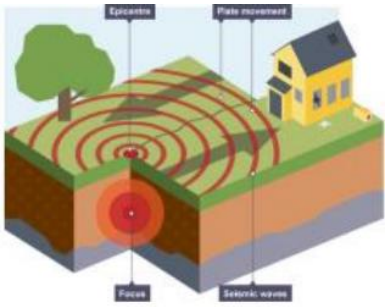
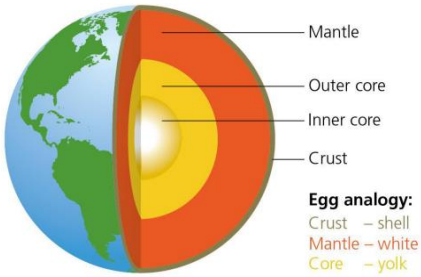
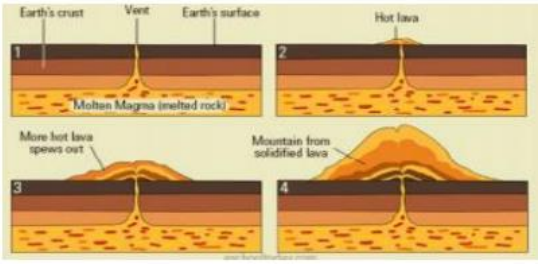
Geography Knowledge Organiser Term 2

Earthquakes and Volcanoes







Key Objectives

- To have an understanding of the causes, outcomes and location of earthquakes.
- To have an understanding of the causes, outcomes and location of volcanoes.
- To understand the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes and how to map these out.
- To discover what measures can be taken to make life safer in earthquake and volcanic zones.
- To provide opportunity to investigate a recent earthquake and the associated issues.

Key Vocabulary

Earthquake	The sudden and violent shaking of the ground.
Tectonic plate	A large part of the Earth's crust.
Crust	The outer layer of the Earth.
Mantle	A semi solid layer which the tectonic plates float on.
Core	The middle of the earth.
Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape.
Magma	Hot, melted rock.
Continent	A large solid area of land.
Ocean	A huge body of salt water.
Hazard	Something that has the potential to harm or hurt someone.
Magnitude	How big something is.

Sticky Knowledge

- Earthquakes and volcanos have happened in the past, are occurring in the present and will continue in the future.
- When tectonic plates move against, or collide, into each other, it can cause earthquakes and volcanoes.
- Volcanic eruptions can be low energy with lava running downhill and over the surface of the cone. They can emit volcanic ash into the air; or they can be explosive. In very explosive eruptions, great boulders of lava can be thrown high into the sky.
- Divergent plate boundaries occur where new crust is generated as the plates pull away from each other. Convergent boundaries occur where crust is destroyed as one plate dives under another, and transform boundaries occur where crust is neither produced nor destroyed as the plates slide horizontally past each other.