

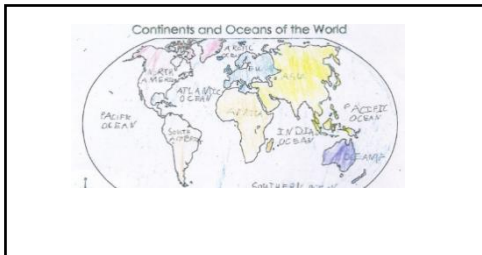


Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 6 Term: Spring

Natural disasters (Volcanoes and earthquakes)

Main strands within this Geography unit



Locational knowledge – children will learn about tectonic plates, fault lines and places prone to earthquakes.



Physical geography – children will learn about how earthquakes are formed and how they are measured.



Human geography – children will learn about the impact of earthquakes



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Core Learning of This Unit:

- To know the locations of tectonic plates and fault lines (retrieval from Y5)
- To know what an earthquake is and what happens during it. Know why this can trigger volcanoes and earthquakes.
 - Know what volcanoes are – know about Pompeii and Vesuvius
- To locate volcanoes and identify earthquakes around the world and the causes of these
- To know how scientists are able to predict and measure natural disasters
- To research a specific earthquake and know what life is like after a natural disaster so that we can understand the physical and human effects
- To know how humans can deal with natural disasters and learn from them

Virtual fieldwork question: Why do people live near volcanoes?

Prior Learning:

KS2: Children will have learnt about formation of Earth in Year 3. They will know locations of continents and countries across the world.
Tectonic plates , mountains and hills from Y5

Charles Francis Richter



National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Locational knowledge

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

Skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Key Vocabulary:

- **Aftershock**- A smaller earthquake that happens after, and because of, a larger earthquake.
- **epicentre** -The central point of the origin of the earthquake.
- **fault line**- A crack in the earth's surface where the risk of earthquakes can be higher.
- **foreshock** -A smaller earthquake which comes before a main earthquake.
- **mainshock** -The main and biggest earthquake.
- **magnitude**- The number given to show the size of the earthquake.
- **Richter scale**- is a scale of levels from 0-10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each level is 10x more than the level before it so level 4 is ten times greater than 3.
- **tsunami** A giant wave caused by an earthquake under the ocean
- **Volcano** - A rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.
- **Magma** - Molten or semi-molten natural material from which all igneous rocks are formed.
- **Lava** - molten rock generated by geothermal energy and expelled through fractures in planetary crust or in an eruption usually at temperatures from 700 to 1,200 °C (1,292 to 2,192 °F).
- **Vent** - Locations from which lava flows and pyroclastic material are erupted.
- **Magma chamber** - A reservoir of magma within the earth's crust beneath a volcano.
- **Types of volcanoes** - 3 main types of volcano - composite or strato, shield and

Significant People

- Richter is most famous as the creator of the Richter magnitude scale, which, until the development of the moment magnitude scale in 1979, quantified the size of earthquakes. Inspired by Kiyoo Wadati's 1928 paper on shallow and deep earthquakes, Richter first used the scale in 1935.