

Extreme Earth Knowledge Organiser - LKS2 Lent Term

History



New Knowledge

To know the eruption of Pompeii in Italy in 79AD
To know the Nepal earthquake in 2015
To know the floods in Derby in 2019 and 2023

To know humans have created warning systems for natural disasters such as volcanoes and earthquakes and flood defences for flooding.

Cause & consequence - To know natural disasters cause big problems for global and local communities and the impact on these communities over a period of time

Historical Significance - To know how local people of Derby have ensured they have robust flood defences in place after the floods

Historical interpretation - To look at more than two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences (Pompeii) and understand because we don't have lots of sources of information only the ruins of the old city

What is a natural disaster?

A natural disaster is an event caused by nature such as floods, volcanic eruptions, tropical storms, tornado, landslides, wildfires and more.

How are volcanoes formed?

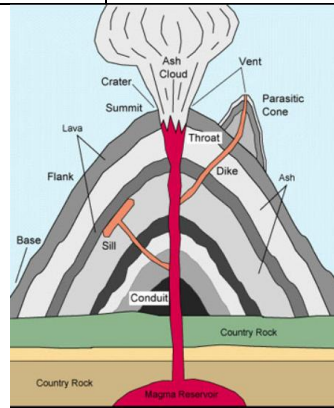
1. Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the earth's crust.
2. Pressure builds up inside the Earth
3. When this pressure is released, e.g. as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption
4. The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust.
5. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms.

What causes an earthquake?

An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics).

Prior Knowledge

Year 1: Seasonal changes
Year 2: Science (Materials)
Year 2: Derby Detectives (Comparing Human and physical features of Derby and a non-European country).
Year 3: Romans (Mount Vesuvius)



Geography



To know the location of places on a map (focus on Europe, including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

To know and identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

To know what the points of the compass are.

To know what the four figure grid references are useful for.

To use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country (volcanoes in England vs. Italy for example).

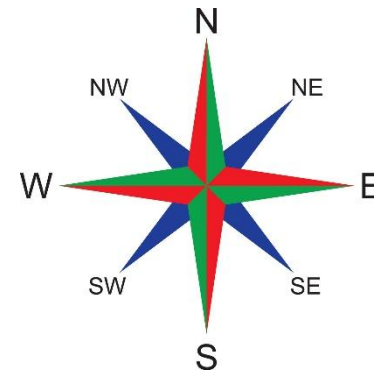
To know, describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including **climate zones**, rivers, mountains, **volcanoes and earthquakes**.

To use compasses and four figure grid references to find places.

To use maps and atlases to find locations

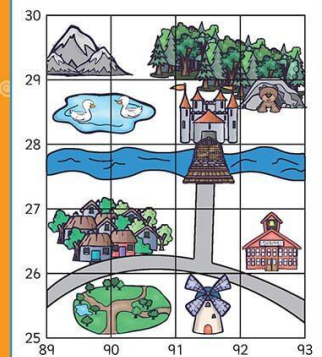
To compare features of volcanoes

To be able to compare these features of physical geography e.g. volcanoes and earthquakes



Four-figure grid references

Have a look at the map of the village below.



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Music

Performance focus

Year 3

- To know the musical terms: rhythm, pulse, beat, rhythmic pattern
- to know why it is important to have good diction when singing
- to know the reason why we need to control our voice.

Year 4

- To know that they need to be aware of others when performing
- to know what a conductor is and their role
- to know the musical terms: rhythmic change, dynamics, tempo, ostinato, staccato, crescendo, diminuendo

Key Vocabulary:

rhythmic change = when the rhythm in a piece of music changes

dynamics = The variation in loudness between notes or phrases

tempo = The speed of the music

ostinato = A repeated rhythm or phrase

staccato = A short note or notes played sharply where the sound is not allowed to ring out

crescendo = a gradual increase in volume in a piece of music

diminuendo = a gradual decrease in volume in a piece of music

Links to Derby and the local area - Flood - Matlock, Derby 2019. Flood - Darley Park, Derby 2019