

## Knowledge organiser – Volcanoes and Earthquakes

### What will we be learning?

- The structure of the Earth.
- Features of a volcano.
- Famous volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Effects of volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Preparing for an earthquake.
- What it's like living near a volcano.

### Key facts

Famous volcanoes:

Soufrière (St Lucia, North America), Eyjafjallajökul (Iceland, Europe), Popocatépetl (Mexico, North America), Vesuvius (Italy, Europe), St Helens (USA, North America), Etna (Italy, Europe).

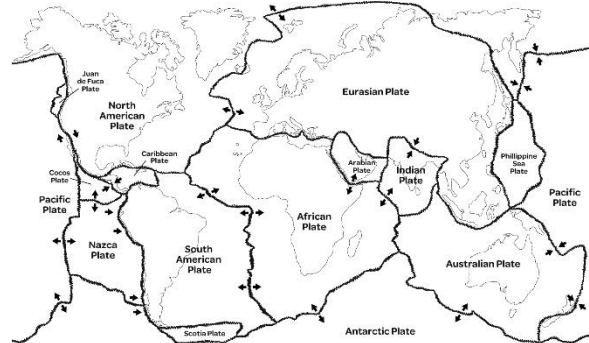
### Key knowledge

The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.

The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.

Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale, They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.

When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.



| Place names   | Geographical terms and processes                              | Locational terms            |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Great African Rift Valley<br>Haiti<br>Iceland<br>Japan<br>Mauna Loa<br>Pacific Ring of Fire | crater<br>disaster<br>dormant<br>eruption<br>magma<br>tsunami | epicentre<br>plate boundary |

### Glossary

**dormant:** a dormant volcano is a volcano, like Kilimanjaro, that has not erupted for a long time

**epicentre:** where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly

**tsunami:** a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake

## Knowledge organiser – Mountains

### What will we be learning?

- What a mountain is.
- The features of a mountain.
- How mountains are formed.
- Mountain climates.
- The UK and world's highest mountains.
- The importance of the Himalayas.

### Key facts

The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent):

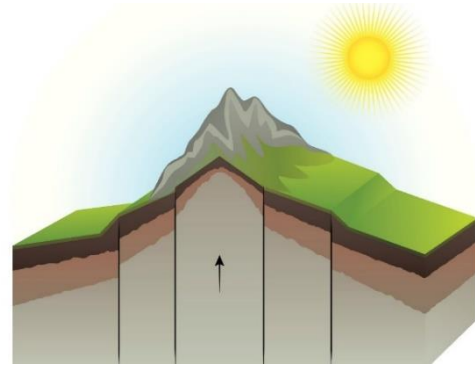
Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania)

### Key knowledge

A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.

Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.

Mountains have their own climates.



| Place names  | Geographical terms and processes                             | Locational terms  |
|--|--|---|
| Ben Nevis<br>Himalayas<br>Mount Snowdon<br>Pacific Ring of Fire<br>Scafell Pike<br>Slieve Donard | alpine<br>avalanche<br>landform<br>slope<br>summit<br>valley | altitude<br>height above sea level<br>map index<br>map reference<br>scale bar |

### Glossary

**dome mountains:** mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption

**fault-block mountains:** mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards

**fire mountains:** mountains formed by volcanic eruptions

**fold mountains:** mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together

**scale bar:** *a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.*