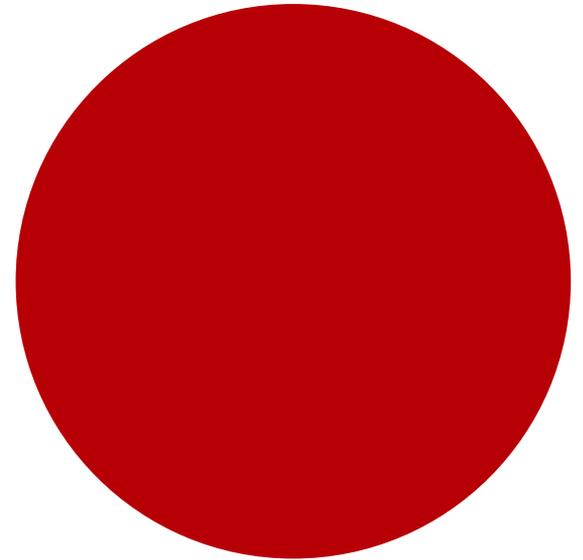
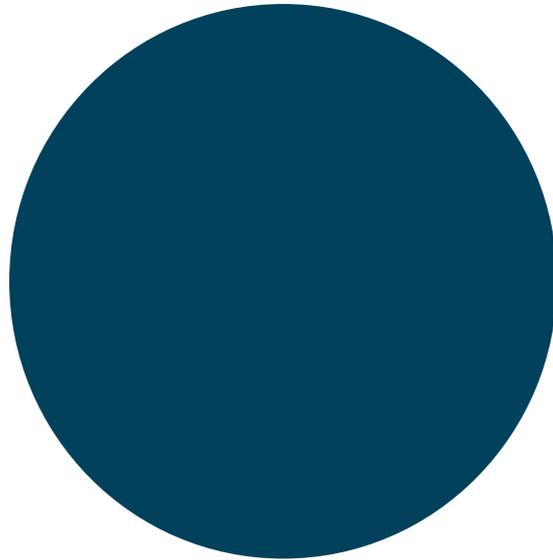
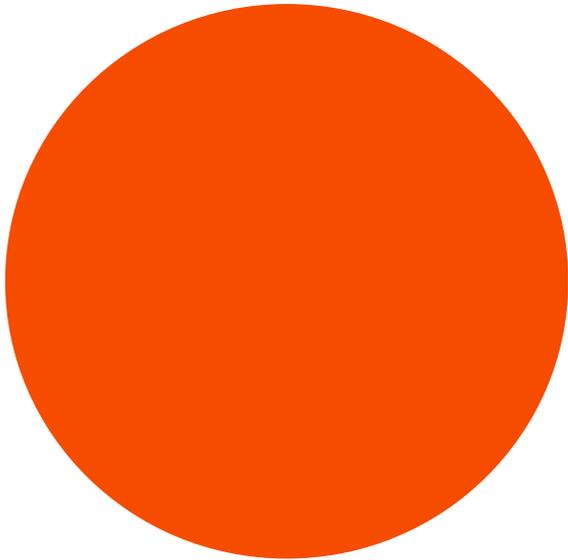


Lesson Three: Human and Physical

L.O. To understand the how the human and physical geography of the Thames has changes over time.



Where does the history of the Thames begin?

The next couple of slides will give you a brief overview of the history of The River Thames

Back to the Ice Age

The story of the River Thames goes back to over 30 million years ago when the river was once a tributary of the River Rhine because Britain was not an island.

During the Great Ice Age 10,000 years ago the Thames changed its course and pushed through the Chiltern Hills at a place we now call The Goring Gap.

The Thames was then 10 times its present size and a high-energy fast flowing river fuelled by the melting ice sheets.

This rapid progress slowed down and by 3,000 years ago the river had settled down into its familiar meandering pattern that – with a few exceptions – we know today.

Where does the history of the Thames begin?

Its history is then documented throughout the ages but during the period AD 1485 to AD 1703 (the reign of the Tudors and Stuarts) the Thames was possibly seen in its greatest splendour.

