



Linked learning theme: Ancient Egypt – Walk like an Egyptian

Spring term, Year 6

Geography – The River Nile

Prior knowledge

In Year 4, children have learnt about the water cycle and considered the importance of water as a global resource. They have identified the Nile as the longest river in the world. In Year 5, they have considered the effect of water on the landscape through studying coastal landforms.

Core knowledge

- The River Nile is the longest river in the world.
- The River Nile was used to help farm, for transportation, to provide water and to facilitate trade.
- The annual flooding of the River Nile affected landuse.
- The waters of the Nile were used to irrigate farmlands.
- Rivers are formed through erosion.
- Natural rivers meander.
- Silt is carried down a river and is deposited in slower waters.
- The fastest running water is on the outer edge of a meander.

Key skills

- Undertake research using secondary sources to find facts about the River Nile.
- Explain how rivers are formed using knowledge of erosion.
- Make links between the physical geography of the River Nile and the placement of human features, such as farms and ports.
- Make connections between model rivers created in the classroom and the physical geography of the River Nile.
- Accurately sketch maps of the River Nile and its variety of physical features.

Vocabulary

River Nile	meander	delta	silt
erosion	riverbed	tributary	deposit
farms	river bank	source	
flooding	flood plain		

Learning outcomes

- Name and locate key features of a river – source tributary, meander, flood plain, delta etc.
- Understand how the processes of erosion and deposition relate to rivers.
- I can describe key aspects of physical geography in relation to rivers.
- I can identify how key aspects of human geography are affected by the river Nile and the distribution of water in Egypt.
- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.