



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23



Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Summer 2

To know that:

- **Countries which are on tectonic plate boundaries are more susceptible to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.**
- **A volcano is a type of mountain.**
- **The movement of tectonic plates is the root cause of a volcano erupting or an earthquake occurring.**
- Earth and its environment are constantly changing
- Volcanoes are created when the plates move and a gap (fault) is created
- Soil becomes more fertile after a volcanic eruption has occurred
- There are push and pull factors associated with living in regions which are susceptible to volcanic eruptions and earthquakes
- Tsunamis occur as a result of tectonic movement in or near an ocean.
- Buildings have been adapted in some countries so that earthquake damage is limited



Key Vocabulary:

Ring of Fire— an area around the edge of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur

tectonic plates— large sections of the Earth's crust (they join together a bit like a jigsaw)

earthquake—an intense shaking of the Earth's surface

volcano— an opening on the Earth's surface that allows gas, hot magma and ash to escape when it erupts

eruption—when gas and lava are released from a volcano—sometimes explosively

magma—a hot liquified rock located deep below the Earth's surface

lava—magma which reaches the Earth's surface and flows from a volcano when it erupts

active—a volcano that has recently erupted or is likely to erupt soon

dormant—a volcano that is not active but can become active

extinct—a volcano that erupted thousands of years ago and will probably not erupt again

epicentre—the part of the Earth's surface directly above the starting point of an earthquake

aftershock—a smaller earthquake that hits the same area after a large earthquake

Largest volcanic eruptions:

Krakatoa, Indonesia 1883

Mount Vesuvius, Italy 1906

Mount St Helens, USA 1980

Mount Etna, Italy 1669

Mount Pinatubo, Philippines 1991

Mount Eyjafjallajokull, Iceland 2010

Most destructive earthquakes:

2004 SE Asian earthquake
(underwater earthquake which resulted in a tsunami)

2010 Haiti earthquake

2010 Chilean earthquake

1976 Tangshan earthquake

1970 Great Peruvian earthquake