

**Prior Knowledge**

The Earth is made of different layers: crust, inner core, mantle and outer core.

Tectonic plates are moving pieces of the Earth's crust that 'float' on the magma underneath.

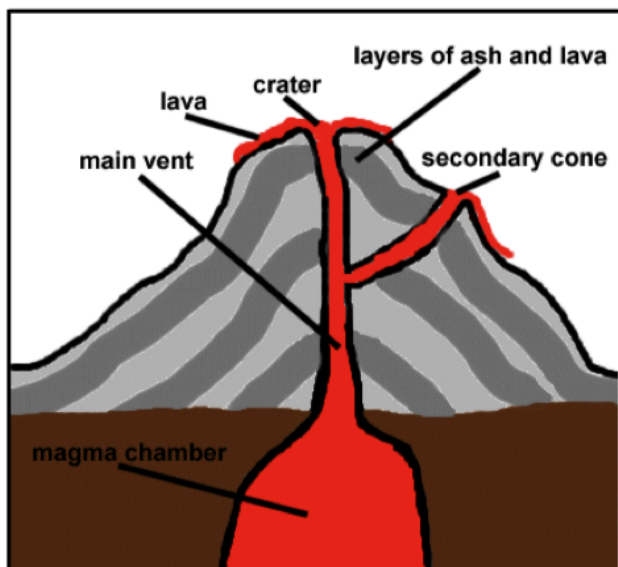
Destructive Plate Boundaries are where two tectonic plates move towards each other, which can cause volcanoes.

**New Knowledge**

Volcanoes are points on the Earth's crust where magma rises from the Earth's mantle to the surface and leaks, or explodes, out.

When magma reaches the Earth's surface it is called lava.

The damage caused by volcanoes affects people who live nearby.



**Vocabulary**

**Active volcano** - has erupted in the last 10,000 years and might erupt again.

**Cone** - the main body of a volcano, which is made up of layers of cooled lava and ash.

**Crater** - the hole in the top of a volcano where lava comes out.

**Dormant volcano** - has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, but still could.

**Eruption cloud** - when a volcano releases gas and ash into the air, forming a cloud.

**Extinct volcano** - a volcano that nobody thinks will erupt again.

**Lava** - magma that comes to Earth's surface.

**Magma** - hot liquid rock underneath the Earth's surface.

**Magma chamber** - a pool of magma on the Earth's surface,

**Main vent** - the main route the lava takes from the magma chamber to the Earth's surface.

**Secondary vent** - when there is a blockage in the main vent of a volcano, the lava flows through this smaller opening at the side of the volcano.

**Activities**

Identify the features of volcanoes.

Locate the Earth's volcanoes

Find out about the impact they have on local communities, including change in land use over time.

**Skills and National Curriculum Objectives**

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including ...volcanoes.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

<b>Location Knowledge</b>	Name and locate the World's volcanoes and their identifying physical and human characteristics, including land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
<b>Place knowledge</b>	Understand the impact volcanoes have on local communities.
<b>Human and physical geography</b>	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography [volcanoes].
<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b>	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate volcanoes and describe features studied.