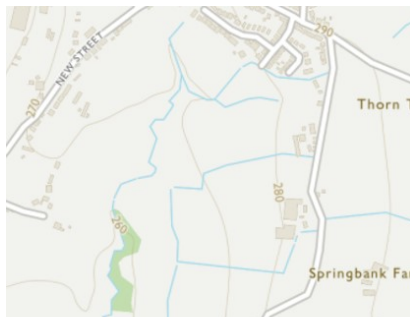


river	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to a sea, lake or other river
channel	The path a river takes
source	The starting point of a river
tributary	A small river or stream that flows into a larger one
flow	The amount of water that a river holds
confluence	The point where two streams or rivers join and become one larger river
floodplain	The area of flat land around a river that floods when a river gets too full
estuary	The really wide part of a river where it joins the sea
mouth	Where a river flows into the sea or ocean
meander	The winding curve or bend of a river
oxbow lake	A U-shaped lake or pool that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.
erosion	When rock is broken down into small bits and carried away by water or wind
deposition	Dropping off. When the river slows down, it doesn't have the energy to carry it's load anymore so it drops it off.
load	All the bits of rock, sand and soil carried along in a river or by the sea

## How can we use a map to investigate the human and physical features of a river?



## Where are these rivers located in the world?

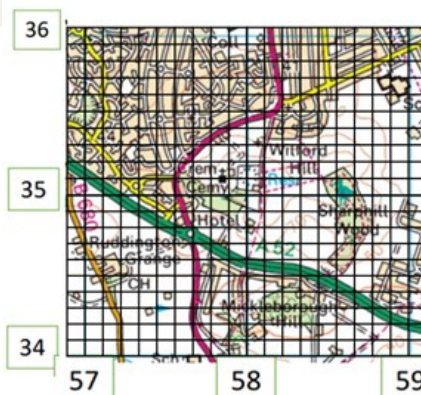
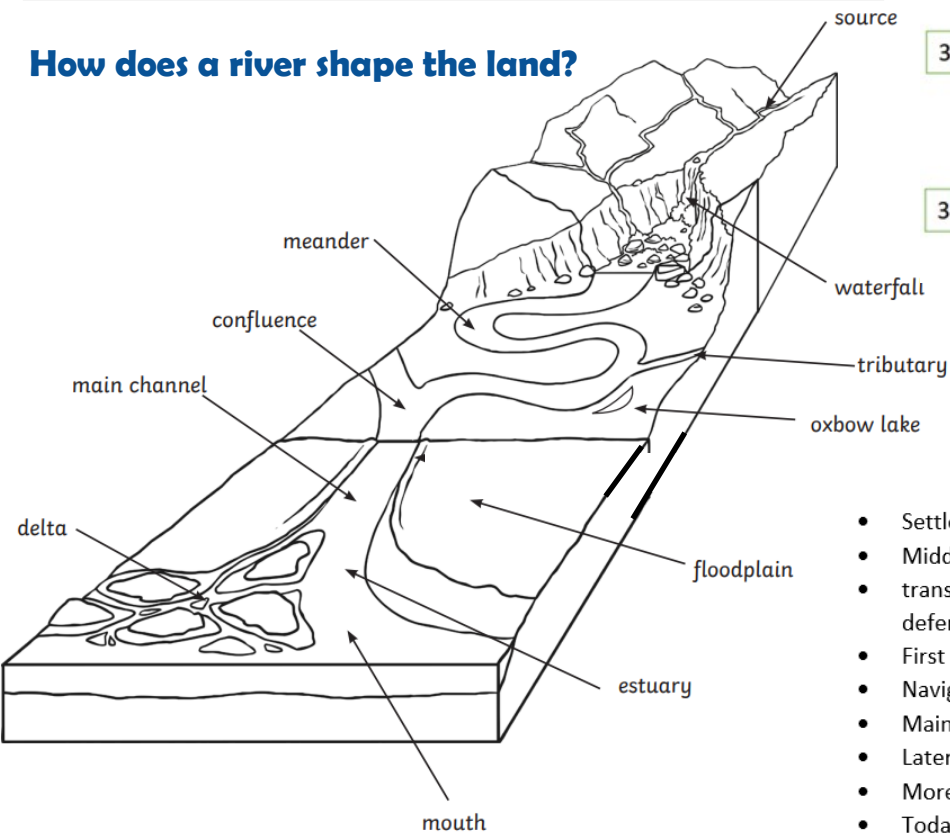
Severn	The longest 220 miles
Thames (2 <sup>nd</sup> longest)	The deepest Flows through London
Trent (3 <sup>rd</sup> longest)	Flows through Nottingham Flows northwards

Africa	Nile
Europe	Volga
Asia	Yangtze/Chang Jiang
Oceania	Murray – Darling
Antarctica	Onyx
North America	Mississippi
South America	Amazon

## How does a river change from the source to the mouth?

Upper course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source – starting point</li> <li>High land – mountains – most rain fall</li> <li>Lakes and bogs - streams</li> <li>Springs – gush out of mountainside</li> <li>Flows quickly</li> </ul>
Middle course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More streams join – tributaries</li> <li>River widens</li> <li>Land less steep – flows faster – less rocky ground</li> <li>Join at confluence</li> </ul>
Lower course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very flat – widens</li> <li>Heavy rainfall – floods</li> <li>Floodplain</li> <li>Leads to mouth</li> <li>River meets sea – estuary</li> </ul>

## How does a river shape the land?



A nature reserve 585, 349

## How did the River Trent help Nottingham grow?

- Settlements
- Middle course – flatter land for settlers
- transport (boats), growing food (water crops), defence and the resources (food)
- First point where the Trent can be forded, crossed by wading
- Navigable, able to be sailed on by ships or boats
- Main route for trade and travel.
- Later used to transport goods, such as coal
- More industries in the Industrial Revolution.
- Today used mainly for leisure

## What are the main characteristics of the Trent?

Length	298 km (185 miles)
Source	Biddulph Moor, Staffordshire
Mouth	Humber Estuary, North Sea
Tributaries	Derwent, Leen, Soar,
Settlements	Stoke on Trent, Burton on Trent, Nottingham, Newark on Trent, Scunthorpe