

# Why do people live near volcanoes?

Year 3 Summer 1

## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

<b>Magma</b>	Hot melted rock found beneath the Earth's surface.
<b>Lava</b>	Magma that has reached the Earth's surface.
<b>Ash</b>	Tiny pieces of rock and dust thrown out during an eruption.
<b>Eruption</b>	When a volcano explodes or releases lava, ash, and gases.
<b>Chamber (Magma Chamber)</b>	A large underground space where magma is stored.
<b>Crater</b>	The bowl-shaped opening at the top of a volcano.
<b>Tremors</b>	Small earthquakes or shaking caused by moving magma.
<b>Dormant</b>	A volcano that is "sleeping" and hasn't erupted for a long time but could erupt again.

## Ancient Roman Life Preserved in Pompeii

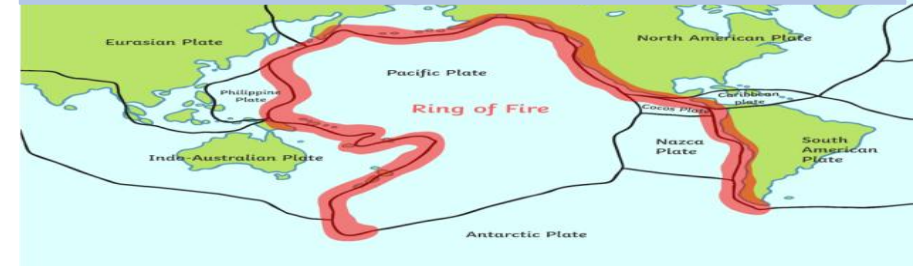


## Eruption of Mount Etna

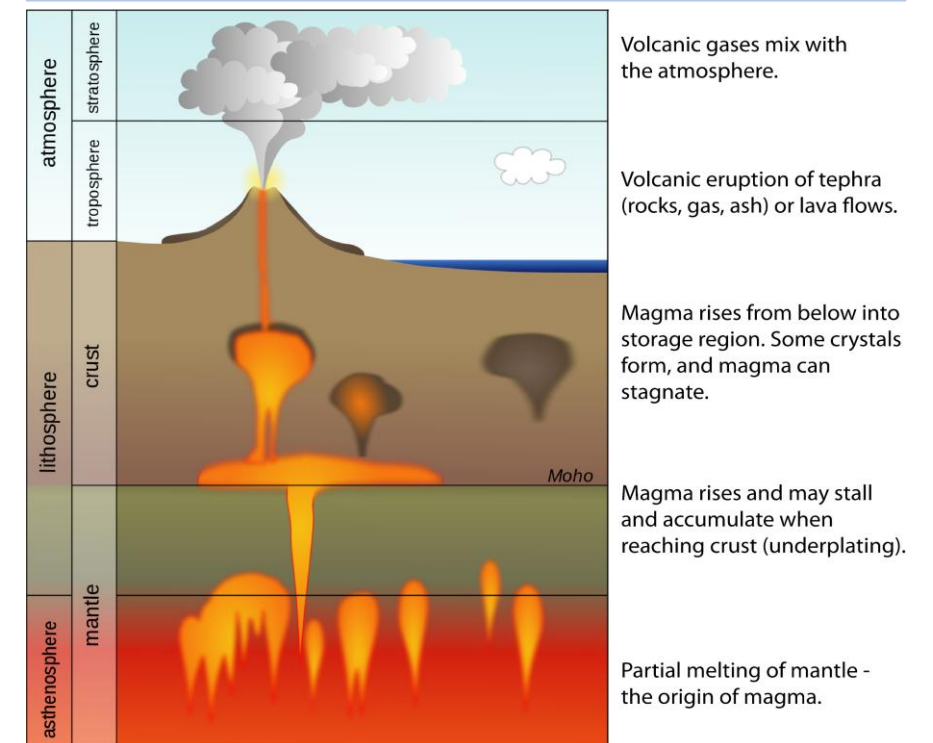


# Geography

## The Ring of Fire



## How Volcanoes Form and Erupt



## What I will know at the end of the unit.

The four layers of the Earth (crust, mantle, outer core, inner core) and one fact about each.	
Where the world's major volcanoes are located, including the Ring of Fire.	
How volcanoes form at tectonic plate boundaries.	
The key features of a volcano and how to label and describe them.	
The different types of volcano (active, dormant, extinct) and what they mean.	
The process of a volcanic eruption and its effects on the environment, land use, and settlements (including examples such as Iceland, Mount Vesuvius, and Mount Teide).	

## Parts of a Volcano

