



Geography of the UK and Campania, Italy

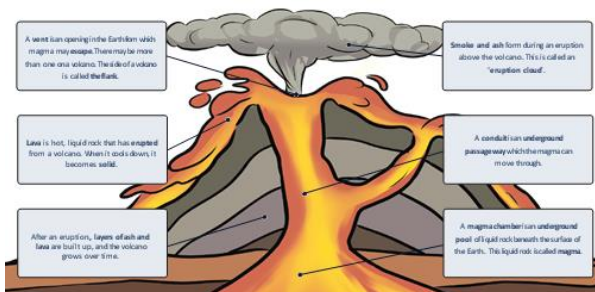


What should children already know from autumn term?

- United Kingdom: **England, Scotland, Northern Ireland** and **Wales**.
- UK capitals: **London** (England), **Edinburgh** (Scotland), **Belfast** (Northern Ireland) and **Cardiff** (Wales).
- There are five oceans: **Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic**.
- The seven continents: **Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America**.
- To use compass, keys and map symbols to read/produce a simple map.
- To use 4-figure grid references to read a map.
- The geographical features of the UK, including the longest river (River Severn) and tallest point (Ben Nevis).

What are volcanoes?

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust from which molten lava, rock fragments, ash, dust and gases are ejected from below the Earth's surface. A volcanic eruption happens when magma below the surface rises to the top of the mountain, causing gas and bubbles to appear. Pressure from this gas can build so much that a volcano explodes. Then it erupts!



Key Vocabulary

Plate tectonics	The theory that the continents and ocean floors “float” on moving rock plates and have been drifting for millions of years
Active volcano	An active volcano is known to have erupted recently and is likely to erupt again.
Dormant volcano	A dormant volcano is a volcano that has erupted in the last 2000 years but not recently.
Extinct volcano	A volcano that is not expected to erupt again.
Ring of Fire	The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped area around the Pacific Ocean famous for having most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes
Mount Vesuvius	A Stratovolcano in the Campania Region of Italy.

Key Questions

- What are the key human and physical features of Italy?
- What is plate tectonics?
- What are earthquakes and how do they occur?
- What are mountains?
- What are volcanoes and how do they occur?
- What are the key physical features of Campania and how do they compare to my region?
- What are the key settlements of Campania and how do they compare to my region?
- How is land used in Campania? What is the economic activity and how does it compare to my region?
- What are the similarities and differences between my region and Campania?
- How has Campania changed over time?

What are plate tectonics?

Alfred Wegener believed the continents and ocean floors “float” on **moving rock plates** and have been drifting for millions of years. This theory is called **plate tectonics**. The plates move about **1 to 10cm every year**. Plates can move towards each other, away from each other or rub alongside each other.

There are **three types** of major plate boundary movements.

These types of movement include:

