

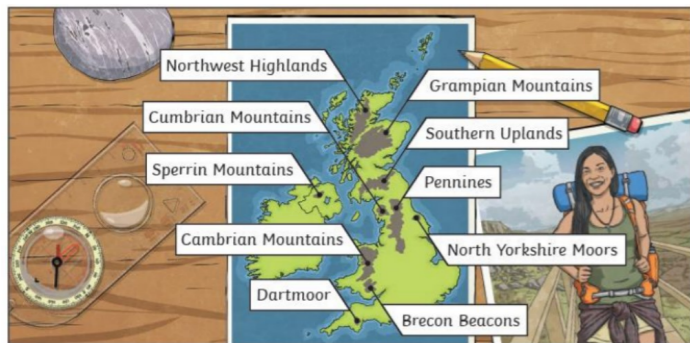
# RAGING RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



How are mountains formed?

What are the different types of mountains?

Mountain ranges of the World and UK



Can you use maps, atlases, globes and digital technology to identify mountain ranges in

## Discretionary Knowledge:

- To know the names of some of the world's most significant rivers.
- To know the names of some countries and major cities in Europe.
- To know that mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries.
- To know the key features of a river.
- To know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed.
- Know that Shropshire has the longest River in the UK (River Severn)
- To know the negative effects a volcano can have on a community
- That rivers start in higher land and flow down to lower land and to the sea.
- Understand the relationship between rivers and settlements in Britain ie York
- Understand that the features of a river and the surrounding landscape change from source to mouth
- Understand the process of flooding and

Can you find out some key information about some of the main rivers of the World?

How do we use and manage rivers in this country?

How does land use affect river flow and direction?

## Key Vocabulary:

Equator, N and S hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Resources, Natural, Man-made Prime Meridian / Greenwich Meridian / 0° longitude, Meander, Spring, River bed, Estuary, altitude, avalanche, valley, peak, gorge, summit, magma, tectonic plate, hypothermia, channel, dam, deposit/ deposition, mouth, source, tidal bore, tributaries



Rivers of the World



River Rea—how does the river impact those living near it? What are the benefits and drawbacks of living near a river?

## National Curriculum Objectives:-

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

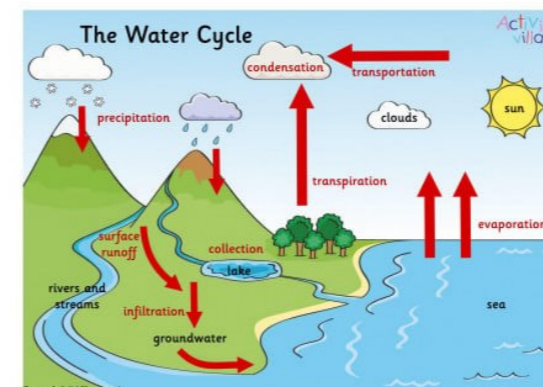
identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

## How Are Mountains Made?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.



## The Course of a River

### The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

### The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.

### The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

## How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