The Kings and Queens of these times loved the river and lived in their beautiful riverside palaces at Hampton Court, Kew, Richmond, Whitehall and Greenwich.

The 16th and 17th Centuries - War and Trade

In the great City of London settlements grew to support shipbuilding, a consequence of expanding naval power and world trade.

Henry VIII established the Royal Dockyards at Deptford, and the wharves of London were thronged with sea-going vessels.

The wars with Spain and France kept local shipbuilders busy, and as did the great voyages of exploration. Sir Francis Drake was knighted in Deptford by Queen Elizabeth I after his round the world voyage, and Sir Walter Raleigh set sail from here in 1589 to be the scourge of the Spanish Navy and to discover the potato and tobacco plants in the New World.

Did you know?

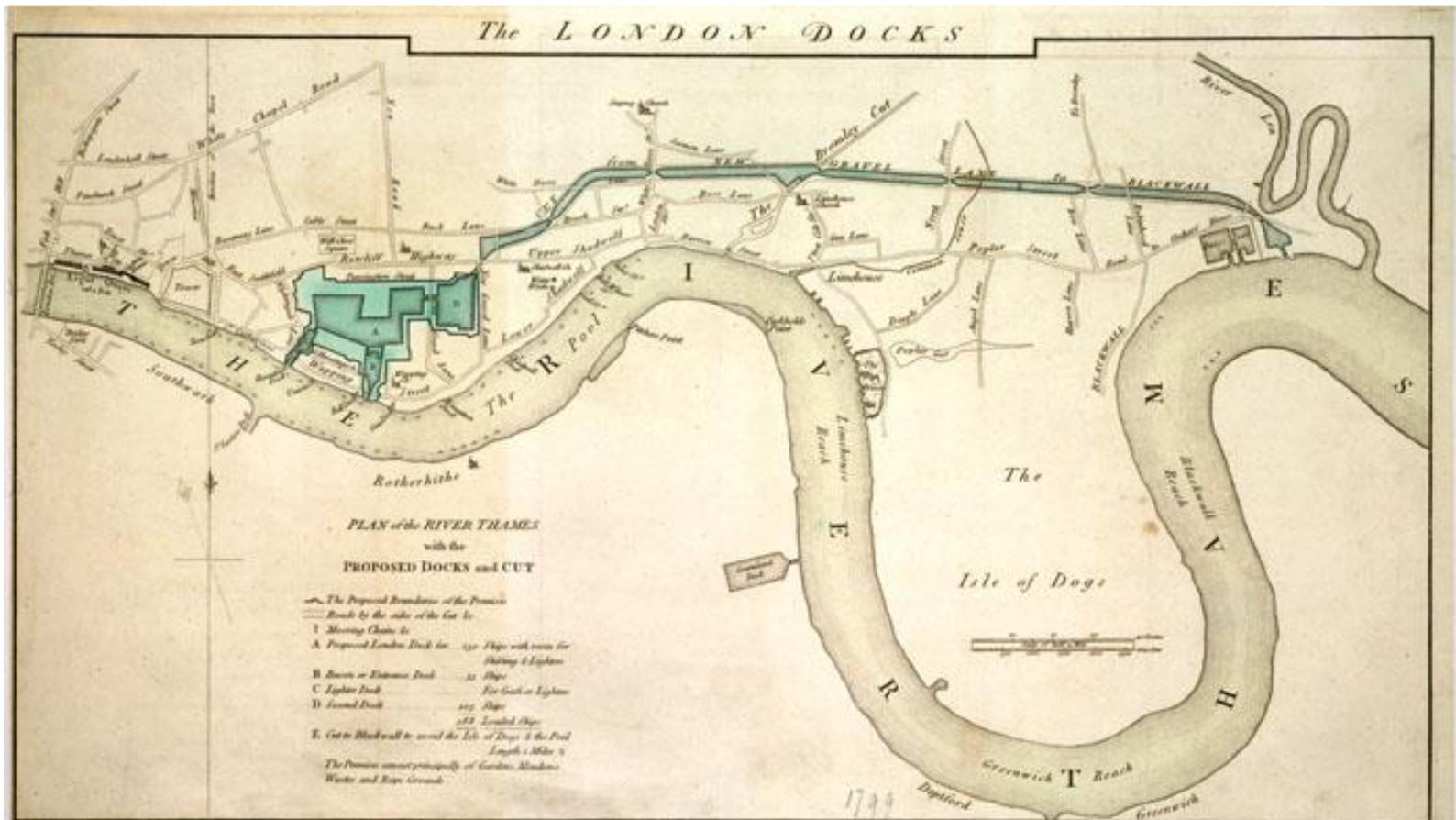
During the winter of 1563, the River Thames froze into a solid sheet of ice. People seized this opportunity and set up what was known as a 'Frost Fair' where traders took to the frozen river to sell their goods.



