



Year 3, Summer 1
Topic: Volcanoes
Why is the Earth So Angry?

Vocabulary

Eruption- when lava and gas are released from a volcano

Inner Core-a hot, dense ball of (mostly) iron; centre layer of Earth

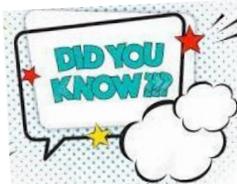
Outer Core-the layer surrounding the inner core of the earth; extremely hot liquid layer made of iron and nickel

Mantle-lies between the Earth's thin outer layer, the crust and the super-heated outer core; widest layer

Crust- the top layer of Earth; made up of Tectonic plates which support the land on Earth

Tectonic Plates-pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving, and volcanoes and earthquakes are found at plate boundaries.

Volcano-a landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.



The name "**volcano**" has its origin from the name of Vulcan, a god of fire in **Roman mythology**.

As pressure in the **molten rock** builds up it needs to escape somewhere. So it forces its way up "**fissures**" which are narrow cracks in the **Earth's crust**. Once the **magma** erupts through the **Earth's surface** it's called **lava**.

Geographical Approaches we will be visiting this term:

- Places
- Patterns
- Communicate

Mount Etna, Italy

Mount Etna is the most active Volcano in Europe. There were at least 50 Volcanic eruptions in 2021. Mount Etna once erupted for 13 years!

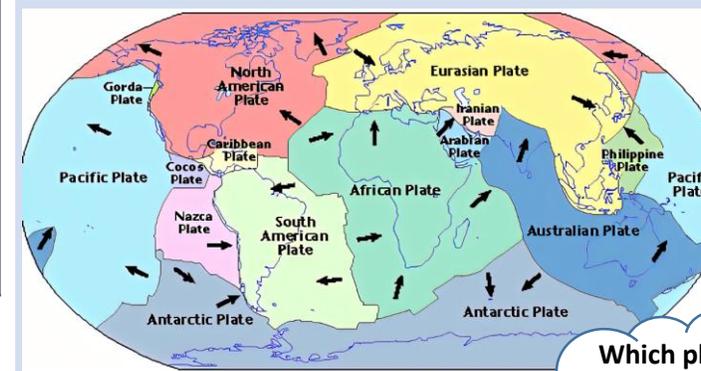


What will I know about Volcanoes by the end of this topic?

- To use Geographical resources (**globes and maps**) to **locate** significant Volcanoes around the world
- How is the world and it's people affected by **Volcanic eruptions**- building **settlements, water sources**; **Human and Physical Geography Features**
- To discover what is under our feet: **inner and outer cores, mantle and crust (the layers of our Planet Earth)**
- How **Tectonic plates** move in various ways (push, pull apart) and how they are constantly moving. Where **tectonic plates** are being pushed together, some of the Earth's crust is pushed deeper into the **Earth's mantle** where it melts and rises to the surface again to form **volcanoes**.
- To identify why **eruptions** take place: **tectonic plate shifts** and **hotspots**

Volcanoes

Major Active Volcanoes Around The World



Which plate would we locate Mount Etna in?

