

RAGING RIVERS

KEY VALUES

Happiness: gain and express happiness through art

Understand how we can gain happiness through the natural world

Wisdom: gain knowledge of river systems, both in natural and human geography

Kindness/bravery: learn how people survive and come together as communities during flooding

HISTORY: Boscastle Flood of 2004

In 2004, Boscastle, Cornwall, flooded due to heavy localised rain after a storm

Two rivers – Valency and Jordan – both burst their banks

Many Boscastle's historic buildings were destroyed, including Trixie Webster's 300-year-old one

KEY VOCABULARY

meander: a bend in a river

oxbow lake: the remains of a bend in a river (meander)

delta: the flat, low-lying plain that sometimes forms at the mouth of a river from deposits of sediments

confluence: occurs when two or more rivers join together to form a single river

tributary: a smaller river that flows into a larger one

deposition: depositing (leaving) of silt, dirt and rocks by slower moving water

erosion: wearing away (of rock) due to water or wind

sediment: solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location. Sediment can consist of rocks and minerals, as well as the remains of plants and animals

tourism: when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation

economy: how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has. The amount a country sells and makes is called economic activity

ART AND DESIGN: Karla Gerard Folk Abstract Art

Karla Gerard is an American artist who paints folk abstract landscapes

To be able to reproduce river artwork in Gerard's style:

bright colours; use of patterns; stylised trees and buildings; inclusion of animals

GEOGRAPHY

Physical Geography:

- The upper course of a river is fast flowing, narrow and straight and travels through steep, v-shaped valleys. It includes the source (start of the river) rapids and waterfalls.
- Waterfalls are formed when rivers flow over 2 types of rock: permeable (soft) and impermeable (hard); the permeable rock erodes creating a drop-off.
- The middle course is slower moving, wider and includes meanders and oxbow lakes. The surrounding areas are fertile and include floodplains.
- Meanders are formed due to erosion by fast moving water, and deposition caused by slow moving water. Oxbow lakes are left over meanders that have been cut off the river channel.
- The lower course is even wider and slower moving. The mouth of the river (where the river flows into another river or into the sea) include estuaries and deltas.
- UK rivers include the Avon, Severn, Thames, Spay and Bann

Human Geography & Map Skills:

- rivers are key to settlements, providing water, transport and tourism
- Six-figure grid references are used with O/S maps
- O/S maps include symbols like these

