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| St Julie Catholic Primary School - Geography |
| Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others? | Year: 3 | Strand: Locational & Place Knowledge, Human & Physical geography |

**What will I learn during this unit?**

1. Why 22nd February 2011 is important in NZ and world geography.
2. How New Zealand has been affected by earthquakes in the past.
3. Why New Zealand has so many earthquakes.
4. Why the largest earthquakes always cause the most death and destruction.
5. Why most volcanoes happen in the same places as earthquakes.
6. What the Pacific Ring of fire is.

**Sticky Knowledge**

* New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere.
* New Zealand lies on the edge of the Australian and Pacific Plate.
* On 22 February 2011, at 12:51 pm, Christchurch was struck by a magnitude 6.3 earthquake.
* The Christchurch earthquake caused extensive damage to infrastructure and buildings. Multiple buildings collapsed, and the city was impacted by burst water mains, flooding and power outages.
* Most earthquakes and volcanoes occur because of the movement of tectonic plates.
* The Ring of Fire is a path of active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes around the Pacific Ocean. The majority of Earth's volcanoes and earthquakes take place here.

**What should I already know?**

* Year 1- Identify four countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) that make up the United Kingdom.
* Year 2 - There are 7 continents Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania.
* There are 5 oceans, The Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Artic and Southern Ocean.



**Geography skills**

I can **locate, describe and explain** why so many earthquakes happen around the Pacific Ring of Fire.

I can **understand and explain** why the most powerful earthquakes do not necessarily cause the most destruction.

How many of the plate names can you remember?

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| **Vocabulary** |
| Earthquake | A **shaking** or other movement of part of the earth's surface. It is caused by movement deep within the earth. Earthquakes can cause the ground to split. |
| Epicentre | The point directly above where an earthquake or an underground explosion originates. |
| Magnitude | A number that shows the size, extent, dimension or power of an earthquake. |
| Distribution | How something is spread out over an area. |
| Tectonic plate | Separate sections of the Earth’ crust. |
| Hemisphere-Northern-Southern | The Equator is an imaginary line that circles the middle of the Earth. It divides the Earth into two halves. |