

Topic: Rivers

Phase: KS2

Strand: Physical and Human Geography

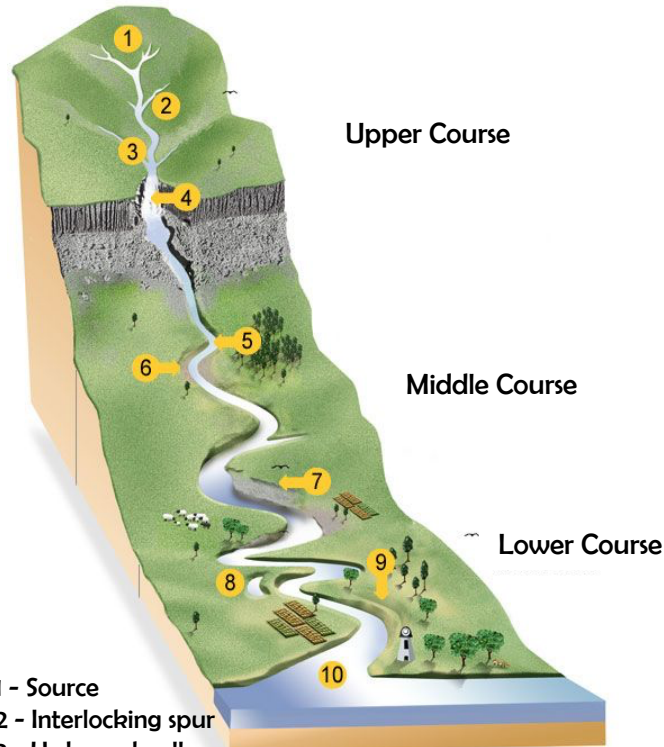
What should I already know?

- That rivers are a physical land feature
- Names of some famous rivers
- That the River Thames runs through London.
- That the River Tame runs through Tamworth
- How to locate rivers on maps and atlases
- How to use fieldwork to observe, measure and record human and physical features in our local area

At the end of the unit I will be able to:

- Explain and understand the water cycle
- Describe the process of the water cycle using appropriate vocabulary
- Describe and understand key aspects of rivers and how these aspects have changed over time
- Learn how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials
- Understand why rivers are important
- Learn about the causes of river pollution and the effect it has on the environment
- Investigate the effects on the environment and landscape
- Conduct a geographical enquiry to observe, measure and record the physical features of rivers.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate rivers around the world.

The River's Course



- 1 - Source
- 2 - Interlocking spur
- 3 - V-shaped valley
- 4 - Waterfall
- 5 - River channel (widens in middle course)
- 6 - Meander (erosion on outside of bend)
- 7 - Meander (deposition on inside of bend)
- 8 - Oxbow lake
- 9 - Rich, fertile land either side of the river
- 10 - Mouth

We are MANOR! As Geographers we will ...

Manners

Develop a respect and understanding for the ways other cultures and nationalities live. Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed geographical enquiry tasks linked to meaningful contexts and develop a knowledge of geography based causes and careers and broaden our horizons around the world.

Nurture

To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people with different beliefs, values, appearances, life situations and abilities. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse society and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for the environment and others around us.

Open-Mindedness

Develop our understanding of different cultures by looking at how different cultures and beliefs can impact on the environment and human issues. We will be open-minded when learning about customs and traditions allowing us to develop our humility and an understanding of the world as a global community.

Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the world around us and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through investigations which stimulate and motivate us. We will develop our geography skills with patience and care.

Vocabulary	
river	A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean
lake	A large area of water, surrounded by land
sea	An area of salt water
ocean	A large area of sea,
estuary	Wide part of the river where it joins the sea
meander	A river bend
mouth	Where a river meets the sea
river basin	The area drained by a river
source	The place where a river begins
tributary	A river or stream that flows into another river
erosion	The wearing away of the earth's surface
river bed	The bottom of the river
river bank	The sides of the river
transportation	The movement of sediment (material)
deposition	The dropping of sediment
agriculture	Farming (growing crops such as cereals, fruits and vegetables.

