

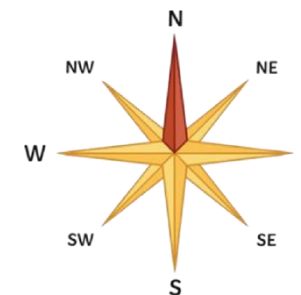
Oak Class Geography Outcomes- Egypt and the Nile

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Africa	The second largest continent which has the Equator and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn running through it.
Cairo	The capital city of Egypt and is also the largest city.
Equator	An invisible line that runs east to west and divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
Tropic of Cancer	A line of latitude that runs approximately 23.5° north of the Equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	A line of latitude that runs approximately 23.5° south of the Equator.
Sahara Desert	The world's largest hot desert, which is arid (little or no rain) with no or little vegetation.
Climate	The average weather conditions in an area measuring temperature, wind, humidity, snow and rain.
River Nile	The world's longest river which flows northwards towards the Mediterranean Sea.
Fertile	An area of land which is ideal for growing strong, healthy crops.
Flood (plain)	An overflow of a large amount of water onto what would normally be dry land (the land it flows onto).
Source	Where a river begins.
Mouth	The end of the river where it flows into a lake, sea or ocean.
Tributary	A river that flows into a larger river
Erosion	Where the river wears away the bank
Meander	A bend in the river
Confluence	The junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width.
upstream	The opposite direction to the way the water in a river flows.
Downstream	The direction the water in a river flows.



By the end of this topic I will be able to:

- Identify the Egypt on a world map and know that the capital city is Cairo.
- Describe the physical geography of Egypt.
- Use 8 point compass directions to identify and describe a location.
- Talk about why the River Nile was important to the Ancient Egyptians.



Year 3

I can locate Egypt and other geographical regions, their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use.

I can ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of Egypt.

I can describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes of North Africa.

I can describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use in Egypt and how they have changed.

I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.

I can use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map

Year 4

I can use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.

I can use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.

I can ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

I can describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle.

I can describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use.

I can compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

Year 5

I can name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.

I can explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.

I am beginning to understand and explain geographical diversity across the world.

I am beginning to identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.

I can name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains.

I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

I can create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land.

Year 6

I can name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can explain and discuss a range of reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. I can explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. I can describe geographical diversity across the world.

I can name and locate countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains.

I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

I can use a range of geographical resources with ease to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location and can create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land.