



Year 4 Autumn 2 - How has the River Humber affected life in our area?



National Curriculum objectives: Pupils should be taught:

- To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (incl. Russia) and N. and S. America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics
- To describe key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement (and flooding risks from this), economic activity and trade links, distribution of natural resources and trade links..
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers and coasts
- Use geographical skills and fieldwork.

Knowledge:

- Although many maps record it as the River Humber, the Humber is actually a tidal estuary formed by the River Trent and the River Ouse joining together. It is on the east coast of northern England and flows into the North Sea.
- The Humber is a short river, only 59 km long from its source to its mouth. However, at its widest point, which separates the counties of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, it is 13 km wide.
- Along with its tributaries, the Humber drains an area of almost 25,000 square km. The river's output is the largest volume of fresh water flowing from Britain into the North Sea.
- At 2,220 metres long, the Humber Bridge, a single-span suspension bridge, is one of the longest of its kind in the world. The bridge has a clearance of 30 metres and is designed to withstand winds of 120 kmh.
- The bridge's two towers are 155 metres high and lean out slightly to take into account the curve of the earth. The huge bridge can be seen from as far away as 60 km.
- Children will explore the location of Hull, 3rd largest port and 5th largest industry and other Ports inside Europe and the Northern Hemisphere and the location of Hull within the UK and how the Canal system helped to build Hull.
- Children will explore land use, reasons for whaling and how whaling changed Hull.
- Children predict how the River Humber may affect future land use and transportation.

Key vocabulary

Arctic - place at the northernmost point of the earth

Scandinavia - group of countries in Northern Europe, including Norway, Denmark and Sweden

Grid reference - define locations in maps using coordinates.

Port - a **harbour** or an area that is able to provide shelter to numerous boats and vessels (transferring people or cargo)

Canals - waterways channels, or artificial waterways, for water conveyance of water transport vehicles.

Aerial image - taking of photographs from an aircraft or other flying object

Trade - **Trade** involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money. Economists refer to a system or network that allows **trade** as a market.

Economic - relating to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services **economic** growth

Industry - a sector that produces goods or related services within an economy.

Geographical skills and enquiry:

Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas about how the River Humber has affected life in our area considering the development of Hull's port, whaling, fishing, and sustainable energy wind turbine production centre. How has its location in Europe and the Northern Hemisphere shaped Hull?

Use satellite images, aerial photographs. Investigate places and themes at more than one scale. Collect evidence to this effect and analyse and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between similar European port cities/countries. Develop direction and location skills by using 4 compass points well and beginning to use 8 points. Also use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map confidently. Use maps – e.g. large and medium scale OS maps – to identify fishing areas and routes into port and/or follow routes along canals to Hull. Consider how representation is used on maps and begin to use keys and recognise symbols on OS maps.

What should I already know?

- ❖ Some physical characteristics and key features in the wider world.
- ❖ Some key aspects of physical geography in the wider world e.g. rivers, coasts,
- ❖ Awareness of local area, coastline, counties and cities
- ❖ Some key aspects e.g. types of settlement, land use,