This went on each time the river froze until mid 19th Century when winters weren't as cold and the climate began warming up.

Trade

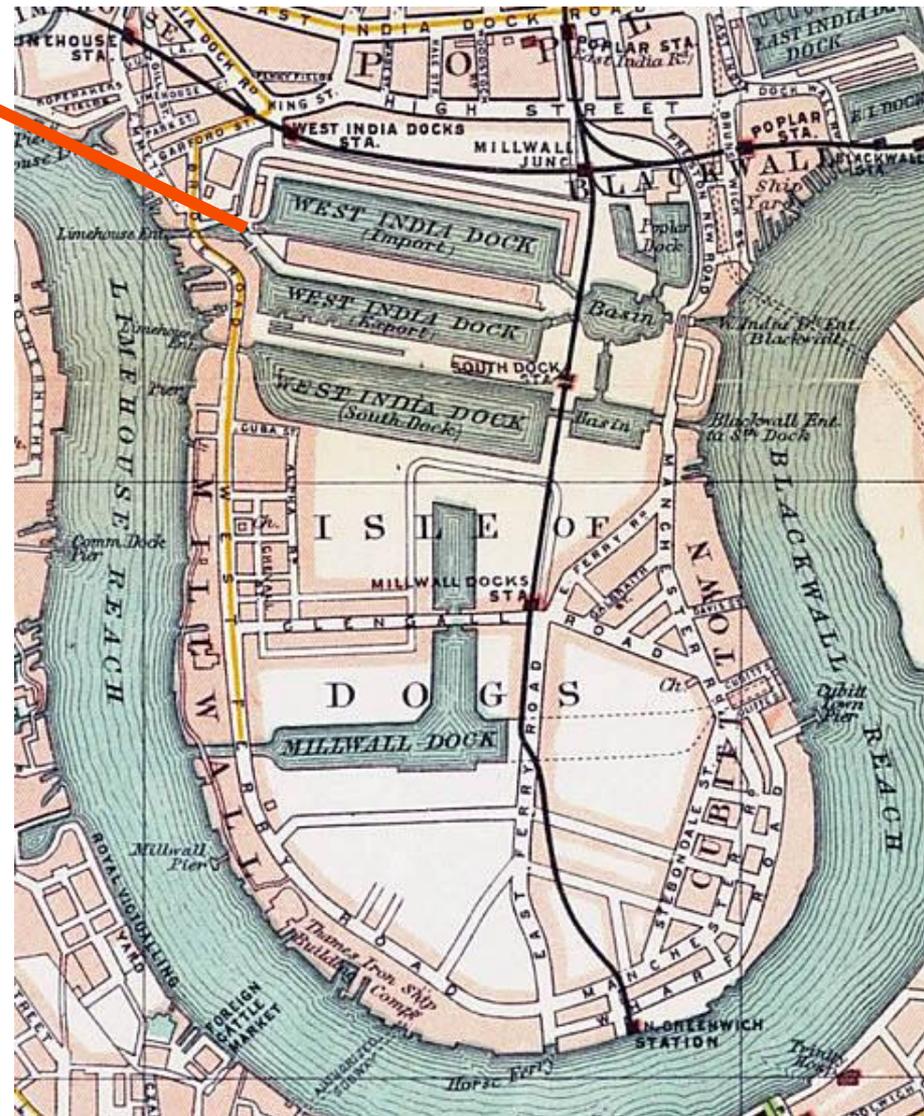
With trade becoming increasingly more popular over the world, the British Government decided to build docks into the Thames, where ships could stop, trade and restock. The sections in **green** on the map where the proposed docks with a direct link from one side of the Thames to the other. **Map from 1799**



As you can see, they changed their minds about where to put it.

