

# Perryfields Primary PRU – Knowledge Organiser



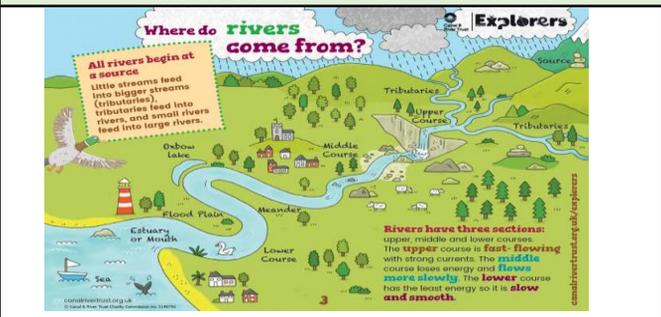
History Focus	<b>RIVERS</b> Swallows and Amazons	Class 3 and 4	Summer Term 2 Cycle 2
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What? (Key Knowledge)	
Longest rivers in UK	Severn (220 miles) - Thames (215 miles) - Trent (185 miles) - Great Ouse (143 miles) - Wye (134 miles) - Avon (95 miles)
Longest rivers in the world	Nile (4123 miles) - Amazon (3977 miles) - Congo (2920 miles) - Mississippi (2348 miles) - Ob (2268 miles)
River origins	Rivers start at the source and can flow into the sea (called the mouth) or into other rivers or lakes. Most rivers start in high ground or in mountains.
Upper course	Rain falling in highland areas flows downwards and collects in channels, forming a stream. As the stream continues to run downhill, it's joined by other streams and increases in size and speed. The point where two rivers join is called a confluence
Middle Course	As a river reaches its middle course, the fast flowing water causes erosion, which makes it deeper and wider. The river erodes left and right, forming horse-shoe like loops called meanders.
Lower Course	In the lower course, a river is in flatland and flows slowly. The force of the water is lower than in the other stages, so the river deposits all the bits of eroded land it has been carrying with it.

Background Information
We use rivers for: drinking, transportation, fishing and leisure sports. However, constant littering and waste can contribute to river pollution. A river is a moving body of water that flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water, which could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river. A river flows along a channel with banks on both sides and a bed at the bottom. If there is lots of rainfall, or snow or ice melting, rivers often rise over the top of their banks and begin to flow onto the floodplains at either side. Rivers usually begin in upland areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity. They then flow across the land - meandering - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water. As rivers flow, they erode - or wear away - the land. Small rivers are usually known as streams, brooks or creeks. If they flow from underground they are called springs.

What? (Tier 3 - key vocab)	
Spelling	Definition
<b>river</b>	- a flowing, moving stream of water
<b>stream</b>	- A small, fast flow of water
<b>Dams</b>	- a barrier built to hold back water to prevent flooding.
<b>Erosion and deposition</b>	- Freeze-thaw weathering creates scree slopes and the energy from rivers erodes the ground. Further downstream, deposition takes place and, over time, the landscape becomes transformed
<b>Canal</b>	- waterways built by people used for shipping and transport.
<b>reservoir</b>	- The store of water that is help back by a dam
<b>lake</b>	- large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean
<b>sea</b>	- A huge body of salt water source. Where a river begins its journey.
<b>channel</b>	- The path of a river
<b>Tributary</b>	- A small river or stream that meets a large river
<b>mouth</b>	- Where the river enters the sea
<b>Confluence</b>	- Where two rivers meet
<b>Meander</b>	- A winding bend in the river
<b>Estuary</b>	- The last section of the river before the sea
<b>Water cycle</b>	- The journey of water on the Earth

## Diagrams and Symbols



Who?	
John Fitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1781, demonstrated a working model of the steamboat concept on the Delaware River.</li> </ul>
Robert Fulton Robert R Livingston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1807 – invented a steamboat</li> </ul>