

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

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

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

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<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
<p>Recap and retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta. The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta. A river has an upper, middle and a lower course. 	<p>Recap and retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta. The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta. A river has an upper, middle and a lower course. Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. 	<p>Recap and retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta. The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta. A river has an upper, middle and a lower course. Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Rivers are used for settlements and leisure.
<p>Physical Geography</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that rivers change the landscapes.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge: Y3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects and compare physical geography in the UK and an area in a European country (Italy) - rivers (<i>compare River Freshney to Po River in Northern Italy</i>). Y4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and compare key aspects of physical geography in a European country (Loire Valley, France) - rivers, mountainous areas and valleys, landscapes. (<i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i>) </p> <p>Aims: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, and writing at length.</p>	<p>Human Geography</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that rivers are used for leisure and settlements.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge: Y3: Y4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (Loire Valley, France) - land use, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. (<i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i>) </p> <p>Aims: 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>Human and Physical Geography</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that rivers are used for transportation and industry.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge: Y3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (Northern Italy) - settlements, land use, population, economy, supply of food and trade links. Y4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (Loire Valley, France) - land use, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. (<i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i>) </p> <p>Aims: 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
Key Vocabulary: Erosion , erode, transportation , deposition , solution, suspension, saltation, traction, landscape .	Key Vocabulary: Leisure , recreation, settlement , tourism , waterfall, habitat, wildlife	Key Vocabulary: renewable energy, hydroelectric power , farming, agriculture, irrigation, transportation , freight, cargo , industry
Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers erode land to form a valley. Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water. Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water. Deposition happens when flowing water slows down. Eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind. The longest river in France is the Loire. It is 634 miles (1,020 kilometres) long. The Loire River begins about 4,500 feet (1,370 meters) above sea level in the Cévennes mountain range of southern France. It is fed by melting snow from mountain peaks. The Loire flows north through central France before swinging in a great curve past the city of Orléans and turning westward. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the city of Nantes. 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers are used for settlements and leisure. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Settlements have been built next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers provided essential water, food and power for people in the past. The Loire Valley is a popular tourist area known for its châteaux (French for “castles”). 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers are used for transporting goods and people. Rivers are used for power and industry. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroelectricity is power generated by moving water and then converted to electricity. Rivers provide hydroelectric power and water for crops. Farmers often grow crops near rivers because the soil is rich in nutrients. Some farmers also use water from rivers to irrigate their crops. The Loire Valley is a main agricultural region of France. Vegetables and fruit, especially grapes used in making wine, grow well there. The valley’s higher ground produces rye and wheat. Dairy farming and livestock grazing are common in the area near Orléans.
Assessment: Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.		

