

What we already know: Familiarity with the concept of landforms, such as mountains, rivers, and coasts. - Recognising and understanding basic weather patterns and seasons. - Introducing the concept of natural features and phenomena, such as rocks, plants, and water bodies.	Year 3 – Earthquakes & Volcanoes		What's next? Investigating the causes and effects of earthquakes and volcanoes in more depth, including the role of subduction zones and hotspots. - Exploring the formation of different types of volcanoes and plate tectonics in greater detail. - Examining case studies of significant earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, such as the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan and the eruption of Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland.	
Geographical questions: Has the world always looked the same? Where do most earthquakes happen? Are all Earthquakes equal? Does an earthquake of the same strength cause the same impact? Are all volcanoes formed the same way? How do volcanoes erupt? Are there any benefits of living near a volcano?				
Locational Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography	Sustainability	Vocab
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earthquakes and volcanoes occur in different parts of the world.• Major earthquake and volcano zones include the Pacific Ring of Fire and the Mediterranean region.• Identifying and locating some famous volcanoes such as Mount Vesuvius in Italy and Mount Fuji in Japan.• Recognising earthquake-prone areas like California in the United States and Japan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding the impact of earthquakes and volcanoes on human settlements and communities, including displacement, destruction of infrastructure, and loss of life.• Exploring how people adapt and respond to living in earthquake and volcano-prone areas, such as constructing earthquake-resistant buildings and implementing evacuation plans.• Investigating the role of scientists and emergency services in monitoring and responding to natural disasters, including seismologists, volcanologists, and rescue teams.• Exploring case studies of historical earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their impacts on communities, such as the 2004 tsunami in Indonesia and the 2010 earthquake/tsunami in Japan..	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding that earthquakes and volcanoes are caused by the movement of tectonic plates.• Differentiating between convergent, divergent, and transform plate (hot spots) boundaries and their associated geological features.• Exploring the characteristics of volcanoes, such as types (shield, composite, cinder cone), volcanic eruptions, and the formation of volcanic landforms (craters, calderas, lava flows).• Investigating the processes that cause earthquakes, such as fault movements and seismic waves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examining the environmental impacts of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, including the release of ash, gases, and pyroclastic materials.• Considering strategies for minimising the risks and impacts of natural disasters, such as early warning systems, land-use planning, and community preparedness.• Reflecting on the importance of sustainable practices in vulnerable areas, including the need for responsible tourism and the preservation of natural resources.• Exploring the potential use of geothermal energy as a sustainable energy source in volcanic regions.	Tier One
				Tier Two
				Earthquake, Volcano, Plate tectonics, Eruption, Magma, Lava, Fault, Seismic activity, Tremor, Aftershock
				Tier Three
				Tectonic plates, Seismograph, Pyroclastic flow, Ring of Fire, Richter scale, Crust, Mantle, Ash cloud, Hotspot, Geothermal energy