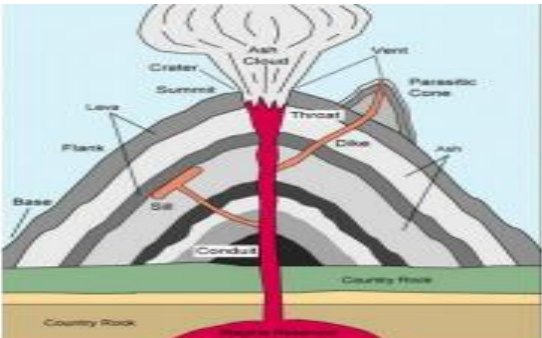


Geography Subject Organiser Year 3 Spring 2

Where and why do volcanoes and earthquakes occur?

Prior Knowledge/ Links to other curriculum subjects

Rocks and Soils (Science), Stig of the Dump (English), Stone Age (History) and Art and Design.

At the end of the topic, I will know:	Geography skills that I will use:
How are volcanoes formed? What causes an earthquake? Where are some of the world's most famous volcanoes? 	Name and locate countries in the wider world and places where volcanoes are found. (Locational Knowledge) Use geographical language to describe some aspects of physical and human features and patterns. Make observations about places and features that change over time. (Human/physical geography) Use a range of sources including maps, atlases, satellite maps, geological surveys & Goggle Earth. (Mapping & Interpreting Sources)

Key Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcano • Magma • Lava • Crater • Earth's crust • Eruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Earth's plates • Plate tectonics • Epicentre • Vibration • Seismic waves |
|---|--|

Did you know...?

- The word **volcano** originally comes from the name of the Roman god of fire, Vulcan.
- The object with the most **volcanic** activity in our solar system is Io, one of Jupiter's moons. Covered in volcanoes, its surface is constantly changing due to the large amount of volcanic activity.
- **Volcanic** eruptions can send ash high into the air, over 30km (17 miles) above the Earth's surface.
- Pumice is a unique **volcanic** rock (igneous) that can float in water.
- Scientists use the different speeds of seismic waves to locate the epicentre (the point on the surface directly above where the **earthquake** originated) of earthquakes.
- The most powerful **earthquake** ever recorded on Earth was in Valdivia, Chile. Occurring in 1960, it had a magnitude of 9.5.