

What we already know: We understand urban and rural areas and have been introduced to land use. We are also familiar with the terms; population and climate and understand the compass points to describe locations.	Year 3 – Europe Study	What's next? To understand the physical and human features of different European countries. To identify the different regions and how the country's position within Europe will impact it's land use and climate.	
Geographical questions: What countries are in Europe? Where in Europe are they? Where is the capital of France? What is it called? What countries are in Western Europe? Why is Spain hotter than England? Can I grow all crops in every country?			
Locational Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The location of European countries - Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Russia and Iceland.• Major European countries and their cities locations: France (Paris) Ireland (Dublin), Germany (Berlin), Spain (Madrid), Italy (Rome), Sweden (Stockholm), Finland (Helsinki), Norway (Oslo), Denmark (Copenhagen), Russia (Moscow), UK (London), Iceland (Reykjavik).• Know there are 4 main regions of Europe:• Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe and Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding through land use and physical features, why the population is vastly different in different countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify different physical features in each region.• To understand the climate and that it changes due to the distance from the equator.• Using knowledge from the climate analysis to understand why land is used differently across Europe (housing, farming etc.)	Tier one:
			Tier two: Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern, Europe, Continent, Climate, Population, Land Use
			Tier three: Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Region