

Year 3 Geography

Our World

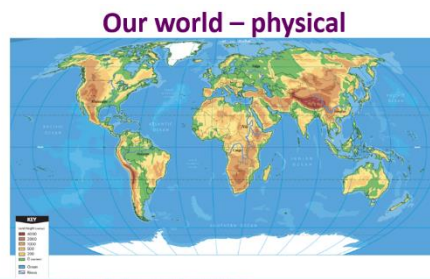
Where on earth are we?

What I should already know:

The seven continents and five oceans on a globe and which have significant hot or cold areas.

Lesson 1: What is the world like? **Activity:** to locate features on a globe and map

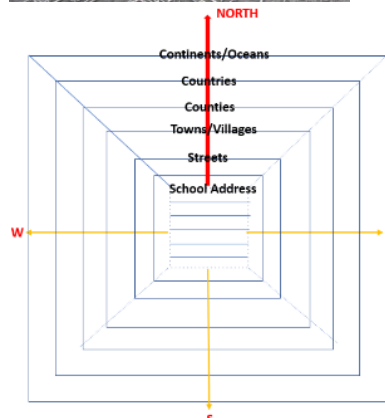
- The world is a sphere
- Maps are flat 2D
- Globes are 3D and represent the world in a different way.
- The political map shows the different countries of the world.
- A physical map shows the different physical features such as land height, oceans and rivers.



(vocab for lesson)	<i>(definition in child's speak)</i>
Globe	A spherical (3D) model of Earth.
Atlas	A book of maps or charts
continent	A massive area of land that is separated from others by water or other natural features.
equator	Imaginary line of latitude around the Earth dividing the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
North Pole	the most northerly place on the Earth, on the Earth's axis
South Pole	the most southerly place on the Earth, on the Earth's axis
Northern Hemisphere	the half of the Earth north of the equator
Southern Hemisphere	the half of the Earth south of the equator

Lesson 2: How can we describe where places are on Earth's surface? Activity : to complete an address label to understand relationship between maps, globes and explore the idea of addresses).

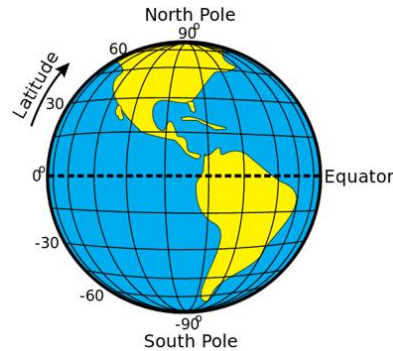
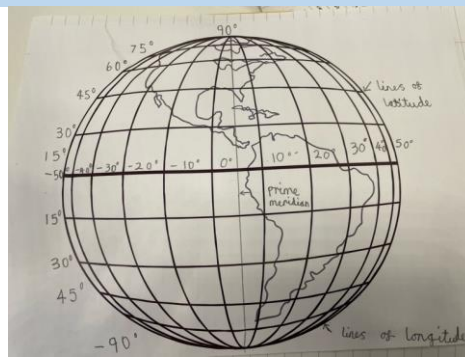
- Addresses include a postcode, county and country.
- Satellite Navigation shows exactly where we are in the world.
- Airline pilots and ships' captains use Satnavs to report where they are.
- A full postal address includes : Name, street, postcode, town or city, county and country.



county	A region of Britain which has its own local government.
country	A nation / land that is controlled by a single government.
Solar system	Made up of the Sun and all of the smaller objects that move around it.
universe	Everything we can touch, feel, sense, measure or detect.
Satellite Navigation (Satnav)	A way of pinpointing position very exactly. Satnav uses a system of satellites.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	Internationally used way of pinpointing an exact location on the Earth's surface using space-based satellite technology

Lesson 3: What do the lines of maps and globes mean? **Activity:** To identify and label the Tropic and Polar circles on a map.

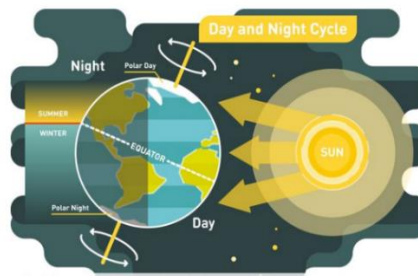
- Lines of latitude are horizontal circles that decrease in size towards each Pole.
- The Equator is a line, or circle, of latitude.
- The circles of latitude get smaller from the Equator to the Poles.
- The main named lines of latitude in the Northern Hemisphere are Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle.
- The main lines of latitude in the Southern Hemisphere (Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle).



Longitude	Imaginary lines that run North-south vertically (up and down)
Latitude	Imaginary lines running east-west direction across Earth.
Arctic Circle	The polar region around the North Pole
Antarctic Circle	Imaginary line/circle about 66.5° north of the equator

Lesson 4: Why do we have day and night? Activity: Investigate the effects of this rotation using a torch and a rotating globe.

- pins on its axis once every 24 hours, causing day and night.
- Globes model the Earth so they are made to rotate.
- When viewed from the North Pole the earth rotates anticlockwise.
- Imaginary lines, called lines of longitude, are 'drawn' from Pole to Pole, used to measure E-W position on the earth.



Greenwich/ Prime Meridian	The prime meridian is the line of 0 longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around the Earth.
Earth's rotation	The Earth's spinning on its axis.
axis	An axis is an invisible line around which an object rotates, or spins.
clockwise	Moving in the same direction as the way in which the hands of a clock move round.
anti-clockwise	Moving in the opposite direction to the way in which the hands of a clock move round.

Lesson 5: What time is it where you are? Activity: Follow the 'Webcams from around the world' and search for world cities. On a map, note where the cities are, and what day and time it is.

- The International Date Line (IDL) is

International Date Line



International Date Line

A major N-S line, but not a line of longitude. It lies in the Pacific Ocean.

another major N–S line, but not a line of longitude

- It lies in the Pacific Ocean
- It zigzags around groups of islands, avoiding land
- A new day starts at the International Date Line
- New Zealand, then Australia (and Pacific islands) start a new day first
- when it is midday in London, it is midnight along the IDL meaning a 12-hour difference.



Pacific Ocean

A body of salt water extending from the Antarctic region in the south to the Arctic in the north between the continents of Asia and Australia on the west and North America and South America on the east.

Lesson 6: BIG FINISH Activity: Children will use Google™ Earth to input co-ordinates and complete their world map, key and index

What are the co-ordinates?

- A system of imaginary lines tells us where we are on the surface of the Earth.
- Lines of latitude: imaginary circles tell us how far North or South of the Equator we are.
- Lines of longitude: imaginary arcs tell us how far East or West of Greenwich, we are.



Co-ordinates

A group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point.

Unit Quiz