

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

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



Tsunamis

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

The Geography of Rome

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



Earthquakes

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



