

social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Phase 4

name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical

characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers), and land-use patterns;

interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams,



ancient Egypt \rightarrow Investigate the use of the Nile for

Research river Nile facts / River Nile uses \rightarrow Locate

the source, the journey and the mouth of the Nile

→research the Aswan High Dam and the Nile Delta

funerals and everyday life in Ancient Egypt ightarrow

Consider the use of the Nile for life today \rightarrow

	YEAR 3/4 CYCLE A		BLOCK 4
	Aims, Attainment Ta	rgets and Guidance	Suggested teaching sequence
	GA5: Locational – Modern Europe / World Countries		
Phase 1	 extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 		Learn the countries/oceans which comprise Europe → Research European capitals: create a presentation in groups → Investigate the key European rivers and mountains → Identify where Europe sits in terms of locational geography Discuss that in primary history we look at Greece, Italy and also Egypt →Locate Egypt and investigate its location in relation to Europe and places studies →consider similarities and differences using location information
	HA2: Ancient Egypt		
phase 2	the nature of ancient civilisations; t empires; characteristic features of achievements and follies of mankin develop a chronologically secure kr local and world history, establishing periods they study gain and deploy a historically groun such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parli study the achievements of the earli	past non-European societies; d owledge and understanding of British, g clear narratives within and across the ded understanding of abstract terms	Locate ancient Egypt in time and place → learn what an archaeologist is → Learn about Howard Carter and his discoveries → Research Tutankhamun's tomb and how artefacts can teach us about the past → learn about Egyptian tombs, pyramids and burial sites → research and create a fact file on different Pharaohs Make links with an Egyptian school
	HA2: Ancient Egypt		
Phase 3	ancient civilisations; the expansion and dispast non-European societies; achievement develop a chronologically secure knowledghistory, establishing clear narratives within address and sometimes devise historica similarity and difference, and significance.	ge and understanding of British, local and world and across the periods they study lly valid questions about change, cause, se. lizations – an overview of where and when the	Learn about the Egyptian creation story → read examples of Egyptian mythology → find out about the Egyptian daily way of life → learn about hieroglyphics: Play hangman in hieroglyphic letter →investigate the Israelites in Egypt
	HA2: Ancient Egypt / GA6: Farming & River Nile		
	gain historical perspective by placing the contexts, understanding the connection	eir growing knowledge into different s between cultural, economic, religious and	Locate the River Nile on a variety of maps → Investigate the Nile for farming, fishing and trade i





	GA6: River study (Trent)	
Phase 5	 gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between cultural, economic, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales. name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. 	Learn about how a river is formed \rightarrow follow the journey of a river \rightarrow draw a sketch map of a river \rightarrow Understand the stages of a river's journey \rightarrow learn about and develop river vocabulary \rightarrow investigate estuaries and deltas \rightarrow investigate the use of rivers for transport, industry and leisure \rightarrow Study of the River Trent – field study (Barlaston Downs) \rightarrow learn the water cycle \rightarrow consider river pollution causes and effect
	GA6: River study / CA4: branching databases	
Phase 6	 name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers) can evaluate and apply information technology, including new or unfamiliar technologies, analytically to solve problems use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information 	Research and locate famous rivers in the uk and the world → learn the names of a least 10 major world rivers and the continents they flow through → begin to know some facts about major world rivers. Complete unit 3.6: branching data bases → create a branching data base for famous rivers