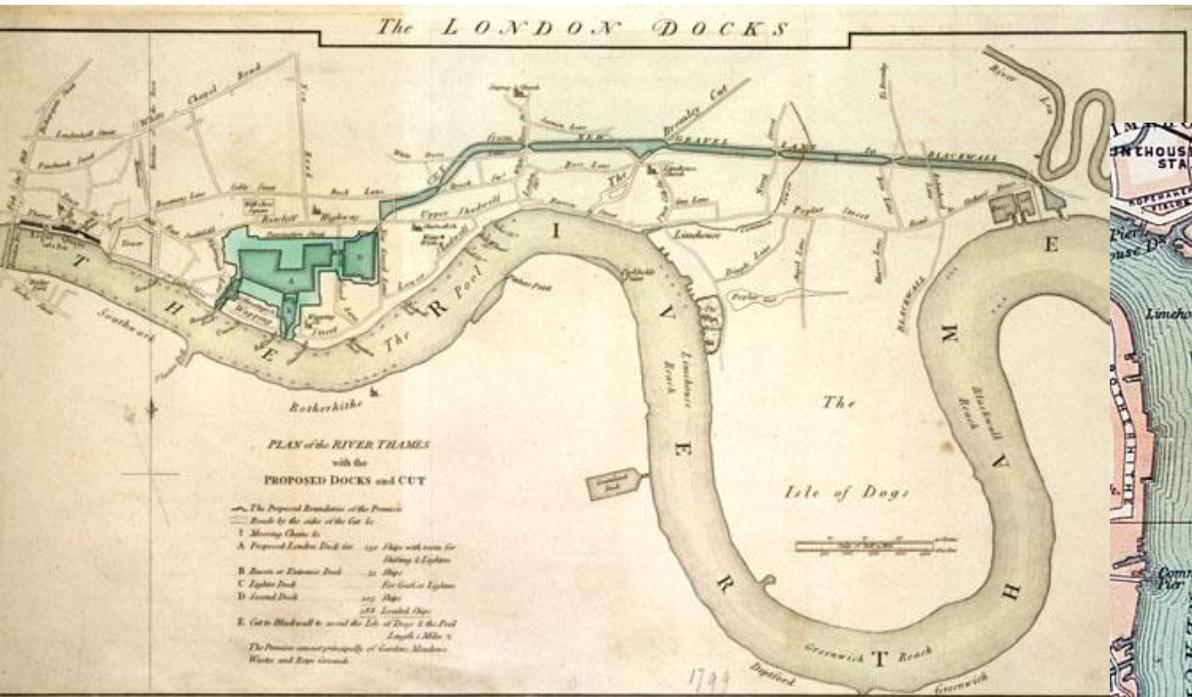


1834



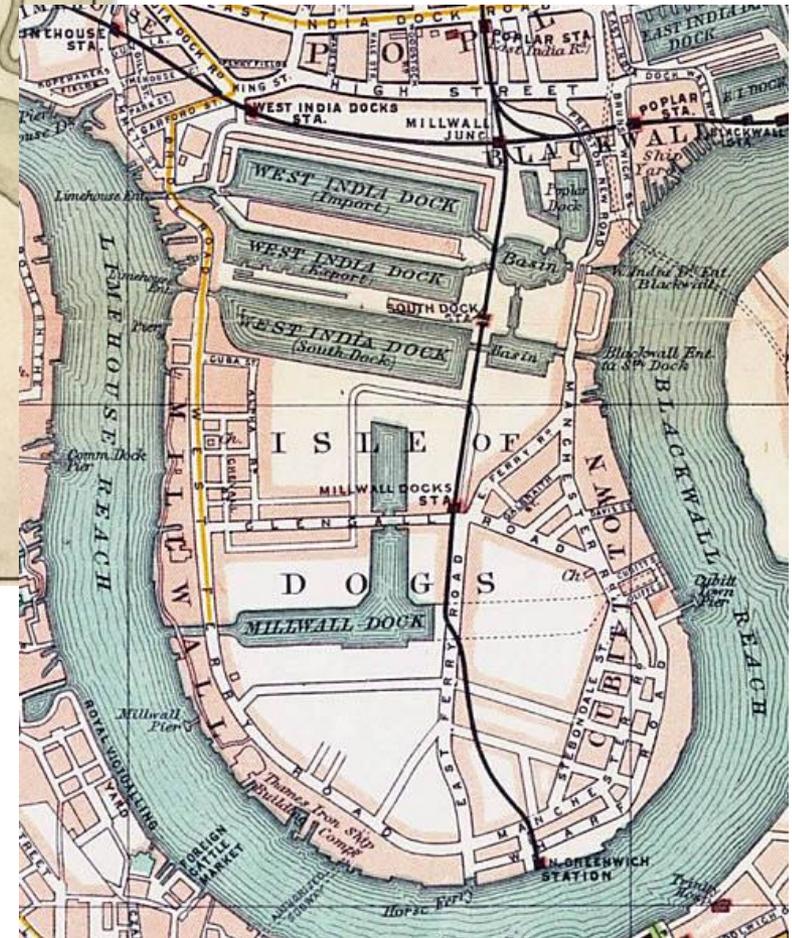
1899

How does the original position