

Alexander Hosea Curriculum Map – Year 4

Subject: Geography linked to Ancient Egypt

Sticky Knowledge:

Check understanding of:

Know how a river shapes the land

To identify key rivers across the world and their continents

To know what a tributaries are

To understand why rivers are important to people including: transport, drinking water, food source, agriculture and trade

Recap what a settlement is, and some of their functions

To know why people have built settlements along rivers

Programme of Study statements for the end of

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)

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

Future Knowledge:

Trade and Settlement within Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking units

Previous Knowledge:

- The seven **continents** and the five oceans.
- The location of the equator and the continents it passes through
- Continents in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
- 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)

Key knowledge

Egypt is a country located in the **continent** of Africa.

Cairo is the **Capital City** of Egypt

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:	
Absorb	to take in or soak up
Aswan Dam	a dam built across the Nile in Egypt
Blue Nile	a river which begins at Lake Tana in Ethiopia
Border	a line that separates geographical areas
Capital City	the city where the governor / government are located
Channel	the outline of a path or body of water
Climate	the average weather conditions of a place
Condensation	water which collects as droplets when water vapour cools
Condense	a change from a gas or a vapour to a liquid
Confluence	where two or more bodies of water join to form a single channel
Continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries (E.g Europe)
Delta	a landform created by deposition of sediment
Deposition	material being carried by a river is deposited (put down)
Desert	areas that have very little precipitation (rain, snow)
Erosion	where natural forces (water, wind, ice) wear away rocks and soil.
Estuary	the wide part of the river at the place where it joins the sea
Evaporate	when a liquid heats and turns into a vapour or gas.
Feeder rivers	a smaller river that leads into a larger river
Flood Plains	an area of land next to a stream or river
Gorge	a narrow valley with steep rocky walls between hills or mountains
Human Features	would not have existed without humans
Interlocking Spurs	bits of rock that interlock (a bit like the interlocking parts of a zip)
Levees	a wall that blocks water from going a certain way
Lower Course	the final stage of a rivers course
Meanders	a winding curve or a bend in a river
Mediterranean	the sea between southern Europe and North Africa
Middle Course	the second stage of a rivers course (the middle part of the journey)
Mouth	the point where the river joins the sea
Northern	in the north or facing north
Oxbow Lake	a U shaped lake that forms when a meander is cut off
Physical Features	natural features (haven't been built or formed by humans)
Precipitation	any form of moisture which falls to the Earth (rain, snow, sleet)
Pyramids	pyramid shaped structures located in Egypt

Rapids	areas of shallow, fast-flowing water in a stream
Source	the place where a river begins
Sphinx	a limestone statue of a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human
Suez Canal	a waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea
Transpiration	plants give off water vapour through pores in their leaves
Tributaries	a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
Upper Course	the first stage of a rivers course
Valley	a low area between hills or mountains
Volume	a quantity (amount) of liquid
Waterfall	a cascade of water falling from a height
Water Vapour	water vapour is transparent, it is a gaseous phase of water
White Nile	the stretches of river in Africa draining from Lake Victoria, through to the Merger with the Blue Nile

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	