

Summer 2

Lostwithiel Primary School

Year 3

Beech Tree Class

'Why do humans live near rivers?'

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Prior Learning:

Year 2

- Children will have learnt about the continents and oceans of the world and used atlases to locate some countries
- Children will have previously compared Africa with the UK

Key Geographical Knowledge:

- Egypt is located in the East corner of Africa and is bordered by Libya and Sudan.
- The river Nile starts as two separate **tributaries** in Uganda and Ethiopia, flowing through Egypt and finishing at a **delta**, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
- The river Nile was essential to the settlement and growth of Ancient and Modern Egypt.
- In the past, annual flooding of the Nile provided water and silt for agriculture. The Nile no longer floods each year, however because in 1970 the **Aswan High Dam** was built.
- Silt provides nutrients for crops such as wheat, cotton, fruit and vegetables.
- Humans have manipulated the flow of the river by building large scale irrigation systems.
- Settlements have grown over thousands of years along the banks of the Nile as the Egyptians are dependent on the river. The capital city, Cairo, is on the Nile delta.
- The Nile is an important trade and transport link in Egypt. Goods and people move along it by: cargo ships, cruise ships, ferries, barges and **feluccas** (traditional sailing boats.)



Key Geographical Vocabulary

Key Geographical Skills

borders	Where one country meets another. It is sometimes marked by a physical feature such as a river or mountain.
delta	A landform created by silt or sediment deposited by a river as it slows down and reaches the sea.
tributary	A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.
source	The start of a river.
annual flooding	Heavy rains (monsoon rains) cause a river to flood and burst its banks every year in the same season.
silt	Thick, black mud washed down the river and onto the land every year. It contains many nutrients for plants.
agriculture	Humans cultivate (farm) the land to grow crops or raise animals to eat.
irrigation	Humans build systems to water crops. Egyptians bring water to their fields and homes with pipes, pumps, canals and shadufs . (Ancient Egyptian weighted buckets.)

- ✓ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries
- ✓ Identify and describe the physical features of Egypt and the River Nile on a range of maps

Cross curricular links:

English: writing a Nile river tourist brochure

Science: Explore animals and habitats - Many animals living in and around the Nile, are feared but respected by locals. Ancient Egyptians would even worship some.

History: Ancient Egypt - Thanks to the River Nile, the ancient Egyptians became one of the first great civilisations on Earth; most historical sites are located along its banks.

Art: Drawing maps of Egypt and diagrams of shadufs

DT: designing and making Egyptian bread

trade	Goods, such as crops, are bought and sold for money or for other goods from different countries.	Computing: internet research and using Google earth
Linked documents: <i>Class Overview, Geography Whole School Progression document and Class Medium Term Planning.</i>		