



How can we show that humans have had an impact on local and national water sources?

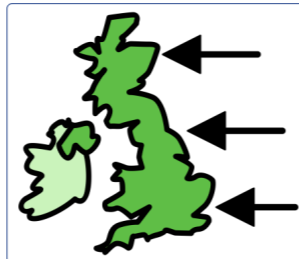
Local

Existing in or belonging to the area where you live, or the area that you are talking about.



National

Relating to the whole of a country or nation rather than to part of it.



Water sources



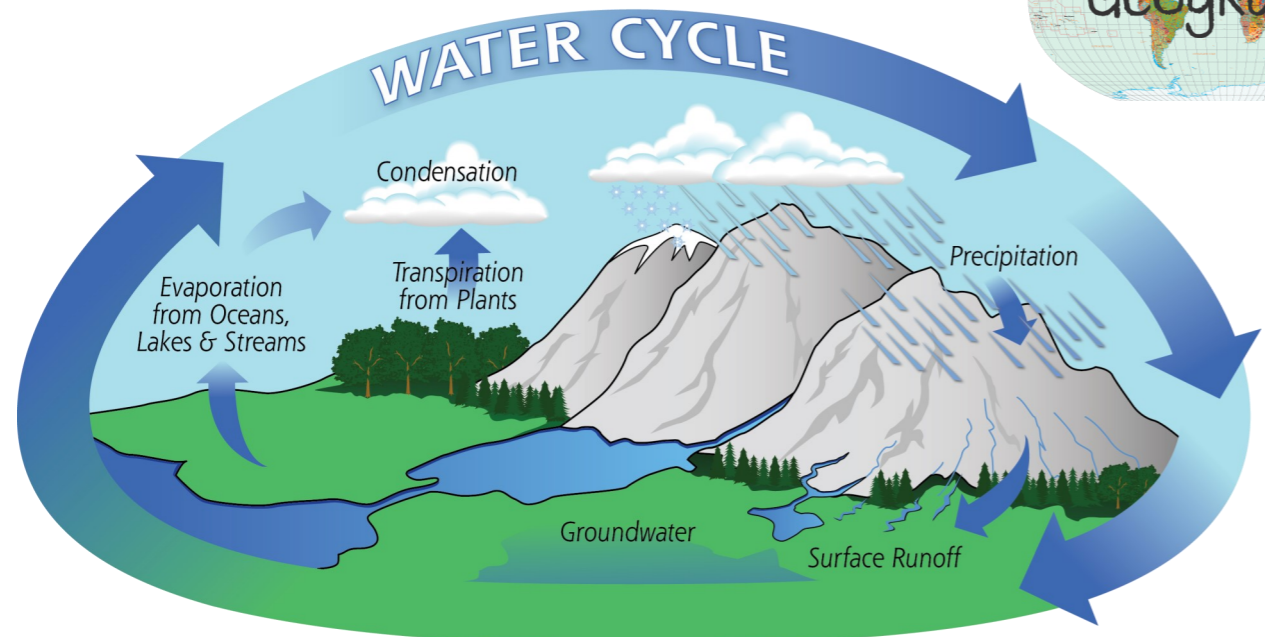
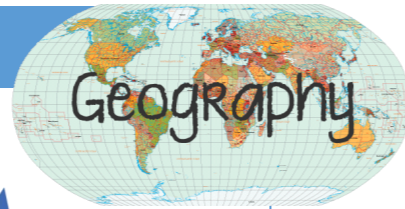
Sources of Water



