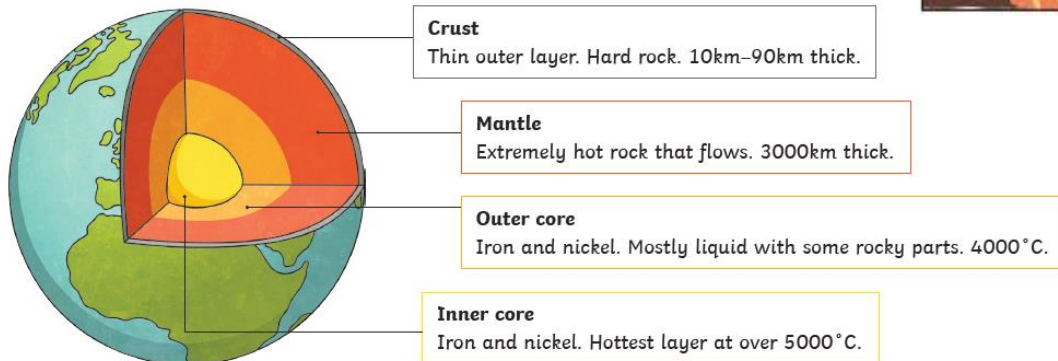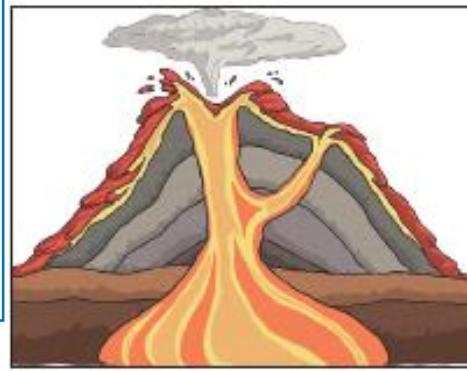# Year 3 Geography: What is under our feet? (Volcanoes and Earthquakes)

Prior Learning

- Natural disasters occur all around the world and cause damage to places and people.
- The Earth is divided into 7 continents

Sticky Knowledge

- The Earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates which constantly move
- The movement of tectonic plates create different landforms.
- Most of the world's volcanoes are found around the edge of tectonic plates, both on land and in oceans.
- Volcanoes can be extinct, dormant or active.
- Volcanic eruptions are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth causing a build-up of pressure which eventually explodes.
- Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates rub past each other and pressure builds causing the plates to slip
- Magma is molten rock that is underground and lava is molten rock that breaks through the Earth's surface.

Crust
Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km–90km thick.

Mantle
Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

Outer core
Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000˚C.

Inner core
Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000˚C.

Vocabulary

Active	Used to describe a volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years
Dormant	Used to describe a volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years, but is expected to erupt again
Earthquake	Shaking of the ground caused by the Earth's crust
Eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano
Extinct	An extinct volcano hasn't erupted for at least 10,000 years & is not expected to erupt again
Fault line	A fracture in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack move
Natural disaster	A natural event that causes great damage or loss of life
Ricter scale	The scale used to measure the strength of an earthquake
Tectonic plate	Large pieces of moving rock which make the Earth's surface
Volcano	A mountain from which hot, melted rock, gas, steam & ash from inside Earth sometimes burst.
Layers of the Earth	The 4 distinct layers that make up the Earth