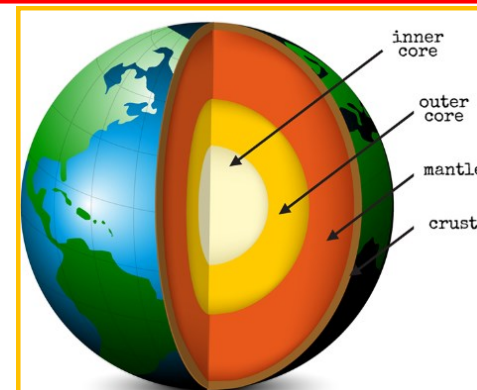
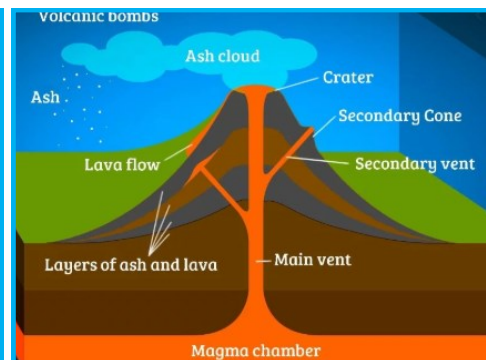


Geography: How did the Romans change the lives of people in Europe?

What should I already know?

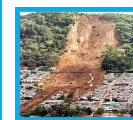
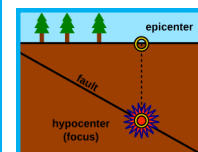
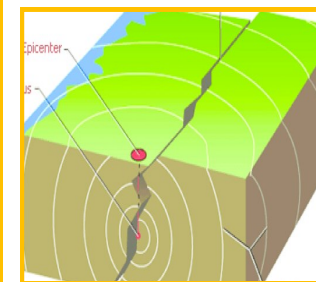
In KS1 I located the 7 continents and seas. I have a sound understanding of where Britain is in relation to the equator and the northern and southern hemisphere.. I have looked at famous landmarks of London and understand some physical and human features of the land. I have studied the physical features of the United Kingdom in relation to rivers and mountains and the physical and human features of Egypt. Through a study of Egypt, I have developed their locational knowledge in relation to the latitudinal and longitudinal lines.

Volcano	A landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet
Eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
Lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.
Molten	Rock in a liquid state.
Magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
Fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
Earthquake	Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface.
Tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
Hypocentre	The place where the earthquake starts, below the surface of the earth, is called the hypocentre.
Epicentre	The place directly above this on the surface is called the epicentre.
Landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain, hill or cliff.
Richter scale	A numerical scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake
Geyser	A hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air.
Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.



Why are volcanoes caused?

Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes.



Why do earthquakes occur?

Earthquakes occur on the edges of large sections of the Earth's crust called tectonic plates. These plates slowly move over a long period of time. Sometimes the edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck. Pressure slowly starts to build up,, once the pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.