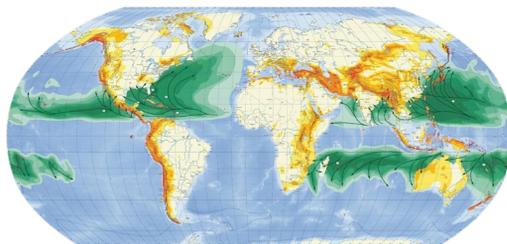
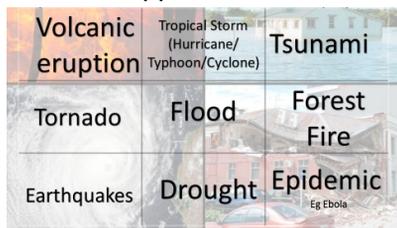


Knowledge organiser:

Revision

Key Words

Week 1: Types of Natural hazard



Equatorial and coastal regions are most prone to natural disasters, as well as areas which lie along Tectonic plates boundaries.

The impact of natural hazards is dependent on many factors including: Geographical location, Population distribution and density, Wealth, Level of development and the level of preparedness.

Hazard

Distribution

Development

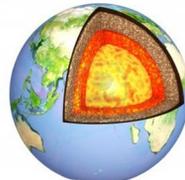
GDP- Gross Domestic Produce

Natural

Week 2:

The earth is broken into 4 distinct layers: The Crust, The Mantle, Inner Core and The Outer Core

The Mantle moves as a ductile solid, heated by the outer core. When it reaches the base Of the crust it begins to drag the crust with It. This cause the plates to move



The Earth is broken in sections called plates and all of these plates move and interact with each other. When plates collide they form either destructive or Collision plate margins. When they move away they form constructive plate margins and when they slide past one another they form conservative plate margins,

Constructive

Destructive

Collision

Conservative

Plate margin

Week 3:

Volcanoes form as molten rock is pushed to the surface. Once it reaches the surface the molten material forms new rocks.

As volcanoes form they can produce lots of different hazards that are all apart of the same eruption. This can include Pyroclastic flows, Lava Flows, Lahars and Tephra.

Volcanoes can also Create opportunities For people

Positive	Negative
The dramatic scenery created by volcanic eruptions attracts tourists. This brings income to an area.	Many lives can be lost as a result of a volcanic eruption.
The lava and ash deposited during an eruption breaks down to provide valuable nutrients for the soil. This creates very fertile soil which is good for agriculture	If the ash and mud from a volcanic eruption mix with rain water or melting snow, fast moving mudflows are created. These flows are called lahars.
The high level of heat and activity inside the Earth, close to a volcano, can provide opportunities for generating geothermal energy.	Lava flows and lahars can destroy settlements and clear areas of woodland or agriculture.
	Human and natural landscapes can be destroyed and changed forever.

Magma Chamber

Lava

Pyroclastic flow

Lahar

Tephra

Knowledge organiser:

Revision

Key Words

Week 4: Mitigation

Volcanoes offer opportunities for people who live in their surrounding area. They can provide:

- Geothermal Resources
 - Energy from the heat of the volcano is transferred into energy
 - This form of energy is very clean and does not exhaust fumes
- Fertile Land
 - After ash is expelled, it decomposes into the soil and forms fertile land with useful minerals
- Landscape and Tourism
 - Volcanoes cause wonderful scenery and landscapes
 - Volcanoes also cause large amounts of tourism

Geothermal

Tourism

Volcanoes

Fertile

Mitigation

Week 5: Super volcanoes

Super volcanoes- Super volcanoes are volcanoes with an enlarged Magma chamber which can erupt every 10,000 years+

The impacts of these Eruptions can be massive And they would be felt Worldwide.

Local effects

- The East Coast of the US could be paralysed by 1cm of ash.
- The greatest danger would be within 1,000km of the blast where 90% of people could be killed.
- Large numbers of people across the USA could die from inhaling ash.
- Many animals would die leading to possible extinctions.
- Drinking water supplies would be contaminated by ash.
- Crops and other vegetation may die.
- 30cm of ash would be enough for a building's roof to collapse.

Global effects

- Within 3-4 days, a fine dusting of ash could fall across Europe.
- The amount of sunlight would be reduced.
- Global annual temperatures could drop by up to 10 degrees. This could last for 6-10 years.
- The skies in Europe would appear red in the days after the eruption.
- Scientists predict the Monsoon rains in the southern hemisphere would fail causing mass starvation in Asian countries that depend on these life giving rains.

Super Volcanoes have been located in the USA, Italy, Russia, Japan and New Zealand. Although no volcano has erupted within recorded history.

Caldera

Resurgence

Global

super eruption

Impact

Video links for addition support:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDNlu7Qf6_E – Super Volcanoes (or youtube "TED supervolcanoes")

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WgktM2luLok> (or Youtube "Geography Lesson: What is a Volcano? | TWIG")

Week 1

Name 3 types of hazard

Give 3 human factors that can make hazards worse

Give 3 indicators of a countries development

Suggest why natural hazards occur more in equatorial areas

Suggest why coastal areas are at greater risk of natural hazards

Week 2

Give the characteristics of the Crust

Give the characteristics of the Mantle

Give the characteristics of the outer core

What is a plate margin?

Why do volcanoes form at destructive plate margins?

Week 3

Where does the magma originate from in an eruption?

Give 3 hazards caused by an eruption

Which hazard is the most dangerous?

Why is that hazards the most dangerous? (look at above question)

What is the difference between ash fall and a pyroclastic flow?

Week 4

Define the word advantage

Give 2 advantages of living in a volcanic area

Give 2 social impacts of an eruption

Give 2 economic impacts of an eruption

Give 2 environmental impacts of an eruption

Week 5

Why do people live in tectonic areas? Give a reason

What is a caldera?

Define resurgence

Draw and annotate a conservative plate boundary

Suggest why Conservative plate margins do not form volcanoes

Week 6

Describe the difference between a collision and destructive margin

Give 3 local impacts of a super volcano

Give 3 global impacts of a super volcano

Define the characteristics of the inner core

Define a natural hazard