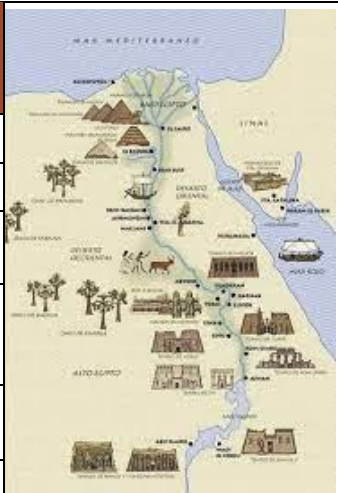
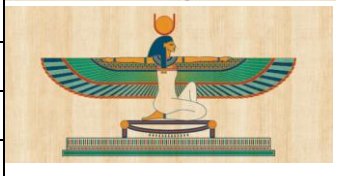



Alexander Hosea Curriculum Map – Year 4

Subject: Geography linked to Ancient Egypt

Key knowledge	 	<p>Programme of Study statements for the end of</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle (Water cycle within this project within Science map)</p> <p>Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>
Egypt is a country located in the continent of Africa.		<p>Future Knowledge:</p> <p>Trade and Settlement within Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking units</p>
Cairo is the Capital City of Egypt		<p>Previous Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents and the five oceans. (Y2) • The location of the equator • The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom and that rivers lead into these oceans. • How to use simple compass directions: North, South, East, and West. • Settlements are often build around natural resources such as rivers (Y3) • Human and physical features • Know the names of some rivers and have some knowledge of how they are formed (Y3) • Stone Age and Iron Age settlements (Y3) • Changes in a place over time in Ancient Greece (Y3)
Egypt's northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the eastern coast borders the Red Sea		
Egypt has a hot, desert climate which is generally exceedingly dry all over the country, with extreme heat during summer months. The northern Mediterranean coast receives rainfall in winter.		
Physical Features of Egypt include: Nile Valley and Nile Delta ; Western Desert; Eastern Desert; Sinai Peninsula ; Red Sea; Mediterranean Sea; River Nile		
Human Features of Egypt include: Pyramids ; Sphinx ; Suez Canal ; Aswan Dam ; Capital city, Cairo; Other cities, Alexandria		
Know how a river is important to the water cycle		
Locate the River Nile the countries that it runs through on a map or globe		
Lake Victoria is thought to be the source of the River Nile, however there are lots of feeder rivers coming into the lake from the surrounding mountains.		
The White Nile and the Blue Nile are the two main tributaries which join together to form the River Nile		
The River Nile is the longest river in the world, however the Amazon is considered the world's largest river by volume		
Know that the mouth of the River Nile is at the Mediterranean Sea		
Understand positive and negative impacts when a river floods		
Know physical and human causes for flooding		
Know why the River Nile was essential for the Ancient Egyptians including: transport, drinking water, food source, agriculture (including the flooding of the Nile each year to provide fertile soil) and trade		

vocabulary	
source	Where the river starts, usually in mountains
Feeder river	Another word for a tributary
tributaries	A stream or river that flows into a larger river
estuary	An area of freshwater that meets the ocean
mouth	Where the river enters a large body of water such as a lake or ocean
settlement	Water, wind and other natural forces cause rocks and earth to wear away
erosion	Where natural forces (water, wind, ice) wear away rocks and soil.
Flood plains	An area of land next to a stream or river
desert	Areas that have little precipitation
estuary	the wide part of the river at the place where it joins the sea
precipitation	Any form of moisture that falls to the Earth : rain, snow, hail
Human features	Things like roads, bridges and houses that have been built by people
Physical features	Things like seas, mountains and rivers that are natural
continent	A large mass of land. Comes from Latin meaning connected land
Upper course	The first part of the river.
Lower course	the final stage of a rivers course

Cultural Capital



Thinking like a Geographer

maps	Enquiry	communication
Look at historical maps Use Digimaps to look at changes along the Nile over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why?' as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when investigating places and processes - Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences. 	Identify and describe geographical features, processes (changes), and patterns. Use geographical language relating to the physical and human processes detailed in the PoS e.g. tributary and source when learning about rivers.
Visits and visitors:	Experiences and events Egyptian exhibition at the Bristol Museum	Key texts
Community events and links:	Global issues Food shortages linked to	Famous people/
Life Skills	Key places Egypt	