



What will we be learning?

- What a mountain is.
- The features of a mountain.
- How mountains are formed.
- Mountain climates.
- The UK and world's highest mountains.
- The importance of the Himalayas.

Key facts

The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent):

Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania)

Key knowledge

A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.

Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.

Mountains have their own climates.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Ben Nevis Himalayas Mount Snowdon Pacific Ring of Fire Scafell Pike Slieve Donard	alpine avalanche landform slope summit valley	altitude height above sea level map index map reference scale bar

Glossary

dome mountains: mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption

fault-block mountains: mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards

fire mountains: mountains formed by volcanic eruptions

fold mountains: mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together

scale bar: a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.



What will we be learning?

- The structure of the Earth.
- Features of a volcano.
- Famous volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Effects of volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Preparing for an earthquake.
- What it's like living near a volcano.

Key facts

Famous volcanoes:

Soufrière (St Lucia, North America), Eyjafjallajökul (Iceland, Europe), Popocatepetl (Mexico, North America), Vesuvius (Italy, Europe), St Helens (USA, North America), Etna (Italy, Europe).

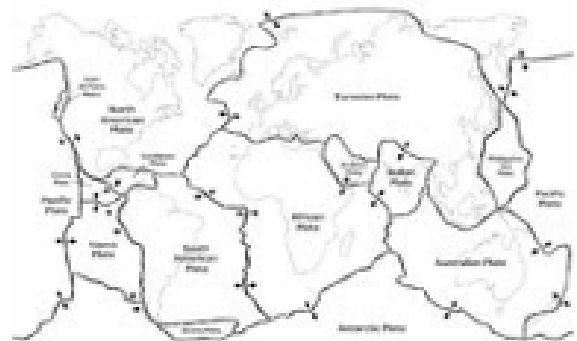
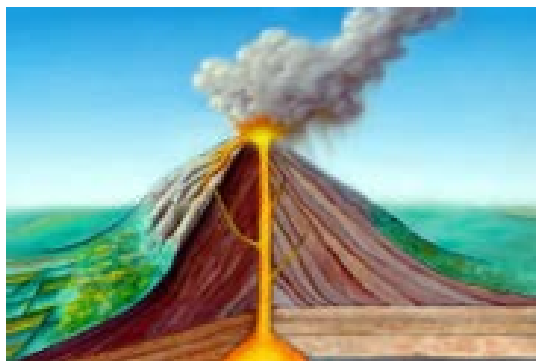
Key knowledge

The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.

The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.

Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale, They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.

When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley Haiti Iceland Japan Mauna Loa Pacific Ring of Fire	crater disaster dormant eruption magma tsunami	epicentre plate boundary

Glossary

dormant: a dormant volcano is a volcano, like Kilimanjaro, that has not erupted for a long time

epicentre: where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly

tsunami: a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake



What will we be learning?

- The location of Europe and its countries.
- Why tourists visit the Mediterranean.
- The reasons why people migrate to Greece.
- The features of Greece's varied landscape.
- The main features of Athens.
- To compare daily life in Athens with my own.

Key facts

The countries in the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (Czechia), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Key knowledge

Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest.

Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists.

It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Belgium European Union Germany Greece Mediterranean Sea	currency migrant retail service industry tourism vegetation belt	easterly northerly southerly westerly

Glossary

border: A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.

European Union: a group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life.