Ashtree Primary School and Nursery Medium Term Plan for History

Year 4 Spring Term – Volcanoes

Prior Place and Location Knowledge – Year 3

- Pupils can locate countries in Europe, North and South America on a map (including the location of Russia).
- Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate cities and rivers of the United Kingdom
- Pupils can identify at least the position of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian
- Pupils have studied a small area in the U.K (London) and in a European country (Italy) and are able to understand similarities and differences in human geography and physical geography

Prior Human and Physical Geography – Year 3

- Pupils can describe a few aspects of physical and human geography including: rivers and climate zones.

Key Vocabulary – Earth, Crust, inner core, outer core, crust, tectonic plates, volcanoes, mountains, structure, case study, eruption.

Lessons

Step 1 – To understand what the earth is made from.

Step 2 – To understand what tectonic plates are.

Step 3 - To explain how a volcano forms.

Step 4 – To understand the structure of volcano.

Step 5 – To understand the difference between a mountain and a volcano.

Step 6 – To understand how a volcanic eruption can impact the surrounding environment

Step 7 – To research a volcanic case study.

Location Knowledge = Red **Place Knowledge = Blue**

Human/Physical Geography = Green **Fieldwork and Map skills = Black**

Step 1 – 7 - Pupils can describe an increased range of aspects of physical geography and human geography including: mountains and volcanoes (follows on from Science of Rocks in Y3).

Step 7 - Pupils are becoming more confident using two of these three: maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied – Link to Volcanic Eruption case study.

Curriculum Enhancements

- **Using videos to explain different examples of how volcanoes are formed**
- **To build smaller scale models to show how a volcano works.**

Curriculum links.

Science – Year 3 Rocks topic

Geography – Year 6 – Earthquakes

Misconceptions

- Different directions and compass points.
- Using coordinates on an atlas or map to find a certain place/location.

Suggested Activities

S1 – To look at what the Earth's Structure looks like – Link to Year 3 science (Rocks – Crust)

S2 – To look at maps of tectonic plates around the world understanding where mountains and volcanoes are found.

S3 – To create a comic strip or diagram showing how a volcano forms over years.

S4 – To label the different parts to a volcano.

S5 – To compare mountains and volcanoes based on their physical characteristics.

S6 – To look at the impact that a volcanic eruption could have on a an area close to a volcano.

S7 – Create a case study/fact file about a volcanic eruption and the impact it had on the country.

This will lead to . . .

- Pupils can locate countries of the world on a map
- Pupils can locate counties and cities, rivers, coasts and mountains of the United Kingdom
- Pupils can identify most for 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
- Pupils can identify aspects of the physical and human geography that have changed over time
- Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North/South America or Africa and can identify similarities and differences between the three in physical geography and human geography.
- Pupils can describe and understand an increasing variety of key aspects of physical geography and human geography including the water cycle (links to Science- states of matter).
- Pupils can confidently use these: maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Pupils can use most of the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references confidently and six figures more accurately, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps)
- Pupils can use fieldwork with increasing accuracy to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using some of