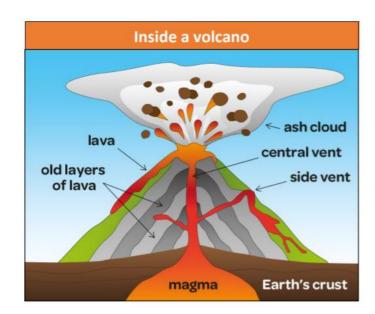
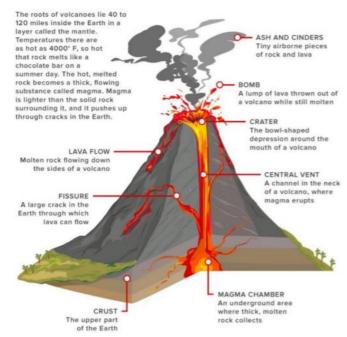


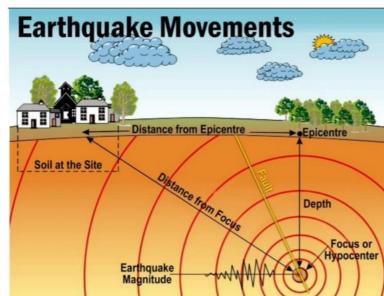
<u>East Midlands Academy Trust - Shared Primary Curriculum – Knowledge Organiser</u> <u>VOLCANOES & EARTHQUAKES – YEAR 3</u>

<u>Vocabulary</u>				
1	Active	A volcano that is currently erupting or is expected to erupt in the near future.		
2	Dormant	A volcano that is not currently erupting but has erupted within recordable history and is expected to erupt again in the future.		
3	Extinct	A volcano that is not expected to ever erupt again.		
4	Epicentre	The place on the surface where the centre of the earthquake was.		
5	Eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano. This is caused by a build-up of gas pressure under the surface of the Earth		
6	Fault	A weak point in the crust of the Earth, where rocks either side of a fault-line have slid past each other.		
7	Lava	Molten rock flowing across the surface of the Earth.		
8	Magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid rock below the Earth's surface.		
9	Magnitude	The Earthquake Magnitude Scale is used to measure earthquakes. A magnitude of 8 or more indicates an earthquake caused total destruction near the epicentre.		
10	Tectonic plates	The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called Tectonic Plates		

Famous Volcanoes & Earthquakes		
	VOLCANOES	
	Mount Vesuvius, Italy	In 79AD it buried the Roman town of Pompeii in ash. The nearby town of Herculaneum was destroyed by a mudflow.
	Krakatoa, Indonesia	Erupted in 1883, causing tsunamis that killed 36,000 people. Its ash clouds darkened the whole planet.
	Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland	In 2010, this relatively tame eruption created a cloud of ash that stopped planes flying in Europe for a week.
	Mount St Helens. Washington USA	In 1980, this was the deadliest volcanic event in the USA killing 57 people.
	EARTHQUAKES	
	San Francisco Earthquake	The 1906 San Francisco earthquake struck the coast of Northern California at 5:12 a.m. on Wednesday, April 18 with an estimated moment magnitude of 7.9. 3,000 people died.







<u>Timeline</u>				
1	December 26 th 2004	Asian Tsunami (9.0) – 130,000 people died		
2	April 7 th 2010	Haiti Earthquake (7.0)		
3	October 29 th 2010	Mt Krakatau erupts		
4	January 11 th 2011	Mt Etna eruption		
5	February 14 th 2011	Mt Saint Helens erupts		
6	April 7 th 2011	Japanese Earthquake (7.4)		

		Other Knowledge
1	How are volcanoes formed?	 Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust. Pressure builds up inside the Earth. When this pressure is released, e.g. as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption. The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms.
2	What causes an earthquake?	An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens, pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released, an earthquake tends to occur.
3	Did you know? Interesting facts.	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 lo, 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.