Geography Medium Term Plan - Rivers

NC POS

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics Rivers
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

• understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America —through looking at principle Rivers

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: rivers, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water linked to Rivers

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United

Kingdom and the wider world

 use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Vocabulary

Confluence, sediment, tributary, erosion, meander, oxbow

Core knowledge:

Space, Scale and place

- ·locate the River Mersey on an OS map
- •study of the River Mersey, through fieldwork and observations e.g. visit to Pier Head and local area, mapping
- •Name and locate principle rivers in different continents, geographical regions topographical features

Human and Physical processes

- *Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including... rivers and the water cycle
- •understand the formation of a river from mountain to the sea
- identify parts of a river
- •Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including the distribution of natural resources including... water
- •Understand land-use patterns; and understand how some of these have changed over time.

Interconnections

- importance of a river locality
- •uses of a river trade, transport, food
- types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links,

•investigate the importance of rivers to the first settlements

Cultural awareness and diversity

- •Diversity and disparity in and of people's lives and communities and connections to 'rivers' Peoples use of 'rivers'
- •investigate the importance of rivers to the first settlements

Environmental impact and sustainability

•Flooding – reason why it occurs, environmental impact, case study Lake District

https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-(1)/

Wider influences:

- ecosystems
- ·famous rivers around the world
- •Natural disasters flooding and topical news stories

Enduring understanding:

physical and human geography of a river

Working geographically:

- •use eight points of compass to describe a river's journey
- •use four figure grid references to plot a river's journey
- •observe, measure and record parts of a river
- •gather data and analyse from a river visit

End point for unit:

Recount a 'journey of a river' possible ways through drama, model or written recount

Why are major cities often near rivers?

Why should we conserve water when the rivers keep flowing?