



## Geography Medium Term Plan

<b>Year</b>	3 and 4 – Cherry Blossom	<b>Term:</b>	Spring 1	<b>Unit:</b>	Rock and Roll!
<b>IW, SDB, KH, TM, XF, CT, EN, all</b>					
<b>Big Question</b>	Do volcanos still affect life today?				
<b>Prior Substantive Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</li> <li>• Name and locate the world's seven continents</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and Physical</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know the hottest and coldest seasons in the UK</li> <li>• Know the differences between city, town, and village</li> <li>• Know key physical and human features in hot and cold continents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical Skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the land and seas on globes/ maps</li> <li>• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans studied.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mapping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a simple map with pictures</li> <li>• Use a range of maps and globes with prompts</li> </ul>	<b>Cross-curricular</b>	DT, Science		
		<b>Key Vocab</b>	<p><b>Volcano:</b> An opening in the Earth's crust that allows molten rock, ash, and gases to escape.</p> <p><b>active volcano</b> - A volcano with a recent history of eruptions that is likely to erupt again.</p> <p><b>tectonic plates</b> - Large slabs that fit together to make up the Earth's crust.</p> <p><b>Mantle</b> - The layer sandwiched between Earth's core and its thin outer crust.</p> <p><b>Dormant Volcano</b> - A dormant volcano is one that has not erupted for a long time; however, it may still erupt in the future.</p> <p><b>Magma:</b> Hot molten rock beneath the Earth's surface. Magma comes from the mantle.</p>		
		<b>Essential vocab</b>	<p><b>Lava:</b> Magma that has reached the Earth's surface.</p> <p><b>Crater:</b> The bowl-shaped depression at the top of a volcano.</p> <p><b>Eruption:</b> The sudden discharge of molten rock, ash, and gases from a volcano.</p> <p><b>crust</b> - The outer layer of the Earth. The crust is the solid rock layer upon which we live.</p> <p><b>volcanic eruption</b> - When lava and gas shoot up through a volcanic vent.</p> <p><b>super volcano</b> - A massive volcano that has huge explosive force.</p> <p><b>extinct volcano</b> - A volcano that is not expected to erupt in the future.</p>		
<b>Substantive Knowledge (Know what)</b>			<b>Disciplinary Knowledge (Think like)</b>		
<p><b>Place Knowledge (Year 4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Know a region of a European country ( Sicily Italy. Home to Mount Etna)</li> </ul> <p><b>Locational Knowledge (Year 2)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate the world's seven continents</li> </ul> <p><b>Locational Knowledge (Year 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin to locate some known European countries</li> </ul> <p><b>Locational Knowledge (Year 4)</b></p>			<p><b>Mapping Year 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a range of maps and globes with prompts</li> </ul> <p><b>Mapping Year 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a range of maps and globes at different scales and understand they give information about places in the UK/world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mapping Year 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be aware of what a contour is</li> <li>• Begin to use a range of maps and atlases</li> </ul>		



