What we already know:
There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas, and rivers.
There are rivers in our local area.

Year 4– Rivers and the Water Cycle

What's next?
Place comparison: to compare our location to another in the world.

Geographical questions:
What are the main rivers in the UK? How are rivers used by people and how has that changed over time? What is the human impact on rivers? How have rivers impacted the landscape and changed it over time? How the water cycle works and its importance?

Locational Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography	Sustainability	Vocab
Building on their knowledge of the UK, children should recognise the names of major UK rivers – Thames, Severn, Trent, Clyde, Wye. The Nene is the main river that runs through Northamptonshire – Daventry, Northampton, Wellingborough, Oundle and Peterborough are all settlements on the Nene. The source of the Nene is near Badby/Daventry. The mouth of the Nene is at The Wash – identify this on a map. Understand that rivers get bigger as they move from source to mouth, as tributaries join.	Using the Nile as the main example – develop the understanding of rives being important to trade and economy – consider how having a water supply (and sediment from flooding) Is important in growing crops that can be sold; how water is used to cool machinery, wash away waste etc – all important in enabling people to live and industry to work as well as the movement of goods and people covered in Y3. Understand why having the High Aswan Dam us considered so important to many people in Egypt. Recognise that the low carbon electricity it produces is vital to Egypt but the impact on the river/wildlife has been huge – this has also deprived people of their living – recognise the way we use natural resources has implications and it is not always easy to know what the right answers are.	Know and use the words source, mouth, channel, bed and banks. Look at how rivers flow from a source, in one direction, downhill, to their mouth – usually coming out at the sea. River water is always moving and can have strong currents that are difficult to see from the bank. Understand that tributaries (smaller rivers & streams) come together (a confluence) so that a river grows in size – width and depth. Know about the Water Cycle – rivers are freshwater never salt water	Understand how global warming increases the amount of evaporation which in turn increases the amount of rain – leading to more extreme weather. Know that when there is too much rainfall, rivers can burst their banks and cause catastrophic flooding, made worse in modern times when people have built on natural flood plains. Know that rivers erode the rock they flow over – the nature of the rock determines the level of erosion and how the landscape changes. Rivers pick-up sediment from the river bed. Understand how human use of rivers has led to increased pollution – know that river water should never be drunk until it is cleaned and that in some places, river water is toxic. Consider the High Aswan Dam as an example of how trying to manage the environment can have good and bad effects – more control of flooding, more agriculture, better for tourism etc balanced against a loss of homes for those in the area flooded by the dam, drop in the number of fish and wild life in the river, higher pollution levels.	**Tier One** River Water cycle Stream Cloud Snow Rainfall Current Delta Reservoir **Tier Two** Riverbank Confluence Delta Tributary Reservoir Watershed **Tier Three** Evaporation Condensation Precipitation Transpiration Watershed Confluence Erosion Sedimentation. Estuary Percolation: