

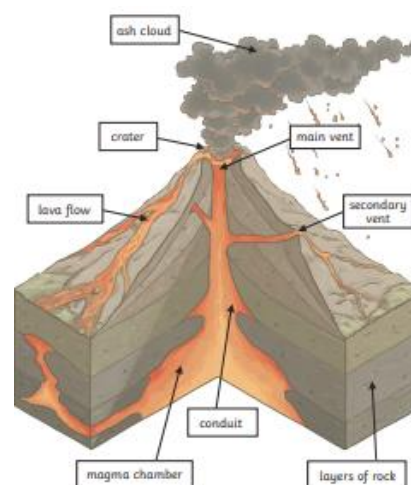
Geographical and Historical skills

- Describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Identify how volcanoes are formed
- Identify and label the parts of a volcano
- Identify how earthquakes occur
- Understand the locality of Chester and how this land-use has changed over time
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in of Chester using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

What should I already know?

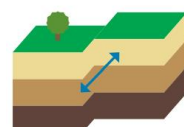
- How to locate countries on a map, atlas or globe.
- The village I live in is in the county of Cheshire which is in England. The continent is Europe.
- The seven continents and five oceans.
- How to use a key on a map.
- That different parts of the world have different climates.
- How to create a timeline spanning centuries
- What life was like in Britain during the Stone Age.
- How to place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates.

Diagrams



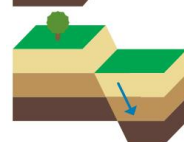
Types of Faults

There are three main types of movement along fault lines.



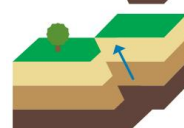
Strike-slip

This is where there is lateral or side-to-side movement.



Dip-slip (normal)

Vertical movement which involves the overhanging or overlying rock moving downwards in relation to a lower block.



Dip-slip (reverse or thrust)

Vertical movement which involves the overhanging or overlying rock moving upwards in relation to a lower block.



Vocabulary

amphitheatre	an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators
architecture	the art and technique of designing and building
Chester (Deva)	Roman city in Cheshire, England
earthquakes	movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
extinct	a volcano that can no longer erupt
earth's crust	the crust covers the earth's surface and is the outermost layer
epicentre	location directly above where the earthquake originated
Richter scale	measurement used for the power of an earthquake
seismograph	machine that measures the size and power of an earthquake
volcano	Volcanoes are made when pressures build up inside the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
crust	thin, outer layer of the earth
tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.