transform – where plates slide

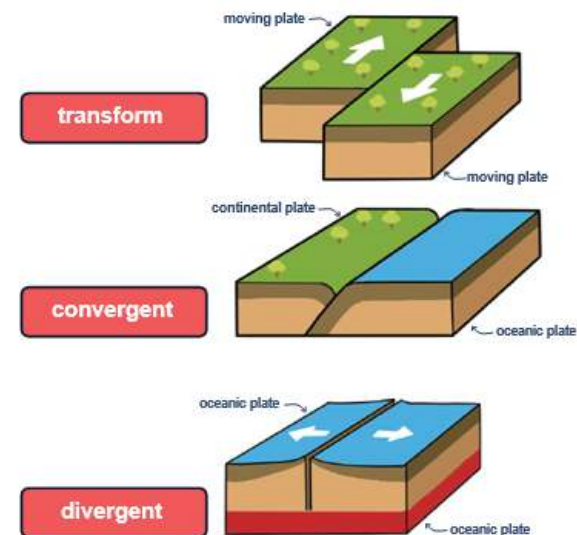
past each other

convergent – where plates come

together

divergent – where plates are

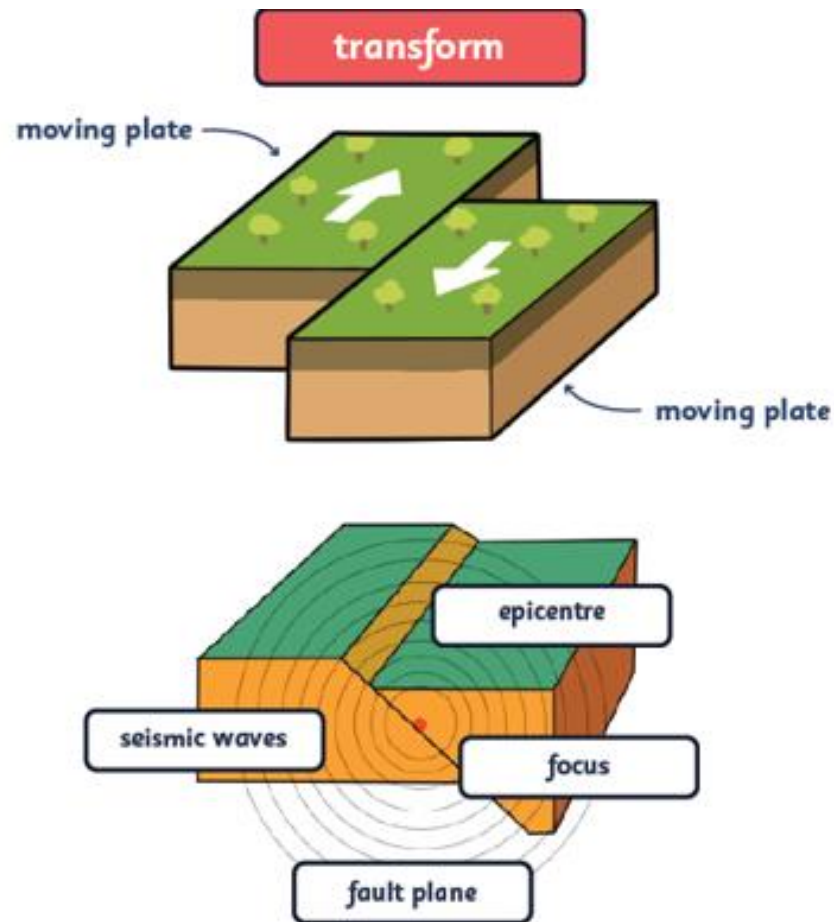
pulled apart from each other



What are earthquakes?

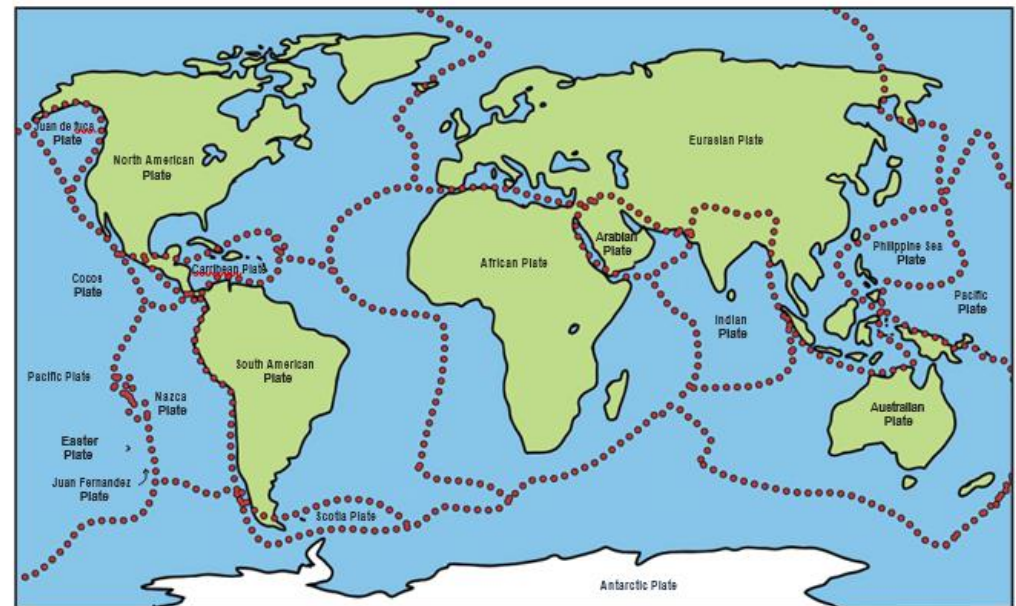
An **earthquake** (or quake, tremor) shakes the Earth's surface and is caused by **sudden movement** in the Earth's crust. They can be extremely violent. The rock gets stretched or squeezed as the plates move until it splits. This squeezing and stretching are what cause the ground to **tremble and move**. The movements create **seismic waves**.

The point where the earthquake happens is called the **focus**. **Seismic waves** move out from this point. The point at ground level, directly above the focus, is called the **epicentre**.



Most of the time, you can't see the **plate lines** in an aerial photo. However, you can sometimes see evidence of the **tectonic plates moving**.

Evidence you might see includes **valleys, mountains and volcanoes**.



Italy's land shape looks like a boot!

