



YEAR 4 – EXTREME EARTH – AUTUMN 2



Location



Physical
features



Human
features



Diversity



Physical
processes



Human
processes



Techniques

QUESTION: HOW IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE EARTH LINKED TO EXTREME GEOLOGICAL EVENTS?

WEEKS OF TEACHING	LINE OF ENQUIRY	THRESHOLD CONCEPT	SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE	DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	CURRICULUM ENDPOINT
1	The world beneath our feet.	- Investigate places - communicate geographically	- The earth has four layers: the crust, the mantle and the outer and inner core. - The crust is composed of huge tectonic plates, the movement of which can trigger earthquakes and tsunamis.	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. - Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. - Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and	- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. - Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including:

				earthquakes and the water cycle.	volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
2	Volcanoes – formation and composition	- Investigate places - Communicate geographically	- The three main parts of a volcano are the chamber, the vent and the crater. - Volcanoes are formed when pressure underground forces magma up through cracks in the crust.	- Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. - Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.	
3	Volcanoes – location and categorisation	- Investigate places - Investigate patterns - Communicate geographically	- Many volcanoes are located in the so-called “Ring of Fire”. - Soil near volcanoes can be rich in nutrients, but it can be risky to live near one due to the threat of eruptions. - Active volcanoes are likely to erupt, dormant volcanoes haven’t erupted for a long time, extinct ones won’t erupt again.	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. - Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. - Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.	

				Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	
4	Volcanoes – an historical study: Pompeii	- Investigate places - Communicate geographically	- The volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius in 79AD resulted in the destruction of the Roman city of Pompeii. - The volcanic ash that settled preserved many elements of the city, which have been excavated. - The artefacts found there have provided valuable insight into aspects of Roman life.	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. - Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. - Describe key aspects of human geography, including: settlements and land use.	
5	Earthquakes	- Investigate places - Investigate patterns - Communicate	- Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates clash together. - The place underground where an earthquake starts is called the hypocentre. The place on	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and	

		geographically	the surface directly above the hypocentre is called the epicentre. Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale.	describe features. - Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. - Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.	
6	Tsunamis	- Investigate places - Investigate patterns - Communicate geographically	- A tsunami is a large wave caused by an undersea earthquake. - The fast-moving waves begin to slow down when they reach shallower waters, which can make the wave extremely large when it reaches the coast. - Tsunamis can result in widespread flooding. The powerful waters can inflict a	- Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. - Describe geographical similarities and differences between	

			great deal of damage.	countries. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	
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Assessment opportunity:
Complete a fact file about the extreme weather events we have looked at.