

Key Vocabulary

Ancient Egypt Year 3

Sticky Knowledge

- Rivers travel from their source to the sea.
- The River Nile is very significant to Egypt.
- As the river flows, the force of its moving water washes away loose soil/rock, cutting a channel in the ground.
- Settlements are located by rivers: food, fertile region, transport, irrigation, cleanliness, carrying goods.
- Some of the world's deserts include the Sahara, the Namib and the White desert.

Source	The place where a river originates or begins is called the source of the river.
Erosion	Erosion is the wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice
Flood plain	A floodplain is the flat area around a river that is covered in times of flood. A floodplain is a very fertile area due to the rich alluvium (fine sediment) deposited by floodwaters.
Delta	A wide muddy or sandy area where the rivers meet the sea. The river slows down and drops all the sediment it was carrying.
Meander	A meander is a curve in a river. Meanders form a snake-like pattern as the river flows across a fairly flat valley floor.
Banks	A river bank is the land along the edge of a river.
Dam	A dam is a barrier that blocks flowing water or sends it in a new direction. People and animals build dams to control rivers and to create ponds or lakes.
Mouth	The mouth of a river is the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake
Estuary	An estuary is where a river meets the sea. There, saltwater mixes with freshwater to become brackish water.
Fertile	Fertile soil or land produces many plants or crops.
Irrigation	Irrigation is what farmers do when they add water to their fields. The water makes their crops grow. Irrigation takes the place of rainfall in dry regions.
Arid	Extremely dry, especially from lack of rainfall.
Sand dunes	A dune is a mound of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert.

The River Nile



Cairo



Valley of the Kings

