

MTP – Geography – Year 3

Topic	What Makes the Earth Angry? (Geography: Escape from Pompeii)				
N.C Learning Objectives	<p>Place Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 				
Ways of being Co-Op	Do what matters most Succeed together Be yourself, always Show you care				
British Values	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Mutual Respect Tolerance				
CRL					
Vocabulary	<p><u>Volcano</u> A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's surface where magma, or molten rock can erupt</p>	<p><u>Eruption</u> Expulsion of gases, rock fragments and or mettle lava from within the Earth through a vent onto the Earth's surface or into the atmosphere</p>	<p><u>Tectonic plates</u> Large, rigid pieces of the Earth’s crust and upper mantle that move causing earthquakes and volcanoes</p>	<p><u>Magnitude</u> Unit of measure that is used to specify to size or intensity of an event</p>	<p><u>Infrastructure</u> Refers to the basic physical systems and facilities that are essential for a place or region to function such as roads, bridges, water and</p>

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					electricity supplies and communication networks
Recap and Recall	<p>Local knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oceans of the world <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK weather and seasons <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of maps 				
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE FACT	LESSON ACTIVITIES		
Lesson 1	We are learning identify what a volcano is and what causes it to erupt	Mount Vesuvius in Italy famously destroyed Pompeii, Mauna Loa in Hawaii is the world's largest volcano, and Krakatoa in Indonesia erupted with a sound heard around the world	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to find out about volcanoes and what causes them (including a range videos and clips showing a tsunami, volcano erupting and a hurricane) Children know there are two main types of volcano - composite volcanoes (most common, violent eruptions) and shield volcano (less violent eruptions) Children can explain what a volcanic eruption is and what causes an eruption (tectonic plates) and what they produce (pyroclastic flows, ash clouds, volcanic bombs) Children to use a world map to identify some of the famous volcanoes 		
Lesson 2	We are learning to understand the devastation a volcanic eruption causes	When a volcano erupts, it can be dangerous. Flowing lava can reach up to 1250 degrees celsius burning everything in its path such as homes and habitats. However, it can also create fertile land with nutrient-rich soil which is good for growing crops	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children can identify what effects an erupting volcano can have (composite: clouds of ash/rocks, shield: running lava damaging villages) Children can identify the immediate responses and secondary responses to eruptions Children can identify the changes in infrastructure and how these may need to be rebuilt Children understand that society (people hurt/death), economy (disruption to farming) and environment (damage) can be disrupted Children understand that over time a volcanic eruption can cause benefits like nutrient rich soil to grow crops 		

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<p>Lesson 3</p>	<p>We are learning to identify what how an earthquake occurs</p>	<p>An earthquake happens when the plates move in different directions. The friction this creates causes energy to build up. When the energy is released this creates a shock wave known as an earthquake</p>	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children understand that the Earth is made up of three layers (core at the centre which is mainly metal, the mantle which is mainly rock and the crust which is the part we can see) ● Children know that an earthquake occurs when the plates (tectonic plates) move. Some plates slide past each other and other move away ● Children understand that sometimes plates lock together when they meet (plate boundary or a fault line) ● Children know that plates move in different directions, friction causes energy, when the energy is released it creates a shock wave - an earthquake
<p>Lesson 4</p>	<p>We are learning to understand the deviation an earthquake can cause</p>	<p>A tsunami is a series of powerful waves often caused by volcanic eruptions that can travel across oceans and cause devastating damage to coastal areas</p>	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children know that if an earthquake occurs under the ocean it can create a series of waves called a tsunami ● Children know that earthquakes can be small whilst others are more intense and destroy towns and cities ● Children know that earthquakes are measured using the richter magnitude scale ● Children know that many earthquakes occur around the Pacific Ocean in countries such as Japan. They build earthquake-resistant buildings and children practice how to keep themselves safe during an earthquake
<p>Lesson 5</p>	<p>We are learning to identify why we experience floods in the UK</p>	<p>Floods occur when a large amount of water moves or spreads beyond its normal boundary such as a river bursting its banks or the sea overflowing onto the land</p>	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children can identify what a flood is ● Children understand what a floodplain is ● Children know what the 4 reasons for flooding are (heavy rainfall or long lasting rainfall, steep slopes causing rainwater to run quickly down the hill into the river, human activities like deforestation and building on floodplains and climate change and rising sea levels)

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children know the 4 types of floods: fluvial flooding caused by rivers bursting their banks (river flooding) due to rainwater falling over a period of time, pluvial flooding caused by heavy rainfall that can not drain away quick enough (surface water flooding), coastal flooding cause by high tides and storms and plumbing flooding caused by broken pipes
Lesson 6	We are learning to identify the impact of flooding	Flooding can cause loss of life, damage to property, destruction of habitats and pollution of water sources. It can also bring benefits such as water recharge and fertile soil	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children understand that flooding can be beneficial for soil and farming Children understand that flooding becomes a danger when housing / buildings are built on a floodplain Children understand the short term and long term effects of flooding: disruption to utilities, damage to homes and businesses and infrastructure Children understand the impact on people and communities such displacing people, disrupting daily life and causing economic loss Children understand the environmental impact such damaging ecosystems and polluting water sources Children can discuss ways in which we can help to prevent flooding