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| Place and locational Knowledge | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Human/physical and environmental knowledge | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Italy (Rome) * Norway (Oslo) * Australia(Canberra) * Mexico (Mexico City)   Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time  Counties and cities:   * Yorkshire (Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, Barnsley) * Kent (Canterbury) * Dorset (Lyme Regis)   River:   * Severn * World ( Rio Grande)   Coast:   * South Coast * North West   Hills:   * Pennines   Position of:   * Equator   Northern and southern Hemisphere | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Spain (Madrid) * USA (Washington D.C) * Russia (Moscow) * Brazil (Brasília)   Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time  Counties and cities:   * Norfolk (Norwich) * Cornwall (Truro) * Derbyshire (Derby)   River:   * Trent * World (Amazon)   Coast:   * Yorkshire and Humberside * South West   Hills:   * Southern Uplands   Position of:   * Arctic and Antarctic circle   Tropics of cancer  and Capricorn | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Greece (Athens) * China (Beijing) * Egypt (Cairo) * Canada (Ottowa)   Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time  Counties and cities:   * Lincolnshire (Lincoln) * Buckinghamshire (Milton Keynes) * Cumbria (Carlisle)   River:   * Thames * World (Nile)   Coast:   * North West coast * Thames estuary   Hills:   * Grampian mountains (Ben Nevis)   Position of:   * Longitude   latitude | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:   * Poland (Warsaw) * Japan (Tokyo) * India (New Delhi) * Argentina (Buenos Aires)   Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time  Counties and cities:   * Essex (Chelmsford) * Northumberland (Alnwick) * Gloucestershire (Gloucester)   River:   * Tyne * World (Ganges)   Coast:   * North East * South East   Hills:   * Cambrian Mountains   Position of:  Prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones. |
| Field work |
| Highlighting show areas covered during the unit |
| **Big Question** | **What makes a river useful?** | **How do rivers shape the land?** | **Can rivers be good for humans and wildlife?** | **Rivers: Benefit or detrimental?** |
| Fieldwork  Langsett reservoir | Identify parts of rivers | Investigate erosion | Identify wildlife and speed of the river at points along its course | Pollution and negative effects on the environment |
|  | How rivers are formed   * Rivers usually begin in **upland areas** * Rain falls on high ground and begins to **flow** downhill   1   * They flow and bend as they cross land * Go around objects such as hills and large rocks * Flow until they reach another body of water. | Key parts of a river –   * mapping River Trent - journey it takes,   (previous year groups plus:)   * **Ox bow lake** * **Meander**   1   * **Erosion** * **Deposition** * landscape * **transportation** * **water speed** * **flow** * **depth** * **cross-section** | Key parts of a river –   * mapping River Thames - journey it takes,   (previous year groups plus:)   * **Delta** * **Confluence**   1   * **Flood plain** * **Flood** * **Detrimental** * **Transport** * **Resources** * **Flood defences** * **Thames barrier** | Key parts of a river –   * mapping River Tyne - journey it takes,   (previous year groups plus:)   * **Tributaries**   1   * **Conservation** |
|  | Key parts of a river –   * mapping River Severn - journey it takes, * **Mouth**   2   * **Source** * **River** * **Stream** * Waterfall * Estuary * **valley** * **bank** * journey | Know about the great rivers of the world – **Amazon**   * The Amazon River **originates** in Peru. * The Amazon River System flows through three South America countries: Brazil, Columbia and Peru   2   * A Slovenian athlete once swam almost the entire length of the Amazon River, in 66 days. * The Amazon River provides 20% of the ocean's fresh-water **supply.** * Flows into the **Atlantic Ocean** | Know about the great rivers of the world – **Nile**   * Originates in Burundi * Flows northward through **Africa, Egypt** and into the **Mediterranean sea**   2   * Longest river in the world * Length of 4160 miles * The Nile **basin** is huge and includes parts of Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Congo and Kenya. * The Nile receives its name from the Greek Neilos, which means a **valley** or river valley. | Know about the great rivers of the world – **Ganges**   * The Ganges is 1,560 miles (2,510 kilometers) long. * It begins in the southern **Himalayas**, near India’s border with the Chinese region of Tibet. It flows into **Bangladesh**, where it is joined by the mighty Brahmaputra River. The combined stream empties into the **Bay of Bengal.** The Ganges-Brahmaputra river system has the largest **delta** in the world.   2   * **Hindus** make religious **pilgrimage**s to many places along the Ganges. They believe that bathing in its waters washes away sin. Hindus also have built many temples for cremating the dead along the Ganges. They scatter the ashes on the river, believing that the dead will go straight to heaven. * Water from the Ganges has been used for **irrigation** for more than 2,000 years. Rice and other crops grown in the Ganges region feed most of India and Bangladesh. * Bangladesh and some Indian states rely on the Ganges to transport jute, tea, grain, and other agricultural products to markets where they can be sold. |
