**Year 3 Geography Curriculum – Summer Term**

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| **Theme: Peak District** |
| **Curriculum objectives** | **Vocabulary** | **Links across the curriculum** |
| 1. name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
2. understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America
3. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
4. use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
 | **Keyword** | Definition  | **Picturesque** | (of a place or building) visually attractive, especially in a quaint or charming way. | **PSHE** – **History –** Roman spa town Buxton**English** – **Science –**  |
| **Heritage** | Cultural heritage is the heritage of tangible and intangible heritage assets of a group or society that is inherited from past generations. | **Hikers** | a person who walks for long distances, especially across country. |
| **Landscape** | all the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal. | **The Plague** | a contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever and [delirium](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0_uHSFYq2s_JkeyWmK78ng8-244LQ:1713795185943&q=delirium&si=AKbGX_q870E3DK3nJ7cu3BOD7pxCsgmdgATZ-RiUPVAWizPWR0Yjc6edttoRZ-ESZpRvQaRGfhHJ2caYXEH1yHFVvFg18Lfung4RgTY-PxKaq72Nd4Qd0e8%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjgkZrKgNaFAxVMQEEAHaa1CSgQyecJegQIUxAO), typically with the formation of [buboes](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0_uHSFYq2s_JkeyWmK78ng8-244LQ:1713795185943&q=buboes&si=AKbGX_qMqBjhUm3ZRWjCp4_5aZjJNsEDU1QO1XjcCbLGc16Sr7nPff70OrPXhkP5fPZH8PzQBVu8Deq4-eWebLwsyA9stxnhNw%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjgkZrKgNaFAxVMQEEAHaa1CSgQyecJegQIUxAP) ( [*bubonic*](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0_uHSFYq2s_JkeyWmK78ng8-244LQ:1713795185943&q=bubonic&si=AKbGX_r0zqXEeLlZhGfi3fbO0QSWyy-41GNjgyGJvR7bf5PibGN2P7EIY6pabPK_rUS6roFoN2SJb4qRKbFZS9nNnV-De7gkLQ%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjgkZrKgNaFAxVMQEEAHaa1CSgQyecJegQIUxAQ) *plague* ) and sometimes infection of the lungs ( *pneumonic plague* ). |
| **Visitors** | a person visiting someone or somewhere, especially [socially](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn0-1uMEeoeStxm7ariCShVu3r5fguA:1713795012242&q=socially&si=AKbGX_q870E3DK3nJ7cu3BOD7pxCT2YJmrN291P8DhW9eslK61Ksney4wNOh8RskQfts4XRmQ3rSH0b7OGkZuY7G6APWnkfWj2RTNeKNudTBf1vZR15MRxU%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjYprD3_9WFAxUHUEEAHbPqAYQQyecJegQIPhAO) or as a tourist. | **Spa town** | a resort town based on a mineral spa (a developed mineral spring). Patrons visit spas to "take the waters" for their purported health benefits. |
| **Panorama** | an [unbroken](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn08wE94T4R_FG7ywk_8kgtLUC08RYw:1713795033964&q=unbroken&si=AKbGX_q870E3DK3nJ7cu3BOD7pxCbn2jJA6QfRmMC1sL0UzB8yKpexRYPdddUorn8je4GtgGAgUT3KBb2jg7tBlkBEfvTYHiPPgQtZ5LjGFFcqeErbFLxC0%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjP_92BgNaFAxXYRkEAHXRdAzUQyecJegQIHxAO) view of the whole region surrounding an observer. | **Well** | a deep hole in the ground from which people obtain water. |
| **Plateau** | an area of fairly level high ground. | **Thermal** | relating to heat. |
| **Waterfall** | a cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a [precipice](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn09YyK1hJNFuCFtbPFx1lubz6dvJng:1713795079165&q=precipice&si=AKbGX_rLPMdHnrrwkrRo4VZlSHiJNcjSi_lcu7kJ-lIXiIZ0ChDbHeKykoX3ElDtgfTG2YBtlnRzIUNihnwQf8yFOVuoJYlh8X4gukq0ltbG4whe2I04f34%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA66SXgNaFAxVPVUEAHRZtC2YQyecJegQIKBAO) or [steep](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn09YyK1hJNFuCFtbPFx1lubz6dvJng:1713795079165&q=steep&si=AKbGX_oRjcCPa5QPMQwD2ABTMArQ1poUhL9txkPcglq3gUyXj8i2LXqWLEGj-kuDI6Vy2VprP_jpbBtvHngZFgUDRYEejRrDbA%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA66SXgNaFAxVPVUEAHRZtC2YQyecJegQIKBAP) [incline](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=977e94292b20825f&rlz=1C1GCEU_en-GBGB1069GB1073&sxsrf=ACQVn09YyK1hJNFuCFtbPFx1lubz6dvJng:1713795079165&q=incline&si=AKbGX_r0zqXEeLlZhGfi3fbO0QSW6DpH4AMQwR2ulLpCzdzHXdMZAzocoRl8TRA0dkOlnlNGMW2nZwP9kB8O2K4A19Zoi7HEhg%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA66SXgNaFAxVPVUEAHRZtC2YQyecJegQIKBAQ). |  |  |
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| **Prior Learning:**Villages, towns and cities- Year 2 | **Future Learning:**The Water cycle- Year 4Natural Resources and Trade- Year 6 |
| **Lesson Sequence** | **Key Knowledge** | **Key Skills** |
| 1. What is the Peak District like?
 | * The Peak District National Park was designated a national park for its very special qualities. These qualities include a rich diversity of natural and cultural heritage, enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. No element of the national park landscape is untouched by past or present human activity.
* Being a National Park it does not have typical borders like countries but its boundaries stretch across five different counties, such as: Derbyshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Greater Manchester.
* The Peak District was the first of Britain's 15 national parks and was designated on 17th April, 1951. It covers 555 sq miles (1,438km) in the heart of England (that's about the size of Greater London).
 | * Locate the Peak District National Park on Google Earth or similar software.
* Research some key facts about the Peak District as a whole class, in small groups or individually (on ipads) <https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/learning-about/news/70-years-of-the-peak-district-national-park/peak-district-facts#:~:text=The%20Peak%20District%20was%20the,Staffordshire%2C%20Yorkshire%20and%20Greater%20Manchester>.
* Record these in books with labelled pictures and present findings to peers.
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| 1. What can we find out about the River Dove?
 | * The River Dove supplies the famous beauty spot Dovedale in Peak National Park.
* Rivers start small and flow downhill towards the sea. All rivers have a source and a mouth.
* Dovedale is a valley in the Peak District of England. The land is owned by the National Trust and attracts a million visitors annually. The valley was cut by the River Dove and runs for just over 3 miles between Milldale in the north and a wooded ravine, near Thorpe Cloud and Bunster Hill, in the south.
 | * Research key facts about the River Dove with its connection to Dovedale and present findings to peers in a presentation/leaflet.
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| 1. What do we know about Kinder Scout?
 | * The highest point in the Peak District is Kinder Scout, a moorland plateau with an unforgettable panorama of the surrounding landscape. It’s also home to Kinder Downfall on River Kinder, the tallest waterfall in the Peak District with a 30-metre drop.
* It has an elevation of 625m and is west of the village of Edale. It is popular with walkers and hikers.
 | * Summarise information about Kinder Scout and design a brochure for walkers to display the best routes for walkers of different abilities. Highlight key features and points of interest.
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| 1. Why do people visit Bakewell?
 | * Bakewell is a market town and civil parish in the Derbyshire Dales district of Derbyshire, England, known for Bakewell pudding. It lies on the River Wye, 15 miles south-west of Sheffield. It is the largest settlement and only town within the boundaries of the Peak District National Park.
* It is famous for is almondy, Bakewell pudding and its marzipan Bakewell tart.
* Bakewell is an attraction for its shops, picturesque views and local walks in the countryside.
 | * Summarise the highlights of Bakewell for a walker and explain where to go for food after a day’s journey.
* <https://www.bakewellpuddingshop.co.uk/bakewell-pudding-and-tart-differenc>
* <https://www.peakdistrictonline.co.uk/walks-in-bakewell-2/>
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| 1. What was Eyam famous for?
 | * Eyam is an English village and civil parish in the Derbyshire Dales that lies within the Peak District National Park. There is evidence of early occupation by Ancient Britons on the surrounding moors and lead was mined in the area by the Romans.
* Eyam is best known for an event which happened in the 17th century.

