



Year 3 Geography

Investigating the River Nile

Key Skills:

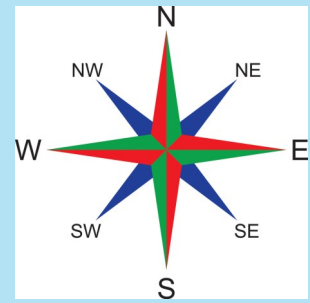
- Use a range of sources to describe and understand key aspects of the River Nile's physical geography,
- Understand & describe types of settlement & land use around the River Nile.
- Use maps, atlases, globes & digital/computer mapping to locate countries the River Nile passes through and describe its features.
- Use world maps to identify the River Nile & understand its geographical position in relation to countries on the continent of Africa.
- Use aerial photographs to investigate the physical & human features, land use & impact of the River Nile on Egypt.

New Learning for Year 3:

- Know that the River Nile is the longest river in the world & locate it on a world map.
- Identify the countries the River Nile runs through.
- Know where the source & the mouth of the Nile are using aerial photographs.
- Describe some of the physical & human geography of the River Nile in Egypt.
- Describe the journey of the Nile from source to mouth using appropriate vocabulary to describe its human & physical features.
- Know what the Aswan High Dam is & why it was built.
- Describe some of the positive/negative impacts of the Aswan High Dam
- Know what a delta is & describe some of the physical & human features of the Nile Delta.
- Describe some of the ways in which the River Nile is used today in Egypt.
- Understanding and use the features of the River Nile to assess its importance/impact on Egypt.

Things you should already know:

- Can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Can identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- Use simple compass directions - North, South, East, West



Satellite images
of the River Nile



Scan this QR code to
find out more about
the River Nile.

Egypt is mainly made up of hot deserts and receives little rainfall.
Without the River Nile, the area would be entirely desert.



95% of Egypt's population live
with 5 miles of the River Nile.



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Investigating The River Nile

Can you draw and label a diagram to show the journey of a river from its source to its mouth?

Key Vocabulary

Human Geography	Explores the links between people, place and the environment in a specific location
Physical Geography	Explores the natural processes that shape the earth's surface
Biomes	Large areas of the world with similar climates (weather, temperature) animals and plants.
Vegetation belts	The plant life (vegetation) that grows in a particular area.
Settlement	A place where people have built homes to live in
River	A path that water takes as it flows downhill, usually towards another river or lake, sea or ocean.
Source	The beginning of a river. Some come from underground springs while others are formed by mountain rainfall or snow.
Mouth	The end of the river (usually the widest point) where it flows into a lake, sea or ocean.
Delta	A wetland area that forms from a build up of silt where a river empties into an ocean or a bigger river.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that feeds into a larger river.
Dam	A barrier built to hold back water
Erosion	When fast flowing rivers knock bits of rock and earth from the bank (side) and bed (bottom) of the river are knocked off and carried downstream. Erosion changes the shape of a river.
Silt	The soil that is carried down stream by erosion. This is deposited (dropped) when the river slows down nearer the mouth.

The River Nile flows through 11 countries in Africa:

1. Tanzania
2. Uganda
3. Rwanda
4. Burundi
5. The DRC
6. Kenya
7. South Sudan
8. Eritrea
9. Ethiopia
10. Sudan
11. Egypt.



Aswan High Dam

- The Aswan Dam creates 40% of Egypt's electricity.
- Tourism is one of Egypt's main industries.
- The River Nile is the sole source of water for most of Egypt's farming sector.

- For more than 6,000 years the River Nile has made it possible for people to live in Egypt.
- Crops grown along the Nile & fish caught in the river provide food for the people of Egypt.
- The population of Egypt is growing, putting pressure on farming and fishing resources.