Topic: Europe: Coasts		Duration: Half Term	
Key vocabulary:	**Core knowledge Components**	**Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory**	**Links to previous and future topics**
Management Engineering Expansion Stakeholder Justification Residential	• Coastal features include, cave, arch, stack, stump, headland, bay, beach, spit, these are determined based on the geology of the area • Hard rock is more difficult to erode than soft rock, creating headlands and bays • Geomorphic process involved are erosion, transportation and deposition • Mechanical weathering – freeze thaw – Chemical Weathering – Acid Rain, Biological weathering – plants • Erosional features created through a weathered cliff being eroded to form a cave, this erodes through a headland to form an arch. As this erodes further it becomes unstable and collapses to form a stack, which erodes and falls into the sea to create a stump. • Sediment is transported using longshore drift, which is driven by the prevailing winds, waves travelling towards the beach are the swash and retracting from the beach is the backwash. • . The Holderness coast is situated in the UK on the North eastern coastline, and runs along the North Sea • Headland – Flambourgh, Bay – Swanage, Beach – Chesil, Spit – Spurn head • The Holderness coast is home to important agricultural land, as well as being a popular tourist destination and the B1242 links all towns and villages along the coastline. • The Holderness coast is the fastest eroding coast in Europe at 2m per year. • There has been a sea wall, groynes (Hornsea + Mapleton). • The sea defences have protected the towns and infrastructure however the groynes have increased the rates of erosion elsewhere along the coastline. • Hard engineering – advantages – long lasting and very effective – Disadvantages – initially very expensive • Soft engineering – advantages – natural and more attractive – disadvantages – less effective and often needs replenishment regularly. • In future, rising sea levels will increase the rate of erosion around the coast and possibly lead to more towns and cities being submerged. • Shoreline management plans – hold the line, manage retreat, do nothing, advance the line	• Coastal features include, CASS, and beaches. • Three types of weathering; mechanical, chemical and biological • An erosional process would be a Cave- Arch- Stack- Stump. • Longshore drift is the movement of sediment down the beach. • The Holderness coast is in the North East of England • The Holderness coast is an important tourist destination • The Holderness coast is a fast eroding coastline. • On the Holderness coast we find key features such as Spurn Head • Coastal defences can be broken down into hard and soft engineering. • An example of Hard engineering would be rock armour • An example of soft engineering would be beach nourishment • Rising sea level might increase the rate of erosion on the Holderness coast and led to more issues for these people.	• Rivers – geomorphic processes Link to future study of Europe – mouth of river to sea to Europe.

Topic: North America- Natural Hazards		Duration: Half Term	Composite: Imp Writing
Key vocabulary:	**Core knowledge Components**	**Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory**	**Links to previous and future topics**
Subduction Mitigation Vulnerability Shield Composite Hot spot Tectonics Convection Core Mantle Crust Evacuation Pyroclastic Lava Magma	• North America is located in the Northern hemisphere. It is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the West and the Atlantic to the East. • 23 countries make up North America. Canada is the largest followed by USA. • The majority of volcanoes and earthquakes occur in a band along the west coast along the Pacific/North American plate boundary, this is called the ring of fire. • Hawaii is a chain of islands, made up of hotspot volcanoes.North America experiences the following tectonic hazards: earthquakes and volcanic eruptions • North America is located on top of the North American plate, this is a continental plate. To the West is the Pacific plate (an oceanic plate) and to the East is the Eurasian plate (continental). • Between the North American and Pacific plate is a conservative plate boundary; between the North American and Eurasian plate is a diverging plate boundary • Mt St Helens erupted in 1980 and scattered ash across 12 states. • Examples of tectonic hazards include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, these can all be caused by different plate boundaries. • The Earth is divided into 4 layers: inner core; outer core; mantle & crust. Tectonic hazards are caused by movements of the Earth's crust. The Earth's crust is divided into pieces called plates. These 'float' on top of the mantle, a semi molten layer in which convection currents operate. Heat from the core creates convection currents. Convection currents can cause the plates to converge (come together); diverge (move apart); slide parallel to one another or collide. • There is mainly ocean on the Earth's surface above an oceanic plate and land (continent) on the surface above a continental plate. Oceanic plate is more dense than continental place. • Earthquakes occur at conservative plate boundaries. At destructive plate boundaries volcanoes form and earthquakes can happen. • The main components are: main vent; secondary vent, magma chamber and crater • Volcanoes are either active (erupting), dormant (sleeping) or extinct (dead) • The type of material that is erupted affects the size and shape of a volcano. Shield volcanoes are flatter and result from gentle eruptions. Composite volcanoes are made up of layers and are formed by violent eruptions. • Humans can monitor volcanoes.	• North America is in the Northern Hemisphere, west of Europe • Most Volcanoes and Earthquakes occur on the ring of fire. • Hawaii is made up of volcanoes. • Mt St Helens, is located in Washington • North America frequently experiences earthquakes • North America lies onto of the North American plate. • The North American and Pacific plate is a conservative plate. • Mt St Helens erupted in 1980 • Tectonic hazards include Earthquakes and Volcanoes. • The earth is divided into four layers, Crust, Mantle, Outer Core and Inner Core. • Tectonic hazards are caused by the movement of the crust, this is cause by convection currents. • There are two types of plate, continental and oceanic. • There are four types of plate boundaries, Constructive, destructive, conservative, collision. • Volcanoes can be found on destructive and constructive plate boundaries. • Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct. • Human can monitor volcanoes	• Y7 T1: My Place – continents and oceans [P] • Y7 T2: UK – in that we don't experience tectonic hazards [P] • Y8 T2: Oceania – earthquakes [F] Y8 T3: Asia – formation of Himalayas [F]