 * The plague which was a highly infectious and very unpleasant disease widely known and experienced in Britain and Europe, came to Eyam in the summer of 1665, possibly in a bale of cloth brought up from London. The people in the house where it came to, caught the disease and died in a short space of time. Before long, others had caught the disease and also died, after a short and very painful illness. It spread rapidly.
 | * Research the tragic story of the Eyam plague and how Eyam looks today
* <https://www.eyamvillage.org.uk/> <https://www.eyamvillage.org.uk/plague> <https://www.eyamvillage.org.uk/>
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| 1. Where can we go for a refreshing drink?
 | * Buxton is a spa town in the Borough of High Peak, Derbyshire, in the East Midlands region of England. It is England's highest market town, sited at some 1,000 feet above sea level. It lies close to Cheshire to the west and Staffordshire to the south, on the edge of the Peak District National Park.
* Historically known by the Romans as 'Aquae Arnemetiae', or the Spa of the Goddess of the Grove, Buxton is one of England's finest spa towns, nestling amongst the Derbyshire hills on the fringe of the Peak District.
* At a height of over 1,000ft, Buxton is the joint highest market town in England, but is perhaps most famous for its 'healing' spa waters. Visitors have travelled to bathe in Buxton's mineral waters for thousands of years but Buxton is also deservedly renowned for its beautiful Georgian and Victorian architecture - much of it linked with the 5th Duke of Devonshire's ambitions to create a spa town to rival Bath back in the 18th century.
* St Ann’s Well (or St Anne’s Well) has had many forms (and locations) over the centuries but has continuously (for the most part) provided the people of Buxton with a supply of its famous thermal waters and is known as the source of ‘Buxton’ branded bottled water today.
 | * Demonstrate understanding of why water was so precious in Roman times and still is today. ‘Buxton’ is even a brand of bottled water today. Explain how the Buxton brand name lives on.
* <https://visitpeakdistrict.com/locations/buxton>
* <https://www.buxtonwater.co.uk/faqs/product-information>
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| **Themes and links** |
| **Geography themes** | **Where these are covered:** | **Links across the Geography curriculum** |
| **Space and scale** | * Lesson 1
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| **EYFS** |  |
| **1** |  |
| **2** | Villages, towns and cities |
| **4** | The Water Cycle |
| **5** |  |
| **6** | Natural Resources and Trade |

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