**Year 3 Geography Curriculum – Spring Term 2**

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| **Theme: Europe - Poland** |
| **Curriculum objectives** | **Vocabulary** | **Links across the curriculum** |
| 1. locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
2. understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
3. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
 | **Keyword** | Definition  | **Warsaw** | officially the Capital City of Warsaw, is the capital and largest city of Poland. The metropolis stands on the River Vistula in east-central Poland.  | **PSHE** – **History –** **English** – **Science –**  |
| **border** | The edge or boundary of something; a line separating two countries | **altitude** | is a distance measurement, usually in the vertical or "up" direction. |
| **fjord** | a long, narrow, deep [inlet](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=7fdb6e941e7712e0&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&q=inlet&si=AKbGX_oRjcCPa5QPMQwD2ABTMArQ0H34PYTX_q1esWK2ilkGWcNGBaWVMJdtGDz7N7Uu_f3noECs0sSjuAr7RUXhiDZLwu79Qw%3D%3D&expnd=1) of the sea between high [cliffs](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=7fdb6e941e7712e0&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&q=cliffs&si=AKbGX_qMqBjhUm3ZRWjCp4_5aZjJPzpe9v1LgOe4bAbGdl3O4b8xiqNa20KYD9NPnILct3cNlc93TshduK0N3ESC34u-lQRRhg%3D%3D&expnd=1), as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a [glaciated](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=7fdb6e941e7712e0&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&q=glaciated&si=AKbGX_rLPMdHnrrwkrRo4VZlSHiJGn30KDS6ZFmqyvZKRMC-jbDbseYkT4AGBMkhzvyz28ml6H1V4Ysl89b04XvKDAxE1TKt-SY26lVrSNeaUL5-jCDKHm8%3D&expnd=1) valley. | **Beech trees** | a genus of deciduous trees in the family Fagaceae, native to temperate Eurasia and North America. |
| **landlocked** | of a country or region almost or entirely surrounded by land. | **Carpathian Mountains** | form a 1,500km-long range in Central and Eastern Europe. They stretch west to east in an arc from the Czech Republic to Romania.  |
| **polder** | a piece of [low-lying](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=590127073&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&q=low-lying&si=ALGXSlYl_e3TsZvERASNGAvnwCgjTBlB716AFmobdTawSTGdfFjpNJuf59FPUPdJ4HGQ1ypF4eud9IoJxEizW-cPQWjQIibyuCUkNPxgeBrVvSjGPkx-of4%3D&expnd=1) land [reclaimed](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=590127073&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&q=reclaimed&si=ALGXSlYl_e3TsZvERASNGAvnwCgjF_xOXUujQ63FuesvFF1zQuRhNDj2Bw5e-kblLtO0MMWvYWEkkq-92AqElP4lysuhnRrSrEMuW9DFP4fUEB6f8ErB29M%3D&expnd=1) from the sea or a river and protected by [dykes](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=590127073&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&q=dykes&si=ALGXSlZC_jbid1uaZGfc4a798NDv8ysRcZIrXhbih6IRz7Jnp8_nbrh4IsjA0Ym443YmDXBCdMgThrWAgX5g42w2qv0q4wKFiA%3D%3D&expnd=1), especially in the Netherlands. | **glacier** | A glacier is a persistent body of dense ice that is constantly moving under its own weight. A glacier forms where the accumulation of snow exceeds its ablation over many years, often centuries. |
| **Baltic Sea** | an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that is enclosed by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and the North and Central European Plain. | **lichen** | a fungal organism living on trees. |
| **Krakow** | a southern Poland city near the border of the Czech Republic, is known for its well-preserved medieval core and Jewish quarter. | **ridge** | a long, narrow [hilltop](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=7fdb6e941e7712e0&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&biw=1536&bih=695&q=hilltop&si=AKbGX_r0zqXEeLlZhGfi3fbO0QSWe1OK-Y-hZbcKbRDF8M2uz-KM5LemUSiSzOlyQHGheRz3XiPKJF4ddcVRvENyhsuZVvc_nw%3D%3D&expnd=1), mountain range, or [watershed](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=7fdb6e941e7712e0&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&biw=1536&bih=695&q=watershed&si=AKbGX_rLPMdHnrrwkrRo4VZlSHiJtiHYD4RwtjIQ79nI1B-BssshKt07T-rPTOtxstcPyn9tIqYsFZlfYtt1Nnn-jtiaoY-WRdAd-YGA7gyKKWVdgu0Jl9k%3D&expnd=1). |
| **Oder** | is a river in Central Europe. It is Poland's second-longest river in total length and third-longest within its borders after the Vistula and Warta. | **‘U’ shaped valley** | a valley formed by a process called glaciation. Glaciation happens when a glacier carves into a valley and scours it into a distinctive U shape with high, straight sides and a rounded or flat bottom. |
| **Vistula** | is the longest river in Poland and the ninth-longest in Europe, at 1,047 kilometres in length. |  |  |
| **Tatra Mountains** | part of the Carpathian mountain chain in eastern Europe, create a natural border between Slovakia and Poland.  |  |  |
| **Prior Learning:**The UK and Europe Year 1 | **Future Learning:**World Countries and capitals – Year 5 |
| **Lesson Sequence** | **Key Knowledge** | **Key Skills** |
| 1. What is Europe like?
 | * Europe is the continent which we live in. It extends to the eastern boundary which runs along the Ural Mountains to the Caspian Sea – meaning that part of Russia belongs to Europe making it the largest European country.
