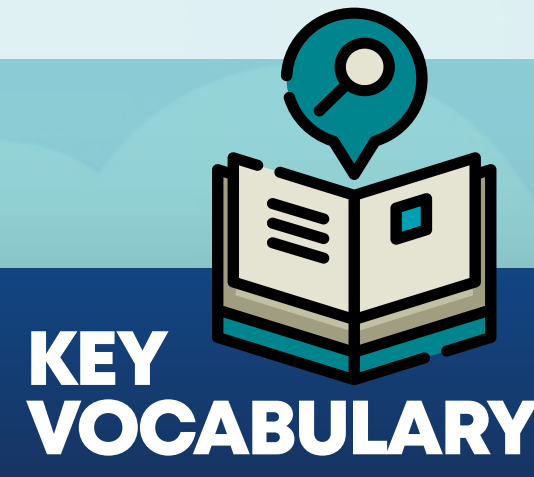




Pangea

a **supercontinent that broke apart 175 million years ago** forming the continents we recognise today

rainforest

a **dense forest, rich in biodiversity**, that is often found in tropical areas and receives high levels of rainfall

subduction zone

an area where one **tectonic plate is being forced under another**, often creating mountain ranges

plateau

a **flat area of land** with high altitude

altitude

the **height of a location**, often relative to sea level

deforestation

the process of **removing forest**

biodiversity

the **variety of plants and animals** within a habitat



THE INCA EMPIRE			
location	dates	places	language and communication
the Inca Empire spread along the pacific coast from Ecuador to Chile	began in 1100 CE	Cuzco: the Inca Capital located in Peru built in the shape of a puma	Quechua (Ketch-wah): the single Inca language, spread across the empire, to encourage clarity of communication
	reached its height in 1530	Machu Picchu: high in the Andes mountains	Quipu (Key-poo): lengths of knotted string, used to keep records and pass messages around the empire
	declined in 1535		



factors leading to Amazon forest fires: dry weather with little rain, deforestation and logging, slash and burn forest removal



Atacama Desert



a desert plateau in South America located along the Pacific coast, west of the Andes Mountains (the Atacama Desert is the driest non-polar desert in the world)