

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LENT TERM 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GEOGRAPHY – Year 3 /4 - Medium Term Planning – RIVERS</b></p>		
<b>LESSON 1</b>	<b>LESSON 2</b>	<b>LESSON 3</b>
<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <p><b>Physical Geography</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers have different features.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Y3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe key aspects and <b>compare</b> physical geography in the UK.</li> </ul> <p><b>Y4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and explain the distribution of natural resources such as water – <b>rivers</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims:</b> Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical characteristics.</p>	<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> </ul> <p><b>Human Geography</b> <b>Map skills</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that the longest rivers in the world and the UK follow different journeys.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Y3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country.</li> <li>Begin to use 8-point compass points.</li> <li>Begin to use 4 figure grid reference.</li> </ul> <p><b>Y4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and explain the distribution of natural resources such as water – <b>rivers</b>.</li> <li>Use 8-point compass, 4 figure grid references, to communicate to <b>communicate</b> knowledge of the UK and wider world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims:</b> Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical characteristics.</p>	<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> </ul> <p>A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</p> <p><b>Fieldwork skills - Analysing</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that the River Freshney is a local river. (case study)</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Y3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to <u>analyse evidence</u> and draw <b>conclusions</b> by making <b>comparisons</b> between <u>two</u> locations or human / physical features (e.g. <i>using photos and pictures</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Y4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Analyse evidence</u> and draw <b>conclusions</b> by making <b>comparisons</b> between <u>multiple</u> locations or human / physical features (e.g. <i>using photos / pictures / maps</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims:</b> Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p>

<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  <b>Source, mouth, estuary, meander, tributary, deposition, delta, oxbow lake, waterfall, floodplain</b></p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  <b>Upper course, middle course, lower course, rocky, narrow, steep, wider, deeper, curving, flow, slowly, flat, wide</b></p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  <b>Habitat, wildlife, vole, otter, chalk stream, native, invasive, species, urban, rural</b></p>
<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea.</li> <li>Rivers start in mountains or upland areas and flow downstream, collecting water from small, narrow streams, springs, rainfall or other water sources on the way to the sea.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers, and the landscape that surrounds them, have different characteristics.</li> <li>A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent.</li> <li>The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly.</li> <li>The lower course of a river is flat and wide. The water runs into estuaries or creates deltas.</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-(1)/journey-of-a-river/">https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-(1)/journey-of-a-river/</a></p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The River Freshney is a river in the English county of North East Lincolnshire.</li> <li>River Freshney is a chalk stream.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The town of Grimsby stands on its banks.</li> <li>It rises from at least four springs on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds.</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FbwePXINSA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FbwePXINSA</a></p>

**LENT TERM 1**  
**GEOGRAPHY – Year 3/ 4 - Medium Term Planning – RIVERS**

<b>LESSON 4</b>	<b>LESSON 5</b>	<b>LESSON 6</b>
<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>• The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>• A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>• The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>• A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> <li>• Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>• The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>• A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> <li>• Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> <li>• Rivers are used for settlements and leisure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Physical Geography</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers change the landscapes.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Y3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe key aspects and <b>compare</b> physical geography in the UK and an area in a European country (<b>Italy</b>) - <b>rivers</b> (<i>compare River Freshney to Po River in Northern Italy</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Y4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe and <b>compare</b> key aspects of physical geography in a European country (<b>Loire Valley, France</b>) - <b>rivers</b>, mountainous areas and valleys, landscapes. (<i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims:</b> Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, and writing at length.</p>	<p><b>Human Geography</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers are used for leisure and settlements.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Y3:</b></p> <p><b>Y4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (<b>Loire Valley, France</b>) - land use, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. (<i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims:</b> Understand that key physical and human geographical features of the world are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time</p>	<p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers are used for transportation and industry.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Y3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (<b>Northern Italy</b>) - settlements, land use, population, economy, supply of food and trade links.</li> </ul> <p><b>Y4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (<b>Loire Valley, France</b>) - land use, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. (<i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims:</b> Understand that key physical and human geographical features of the world are</p>

		interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  <b>Erosion, erode, transportation, deposition, solution, suspension, saltation, traction, landscape.</b></p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  <b>Leisure, recreation, settlement, tourism, waterfall, habitat, wildlife</b></p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  <b>renewable energy, hydroelectric power, farming, agriculture, irrigation, transportation, freight, cargo, industry</b></p>
<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers erode land to form a valley.</li> <li>Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water.</li> <li>Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water.</li> <li>Deposition happens when flowing water slows down. Eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind.</li> <li>The longest river in <b>France</b> is the Loire. It is 634 miles (1,020 kilometres) long.</li> <li>The Loire River begins about 4,500 feet (1,370 meters) above sea level in the Cévennes mountain range of southern France.</li> <li>It is fed by melting snow from mountain peaks.</li> <li>The Loire flows north through central France before swinging in a great curve past the city of Orléans and turning westward.</li> <li>It empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the city of Nantes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers are used for settlements and leisure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry.</li> <li>Settlements have been built next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers provided essential water, food and power for people in the past.</li> <li>The Loire Valley is a popular tourist area known for its châteaus (French for "castles").</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers are used for transporting goods and people.</li> <li>Rivers are used for power and industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydroelectricity is power generated by moving water and then converted to electricity.</li> <li>Rivers provide hydroelectric power and water for crops.</li> <li>Farmers often grow crops near rivers because the soil is rich in nutrients. Some farmers also use water from rivers to irrigate their crops.</li> <li>The Loire Valley is a main agricultural region of France.</li> <li>Vegetables and fruit, especially grapes used in making wine, grow well there.</li> <li>The valley's higher ground produces rye and wheat.</li> <li>Dairy farming and livestock grazing are common in the area near Orléans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.</p>		

