LENT TERM 1 GEOGRAPHY - Year 3 - Medium Term Planning – VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES		
LESSON 1	**LESSON 2**	**LESSON 3**
Environmental, human and physical **LEARNING INTENTION:** To know that tectonic plates move to create volcanoes and earthquakes. **Skills:** Use digital technologies to describe features. **Aims:** Understand the processes that give rise to key physical features of the world.	**Locational and Place Knowledge** **LEARNING INTENTION:** To know that there are active volcanoes in Italy. **Skills:** Describe key aspects and **compare** physical geography in the UK and an area in a European country **(Italy)** - **Mount Etna** & **Mount Vesuvius**, volcanoes. **Aims:** Develop contextual knowledge of the location of physically significant places.	**Environmental, human and physical** **LEARNING INTENTION:** To know that there are different parts of a volcano. **Skills:** Begin to build their ability to describe key physical features of a place, using more technical and geographical vocabulary and use this vocabulary to describe geographical processes. **Aims:** Understand the processes that give rise to key physical features of the world.
Key Vocabulary: **Tectonic plate**, **plate boundary**, **volcanoes, mountains**, **earthquakes**, convergent, divergent, transform, push, pull, slide, crust, mantle, outer and inner core.	**Key Vocabulary:** **volcano, earthquake, active, eruption,** longitude, latitude, Prime Meridian, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, equator	**Key Vocabulary:** **magma chamber, conduit, secondary vent, crater, ash cloud**, **lava flow**, eruption, liquid, molten
Recap and Retrieval	**Recap and Retrieval** • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move.	**Recap and Retrieval** • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. • Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are not on the Ring of Fire.
Key Knowledge: **Child:** • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move.	**Key Knowledge:** **Child:**	**Key Knowledge:** **Child:**

• Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. **Teacher:** • The four main layers of the Earth are the crust, the mantle, the outer core and the inner core. • The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. • These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. • Convergent tectonic plates push together. • Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. • Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.	• Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • The Ring of Fire surrounds the edges of the giant Pacific Plate. • Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are not on the Ring of Fire. **Teacher:** • As the Pacific Plate and the plates around it grind into each other, they cause earthquakes and volcanoes. • Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. • Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. • Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator. • Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	• A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. • The parts of a volcano are magma chamber, conduit, secondary vent, vent, crater, ash cloud and lava flow. **Teacher:** • When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. • The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. • Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.

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LESSON 4	**LESSON 5**	**LESSON 6**
Environmental, human and physical **LEARNING INTENTION:** To know that there are four main types of volcanoes. **Skills:** Describe key aspects and **compare** physical geography (volcanoes) in an area in a European country **(Italy) .** **Aims:** Develop contextual knowledge of globally significant places, defining physical and human characteristics.	**Environmental, human and physical** **LEARNING INTENTION:** To know that there are causes and consequences of earthquakes. **Skills:** Describe key aspects and **compare** physical geography in the UK and an area in a European country **(Italy)** – earthquakes. **Aims:** Develop contextual knowledge of globally significant places, defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.	**Environmental, human and physical** **LEARNING INTENTION:** To know there are short-term and long-term impacts on humans of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. **Skills:** Begin to analyse evidence and draw **conclusions** by making **comparisons** between two locations or human / physical features *(e.g. using photos and pictures).* **Aims:** Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.
Key Vocabulary: Active, dormant, erupting, extinct, **shield, composite, lava dome, cinder cone**	**Key Vocabulary:** **Earthquake**, tectonic plates, **hypocentre, epicentre,** foreshocks, aftershocks	**Key Vocabulary:** Nature, environment, **damage**, debris, hygiene, infrastructure, **natural disaster**, **short term, long term, problem**
Recap and Retrieval • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. • Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are not on the Ring of Fire.	**Recap and Retrieval** • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. • Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are not on the Ring of Fire.	**Recap and Retrieval** • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. • Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are not on the Ring of Fire.

• The parts of a volcano are magma chamber, conduit, secondary vent, vent, crater, ash cloud and lava flow.	• The parts of a volcano are magma chamber, conduit, secondary vent, vent, crater, ash cloud and lava flow. • The four main types of volcano are shield, composite, lava domes and cinder cones.	• The parts of a volcano are magma chamber, conduit, secondary vent, vent, crater, ash cloud and lava flow. • The four main types of volcano are shield, composite, lava domes and cinder cones. • Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other.
Key Knowledge: **Child:** • The four main types of volcano are shield, composite, lava domes and cinder cones. **Teacher:** • An **active volcano** is a volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years. • A **dormant volcano** is an active volcano that is not erupting, but supposed to erupt again. • An **extinct volcano** has not had an eruption for at least 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again. • Not all volcanoes are on land	**Key Knowledge:** **Child:** • Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. **Teacher:** • The place where an earthquake starts underground is called the hypocentre. • The place above ground where an earthquake starts is called the epicentre. • There are aftershocks after a main earthquake.	**Key Knowledge:** **Child:** • Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature. • They affect many people and cause widespread damage. **Teacher:** • Short-term problems include fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items. • Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.
Assessment: Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval practice.		