

# Year 2 Geography

## Why do Earthquakes Happen?

### Prior learning

In Year 1, you studied Nigeria and compared and contrasted the climate in Nigeria with that of the United Kingdom.

### Future learning

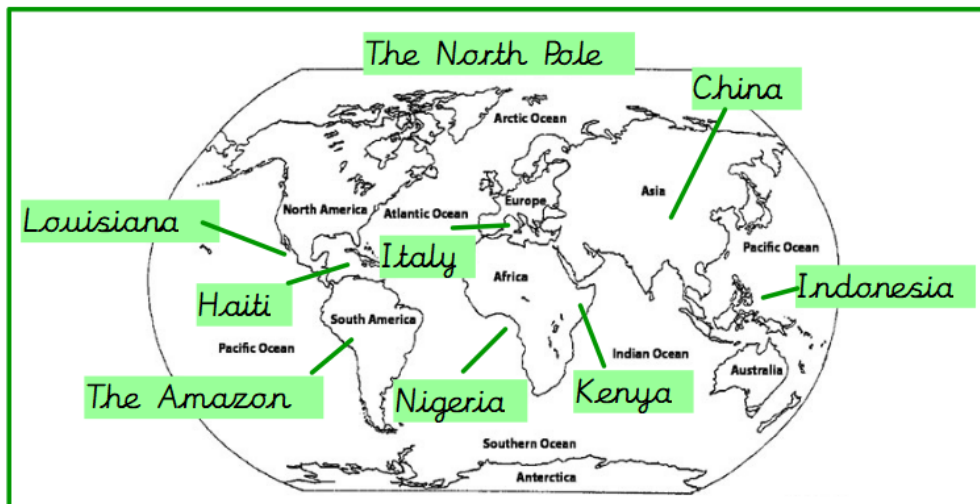
In Year 3, you will study another form of natural disaster in your topic on Hurricanes.

In Year 4, you will study volcanoes and the impact of the Mount Vesuvius eruption in 79 AD.

In Year 6, you will learn about tsunamis, which are formed from earthquakes under the sea.

### In this topic you will:

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a map.
- Describe Haiti's climate and compare and contrast it with the climate in the UK.
- Discover the human and physical geography of Haiti.
- Learn about the formation of earthquakes and reflect on the impact of the Haiti earthquake in 2010.



### Key Vocabulary

<b>Weather</b>	The way the air and the atmosphere feels. It includes the outside temperature, the wind, whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleeting, foggy, or cloudy.
<b>Climate</b>	Weather patterns over time.
<b>Physical Features</b>	Natural features of a given location.
<b>Human Features</b>	Features of a location that are influenced by humans.
<b>Ring of Fire</b>	The circle of volcanoes and earthquake sites in the Pacific Ocean.
<b>Earthquake</b>	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, because of movements within the earth's crust.
<b>Tectonic Plate</b>	Sections of the earth's crust which are like huge jigsaw pieces.
<b>Fault Line</b>	A crack in the earth's surface where the risk of earthquakes can be higher.
<b>Epicentre</b>	The central point of origin of the earthquake.
<b>Richter Scale</b>	A scale of levels from 0-10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each level is ten times more than the level before it so level 4 is ten times greater than level 3.

