

# Shakes and Quakes

## Vocabulary

## Key Questions



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Aftermath	The period following a disastrous event.
Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
Tremor	A small earthquake in which the ground shakes slightly.
Richter scale	A measurement that gauges the magnitude or the energy generated by an earthquake.
epicentre	The epicentre is directly above the focus of the earthquake, the point where the earthquake originates.

What is an earthquake?

What would happen if an earthquake happened under the ocean?

How might a country prepare for an earthquake or tsunami?

### Key Facts

Earthquakes normally last for less than a minute but can cause a lot of damage in that time.

Tectonic plates move less than 17cm per year but a movement of just 20cm can cause a major earthquake.

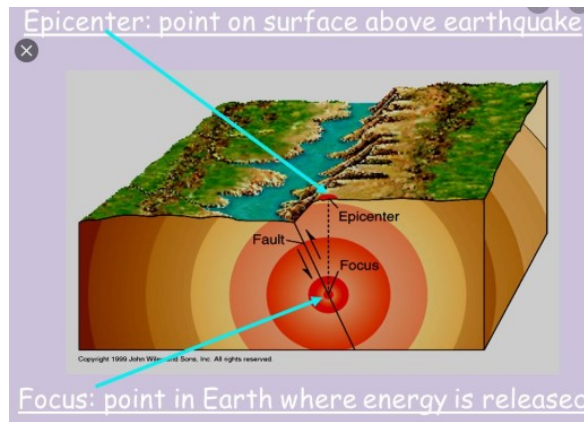
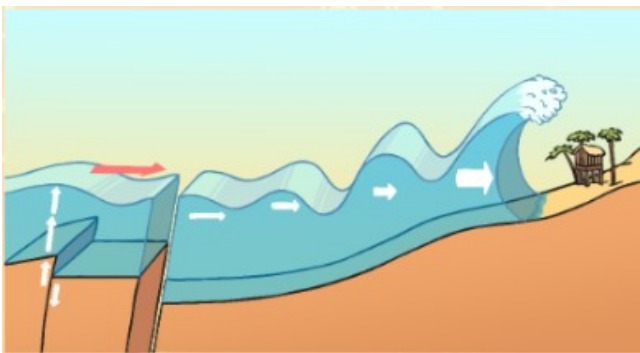
Alaska has had more earthquakes than any other U.S. state. They have had around 12,000 in the last 30 years.

80% of the world's earthquakes happen in the Pacific ocean near Japan, in a region called the 'ring of fire'.

The most powerful earthquake ever recorded on Earth was in Valdivia, Chile in 1960. It measured 9.5 on the Richter scale.

Tsunamis are not the same as tidal waves. Tidal waves are caused the moon, the sun and other factors of our solar system that affect the tides.

In Ancient Greece, people believed that the god of the sea, Poseidon, caused earthquakes. By striking the ground with his trident when he was angry.



Rat Islands, Alaska, 1965	Ecuador coast, 1906	Bio-Bio, Chile, 2010	Kamchatka, Russia, 1952	Sendai, Japan, 2011	Sumatra, Indonesia, 2004	Prince William Sound, Alaska, 1964	Valdivia, Chile, 1960
8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.5