Year 5/6 B Geography Knowledge

Autumn Term	Summer Term
Why was the River Nile so important to ancient Egypt?	
• To know and locate the major world rivers: Nile, Mississippi, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube, and Yangtze. Recap rivers in the UK knowledge from Y3. • To know which major world cities are located by rivers. Vienna and Danube, Paris and Seine, Washington DC and Potomac. Cairo and R Nile. Know reasons why this is the case. (transport, trade, fertile farmland to crow crops, water, food, defence). • Link London and Thames in UK and locally Lincoln and Witham. • Physical Geography • Identify key features of rivers: source, meander, floodplain, mouth (delta on R Nile), Oxbow lake, tributary. Know definition of the key features of rivers. • Know how rivers transform a landscape. Through erosion, deposition and transportation. When rivers are flowing fast, they knock bits of earth from the banks and bed of the river (its sides and bottom) and carry it downstream with them. When earth is taken from the banks of the river this is called **erosion**, and the soil that is carried downstream is called silt. As rivers flow, they **erode** - or wear away - the land. Erosion occurs on the outside of a meander where the water is moving at its fastest. The water can also carve out, or undercut the river bank, taking rocks and soil away and leaving the river bank prone to collapse. Over a long period of time rivers create **valleys** or gorges if the river is strong enough to erode rock. They take the **sediment** - bits of soil and rock - and carry it along with them. Deposition is the processes where material being transported by a river is deposited. Deposition occurs when a river loses energy (where water is moving slowly) and occurs on the inside of a meander. This can be when	• Know the major world countries and their capitals. China, Japan, India, Pakistan, Australia, Egypt, Greece (link to Anc Greeks), S Africa. • Know the location of these cities in relation to latitude and longitude, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic. Recap knowledge on the Prime Meridian being an imaginary line from N to S passing through Greenwich marking 0 degrees (Y4/5 A). • Human Geography: • Understand global trade (including fair trade) and the impact these have on a country's economy. Understand that we import foods from different countries. Certain foods which we import can only be grown in certain climates. Transport links can be tangible such as rails, roads and canals and intangible such as air and sea. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is high demand for the movement of people and goods. They run between places where journeys start and finish such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. • Know that N America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions as they have access to materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply. Know that the distribution of natural resources affect the growth of a settlement. • Understand how production of food affects the landscape. Recap knowledge from Y2 Brazil and deforestation of rainforest. Also energy consumption for transporting and the carbon foot-print. • Know that contour lines are used to represent gradients on a map. Know contour lines close together represent ground that is steep. Far apart the ground is gently sloping or flat. Recap knowledge of rivers from autumn term and see how rivers flow.

a river enters a shallow area (this could be when it floods and comes into contact with the flood plain) or towards its mouth where it meets another body of water. Rivers build up their beds and form extensive flood plains. Oxbow lakes can form. As the river moves from the middle to the lower course the meanders can become more pronounced. Rivers can now make extreme loops. Eventually, with continued erosion, these loops join together. Finally, the river will take a straighter, more efficient course, cutting off the meander altogether. An oxbow lake is formed. Eventually the oxbow will dry up. Transportation: eroded material is taken away downstream. • Understand the water cycle. • Describe how some places are different and some similar in relation to physical features such as rivers.	• Look at OS maps and use to describe how a geographical area can be understood (eg contour lines, symbols to represent physical and human features). Describe route, direction and location using 16 points compass. • Use maps, aerial photos, plans, digital technologies and web resources to describe what a locality might be like and how it has changed over time. • Identify and explain different views of people/ a place inc themselves and justify using several sources.

- The end of a river is called the mouth. Some rivers flow into the sea but other rivers flow into lakes or bigger rivers.
  When rivers reach the sea, they often spread out over a wide area and slow right down. This part of the river is called the estuary. This means that they can't carry any of their silt any more so they drop it all onto the base of the river and into the edge of ocean. Sometimes rivers carry so much silt that when they drop it, it builds a new area of land at the edge of the ocean called a delta. (R Nile Delta).

- The start of a river is called the source. The source of a river is the furthest point on the river from its mouth.
- Before a big river reaches the sea, it will be joined by lots and lots of smaller rivers. We call these rivers its tributaries.
- We call the area of land around a river that floods when the river is too full the 'floodplain'.
- Rivers flow across the land - meandering - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.

Rivers usually begin in upland areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity. They then flow across the land - meandering - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.