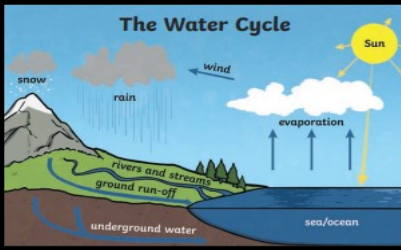




Waterways Geography Knowledge Organiser

What should I already know?



The **source** (the place where the river begins) of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a **confluence**.

Rivers in England, at their mouth, will flow into either the North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.



The Canal & River Trust holds the guardianship of 2,000 miles of canals and rivers, together with reservoirs and a wide range of heritage buildings and structures, in England and Wales.



A charity that aims to deliver sustainable quality-of-life services to and with the people of South Sudan by efficiently providing access to clean, safe water, and improving hygiene and sanitation practices in areas of great need.

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.

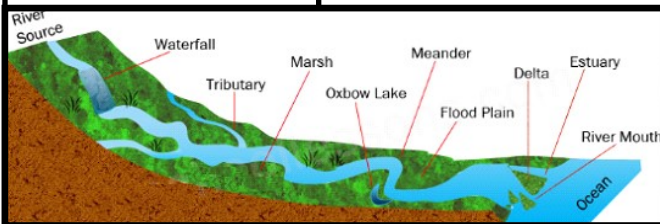


The Middle Course

The middle course has more energy and more water than the river's steep narrow upper course. Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider. Lots of tributaries flow into the middle course, adding extra water to the river channel. Features include meanders and oxbow lakes.

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.



Upper Course

Middle Course

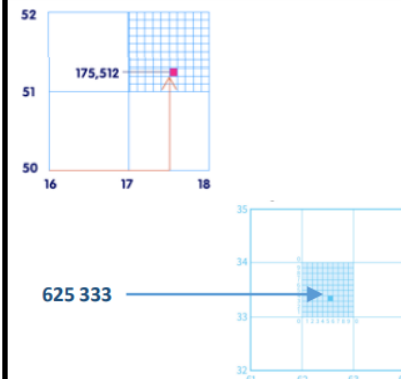
Lower Course

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| channel | the course in the ground that a river or water flows through |
| dam | a barrier built to hold back water |
| deposition | Deposition is the laying down of sediment carried by wind, flowing water, the sea or ice. Sediment can be transported as pebbles, sand and mud, or as salts dissolved in water. |
| erosion | Erosion is the action of surface processes that removes soil, rock, or dissolved material from one location and then transports it to another location. Erosion is distinct from weathering which involves no movement. |
| import | bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale |
| meander | Rivers flowing over gently sloping ground begin to curve back and forth across the landscape. |
| natural resources | materials from the Earth that are used to support life and meet people's needs |
| settlement | a previously uninhabited place, where people establish a community |
| trade | The buying and selling of goods and services. |

Grid references

Maps are divided into grid squares. These help to locate places/objects on a map easier. Each grid square is given a number. In order to find a grid reference, you must go "Along the corridor and then up the stairs."



To find a 6 figure grid reference you must:

- ✓ Go along the corridor and find the grid square.
- ✓ Choose the bottom left number on that square.
- ✓ Imagine the square is divided into tenths and decide how many 10th across the object is. This will be the 3rd digit.
- ✓ You then go up the stairs, find the grid square and choose the bottom left number on that square.
- ✓ Imagine the square is divided into tenths and decide how many 10th across the object is. This will be the 6th digit.