

# Why was The River Nile Important to Egyptians?



## Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Know that there are different people in the world who help us.
- Plan a safe route around the village.
- Draw information from a simple map
- Recognise similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries
- Recognise some environments are different to the ones they live in

*Context: All About Me, Under the Sea, In the Garden*

KS1

- Understand similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical / human features eg rivers / cities.
- Use atlases and world maps to identify countries studied at this Key Stage.
- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

*Context: Safari, Captain Cook, Pole Apart, Incredible Me, China*

## Links to Future Learning KS2

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America.
- Comparing human and physical geography of different parts of the world.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude and time zones.
- Use six figure grid references, symbols and a key to build their knowledge of the wider world.

*Context: Raging Rivers, Mountains, Natural Disasters, France, Our Earth*

## In this unit the children will learn:

### Locational Knowledge

- locate the world's countries, concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics.

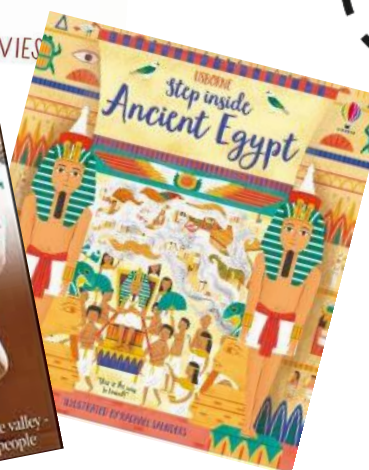
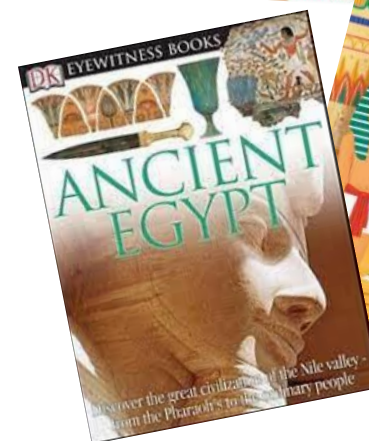
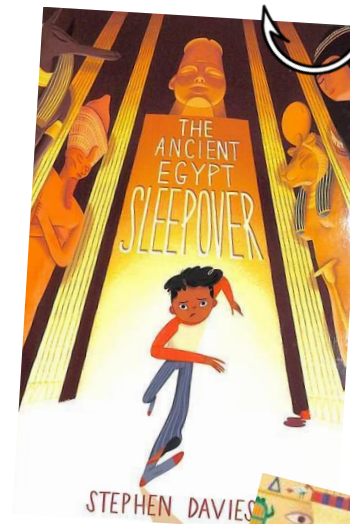
### Human and Physical Geography

- describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (rivers) and human geography (types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water).

### Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world.

### Hook into a Book



Where is the River Nile?

Why was the Aswan dam built?

What is the journey of the River Nile?

How was the River Nile used in Ancient Egypt?

What is the Nile Delta?





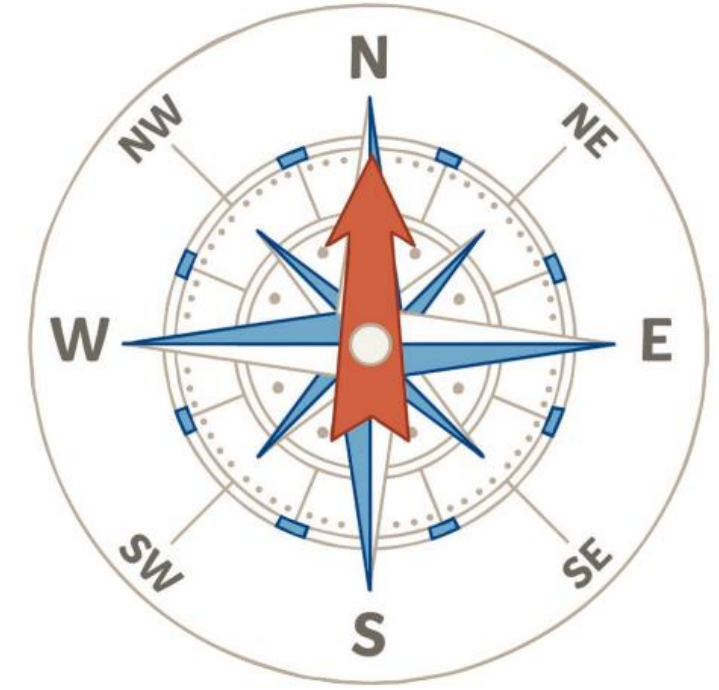
### The River Nile

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.