Glossary

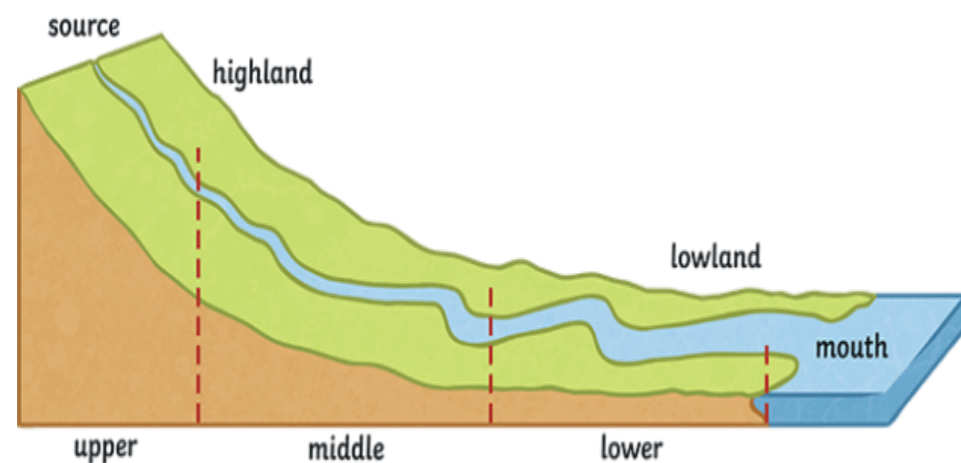
absorb	soak up or take in
atmosphere	the layer of air or other gases around a planet
condensation	small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface, such as a window
evaporation	to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour.
gas	a form of matter that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
groundwater	water that is found under the ground. Groundwater has usually passed down through the soil and become trapped by rocks.
liquid	in a form that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas.
precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, dew, etc, formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere
runoff	rain in excess of the amount absorbed by the ground
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
transpiration	evaporation of water from a plant's leaves, stem, or flowers
water vapour	water in the gaseous state, especially when due to evaporation at a temperature below the boiling point.
Canal	a waterway or channel of water. They were built to allow boats to travel across land
Locks	a lock is simply a chamber with gates at either end. By emptying or filling that chamber with water, boats can move up or down onto a new section of canal
Aqueduct	a bridge to convey water over an obstacle, such as a ravine or valley
reservoir	The store of water that is held back by a dam
source	Where a river begins its journey
channel	The path of a river
tributary	A small river or stream that meets a large river
confluence	Where two rivers meet
meander	A winding bend in the river
Water cycle	The journey of water on the Earth

The water cycle



River structure

- rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths
- rivers receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea.
- The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually to the sea.



James Brindley, canal pioneer

The canals and rivers that we enjoy today exist because of an ambitious set of 18th century engineers who had a vision of an efficient and speedy transport system.



James Brindley

Key information

Canals were used to transport goods and people, in the same way our roads and railways are used now. The demand for goods grew during the 18th century. Canals were seen as being an easy way of moving goods. Most canals were built during the Victorian period and the Industrial Revolution.

Timeline of Events

Mesopotamia- 3000BC

Mesopotamia taking water from the river Tigris-Euphrates river directly onto the fields using small canals.

India- Circa 3000BC

Dry climate and water scarcity in India led to the building of a reservoir at Girnar in 3000 BC.

Romans- 120AD

The earliest canals in Britain go back to Roman times. Britain's earliest canal, the Fossdyke, was built by the Romans to connect the Rivers Witham & Trent.

James Brindley (1716-1772)

Brindley was one of the early canal engineers who worked on some of the first canals of the modern era. He played an essential role in shaping the way canals were built during the Industrial Revolution. Brindley hoped to link England's four great rivers, the River Mersey, River Trent, Severn and Thames, with canals (the "Grand Cross" plan). The Trent and Mersey Canal was built first, then the Chester Canal from 1772.

Smethwick's first canal

The first canal through the Smethwick area was completed in 1769, making it one of the earliest true canals of the era. It was surveyed and engineered by James Brindley.



A seascape is a photograph, painting, or other work of art which depicts a sea scene, in other words an example of marine art. The word originated as a formation from landscape, which was first used of images of land in art. By a similar development, "seascape" has also come to mean actual views of the sea itself, and to be applied in planning contexts to geographical locations and localities.

Collage describes both the technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other ephemera are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface.

The term collage derives from the French term *papiers collés* (or *découpage*), used to describe techniques of pasting paper cut-outs onto various surfaces. It was first used as an artists' technique in the early twentieth century.

Collage can also include other media such as painting and drawing, and contain three-dimensional elements.

