



Our Learning Keys

Storms and Shipwrecks/transport

Geography

Year 3

Summer

Questions

→ Who were famous explorers? Where did they go? What did they find? How did they travel?

→ What are tides and how do they work?

→ How does navigation help people travel?

Images



northern hemisphere

equator

southern hemisphere



Links

→ Literacy: Geographical texts

→ History: How has travel and exploration changed over time?

Vocabulary

Astronaut: someone who travels in space

Coal: a black rock that you burn as fuel

Carriage: a part of a train that carries passengers

congestion lots of traffic

engine: a machine with moving parts that powers something

glider: an aircraft without an engine

gravity: the force that pulls you to the centre of the Earth

invention: something new

jet: aeroplane powered by a jet engine

journey: travelling from one place to another

locomotive: the first steam trains

omnibus: the first buses, meaning 'for all'

passengers: people who travel on a vehicle

propellers: blades that spin round on boats and planes

route: the way from one place to another

steam: powered gets power from the heat of steam

explorer: A person who explores a new or unfamiliar area.

Voyage: A long journey involving travel by sea.

Equator: An imaginary line around the middle of the earth.

Continent: A large area of land that may be made up of several countries.

Compass: An item used to show direction.

Merchant: A person who buys and sells goods. Navigator: A person in a vehicle who decides the direction in which the vehicle travels.

Facts

→ Amelia Earhart (1897-1937): Amelia Earhart was a pilot who explored the world and became one of the famous explorers. She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic and she had many other records like altitude and speed.

→ Captain Cook (1728 – 1779): James Cook was a skilled navigator and cartographer. He set sail from England in 1768 with the task of exploring the Pacific Ocean, which Europeans called "The Great South Sea." During this voyage, he charted the coast of New Zealand and Australia's east coast He also sailed to Antarctica in 1772.

→ Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506): He was an Italian navigator who accidentally discovered a route from Europe to the Americas. Columbus hoped he could reach Asia from Europe by sailing West, because the land route to the east was long and dangerous. In 1492, he finally arrived in the Caribbean.

→ Polar explorers: The hostile and dangerous regions of the Arctic and the Antarctic have attracted explorers since the 19th century. The two poles are among the coldest, windiest, and most remote places on the plant. A huge, frozen ocean (the Arctic Ocean) surrounds the North Pole, while a vast area of frozen land (Antarctica) surrounds the South Pole. Both poles have long, dark, freezing winters. Explorers have been trying to enter the North Pole since William Barents, a Dutch explorer went there in 1596. His ship became trapped in ice. The first explorer to sail in the Antarctic region was James Cook, whose ship Resolution and Adventure explored the area in 1773.

Previously...

Year 1: Identify the key features of a location.

Year 2: Use world maps, atlases and globes.

Next...

In Years 4, 5 and 6, children will study other countries around the world, North America, Greece and Leighton Buzzard. Also, children will learn about mountains, coasts and rivers

Doors this will open...

Geography teacher.

Geographer.

Cartographer.

Landscape architect.

Travel writer.

Environmental scientist.

Environmental consultant.