

**Prior Knowledge**

A Slice of Italy builds on knowledge from Year 2. You discovered that forest fires cause great damage to places and living things. In this topic you will learn about other natural disasters and their consequences – volcano eruptions, tsunamis and earthquakes. This topic also builds on your knowledge of continents, countries and cities that you have developed between Year 1 and Year 3. It also looks at relationships through trade. In Year 3 you learned about natural resources, including water and physical features including mountains and rivers. In A Slice of Italy you will explore how Rome’s natural resources, physical features location contributed towards the Roman Empire’s success.

**Volcanoes**



|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Volcano</b>        | A mountain or hill where lava, gas and rocks are or have erupted                   |
| <b>Ring of Fire</b>   | A belt along the Pacific Ocean which has active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes |
| <b>Mount Vesuvius</b> | An active volcano in Italy   |
| <b>Erupt</b>          | Become active and eject lava, ash and gases  |
| <b>Magma</b>          | Hot liquid rock under the Earth’s surface  |
| <b>Lava</b>           | Hot liquid after it has come out of a volcano                                      |
| <b>Active</b>         | A volcano with regular activity  |
| <b>Dormant</b>        | A volcano with recent activity but is now quiet                                    |
| <b>Extinct</b>        | A volcano with no activity in history and unlikely to erupt                        |

**Tsunamis**



|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Tsunami</b>     | A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance                        |
| <b>Ocean floor</b> | The bottom of the ocean   |
| <b>Wave</b>        | A long body of water curling into an arched shape   |
| <b>Flood</b>       | An overflow of a large amount of water  |
| <b>Recede</b>      | Move back from its previous position – after a tsunami the wave recedes back to the ocean |

**The Geography of Rome**

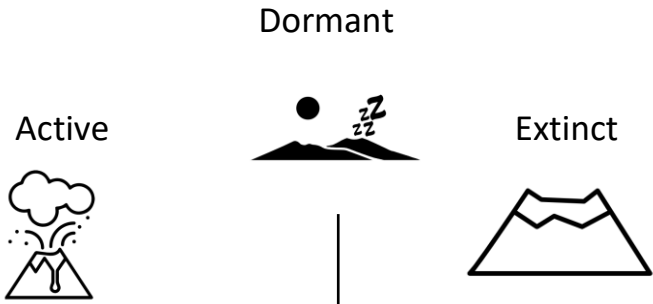


|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Italy</b>                        | A country in Europe   |
| <b>Rome</b>                         | The capital city of Italy   |
| <b>Peninsula</b>                    | A piece of land almost surrounded by water                            |
| <b>The Alps &amp; the Apennines</b> | Mountain ranges in Italy that helped protect the Romans from invasion |
| <b>Natural resources</b>            | Materials or substances that exist without any actions of humans      |
| <b>Agriculture</b>                  | The practice of farming, including plants and livestock (animals)     |
| <b>Mediterranean Sea</b>            | A sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean                                 |

**Earthquakes**



|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Earthquake</b>      | A sudden violent shaking of the ground  |
| <b>Tectonic plate</b>  | Pieces of the Earth’s crust which join together                               |
| <b>Faults</b>          | Where tectonic plates meet  |
| <b>Landslides</b>      | A collapse of earth/rock from a mountain or cliff                             |
| <b>Seismometers</b>    | An instrument to measure earthquakes  |
| <b>Epicentre</b>       | The point on the earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake  |
| <b>Hypocentre</b>      | The point of origin of an earthquake  |
| <b>Rufus Catchings</b> | Studies earthquakes –predicts future activity. Promotes diversity in science. |



Erupt

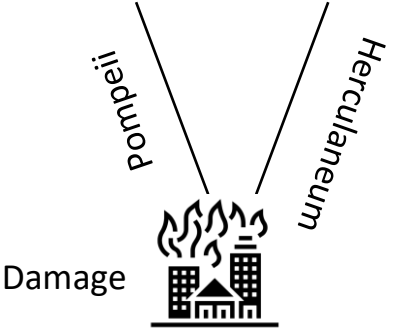
Mount Vesuvius

Volcanoes

A Slice of Italy

Earthquakes

Landslide



Seismometer



Rufus Catchings



Tectonic plates



Where?



Alaska



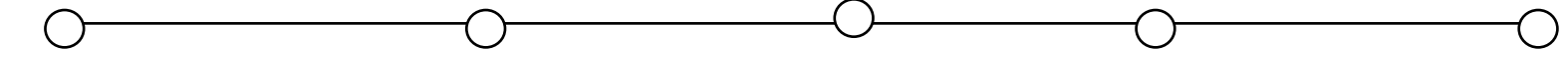
Japan



China



Indonesia



Pacific Ocean



Wave



Flood



Recede



Damage

Tsunamis