differ from that propose 100 years later?



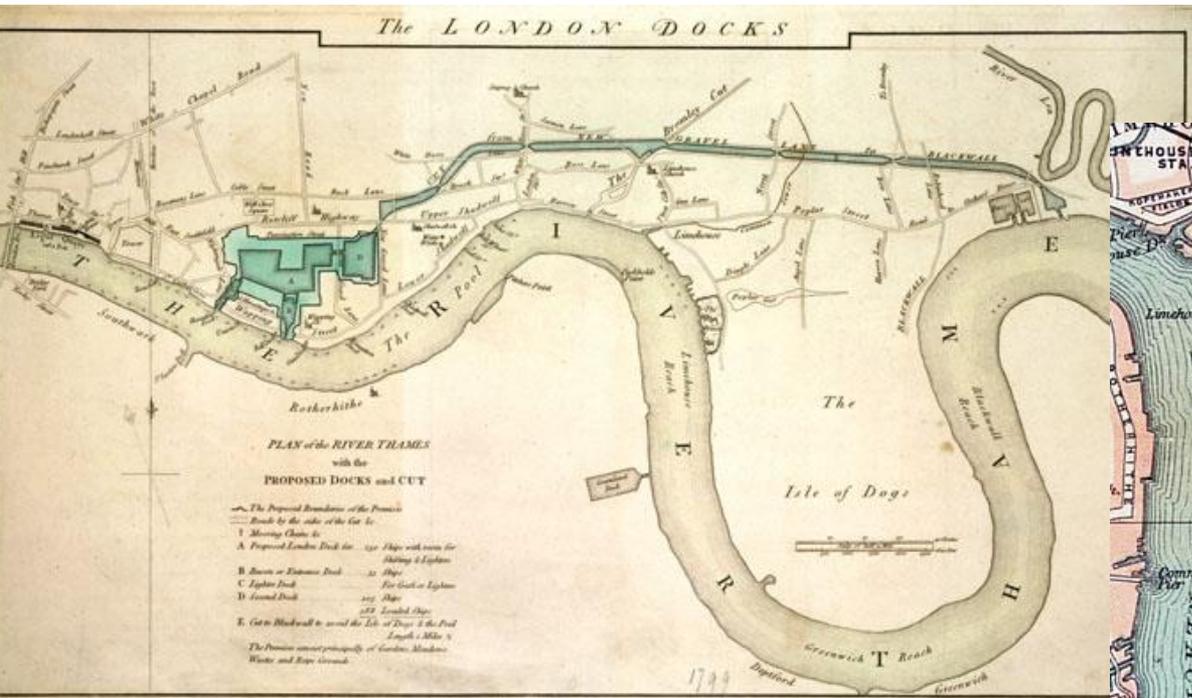
1799

Why do you think they changed it?



