Key Question: How do canals work and what are they used for today?

Geography - Year 3

Knowledge organiser

Teaching focus: Local Study

Learning Lens: Think like a geographer or Place and Location

Previous Knowledge

Knowledge of where King's Stanley is in Stroud Gloucestershire. Basic map work skills from previous topics or Countryside Skills.

Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

Walk along part of the canal with a lock or even have a boat trip on the canal.

Learning	Key Knowledge (answers)
What does a map of our local area look like? What are the Ordnance Sur- vey Map symbols that help us?	Use the Ordnance survey map to look at where King's Stanley is. Pick out the major roads like the M5 and A419. Locate the railway lines and train stations. Notice the difference between the river and the canal. Find different types of churches, schools, pubs and post offices. Revisit contour lines for the hills in the Five Valleys. Look on the Ordnance Survey Map at the symbols to identify the hills, rivers and streams. Draw or trace their own map and name what the symbols mean.
Where is the Stroudwater Navi- gation Canal? What are grid ref- erences?	The Stroudwater canal was finished and opened in 1779. It was from the river Severn to just beyond Saul Junction to Wallbridge Lock in Stroud. Use the Ordnance survey map and other maps to locate them. Use grid references to label the route of the canal.
What are the features of canals?	Canals are manmade waterways that were often built to improve the transport of heavy goods that used to be carried by horse and cart on the roads. The cargo was carried on barges pulled by horses (30 times more than in a cart).
How do locks work?	Locks were built to raise or lower a barge or boat to a different level on the canal. Complete the 'Build a Canal Workshop at Canals Trust.
What is the canal used for now?	The children are to carry out a survey of what the canal is used for. The data is to be presented in a graph.

The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:

:Use maps and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe features studied

Use the eight points of a compass, co-ordinates (four figure grid references), symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods

Key vocabulary	
Barge	a long flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight on canals and rivers, either under its own power or towed by another.
Canal	an artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation
Lock	a short section of a canal or river with gates and sluices at each end which can be opened or closed to change the water level, used for raising and lowering boats.
Grid references	A geographic co-ordinate that shows a location on a map using horizontal and vertical lines.
Navigable	To be able to be sailed on by ships or boats.
Restoration	The action of returning something to its former condition.
Map Sym- bols	These are drawings, letters, lines, shortened words or coloured areas which label a feature on a map and are understood by most people.

Final Written Outcome

A poster showing how the canals were used in the past and present.

