



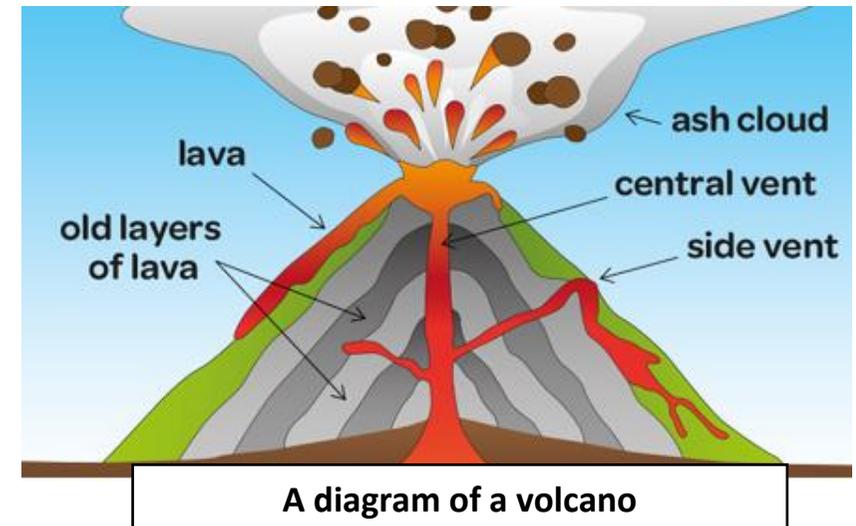
Tremors

In this unit, children will have the opportunity to understand the key aspects of physical geography including, earthquakes and volcanoes. They will also learnt about historical events such as; Roman Empire and about Pompeii. We will also look at types of weather including; tsunamis, tornadoes and floods.

By the end of this unit, the children will be able to;

- Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries, focusing on Europe, North and South America.
- Name mountains, coasts and rivers within the UK.
- Explain how the Roman Empire impacted Britain.
- Categorise rocks based on their appearance and their properties.
- Name famous volcanoes (both active and dormant), around the world.
- Explain what happened at Pompeii.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Volcano	A volcano is a landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.
Earthquake	Earthquakes are caused when tectonic plates of the Earth's crust move against each other causing a disturbance.
Richter Scale	A numerical scale for measuring the magnitude of an earthquake
Eruption	A volcanic eruption occurs when hot materials from the Earth's interior are thrown out of a volcano.
Magma	Magma is liquid rock inside a volcano.
Earth's Crust	The crust is the outer layer of Earth. It is about 18 miles thick. It is the part we live on.
Earth's Mantle	The second layer is called the mantle. It is about 1,800 miles thick.
Earth's Core	The inner layer is called the core.
Tectonic Plates	The theory, or idea, of plate tectonics says that Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.



A diagram of a volcano

5 Deadliest Volcanic Eruptions

Mount Vesuvius

In Italy in AD 79, this volcano devastated the nearby cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Thousands of people are thought to have died and the remains of many people were preserved by the ash. Since then, it has erupted several times, most recently in 1944.

Mount Ruiz

Mount Ruiz in Columbia, South America, had two destructive eruptions in 1985. A mixture of mud, ash, and water raced down the volcano's slope through river channels. The mud almost totally buried a town 30 miles from the volcano, killing around 25,000 people.

Mount Pelée

The worst volcanic disaster of the 20th century is considered to be the eruption of Mount Pelée in 1902. It was on the island of Martinique in the Caribbean and it killed around 30,000 people.

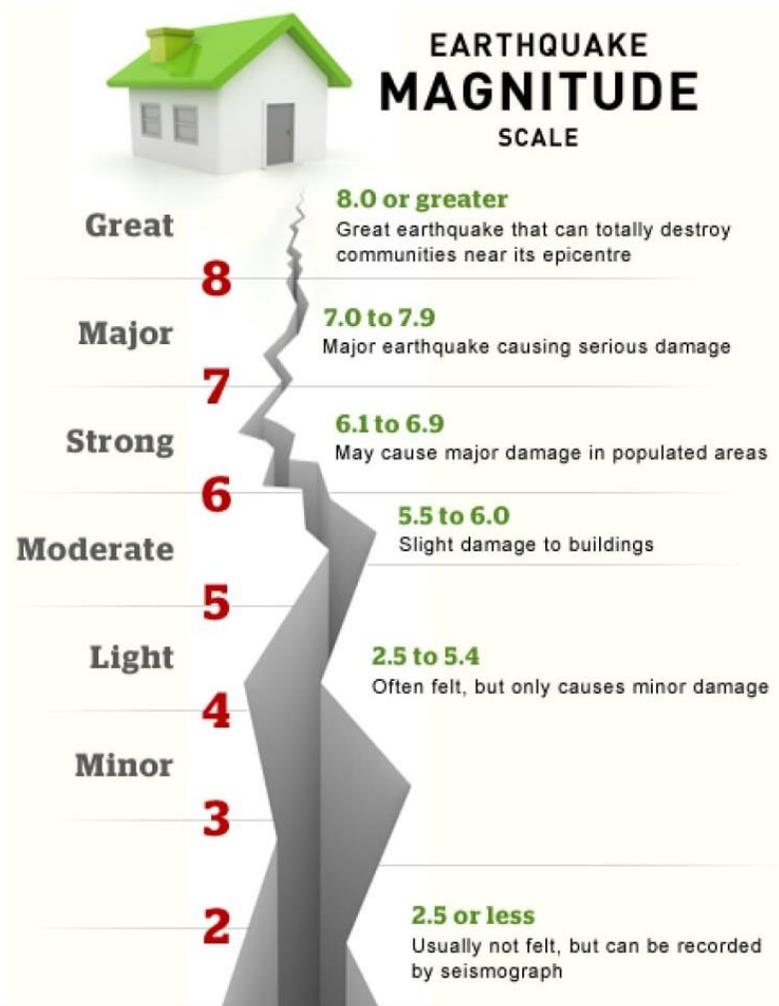
Mount Krakatoa

Another of Indonesia's volcanoes, its eruption in 1883, killed over 35,000 people mainly due to resulting tsunamis. There were a series of extremely violent explosions over a few months and the biggest could be heard more than 2,000 miles away in Australia.

Mount Tambora

This is one of Indonesia's 100-plus active volcanoes. Its eruptions in 1815 rocked the world with after-effects. It caused disease and harmed the growth of crops in the surrounding regions, and caused climate changes as far away as North America. It killed over 90,000 people.





- Facts about Earthquakes**
- Scientists who study earthquakes are called seismologists.
 - The area near Japan in the Pacific Ocean has the most earthquakes in the world. This area also has a lot of volcanoes. It is called the Ring of Fire.
 - May 22nd 1960 in Valdivia Chile the largest ever recorded Earthquake measuring a whopping 9.5 magnitude struck.
 - Seismologists can tell how serious an earthquake is by a machine called a seismogram, which rates the intensity of the quake's shaking.

People in Peterborough may have felt some tremors before. This is down to an earthquake centred just across the Northamptonshire border in Oakham. The British Geological Survey confirmed it recorded an earthquake with a magnitude of 2.8.