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe including location of Russia and North/ South America</li></ul> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography (Year 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Know what causes volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis</li></ul> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography (Year 4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes</li></ul> <p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork (Year 1)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans studied.</li></ul> <p><b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork (Year 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Use maps, atlases, globes to locate and describe Italy and other countries in Europe and their human and physical features, climate zones and major earthquake zone</li></ul>	<p><b>Mapping Year 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Use index / contents pages of atlases</li><li>▪ Recognise contours show height and slope</li></ul> <p><b>Enquiry and Investigation (Year 2)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigate through observation and description.</li><li>• Recognise difference between their own and others lives.</li></ul> <p><b>Enquiry and Investigation (Year 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Begin to make comparisons to their own life</li></ul> <p><b>Communication (Year 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Begin to identify some geographical features, processes and patterns</li></ul>
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<p><b>Teacher Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Volcano definition</b> – An opening in the Earth’s crust that allows molten rock, ash, and gases to escape.</p> <p><b>Types of volcanos</b> –</p> <p><b>super volcano</b> - A massive volcano that has huge explosive force.</p> <p><b>active volcano</b> - A volcano with a recent history of eruptions that is likely to erupt again.</p> <p><b>extinct volcano</b> - A volcano that is not expected to erupt in the future</p> <p><b>Dormant Volcano</b> - A dormant volcano is one that has not erupted for a long time; however, it may still erupt in the future.</p> <p><b>Earthquake definition</b> – Huge masses of rock move beneath Earth’s surface and cause the ground to shake.</p> <p><b>Effects of volcanic eruptions (short term and long term)</b> – <b>Positive effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Geothermal</i> energy is where heat from within the Earth is used to generate electricity. Geothermal energy can be generated in areas where <i>magma</i> lies close to the surface. This is good for increasing renewable energy use.</li> <li>• <b>Ash</b> ejected by the volcano acts as a good fertiliser for soils.</li> <li>• Volcanoes attract many tourists, who enjoy the dramatic scenery that they produce.</li> <li>• Rising magma brings valuable minerals to the surface, creating mining opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volcanoes are dangerous. They can kill people and damage property.</li> <li>• Economic activity can suffer as it is hard for businesses to operate after an eruption.</li> <li>• Habitats and landscapes are damaged by <i>lava</i> flows.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects of earthquakes (short and long term)</b> – The shaking of the ground caused by an earthquake can cause a variety of effects. These can be classed as <b>primary</b> or <b>secondary</b> effects. Primary effects are caused by the earthquake itself, whereas the secondary effects are caused by the primary effects.</p> <p><b>Primary effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings may collapse due to the shaking of the ground.</li> <li>• People may die if they are inside a building when it collapses.</li> <li>• Roads may be blocked, gas and water pipes could be broken and electricity could be cut off.</li> <li>• The 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan caused widespread damage to the country, including the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Ōkuma</li> </ul> <p><b>Secondary effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cost of rebuilding may be high.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FRUITS</b></p> <p><b>Faith</b> - Explore how different cultures and religion's view volcanoes and earthquakes. Some might see these natural phenomena as acts of divine power or as part of creation. Discuss how faith can provide strength and comfort to those affected by natural disasters.</p> <p><b>Relationships</b> - Discuss how natural disasters can strengthen community relationships and cooperation. Highlight stories of people coming together to rebuild after disasters.</p> <p><b>Uniqueness</b> - Emphasize the unique geological features of different regions. Each volcano and earthquake-prone area has its own distinctive characteristics.</p> <p><b>Intellect</b> - Encourage critical thinking by exploring the science behind volcanoes and earthquakes. Discuss how scientific advancements help predict and mitigate the effects of these disasters.</p> <p><b>Treat Others with Respect</b> - Discuss the importance of respecting and supporting affected communities. Highlight the role of international aid and cooperation in disaster response.</p> <p><b>Salvation</b> - Explore stories of survival and rescue during natural disasters. Discuss the concept of salvation, both in a literal sense (rescuing people) and in a spiritual or metaphorical sense (hope and renewal).</p>
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- Trade will decrease, especially if the *infrastructure* (roads, airports etc) have been damaged.
- Spread of diseases may rise. If dead bodies are left in the open for a long period of time they can cause a risk of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and hepatitis B.
- Poor sanitation may occur if water pipes were broken during the earthquake.

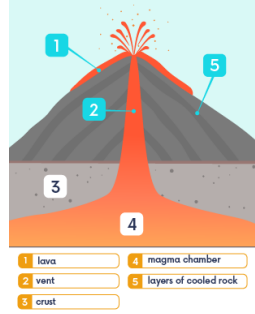
**Pompeii Facts** – **Pompeii**, preserved ancient Roman city in [Campania, Italy](#), 14 miles (23 km) southeast of [Naples](#), at the southeastern base of [Mount Vesuvius](#). Around noon on August 24, 79 CE, a huge eruption from [Mount Vesuvius](#) showered volcanic debris over the city of Pompeii, followed the next day by clouds of blisteringly hot gases. Buildings were destroyed, the population was crushed or asphyxiated, and the city was buried beneath a blanket of ash and [pumice](#). For many centuries Pompeii slept beneath its pall of ash, which perfectly preserved the remains. When these were finally unearthed, in the 1700s, the world was astonished at the discovery of a sophisticated Greco-Roman city frozen in time. Grand public buildings included an impressive [forum](#) and an amphitheatre; lavish villas and all kinds of houses, dating back to the 4th century BCE, were also uncovered. Inside were some preserved remains of people sheltering from the eruption; others lay buried as they fled; bakeries were found with loaves still in the ovens. The buildings and their contents revealed day-to-day life in the ancient world—and stirred 18th-century interest in all things classical.