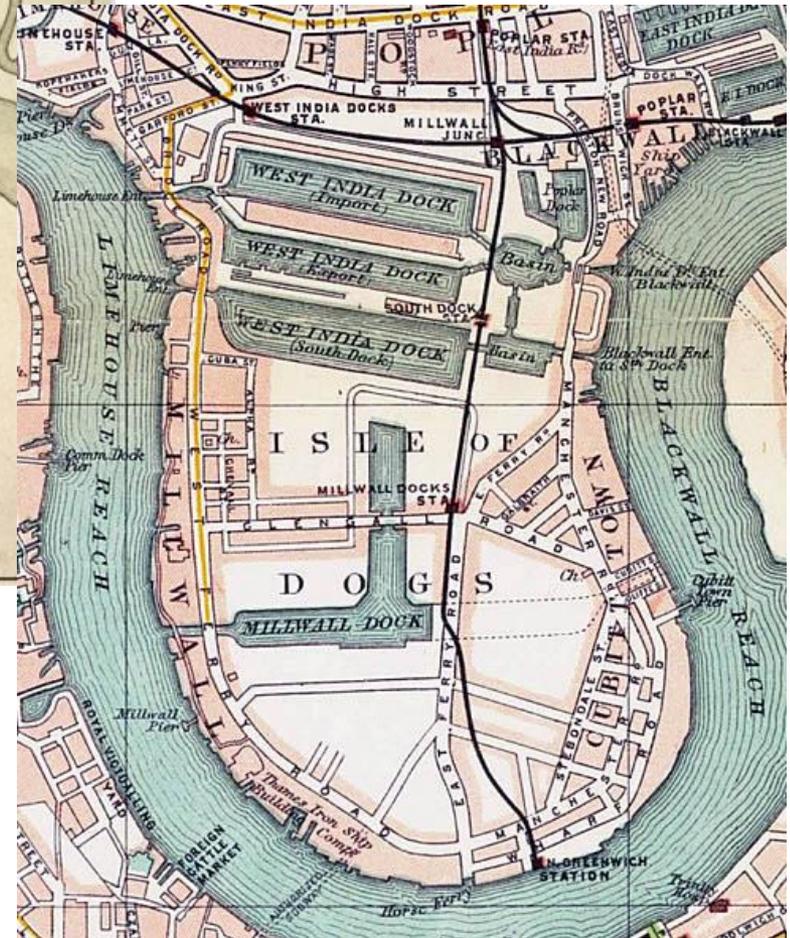
1899

The position became in the meander of the river, in the isle of dogs.