<b>Egypt</b>	a country in North-East Africa
<b>River Nile</b>	the longest river in the world, flowing over 6,600km
<b>Tributary</b>	a stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river or a lake. A tributary does not flow directly into a sea or ocean
<b>Delta</b>	an area of low, flat land shaped like a triangle, where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea



### Importance

<b>Settlement</b>	a place where people live
<b>Trade</b>	the exchange of goods, money or services between countries or regions
<b>Transport</b>	a way of carrying people or goods from one place to another
<b>Economic activity</b>	any activities involving money or the exchange of products or services



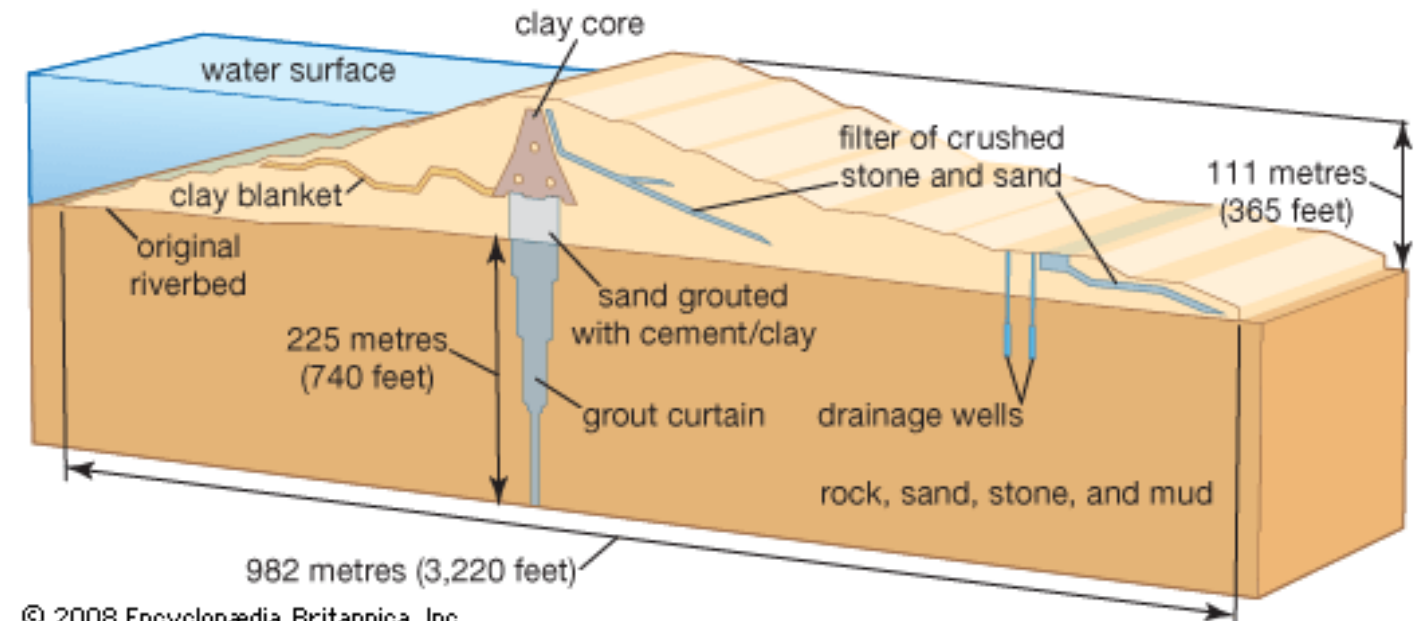
Today, 95 percent of Egyptians live within a few kilometers of the Nile!

### Farming



<b>Agriculture</b>	cultivating land for growing crops or raising livestock
<b>Irrigation</b>	the practice of supplying land with water so that crops and plants will grow
<b>Shaduf</b>	a device used in Egypt for irrigation, consisting of a long suspended rod with a bucket at one end and a weight at the other
<b>Papyrus</b>	Ancient Egyptians used the papyrus plant in many ways, such as making cloth, boxes, rope, and paper

### Aswan High Dam, Egypt



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