**Mount Etna (Sicily) Facts** - While Mount Etna rarely stays calm for long periods of time, 2021 has been a particularly busy year for the active volcano. It began spewing out a mixture of lava, gas and ash in February 2021 and just 7 months later, in September 2021, Etna had erupted 50 times in 2021! This high level of activity hasn't come as a surprise to scientists who monitor the volcano's activity closely. They started to notice that the volcano was brewing something big in late 2020. They claimed that Etna began burping clouds of ash and gas - their first warning that Etna eruptions were on the way in 2021.

Key concept	Learning objective	Key components	Main input	Activity	Adaptive strategies
Human and physical geography	What is a volcano and how is it formed?	Know that volcanoes exist Identify a volcano Identify the different parts of a volcano Understand what the earth's core is like	As children arrive into class, have a video of a volcano erupting. Have each child have a whiteboard and allow them to write down or draw what they can see (encourage labels and captions) (Take a picture and stick in books).	Children to create a labelled diagram of a volcano, ensuring they include parts such as the vent,	Have the key words needed as a visual aid for the children.  Sound mat




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		<p>Understand how the volcano erupts</p>	<p>Discuss with children about what they have seen, do they know what it is, have they seen one before? Do they know what has happened? Show children the knowledge organiser and read the definition of volcano to them – An opening in the Earth’s crust that allows molten rock, ash and gases to escape.</p> <p>Discuss with children what they think the earth looks like inside, explain to them that it has a set structure including the molten and crust and link this to volcanoes. Watch the video - <a href="#">Layers of the Earth video for Kids   Inside Our Earth   Structure and Components</a></p> <p>Explain to children that we are going to learning all about volcanos this half term and we need to know how they are formed. Watch video - <a href="#">Explore volcanoes - BBC Bitesize</a></p> <p>Explain to children how volcanos are formed - A volcano is formed when <b>hot molten rock</b> escapes from an opening in the <i>Earth's crust</i>. This opening is called a <i>vent</i>. When molten rock is <b>underneath</b> or <b>within</b> the Earth's crust, it is known as <b>magma</b>. When it erupts <b>above</b> the surface, it is known as <b>lava</b>. After a volcanic eruption, lava cools down and <i>solidifies</i>. This becomes hard <i>igneous rock</i>.</p> <p>As this happens over and over again, the rock builds up in <b>layers</b> to create the cone shape of a volcano.</p> 	<p>crater, magma chamber, and lava. Children are to write sentence explaining how volcanoes are formed.</p>	
<p>Human and physical geography</p>	<p>What are the different types of volcanos?</p>	<p>Know that there are different types of volcanoes Name different types of volcanoes Explain what different types of volcanoes do</p>	<p>Ask children what we were learning about last week in Geography – can they remember? Can they remember any key words? Explain to the children that we have different types of volcanos. Do any children know any? Go through definitions of each type - active, dormant and extinct. <b>Active volcano</b> - A volcano with a recent history of eruptions that is likely to erupt again.</p>	<p>Children are to create a volcano following their instructions.</p>	<p>Pictures of the process ready with simple instructions.</p>



