

Year 3– Autumn 2 Knowledge organiser

What should I already know?

- Some physical characteristics and key features in the wider world.
- Some key aspects of physical geography in the wider world e.g. mountains, oceans, continents
- Locations of oceans, continents
- Awareness of types of weather and seasons

Key vocabulary

Desert/Semi-Desert: a barren area of land where little precipitation occurs and consequently living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life.

Savannah: a mixed woodland grassland where the trees are so widely spaced that the canopy does not close. The open canopy allows sufficient light to reach the ground.

Deciduous Woodland: these areas extend across vast areas of tropical Africa, where the climate is too seasonal and dry to support evergreen forest.

Tropical Rainforests: Around 2 million km² of Africa is covered by rainforests. Home to vast numbers of species, provide oxygen and help to provide food and medicines.

Continent: A large solid area of land. Earth has 7 continents.

Landlocked: A country surrounded by other countries and without access to the sea.

Tropical Climate: A damp climate with monthly average temperatures of 18c or higher all year round.

Equator: An imaginary circle around the middle of Earth, dividing it into the N. and S. Hemispheres.

Congo Basin: large area of land drained by the Congo River – 2nd largest river basin in the world (Amazon 1st).

Northern Africa: area is effectively separated from the rest of Africa by the Sahara Desert, which is the largest hot desert in the world. Northern Africa is also home to the longest river in the world: The Nile.

Central Africa: Central African countries are on or around the equator. The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country with a mainly tropical climate and is one of the poorest countries in the world.

Eastern Africa: There are 18 countries in Eastern Africa including Tanzania. Tanzania is home to the highest peak in Africa: Mount Kilimanjaro, which is a dormant volcano.

Southern Africa: 5 countries in Southern Africa including South Africa. South Africa has a population of around 56 million people. Less than 10% of the S. African population is white; it is one of the richest countries in Africa.

Western Africa: There are 16 countries in Western Africa, one of these is Nigeria. Nigeria's landscape is very diverse. It is the largest exporter of oil in all of Africa.



Why is Africa is a continent and what is significant about its history?

National Curriculum objectives:

Pupils should be taught:

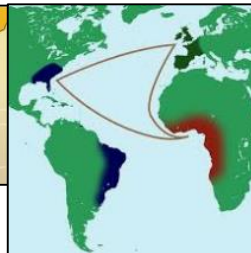
- To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (incl. Russia) and N. and S. America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts.
- To describe key aspects of human geography, including types of settlements and land use, economic activity incl. trade links, distribution of natural resources incl. food, minerals and water.
- Use geographical skills and field work.

Knowledge:

- Physical geography: identify climate zones, types of vegetation belts: desert/semi-desert, Savannah, deciduous woodland, tropical rainforest.
- Human geography: know types of settlements and land use – rural, some main cities, ports and densely populated areas.
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on continent and countries within Africa – concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries – landlocked and coastal, ports and major cities and surrounding oceans.
- Identify natural resources within some African countries and link to trade routes, imports and exports.
- Link map routes to historic slave trade route 'triangle'
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, (mention briefly the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn)
- Consider the human geography relating to the impact of living in a rural area compared to a city or port.

Geographical skills and enquiry:

- Ask and respond to geographical questions and offer own ideas
- Use letter/number co-ordinates to locate features or places on a map. Use maps with different scales to begin to match boundaries.
- Follow routes on different/large scale maps – export/import routes or slave trade routes.
- Know why a key is needed and use symbols on a map/key.
- How does trade connect different countries and their populations?
- Discuss how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries.



The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Written language		
Measurements		
Time and the calendar		

The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Egypt		
The Nile		
The afterlife		
Pyramids		

The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true).	Start of unit:	End of unit:
It provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops		
The banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on		
It provided opportunities for fishing		

Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Century		
Pyramid		
Around		
Circle		

The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Stone Age in Britain		
The Romans came to Britain		
The Vikings came to Britain		
William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings		

Name an ancient Egyptian achievement.	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in Ancient Egypt		
Howard Carter found him		
We know who killed him		

The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means:	
Start of unit:	End of unit: