Spring Partnership Trust – Knowledge Organiser

Geography Focus	Natural Disasters	Year 6	Spring 1

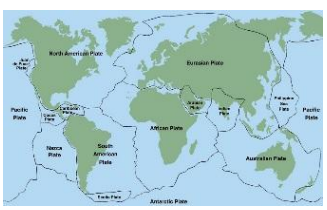
What? (Key Knowledge)

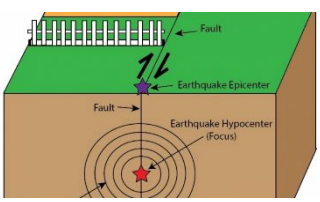
What causes them?	Earthquakes are caused by the movement of tectonic plates along either normal, reverse or strike-slip faults. Due to the pressure, movement is not continues but in short sharp bursts (earthquakes). This is stick slip motion. They can vary in magnitude, and are measured on the Richter scale. They can occur close to the surface, or deep in the ground. An earthquakes with a shallower focus will generally be more violent as more energy is transmitted to the surface.
Primary effects	These are a direct consequence of the earthquake. The ground shaking, buildings collapsing, roads being destroyed.
Secondary effects	These are knock on effects. Fires, landslides, tsunamis, disease, infection, loss of education and business. Often the secondary effects cause more devastation. These can also be sorted into long and short term impacts.
Tsunami	A tsunami is caused by an earthquake in the ocean. The land moves causing large amounts of water to displace. This generates a large, fast moving wave.
Case study	Children should know the details of a recent earthquake

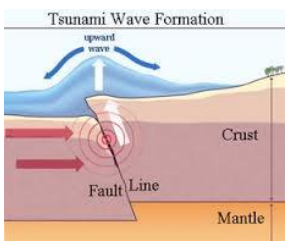
What? (Key vocab)

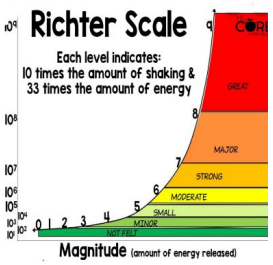
Spelling	Definition
Tsunami	A large, fast moving sea wave, often caused by earthquakes
Earthquake	The movement of the ground as a result of tectonic activity
Epicentre	The location of the earthquake on the Earth's surface
Focus	The location of the earthquake below the Earth's surface
Tectonic Plates	Sections of the Earth's crust which move slowly over the mantle
Crust	The hard rocky layer of the earth
Mantle	The hot viscous layer of the earth made up of melted rock
Primary effects	The direct impact of an event. Eg buildings collapsed
Secondary effects	The knock on effects of an event. Eg schools closed, tsunamis
Richter scale	The way in which the magnitude of earthquakes are measured
Fault line	Where two or more tectonic plates meet.

Diagrams and Symbols









Possible experiences

Complete an earthquake drill within their class. How could you better survive?

Create earthquake proof structures. Test with shaking tables

Look at a case study of an earthquake. Children to identify primary and secondary effects.

Compare case studies of earthquakes in different countries (HIC vs LIC, high income county vs low income) Which was more damaging, why?

To make a tsunami in the classroom.