|  | Know about the great rivers of the world **– Rio Grande**   * The Rio Grande is the fifth longest river in North America * It forms a **border** between Texas and Mexico.   3   * The Rio Grande begins in the **Rocky Mountains** and flows into the **Gulf of Mexico.** * The Rio Grande was a major steamboat **transportation** route in the 1800s, helping to transport military personnel during the Mexican War. * The Rio Grande has been listed as an **endangered** river for several years. * In 2001, a sandbar formed along the river, preventing it from reaching the Gulf of Mexico. It happened again in 2002.   Much of the land it flows through is drought-ridden land. | **Erosion** and how it changes the **course** of a river   * **Meanders** * Water twists and turns around stones and other **obstructions** resulting in areas of slower and faster water movement. * The river starts to flow from side to side in a winding course but still in a relatively straight **channel**. * Water moving faster has more energy to **erode**. This occurs on the outside of the bend and forms a river cliff.   3   * The river erodes the outside bends through corrasion, corrosion and hydraulic action. * Water moves slowly on the inside of the bend and the river **deposits** some load, forming a river beach/slip-off slope. * Continuous erosion on the outer **bank** and deposition on the inner bank forms a meander in the river. * The meander will **migrate** **downstream** and change shape over time. * **Deposition** * When **sediment** is deposited when water is flowing slowly * **Ox bow lakes** * The river flows faster on the outside bends and erodes them. * The river flows slowly on the inside bends and deposits material so its course is changing.   4   * Continual erosion and deposition narrows the neck of the meander. * Often during a flood the river will cut through the neck. * The river continues on its straighter path and the meander is abandoned. * New deposition seals off the ends and the cut-off becomes an oxbow lake that will eventually dry up. | Effects of rivers – wildlife nearby   * Animals such as kingfishers, dragonflies and otters rely on clean water to survive, so river **pollution** is a threat to wildlife.   3   * People visit lakes and rivers to see and enjoy the wildlife living there. There are **economic benefits** as well as environmental ones for having healthy rivers. | How humans can **impact** rivers.   * environmental charities say that rivers in the UK are being polluted by farm waste, abandoned mines and household sewage (things people flush down the toilet).   3   * Busy river affect wildlife. |
| Floods and **droughts**   * Flood = a large amount of water covering an area of land that is normally dry * Made worse by **deforestatio**n, buildings and hard surfaces, hard dry ground, very wet ground, steep hills, storms/heavy rains.   4   * North and west of UK are wettest areas * Climate change is bringing about increased storms and therefore flooding   Tewksbury – Gloucestershire; Alnwick- Northumberland; Chelmsford – Essex : flooding |
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| Uses of rivers –   * transport. * **water supplies** for homes and industries. * conservation, e.g. wildlife protection. * creating electricity through the use of hydroelectric power.   4   * sport and recreation activities, such as fishing and canoeing. * Food supplies | Speed and size of rivers   * Steeper **gradient**s cause faster flow but these tend to have narrower channels and rockier **profiles.** * In the **lower course** there is an absence of large rocks and the river channel, being wider and deeper applies less friction to the flow.   5   * It is this absence of friction, which creates the smooth channel that allows the **velocity** of rivers to increase despite the **shallower gradient** of the channel. | Negative effects of living close by (floods, erosion)   * The Thames Barrier is an important defence against flooding for the capital city of London.   4  The **impact** of climate change means **tidal** flood risk will increase over time, unless this risk is carefully managed. | How we can **conserve** rivers   * Plant trees near river banks * Use natural products that do not contain harmful chemicals   5   * Conserve water : <https://cdn.creatureandcoagency.com/uploads/2018/03/Water-Conservation-Primary-Resource.pdf> |
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