**Knowledge Organiser: Rivers** - Rivers are natural streams of water. They are formed by the movement of water from high ground to lower ground and then usually to the sea.

**What do rivers provide? F**ood, energy, recreation, transportation routes, and of course water for irrigation and for drinking.

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| **Key Vocab:**  Source – where a river begins; usually found in high places such as hills or mountains.  Basin – land from which water flows to form a river.  Tributary - A smaller river flowing into a main river.  Channel – rivers flow in channels carved into the land over time.  Meander – a bend in a river.  Bank – the side of a river.  Bed – the bottom of a river.  Erosion – the effect of the water wearing away the land it flows through.  Estuary – the wide part of a river near the sea.  Mouth – Another name for the estuary.  Delta – the ‘D’ shape of the estuary made up of channels. |  |

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| **Main local rivers:** the Tyne, the Tees, the Derwent, the Wear.    **England’s longest river** – The Severn (220miles)  **River facts around the world:**   * The longest river: The Nile (4160 miles) * The widest river: the Amazon (about 200 miles at the mouth!) * The river with the most water: the Amazon | Wildlife of the River Tyne: |

Ge2/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle.

Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

