

Key Knowledge:

Europe

The world is split into 7 **continents** – **Europe**, Asian, Australasia, Africa, Antarctica, North America and South America.

Italy like the UK is in the continent **Europe**.

Rome is the **capital city** of Italy. London is the **capital city** of England.

The **Italian** flag is green, white and red.

Volcanoes

A **volcano** is a very deep hole in the Earth's top layer that can let out hot gasses, ash and **lava**. Many **volcanoes** are also **mountains**.

Volcanoes have long **vents** that go all the way down through the Earth's first layer, the **crust**, to **magma** in between the **crust** and the **mantle** (the Earth's second layer). It's so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called **magma**, which travels up through **volcanoes** and flows out as **lava**.

There are three ways to describe a **volcano** and explain what it's doing – **active**, **erupting**, and **dormant**.

When a **volcano erupts**, magma comes up and out through the **vents**. **Magma** is called **lava** when it's outside the **volcano**.

Some **volcanoes** are underwater.

There are no **volcanoes** in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Sicily (**Italy**).

Mount Vesuvius is a **volcano** in Pompeii, **Italy** that **erupted** during the Roman times and caused massive devastation.

Mountains

When two **tectonic plates** of the earth's **crust** grind into each other the land can be pushed upwards, forming **mountains**.

Many of the greatest **mountain** ranges of the world have formed because of enormous collisions between the **tectonic plates**.

When many **mountains** are close together, this is called a range.

The highest point of a mountain is called the peak or the summit.

Earthquakes

The **tectonic plates** have edges and sometimes the edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck, but the **tectonic plates** keep moving.

Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the pressure gets strong enough, the **tectonic plates** will suddenly move causing an **earthquake**.

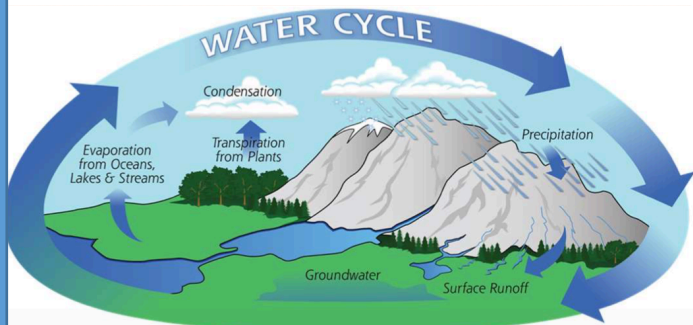
Rivers

A **river** flows downstream from its source to its mouth. A **river** may also have many smaller **tributaries**, flowing into it. The Romans settled and built Londinium next to the **River Thames** because of the transport links it provides. The main **river** that flows through Rome is called the **River Tiber**. **Rivers** also form part of the **Water Cycle**. When **tributaries** become too full because of lots of rain it leads to flooding.

Key Vocabulary:

Active	An active volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon.
Capital	The city where the government sits. London is the capital city of England and the UK.
City	A large town. Birmingham is a city.
Continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
Core	The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle.
Crust	The Earth's outer layer
Dormant	Not active but capable of becoming active later on.
Earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.
Erupt	When a volcano erupts, it throws out hot, melted lava, ash and steam.
Europe	One of the seven continents of the world which the UK is part of.
Italy	A country in the south of Europe, famously known as the shape of a boot on a map and where the Romans originated from.
Lava	Hot liquid that comes out of a volcano.
Magma	Molten rock that is formed inside the Earth.
Mantle	Part of the earth between the crust and core.
Molten	Molten rock has been heated to high temperature and has become a liquid.
Mountain	A very high area of land with steep sides.
MT. Vesuvius	Famous volcano that erupted in Pompeii.
River	A flow of fresh water across land flowing into a lake, sea or ocean.
Tectonic plates	Any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that move.
Vent	The part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt.
Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust where red-hot rocks and gases break to the surface from underground.
Water Cycle	The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the world.

Diagrams or Maps:



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:

- Find the seven continents in the world.
- List a variety of countries that are in Europe.
- Find Italy, discuss where it is and what it looks like on a map.
- Identify what a capital city is and identify key countries capital cities e.g. UK, Italy and France.
- Be able to identify the Italian flag.
- Describe the layers of the earth using key vocabulary.
- Locate tectonic plates on a map.
- Locate key mountain ranges around the world.
- Investigate and compare different mountains around the world, looking at height, vegetation, animals that live there and the range of the mountains. Which countries do they run through?
- Discuss the climate of mountains and explain why this may be the case.
- Locate volcanoes around the world.
- Locate where earthquakes have happened.
- Discuss what you notice about the location of volcanoes and earthquakes and the edges of tectonic plates.