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| ***Year 8*** | ***Knowledge Organiser: Tectonic Hazards*** | **Key words** |  |
| ***Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes*** |  | **Crust**  **Mantle**  **Outer Core**  **Inner Core** | The rocky outer layer of the earth, made up of oceanic and continental crust  Semi-molten rock, moving beneath the earth’s crust. It is the movement (convection currents) in the mantle which cause tectonic plates to move  A 2000km thick liquid made up of largely iron and nickle  A dense solid of extreme temperature made up of iron and nickle |
| **Plate Boundaries** | A B C | **A - Destructive**  **B - Constructive**  **C - Conservative** | Tectonic plate margin where two plates are converging or coming together and oceanic plate is subducted.  Tectonic plate margin where rising magma adds new material to plates that are diverging or moving apart.  Tectonic plate margin where two tectonic plates slide past each other |
| **Tectonic Hazard** | A natural hazard caused by the movement of tectonic plates (e.g. volcanic eruptions) |
| **Earthquakes**  ***Occur at destructive and conservative plate margins*** |  | **Earthquakes** | A sudden or violent movement within the Earth’s crust followed by a series of shocks |
| **Seismic Waves**  **Epicentre**  **Focus** | The vibrations of the crust’s movement during an earthquake  The surface of the earth’s crust directly above the focus of the earthquake  The point in the earth’s crust where seismic waves begin. |
| **Primary Impacts**  **Secondary Impacts** | The initial impacts of a natural event on people and property  The after effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale |
| **Volcanoes**  ***Most volcanoes form at destructive and constructive plate boundaries*** |  | **Volcano**  **Magma chamber**  **Lava**  **Crater**  **Vent**  **Pyroclastic flow**  **Active**  **Dormant**  **Extinct** | **Volcanoes are a vent in the earth’s crust from which lava, ash and gas in released.**  A large underground pool of magma.  Magma, once it reaches the surface.  A bowl-shaped basin in the top of the volcano.  The central tube which magma travels through.  A mass of hot ash, gases and lava fragments which is ejected from a volcano at great speeds.  Volcanoes which erupt frequently.  Volcanoes which have not recently erupted by which can still erupt.  A volcano which is unlikely to ever erupt again. |
| **Tsunamis** |  | **Tsunamis** | Tsunamis are a series of ocean waves which are caused when earthquakes or other disturbances displace a large amount of water |
| **Richter Scale** | A scale which is used to measure the strength of earthquakes. It uses the strength of vibrations to class earthquakes between 1 and 10 |
| **The Boxing Day Tsunami 2004** | In 2004 an earthquake measuring magnitude 9.1 on the Richter scale caused a tsunami originating in the Indian Ocean. - This tsunami affected Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Somalia and Kenya.  Effects: - 220,000 died in total and 2million people were made homeless.  In Indonesia the island of Sumatra was closest to the epicentre and was devastated. Up to 70% of coastal population were killed or missing.  In Sri Lanka homes, crops and fishing boats were destroyed. Many people worked in the fishing industry. Most of them lost their boats and so their jobs.  In Thailand many people died as they were on holiday in the area. Many holiday resorts were destroyed, causing an economic downturn. |