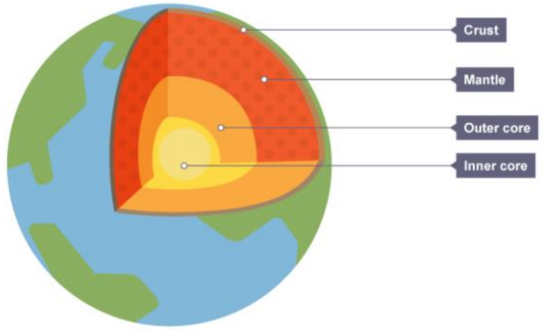
Year 2/3 Knowledge Organiser Geography – Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes |



Vocabulary

1	The inner core	The inner core is in the centre and is the hottest part of the Earth.
2	The outer core	The outer core is the layer surrounding the inner core.
3	The mantle	The mantle is the thickest section of the Earth.
4	Magma	Molten rock in the mantle.
5	Molten	Molten rock has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid.
6	Lava	Melted rock once it has cameo out of a volcano.
7	Tectonic plate	A section of the Earth's crust.
8	Mountain range	A line or area of mountains.
10	Earthquake	The sudden jump of tectonic plates to create violent shaking.
11	Tsunami	Large ocean wave caused by underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.
12	Crust	Solid rock; broken into tectonic plates.
13	Mountain	A mountain is a very high area of land with steep sides.
14	Active	An active volcano is one which is currently or has recently erupted.
15	Dormant	A volcano hasn't erupted for a long time but is likely to in the future.
16	Extinct	An extinct volcano is inactive and unlikely to erupt in the future.

Key knowledge

1	The Earth has 4 layers. The outer layer is called the **curst**. The crust is made out of solid rock and is split into tectonic plates. It is a thin layer and it is where we all live. The second layer is the **mantle**. This is the widest section of the Earth. It is approximately 2,900 km thick. The mantle is made up of semi-molten rock called magma. In the upper parts of the mantle the rock is hard, but lower down the rock is soft and beginning to melt. The third layer is called the **outer core**. It is the layer surrounding the inner core. It is a liquid layer, also made up of iron and nickel. It is still extremely hot, with temperatures similar to the inner core. The final layer is called the **inner core**. The inner core is in the centre and is the hottest part of the Earth.
2	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. Volcanoes can look like mountains or small hills, depending on what type they are. Most volcanic eruptions are caused by tectonic plates moving towards each other, which usually produces fierce eruptions.
3	There are scales that show how likely a volcano is to erupt (how active the volcano is). An **active** volcano is one which is currently erupting or has recently erupted and is likely to do so again in the future. A **dormant** volcano hasn't erupted for a very long time but is likely to erupt in the future. An **extinct** volcano is inactive and unlikely to erupt in the future.

Key Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Mount Everest	Mount Everest Is the tallest mountain in the world. The mountain sits in the Himalayas in Nepal and is 8,848 metres tall - that's around the height at which passenger planes fly. If that doesn't sound that high to you - imagine 643 double-decker buses stacked on top of each other. The mountain is In 1953, climber Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Nepalese Sherpa Tenzing Norgay became the first people to reach the summit (top) of Everest. Around 3,000 people have successfully climbed Mount Everest but 210 people have died during or after climbing the mountain. Jordan Romero, from the US became the youngest person to climb Everest aged 13, in 2010.
Tohoku Earthquake	Tohoku Earthquake happen on 11/03/2011 in Japan. During and as a result of the earthquake 16,000 people died and over 6000 people were injured. Thousands of buildings and houses were destroyed meaning many people didn't have a home to go back to. After the earthquake, a tsunami wave crashed into the land causing large amounts of flooding. Straight after the earthquake, many people brought food, water, tents and medical care to the people affected. Over the next weeks, months and years the people of Japan were able to rebuild roads and houses.
Fuego Volcano	Fuego Volcano erupted on 03/06/2018 in Guatemala. During and as a result of the eruption 110 people died and over 300 people were injured. Buildings and houses were destroyed meaning many people had no where to live or work. As a result of the eruption, crops were destroyed causing hunger for many. Straight after the eruption, many people helped to rescue trapped people. Over the next weeks, months and years the people of Guatemala were able to rebuild roads and houses.