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			<p><b>Dormant Volcano</b> - A dormant volcano is one that has not erupted for a long time; however, it may still erupt in the future.</p> <p><b>Extinct volcano</b> - A volcano that is not expected to erupt in the future</p> <p>Mount Etna is a composite volcano.</p>  <p><b>Composite volcanoes</b> are the most common type of volcano. They can have violent eruptions and can grow bigger as layers of thick lava and ash harden on top of each other. Mount Etna in Sicily, Italy, is an example of a composite volcano. <b>Shield volcanoes</b> do not have such violent eruptions. These volcanoes tend to have gentle slopes and their runnier lava spreads and hardens over a wider area. Mauna Loa in Hawaii is an example of a shield volcano. Some children might even know what a super volcano is.</p> <p><b>super volcano</b> - A massive volcano that has huge explosive force.</p> <p>Explain to the children that we are going to create our own composite volcanoes – Can they remember what a composite volcano is? What do they think our volcano will need to do to make sure it is like a composite volcano.</p>	<p><a href="#">How to Make a Papier Mâché Volcano: Easy Experiment Tutorial</a></p>	
Human and physical geography	What are the effects of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes?	<p>Understand that volcanoes can erupt</p> <p>Understand that these eruptions will have an impact</p> <p>Understand that this can be a positive or negative impact</p> <p>Outline what the positive and negative impacts are</p>	<p>Ask children what we have been learning about in Geography – volcanoes. Reiterate the definition of a volcano. Can they remember the name of the volcanoes that still erupt today? Do they think that an erupting volcano would be a good or a bad thing? Would they want to live near a volcano? Explain to children that we are going to explore the positive and negative effects of volcanic eruptions.</p> <p>Watch volcano video below.</p> <p><a href="https://content.twinkl.co.uk/resource/49/36/t-g-1711022480-effects-of-volcanoes-geography-concept-video-ver-1.mp4?token=exp=1736166015~acl=%2F">content.twinkl.co.uk/resource/49/36/t-g-1711022480-effects-of-volcanoes-geography-concept-video-ver-1.mp4?token=exp=1736166015~acl=%2F</a></p>	<p>Children to list the positive and negative effects of both volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.</p> <p>Worksheet provided with pictures to aid ideas.</p>	<p>Key word sheet</p> <p>Sound mat</p> <p>Pictures as prompts for positive and negative impacts</p>




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			<p><a href="#">resource%2F49%2F36%2Ft-g-1711022480-effects-of-volcanoes-geography-concept-video_ver_1.mp4%2A~hmac=e0e95c226fc5e3ec5f3faf8d4285e17780433fafc9e608a6961b7d0b82855aee</a>  <a href="#">Positive and negative effects of volcanoes - Volcanoes and volcanic eruptions - Eduqas - GCSE Geography Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize</a></p> <p>Allow children to discuss the positive and negative effects of volcanoes with their talking partners – record these on the board.</p>		
Locational knowledge.	How have famous eruptions affected Italy?	Understand that Mount Vesuvius is a volcano Understand that it is an active volcano Understand that it erupted many years ago Understand that this eruption had a bit impact on life in Italy	<p>Show children a video of Mount Vesuvius erupting and ask them to explain what is happening using the language they have learnt so far. Explain to children that this is a really famous volcano, show children the locality of the volcano on a map asking questions about where it is (continent, country etc) Tell the children that we are going to be looking at a famous historical event that happened in Italy with this volcano. Using props and pictures of Pompeii before and after, narrate the story of the eruption of Pompeii using the timeline video to help. <a href="#">Bing Videos</a></p> <p>Explain to children that today we are going to look at the impact this had on the environment (focus on what environment means) what the people did in response and what are the long term effects of this.</p>	Splitting into groups, children are to take one of the headings to research and create an information board that they can feedback to the other children, allowing them to cover all the topics.	Key words Sounds mats Pictures Microphone feature on ipad search
Locational knowledge.	Why is Mount Etna dangerous today?	Understand that Mount Etna is a volcano Understand that Mount Etna is an active volcano	Last lesson we looked at Mount Vesuvius, today we are going to be looking at another violent volcano in Italy, in Sicily called Mount Etna.	Children are to create a mini fact file about Mount Etna,	Provide a worksheet template of the fact file.



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		<p>Understand that Mount Etna erupts quite regularly Understand that these eruptions have an impact on life</p>	<p>Using a map – children to identify where Vesuvius is, and Etna is.</p>  <p>Show the children this video - <a href="#">Bing Videos</a> Look at PP – detailing important facts and information about the dangers of Mount Etna. Discuss with children the type of eruptions it has, the lava flow, the ash clouds it develops.</p>	<p>focusing on where it is dangerous.</p>	
<p>Human and physical geography Locational knowledge.</p>	<p>Do volcanos still affect life today?</p>	<p>Understand what a volcano is Define volcano Understand why a volcano is formed Identify key features of a volcano Name famous volcanoes Discuss impact of volcanoes</p>	<p>Ask children what we have been learning about in Geography – can they use key vocabulary? Can they define what a volcano is and the different types of volcanoes that exist. Can they name any famous eruptions and can they discuss the impact that this had on life around the volcanoes. Use the knowledge organiser with children to allow them to go through and recall information.</p>	<p>Using kahoot, have a volcano quiz recalling all the information learnt this half term</p>	<p>Have children sat with adult to help read questions.</p>