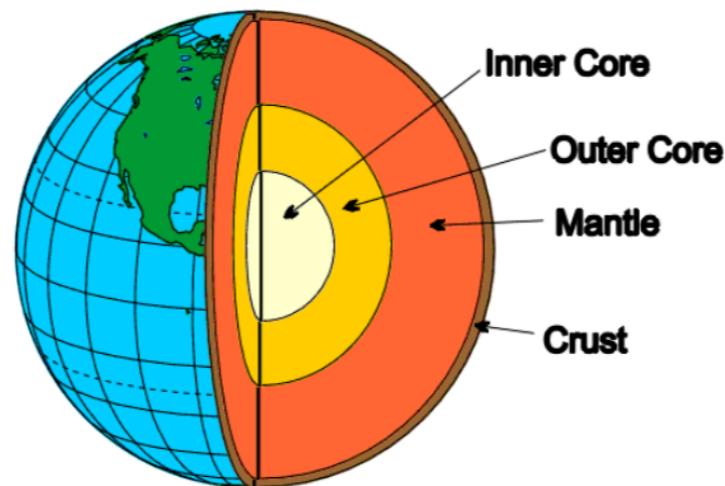


## Geography Vocabulary

volcano	mountains	earthquakes	tectonic plate
magma	steep	push	collide
lava	valleys	seismic waves	geosphere
erupt	erosion	epicentre	crust
destructive	mesa	Richter scale	divergent
constructive	altitude	fault	convergent
conservative	avalanche	magnitude	transform
tourism	summit	destruction	mantle
geothermal	fold	tremors	core
fertile	fault block	seismologist	
agriculture	dome		
	plateaus		
	gorges		

# Tectonic



### Thinking Geographically

- To understand key aspects of physical geography.
- To be able to use maps and atlases to locate and describe mountains.
- To be able to describe and understand volcanoes.
- To understand how, why and where earthquakes occur.
- Understand the impact of physical geography on human geography — how earthquakes and volcanoes impact life.

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome Mountains	Plateau Mountains

## Geography Learning Journey

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Describe their immediate environment	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawings	Local area study of Kentish Town High Street	Islands (physical and human geography study)	Going Underground – studying the impact of the underground	Migration of people Windrush	Rivers study	In depth local area study 'NW5—My London'

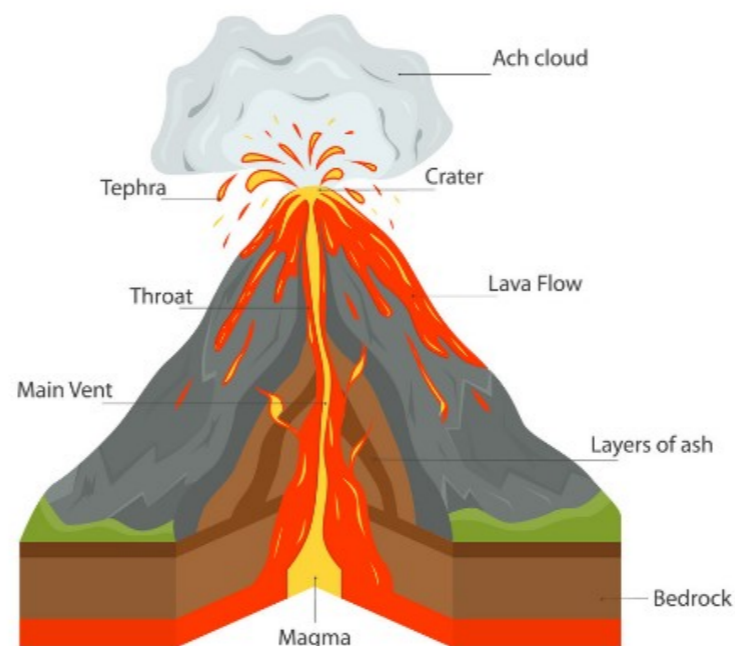
# Tectonic

## Active Volcanoes, Plate Tectonics, and the "Ring of Fire"



## Volcanoes

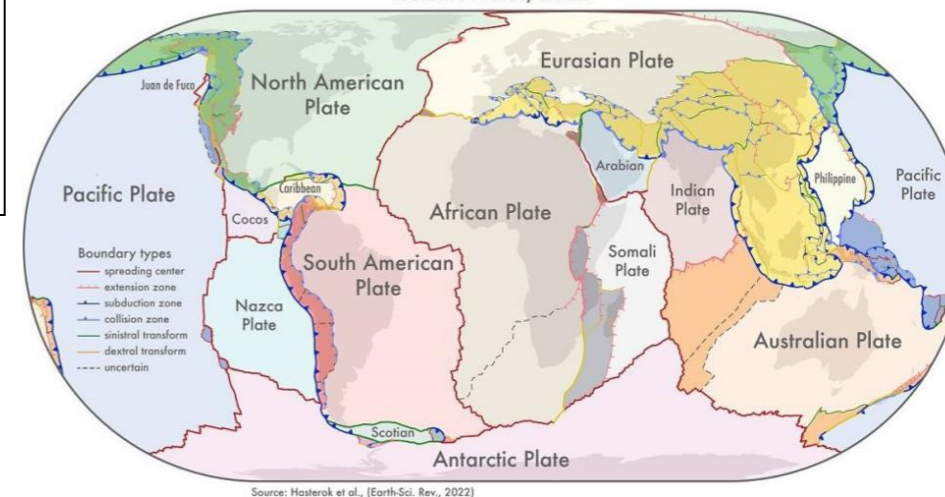
- Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up in the mountain, and it eventually erupts.
- There are more than 1500 active volcanoes on the Earth and more than 80 volcanoes under the sea. Although these are just the ones that have been discovered!



## Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.
- Life in an earthquake (tsunami) zone can be quite different – you learn to 'Drop! Cover! Hold!' and buildings are often built and organised differently.

Tectonic Plates, 2022



## Why do people live near volcanoes?

There are three main reasons why people live near volcanoes.

- 1: Energy
- 2: Farming (fertile soil) and resources
- 3: Tourism and culture

## Case Study: The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake

- The earthquake epicentre was in the Pacific Ocean 2 miles west of San Francisco.
- 28,000 buildings were destroyed.
- The disaster claimed the lives of 3,000 people.
- Half of the population of San Francisco were left homeless.

## Mountains

- Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.
- Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.
- British mountains terrain
- There are mountains under the surface of the sea. Ben Nevis is one of them.
- 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains
- The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.
- Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.
- Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.

A mountain is a landform that rises high above the surrounding area.

A mountain range is a series or chain of mountains that are close together.

Tallest Mountain in each Country of the UK:

- ▲ BEN NEVIS: 1,345 m
- ▲ SNOWDON: 1,085 m
- ▲ SCAFFELL PIKE: 978 m
- ▲ SLIEVE DONARD: 850 m

