

# Let the Adventure Begin! — Geography

Year 3



## Core Knowledge

- South America is a continent that is home to nearly 400 million people. It consists of 12 countries: Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname, plus French Guiana which is a territory of France.
- Atlas' help us locate different areas and aspects of the world including countries, continents, cities., rivers, mountains and hills.
- The Andes mountain range was created by a collision of tectonic plates. This helped produce the tall peaks, such as Mount Aconcagua, which stands almost 7,000m tall. These mountains run from Venezuela in the north to Argentina in the south.
- The Andes mountain range is the longest in the world and is one of the main physical features of South America. The highest mountain ranges are formed when tectonic plates push together and force the ground up where they meet.
- There are many rivers that run through Argentina, including Paraná River, Uruguay River and Bermejo River.
- Argentina is in the south of South America and borders the Atlantic Ocean. Countries that border Argentina are Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Buenos Aires is the capital city of Argentina.
- The seasons in Argentina are opposite to the UK. Summer is December to February and winter is June to August.
- Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK and is in the Scottish Highlands, Scotland.
- Scotland is one of the four countries that makes up the UK. It is in the North of the UK and borders the North Sea. Edinburgh is the capital city in Scotland.
- Human features are those that are man made, such as cities, towns, roads etc. Physical features are naturally occurring, such are rivers, hills, mountains, forests etc.
- The UK experiences four seasons each year, winter, summer, spring and autumn. Each season has a different type of weather, summer is hot with more daylight hours, winter is cold with shorter daylight hours.



## Key Vocabulary

human—man made features on the Earth	
physical—naturally occurring features on the Earth	
hills—a naturally raised area of land that is not as high as a mountain	
mountains—raised areas of land that have been forced high above sea level by tectonic plates pushing together	
cities—large human settlements	
rivers—a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, lake or another river	
continent—a large area of solid land separated into different countries.	
country—a nation with its own government	
border—lines that separate two countries	
seasons—a division of the year based on changes in weather	
fog—a thick cloud of water droplets that hangs in the atmosphere and affects visibility	
tectonic plates—parts that make up the outermost layer of the Earth's crust	

# Let the Adventure Begin! – History

Year 3



## Core Knowledge

- The Victorian era was from 1837 until 1901 when Queen Victoria died. This was the time that Queen Victoria reigned. Queen Victoria would stay in the Royal Pavilion when she visited Brighton and Hove.
- The Victorian era was an exciting time to live with all of the inventions and changes.
- Life was very different for the rich and the poor. Even young children had to work, sometimes they were very dangerous jobs, if their families needed the money. Children from poor families would have worked in workhouses, factories or mines.
- By the end of the Victorian era, all children were able to go to school. Victorian school was very different to school today, teachers were very strict and children had to obey all of the rules.
- Children were not allowed to shout, complain, interrupt or disagree with anyone. They had to do as they were told and be quiet and cheerful.
- There were some important inventions made during the Victorian era including electricity, the gramophone and the telephone. Only rich families could afford to have these things in their homes.
- Brighton was a popular seaside holiday destination for the rich during this time. A train line between London and Brighton was now available and people would travel here for their summer holidays.
- The West Pier was a main tourist attraction with people travelling from around the country to visit the seaside.



## Key Vocabulary

era—a period of time beginning with some special date or event



reign—the period of time that a king, queen or emperor rules over a country



invention—a new thing that someone has made



workhouse—large buildings where poor people who had no home or job lived



gramophone—an old-fashioned device for playing music



electricity—a form of energy that can give things the ability to move and work



pier—a structure built out into the water for use as a landing place or walk



factory—a building where workers use machines to make things for sale



mines—holes dug in the ground to get minerals and other useful materials



telephone—a very common device for communicating over a distance



## Timeline of Key Events