* Islands that form part of Europe and run along its edge include: Iceland, Sardinia, Sicily and Crete.
* Some countries share only one land border with other countries (Portugal), two borders (Spain, England), or multiple (Germany). Some countries are landlocked meaning they do not have a coast and are surrounded by countries on all sides.
* Countries within Europe differ in terms of cultures, foods, weather, climate, language, religions, landscapes, geographical landmarks, wealth, global status.
 | * Recall previous learning about the UK and Europe (Year One)
* Locate Europe and countries within Europe and their borders; determine what makes a landlocked country.
* Research an aspect of countries (temperature) and compare and contrast it across a range of different European countries.
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| 1. Where is Poland?
 | * Poland is one of the larger European countries and lies within an area known as eastern Europe. It is comparable to the UK in terms of land area.
* Poland borders the following seven countries: the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad (Russian territory) to the North, Germany to the West, the Czech Republic to the South-East, Slovakia to the South, Ukraine to the South-East, Belarus to the East and Lithuania to the North-East.
* Warsaw, its capital city, lies east of Poland’s centre.
 | * Locate Poland on a map and the countries that it shares a border with.
* Discuss and compare Poland with regards to the UK in terms of its: distance from the UK, size-comparison with the UK, land borders it shares compared to UK land borders, distance between London and Warsaw.
* Generate statements about the similarities/differences between the UK and Poland.
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| 1. What is Poland like?
 | * Poland’s physical geography includes: extensive forests and an exciting range of wildlife. The Bialowieza National Park is one of the oldest nature reserves in Europe containing a large area of ancient forest and is famous as the home of the world’s largest population of European bison. To the North-East, there are more than 2,000 lakes in the Great Masurian Lakes district, which were created in the past by glaciers. The Tatra mountains (will be covered in more detail in lesson 5) are part of a mountainous region that lies between Poland and Slovakia. The river Vistula is approximately 1,050km long, marking the Carpathian Mountains at one end, the Baltic Sea at the other and Warsaw in the middle. Warsaw, Poland’s capital city is home to 1.8 million people (compared with London’s 8.9 million) and is home to many skyscrapers, museums, parks, restaurants, green spaces, with the river Vistula winding its way through the centre.
* Poland’s human and cultural geography includes the famous composer Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849) and famous author Joseph Conrad (1857-1924).
 | * Identify from a selection of photos (stuck in books) and write a short description using descriptive language and key vocabulary about: the Bialowieza National Park, the Great Masurian Lakes, The Tatra Mountains, the river Vistula and Warsaw the capital city.
* Speculate on some of the cultural highlights Poland has to offer and discuss the music of Chopin (play some of his music) and traditional dishes such as bigos (meat and pickled cabbage), pierogi (dumplings), barszcz (beetroot soup also known as ‘borscht’ and potato pancakes.
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| 1. What can you do in Warsaw?
 | * Warsaw is the capital city of Poland.
* Currently 1,765,000 people live in Warsaw.
 | * Research lesson either whole-class or in groups on i-pads some of the top sights to see in Warsaw. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Warsaw>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Warsaw> * Take notes of key facts in bullet points in your book having bullet points under three separate headings: landscape facts, people facts, culture facts.
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| 1. What would I find in the Tatra Mountains?
 | * The Tatra Mountains form a famous mountain region between southern Poland and Slovakia.
* The nearest city to the mountains is Krakow.
* The mountains have a range of animal and plant life depending on altitude (see graph Fig.19, Teaching Primary Geography, pg.133).
* Many people still live in wooden houses in the mountains.
* Glaciers (frozen rivers) in the past formed the mountains as the ice eroded the rock to sculpt the current landscape.
 | * Research lesson either whole-class or in groups on i-pads some of the top things to do in the Tatra Mountains. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Tatra-Mountains>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Tatra_Mountains> * Take notes of key facts in bullet points in your book having bullet points under three separate headings: landscape facts, people facts, animal/plant facts.
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| 1. What do tourists need to know when visiting Poland?
 | * Tourists have a wide range of sights to see and experiences to enjoy when visiting Poland ranging from the urban landscapes of the capital, Warsaw, to the mountainous scenery of the Tatra Mountains.
 | * Design a brochure that advertises either Warsaw or the Tatra Mountains (within Poland) that explains the best things to see and do for a tourist.
* Design a brochure/leaflet that explains which three highlights people should see in Warsaw (children to choose a selection of three things physical/human geography, cultural, social) or in the Tatra Mountains.
* An alternative would be to give a short presentation on 3 key highlights to see when visiting Warsaw or the Tatra Mountains (in a similar format to the brochure).
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| **Themes and links** |
| **Geography themes** | **Where these are covered:** | **Links across the Geography curriculum** |
| **Space and scale** | * Lessons 1, 2, 3 and 6
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| **EYFS** |  |
| **1** | UK and Europe |
| **2** |  |
| **4** |  |
| **5** | World Countries and Capitals |
| **6** |  |

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| **Interdependence** | * Lessons 3, 4, 5 and 6
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| **Environment and sustainability** | * Lesson 5
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| **Cultural understanding and diversity** | * Lesson 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6
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