



YEAR 3 - AUTUMN GEOGRAPHY: STONE AGE TO IRON AGE

Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills and mountains), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.



VOCABULARY	
City	A large human settlement with a high population.
Climate Change	A change in global or regional climate patterns over time.
County	A region or area of the country.
Doggerland	An area of land now underneath the North Sea that connected Britain to Europe.
Ecosystem	A community of living things and their environment.
Flooding	The covering or submerging of normally dry land with a large amount of water.
Glaciers	A large body of ice on land that moves very slowly.
Sea Level	The level of the sea's surface, used to measure the height of land features such as hills.
Temperate Deciduous Forest	A type of forest mostly made up of trees that lose their leaves each year.
Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance that can be dangerous.

KEY QUESTIONS
Where are UK counties and cities located? Where was Doggerland located and why did it disappear? What were the human and physical characteristics of Skara Brea? How is Skara Brea at risk from climate change? How did land use change throughout the Stone Age?

Doggerland

Climate change brought warmer weather causing glaciers and ice sheets to melt. Sea level slowly rose by 120m covering Doggerland. Some think a tsunami finally caused the area's full flooding.



Skara Brea

Physical characteristics- Skara Brea is located on the Bay of Skail on the West Coast of the Mainland, on the Orkney Islands of Scotland. It is at risk of being destroyed by climate change due to rising sea levels, increased rainfall and more severe storms.

Human characteristics- It is a stone built Neolithic settlement of eight houses. People lived by farming and fishing.

Land Use Change

In the Paleolithic Period people were nomadic hunter gatherers so land was natural, **temperate deciduous forest**. In the Mesolithic Period, people settled into villages changing natural land into farm land. This change continued and now 56% of land in the UK is used for agriculture. This affects **ecosystems and habitats**.