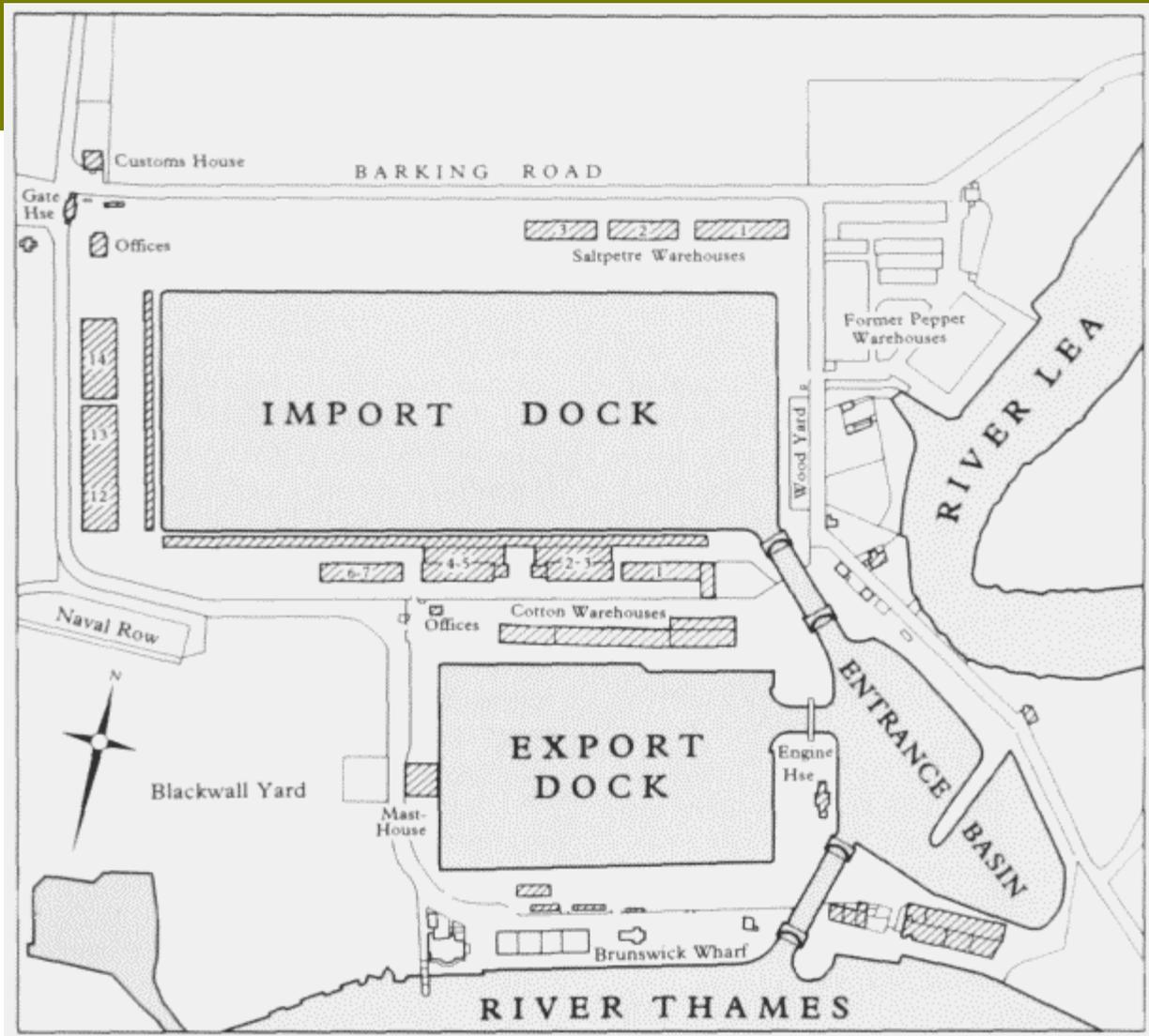
1799

It most likely was changed due to the fact the docks could connect two parts of the river without creating the big extension as proposed in 1799



1899

1802 and East India Dock.



