

Year 3 Geography

Why do Some Countries Experience Hurricanes and Others Don't?

Prior learning

In Year 2, you learnt about earthquakes and evaluated their impact on earthquake-prone locations, like Haiti.

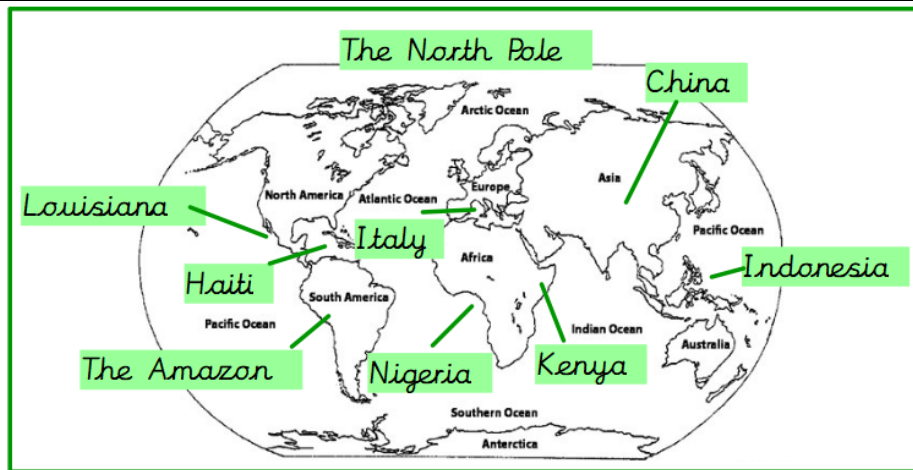
Future learning

In Year 4, you will study volcanoes and the impact of the Mount Vesuvius eruption in 79 AD.

In Year 6, you will learn about tsunamis, which are formed from earthquakes under the sea.

In this topic you will:

- Learn about the countries and cities, which make up The United Kingdom.
- Locate The United States of America and Louisiana on a map of the world.
- Use Lines of Longitude and Latitude to refer to the locations of key areas studied.
- Describe the human and physical geography of Louisiana, comparing and contrasting it with the UK.
- Learn about how hurricanes form and analyse the impact of Hurricane Katrina on Louisiana.



Key Vocabulary

Equator	A line dividing The Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The closer a location is to the equator, the warmer its climate.
Climate	We call the general weather trends and the extremes of weather in one place a "climate."
Humid	Louisiana has a humid climate that is hot in the summer and mild in the winter.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that lies north of the equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that lies south of the equator.
Lines of Longitude	Longitude is the measurement east or west of the prime meridian. Longitude is measured by imaginary lines that run around the Earth vertically.
Lines of Latitude	Latitude is a measurement on a globe or map of location north or south of the Equator.
Colonisation	The process of establishing control over native people.
Biome	A biome is a large area characterized by its vegetation, soil, climate, and wildlife.
Hurricane	A tropical storm that has reached sustained winds of 74 miles per hour or greater.
Eye	The eye is the centre of a hurricane.

