

## Brentside Knowledge Organiser - Humanities

Year: 4

Topic:  
Why are so many of the World's important cities next to a river?

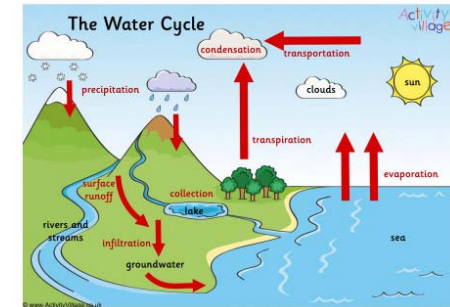
National curriculum:  
Settlements, land use, economic activity, including natural resources, especially energy and water supplies.

### What I should already know:

In Year 3 I looked at settlements in our topic on 'Why Planet Earth is in Danger?'.

I have some knowledge of energy and water supplies from studying electricity in Science in Year 4.

### Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts



### What I should know at the end of the topic:

	I know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers
	I can explain the features of a water cycle
	I should know the difference between the upper, middle and lower courses of a river.
	I should know how waterfalls are formed.
	I should know what an oxbow lake is.
	I should know what erosion and deposition are in relation to rivers
	I should be able to locate the names and locations of many famous rivers in the UK and world.
	I should be able to label the features of a river.

**Timeline: 6 lessons over 6 weeks.**

### Vocabulary

River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
Nile	The Nile is a major north-flowing river in north-eastern Africa. The longest river in Africa, it has historically been considered the longest river in the world
Thames	A river that flows through southern England including London. At 215 miles, it is the longest river entirely in England and the second-longest in the United Kingdom
Mouth	The river mouth is the point where a stream flows into a body of water such as a river or an ocean.
Estuary	An estuary is where a river meets the sea. There, saltwater mixes with freshwater. The river becomes wider and wider and flows slowly to the ocean.
Meander	A meander is a curve in a river. Meanders form a snake-like pattern as the river flows across a fairly flat valley floor. The position of the curves changes over time.
Tributary	A tributary of a river is another river that flows into it. If one river flows into a second river, then the first river is a tributary of the second river. A tributary is a body of water that flows into another body of water.
Oxbow lake	An oxbow lake is a lake, or area of water, in a U-shape.
Erosion	Erosion is a process where natural forces like water, wind, ice,