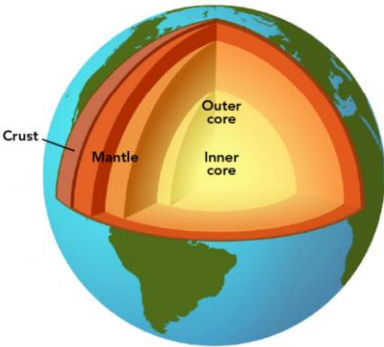
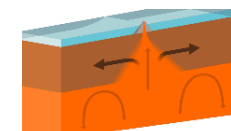
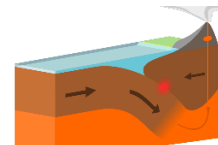
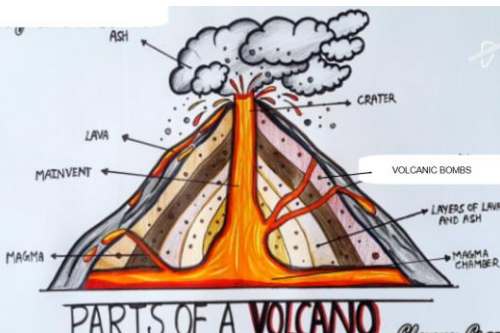
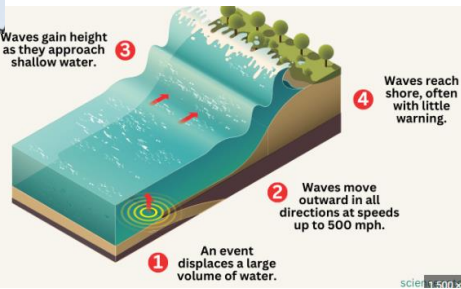
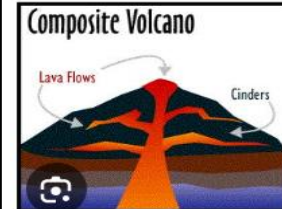
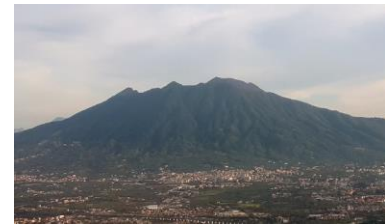
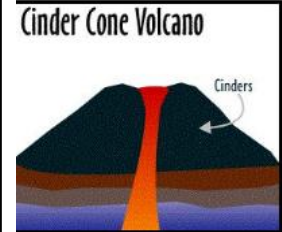
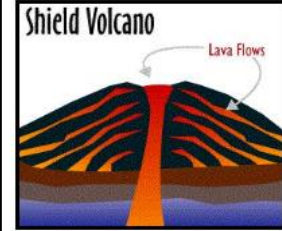
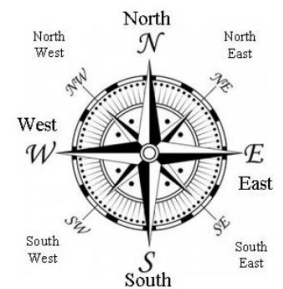


Environment & Sustainability	Economy & Trade	United Kingdom
- Volcanoes and major earthquakes often effect the same parts of the world because of the position of the tectonic plates. - There are thousands of earthquakes every year – most of them so small that it takes special equipment to detect them. - They are measured using the Richter Scale (1 low and 10 is high). Layers of the Earth  How volcanoes are formed divergent  convergent  hotspot  Parts of a Volcano  Tsunamis *Earthquakes under the oceans can lead to tsunamis. *Tsunamis get bigger as it approaches land. *The Pacific Tsunami Warning System can track quakes which may cause tsunamis. 	*Richer countries tend to cope with natural disasters much better because: ❖ They can afford to build stronger buildings. ❖ They have better communications and can warn people to get to safety. ❖ They can educate people easily on what to do – children in the USA and Japan have earthquake drills in the same way as we have fire drills. ❖ They have the equipment and money to help people effected by the disaster and to repair the damage quickly. *People in poorer countries often need help from other countries to help them recover. Negative impact of volcanoes ❖ they are dangerous. ❖ They damage buildings. ❖ People have to leave their homes. ❖ Businesses can't run so people lose money. ❖ Habitats and landscapes are damaged. Positive impact of volcanoes ❖ Money from tourism-many people like to visit volcanoes. ❖ Volcanic ash is very fertile and good for growing crops	There are no active volcanoes in the UK. We do get the some very low-level earthquakes that usually cause slight damage. Europe & the rest of the world Many volcanoes are dormant or extinct. Some countries are more likely to have volcanoes and earthquakes– many of these countries make up ‘the ring of fire’. Iceland and Italy are both known for their volcanoes. In both countries, many tourists visit to see the volcanoes. Mount Vesuvius is the most active volcano in the world. It last erupted in 1944. In 79AD is erupted and buried the town of Pompeii, killing thousands of people Types of Volcano and their locations Composite Volcano   Mt. Vesuvius (Italy) Mt Fuji (Japan) Cinder Cone Volcano   Paricutan (Mexico) Shield Volcano   Mauna Loa (Hawaii) Mauna Kea (Hawaii)
	Being a Geographer  Use a compass to describe parts of the world where volcanoes are clustered.	

What do we know already:

- Physical geographical features such as volcanoes are natural features.
- The Equator is an invisible band that runs around the widest part of the Earth.
- The Equator separates the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- The names and locations of the continents and oceans of the world.
- How rocks are formed (Science)



What's next:

- The location of volcanoes and previous earthquakes around the globe.
- Learn that volcanoes are physical features of an environment, and the effects of an earthquake can be seen as changes to the physical features.
- Know how volcanoes are formed and how they erupt in different ways.
- Why earthquakes happen and the consequences of the quake.
- Understand why tsunamis occur.
- A study of the people who have settled close to volcanoes and on top of major fault lines.
- How the wealth of the country can impact the effects of natural disasters.

Vocabulary:

Tier 1	Tier 2 and 3
earth erupt gas liquid solid steam volcano	active volcano- regular activity. chamber- pool of magma below the volcano. Core- the very hot, very dense centre of our planet. crater - made when a volcano blows the top off a volcano. Crust-the outer layer of our planet; it's a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth. dormant volcano- means there's been recent activity but the volcano is currently quiet. earthquake- the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden movement of the Earth's surface epicentre- the spot on the surface just above where an earthquake starts. equator- an imaginary line which runs around the centre of the globe. eruption- when a volcano explodes, it releases a large amount of lava, ash, and steam into the air extinct volcano - it's been so long since the last eruption that it's unlikely to ever erupt again. fault line- a long break in the Earth's crust where tectonic plates meet. lava- magma when it has erupted out the volcano. magma - liquid rock underground, main vent- main opening in the ground surface. tsunami mantle- the thick, mostly solid layer of Earth that sits between the crust and the core. Richter Scale- used to measure the size of earthquakes. tectonic plates- large pieces of solid rock that make up the Earth's crust. vent- the opening from the Earth's surface. volcanic ash- a mixture of small, sharp particles of rock, glass, and minerals that are released from a volcano during an eruption volcanic bombs- lumps of rocks and blobs of lava ejected by the volcano.