

NATIONAL CURRICULUM:

Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including rivers.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record physical features in the local area.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

The Thames will have been located through The Great Fire of London.

Rivers were used to transport goods along into cities from around the world.

Tides change depending on the time of day.

KEY VOCABULARY:

River
Stream
Flow
Source
Mouth
meander
Waterfall

Deposition
Tributary
Confluence
Oxbow lake
Flood
Spring
Canal
Lock
Erosion

Geography: Rivers Y3 Aut 2



Enquiry Questions:

1. How do rivers form?
2. What are the features of rivers?
3. How fast does the Lavant flow?
4. What does the British river network look like?
5. Who made the Chichester Canal?
6. Where do we find key rivers in the world?
7. Why do rivers flood?
8. How do humans use rivers?

CONTEXT:

Children will recognise the river from their knowledge of Chichester. This unit will help children as they develop scale in their understanding of the world and their knowledge of the impact of humans on the landscape.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE:

- Rivers are formed from springs or within mountain regions and hills.
- Rivers have features such as meanders, tributaries, waterfalls
- Rivers are subject to erosion which can cause meanders, ox bow lakes and floods/deposition
- Rivers flood due to natural and man-made issues such as animal activity and human developments e.g. housing
- The spring fed River Lavant flows from East Dean to Chichester
- Major British rivers include The Severn, The Thames, Mersey, Trent and Humber
- World rivers include The Nile, The Amazon, The Ganges, The Amazon, Congo
- Humans use rivers for leisure, for water extraction, hydro-electricity, agriculture
- The Chichester canal was built by John Rennie to allow ships to reach Chichester and carry gold from Portsmouth to the Bank of England.

SKILLS:

- Draw Maps to locate the River Lavant
- Read maps and locate UK and world rivers
- Use Google maps to identify rivers and their features
- Use fieldwork techniques to measure river flow and depth