River Tame

THE CATCHMENT OF THE TAME

- Major urban areas
- Outside catchment
- River Tame
- Other rivers

0 5 10 Km

- 1 Sheepwash Urban Park
- 2 Sandwell Valley
- 3 Perry Hall Park
- 4 Ladywalk Reserve
- 5 Kingsbury Water Park
- 6 Whittemoor Haye
- 7 Croxall Lakes
- 8 National Memorial Arboretum

The River Tame is the main river of the West Midlands and one of the main tributaries of the River Trent. The Tame is about 95 km (59 miles) long from the source at Oldbury to its confluence with the Trent near Alrewas.

River Nile

Nile basin

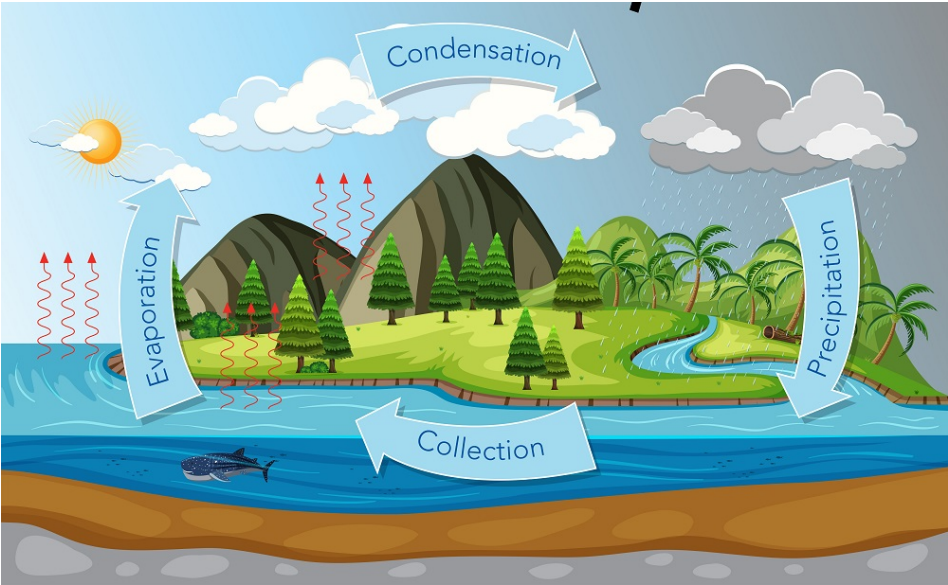
- Dams
- Capital cities
- Lakes
- Protected areas
- Nile delta
- Nile basin

The Nile River flows from south to north through eastern Africa. It begins in the rivers that flow into Lake Victoria and flows through 11 African countries. The river empties into the Mediterranean Sea more than 6,600 kilometers (4,100 miles) to the north, making it the longest river in the world.

World Rivers

Name	Length (km)	Source	Location
River Thames	346	Thames Head, Cotswolds, England	Southern England, including London
River Ganges	2,525	Gangotri and Satopanth Glaciers, India	Asia: India and Bangladesh
Amazon River	6,400	Nevado Mismi, Andes Mountains, Peru.	South America: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivi and Brazil
Mississippi River	3,778	Lake Itasca, Minnesota	North America: 11 states including Mississippi

The Water Cycle



The water cycle is the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea.

The movement of water around our planet is vital to life as it supports plants and animals. Powered by the Sun, the water cycle is happening all the time, though some parts of the cycle take hundreds of years (for example, some of the Earth's water is frozen in polar regions or lying in underground reservoirs and not part of the constant movement of water through evaporation, condensation and precipitation).

Watch this [video](#) to find out more about the water cycle.

Geography Quiz.

Use the Knowledge Organiser to find out the answers to these questions.

Question	Answer
1) Name the place where the river begins.	
2) What part of the river would you find the 'mouth'?	
3) True or false... the river Nile flows through Asia?	
4) How long is the river Nile?	
5) Name the 4 parts of the water cycle.	