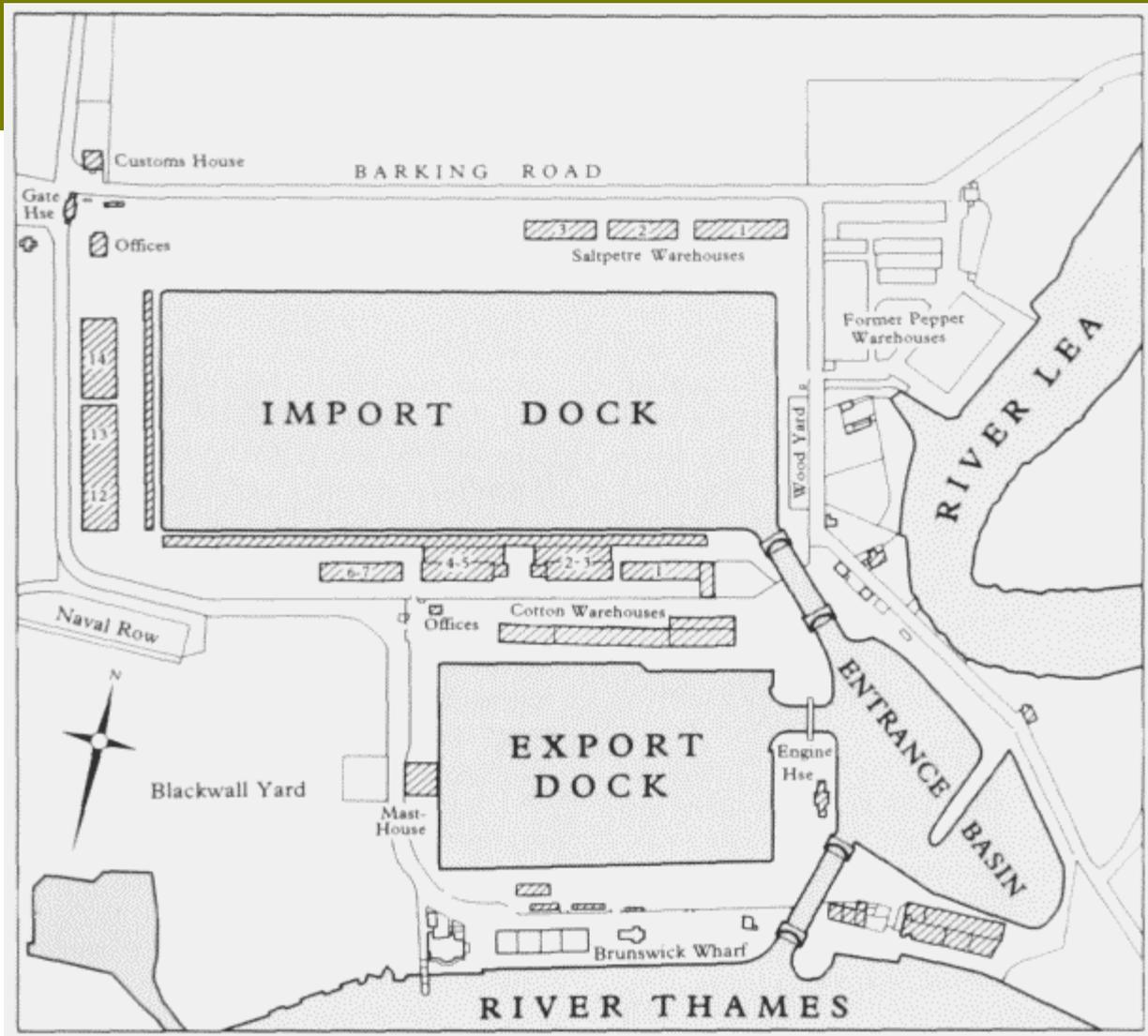
In 1802 the East India Dock was built for the 'East India Trading company. This was a company who imported goods such as tea, cotton, salt and silk from Southeast Asia and India to England.

As trade grew they needed somewhere to trade from in London, so the East India Dock was built.

This was reference last lesson, if you can't remember go back and look to see how it has changed.

Why do you think there is a separate import and export dock? What would be the purpose of that?

1802 and East India Dock.



Why do you think there is a separate import and export dock? What would be the purpose of that?

The import dock would be used for bringing goods from other countries in, here they would off load and then leave back to the Thames.

The export dock, is much smaller and would have only been used for goods England would be shipping to other countries.

It's clear to see what trade was bigger.

Human and Physical Geography

Recap

What is physical geography?

What is human geography?

Human and Physical Geography

Recap

What is physical geography?

Physical geography are naturally occurring features, such as rivers.

What is human geography?

Human geography is something built by man.

Task

Write a paragraph or draw a table explaining how the Human and Physical Geography has changed over time.

Make sure your referring back to the slides to help you.

Challenge: can you research how it has further changed since the Victorian era and add that into your explanation.

Task – Table set up example

	Then	Now
Human geography		
Physical geography		