entertainment/shops	open to attack
		
water supply	education	
		
food	green space	exposure to weather
		
electricity/fuel supply	neighbours	
		
	healthcare	prone to flooding
		
	transport links	
		

How Is Land Used in Settlements?	
agriculture	industrial
	
housing	leisure
	
business	retail
	

Agriculture	The farming of crops or animals.	Leisure	Time spent away from work relaxing.	Early settlers	The first people to settle in an area including Romans, Vi-
Industrial	Businesses that provide products or services.	Retail	Shops selling products to people.	Settlement	A village, town or city where people live.

## Y3 Spring Term— Geography—Rivers and Mountains



Map of the mountainous regions of the UK



Map of the major rivers of the UK

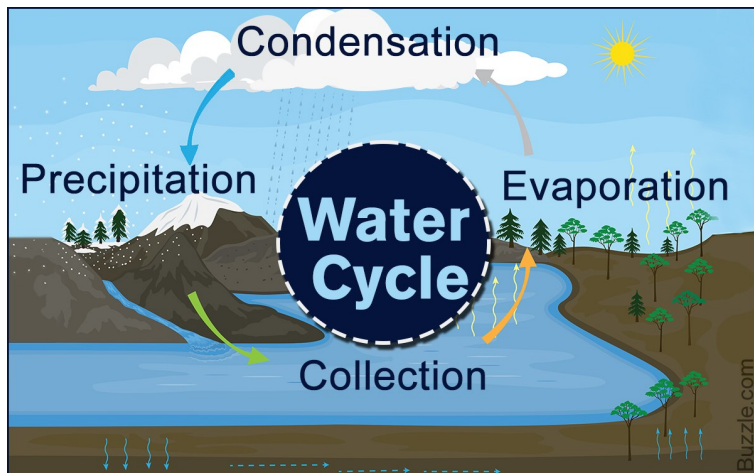


Map of the seas and oceans surrounding the UK

### The Water Cycle

The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back to the oceans.

Heat from the Sun causes water to evaporate from oceans, lakes and streams. Evaporation occurs when liquid water on Earth's surface turns into a gas (water vapour) in our atmosphere. Warm water vapour rises up through Earth's atmosphere.



As the water vapour rises higher and higher, the cool air of the atmosphere causes the water vapour to turn back into liquid water, creating clouds. This process is called condensation.

When a cloud becomes full of liquid water, it falls from the sky as rain or snow—also known as precipitation. This liquid then collects and fills lakes and streams, and the process starts all over again.

### Vocabulary

**Mountain:** A part of the landscape with steep slopes that rises over 300m.

**Range:** A series of mountains that form a chain joined by high ground.

**Tourism:** People travelling for enjoyment.

**River:** A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.

**Condensation:** The process of a gas cooling and changing into a liquid.

**Evaporation:** The process of a liquid heating and changing into a gas.

**Precipitation:** When water or snow falls from a cloud.



## Geography Knowledge—Year 3—Summer—Italy and The Romans

### Venice

#### **Physical geography**

Venice is a city located in the north of Italy. It is built on lots of small islands. The islands are in a lagoon at the edge of the Adriatic Sea. Venice has hot, dry and sunny summers and winters are cooler, but mild.

#### **Human geography**

The city of Venice is a major centre of culture and tourism in Italy. It is famous for its beautiful canals, palaces, and art. Most of the buildings are built on wooden stilts that are hundreds of years old. Lots of people travel around the city by boat. A type of long, flat-bottomed boat called a gondola is often used to travel around the canals. The people of Venice make lots of their money on tourism, which is when people go there on holiday and spend money. Every year, the city sinks a few millimetres. The Italian government are building a defence against flooding to protect Venice.

Italy, like England, is located in Europe. The capital of Italy is Rome. Venice is another popular city in Italy for tourists to visit.



### Vocabulary

**Settlement**—a place where people live, for example: villages and towns

**Economy**—a system for allocating resources to meet people's needs and wants. It determines how goods and services are made and exchanged.

**Economics**—the study of the economy, or the part of a society that creates wealth

**Trade**—the buying and selling of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make—e.g. food, clothes, and computers. Services are things that people do—e.g. banking, communications, and health care.

**Land use**—the human use of land

**Tourism**—Tourism is the business of encouraging and supporting tourists (people who travel somewhere for fun!).