

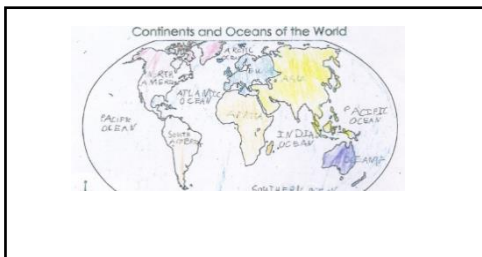


Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser    Subject: Geography    Year Group: 6    Term: Spring

Theme: Does adversity make you stronger?

### **Main strands within this Geography unit**



Locational knowledge – children will learn about tectonic plates, fault lines and places prone to earthquakes.



Physical geography – children will learn about how earthquakes are formed and how they are measured.



Human geography – children will learn about the impact of earthquakes



## Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography Year Group: 6 Term: Spring 2

### Core Learning of This Unit:

- To know what an earthquake is and what happens during it
- To know the locations of tectonic plates and fault lines
- To locate and identify earthquakes around the world and the causes of these
- To explain how earthquakes occur
- To know how scientists are able to predict and measure natural disasters (focus on earthquakes)
- To research a specific earthquake and know what life is like after a natural disaster so that we can understand the physical and human effects
- To understand how tsunamis occur
- To know how humans can deal with natural disasters and learn from them (link to charities)

### Prior Learning:

KS2: Children will have learnt about volcanoes and how these are formed in Year 3. They will know locations of continents and countries across the world.

Charles Francis Richter



### National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

#### Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

#### Locational knowledge

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

#### Skills and fieldwork

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

### Key Vocabulary:

- Aftershock- A smaller earthquake that happens after, and because of, a larger earthquake.
- epicentre -The central point of the origin of the earthquake.
- fault line- A crack in the earth's surface where the risk of earthquakes can be higher.
- foreshock -A smaller earthquake which comes before a main earthquake.
- mainshock -The main and biggest earthquake.
- magnitude- The number given to show the size of the earthquake.
- Richter scale- is a scale of levels from 0–10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each level is 10x more than the level before it so level 4 is ten times greater than 3.
- tsunami A giant wave caused by an earthquake under the ocean

### Significant People

- Richter is most famous as the creator of the Richter magnitude scale, which, until the development of the moment magnitude scale in 1979, quantified the size of earthquakes. Inspired by Kiyoo Wadati's 1928 paper on shallow and deep earthquakes, Richter first used the scale in 1935.