**Geography Year 7** – Unit 1  
**Part 1:** Becoming Geographers **Part 2:** Geology Rocks - Knowledge Organiser

**Key Questions**

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| **What are the different types of geography?** There are both human and physical types of geography. Human geography includes migration, health and cultures. Physical geography includes rivers, tectonic hazards and weather. |
| **What is our place in the 7 continents?** There are 7 continents of the world: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Antarctica & Oceania. Continents are split into countries, regions, counties and settlements. The UK is where we live. It is an island and part of Europe, made of N. Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales. We live in the north west of England. |
| **What is the relief like in the UK and Merseyside?**  The relief of the UK varies, with some very mountainous areas such as the Pennines and the Grampians. Liverpool is built upon a ridge of sandstone hills, with the highest point being Everton Hill. |
| **What does the geological timescale show us?** Geological timescale is broken up into different periods. These periods relate to events which have happened in the Earth’s history. The most recent period in geological history is the quaternary period, when the Ice Age occurred. |
| **What are the different types of rock? What are the characteristics of each?** Igneous rock form by magma from deep in the Earth. Sedimentary rocks form from sediments which have settled and then compressed meaning they are built up over time, forming layers. Metamorphic rock form due to being subjected to heat and/or pressure causing them to change. |
| **What are the rock types like in Merseyside?**  Merseyside is made up of specific rock types. Triassic and Permian age sandstones and mudstones are largely found here. Evidence of glaciation can also be found in parts of Merseyside. |
| **What landforms have been created as a result of rock formations?**  Giant’s Causeway in Northern Ireland is made up of basalt (an igneous rock) which formed due to volcanic activity which occurred 50-60 million years ago. Ingleborough Caves in North Yorkshire and White Cliffs of Dover in Kent are other examples of rock landforms. |
| **What are the layers and structure of the Earth?**  Crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. The crust and inner core are solid. The mantle and outer core are liquid rock (magma) The crust is made up of tectonic plates which move due to convection currents in the mantle. |
| **What evidence is there that the worlds continents were joined together?**  Alfred Wegener’s theory of continental drift found the worlds continents were once joined together. Evidence for this included: Continents fitted together forming a super continent and similar patterns of rocks & fossils being found at both sides of the Atlantic. We see evidence of this when looking at the formation of the Alps, Yellowstone National Park and Zuma Rock in Nigeria. |
| **What are the impacts of volcanic eruptions? Example: Eyjafjallajokull, Iceland**  The 2010 E15 eruption occurred due to the movement of the constructive plate boundary which resulted in igneous rock being expelled. Primary effects: collapse of buildings, deaths and injuries due to collapsed buildings. Secondary effects: loss of jobs, damageto the economy, fires from broken gas pipes. |

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| **1. human** | To do with people | **18. inner core** | Solid, hottest layer of the Earth |
| **2. physical** | To do with the natural environment | **19. outer core** | Liquid layer of the core |
| **3. continent** | A large land mass made up of different countries | **20. mantle** | Thickest layer made up of magma |
| **4. country** | A nation in a particular area, usually with a government | **21. crust** | The land. The outer layer of the Earth |
| **5. region** | A part of a country | **22. continental drift** | The slow movement of the continents (our land) ( |
| **6. settlement** | Where people live | **23.constructive plate boundary** | Plates moving away from each other |
| **7. compass** | An instrument used to show direction | **24. destructive plate boundary** | Plates moving towards each other |
| **8. relief** | Shape of the land | **25. convection currents** | Movement of magma in the mantle causing cont. drift |
| **9. Quaternary Period** | Most recent period in geological history | **26. tectonic plate** | A piece of the earth’s crust |
| **10. Ice Age** | A period of time when the Earth’s temperature is low | **27. Pangea** | The supercontinent the world used to be |
| **11. epoch** | Longer than an age but shorter than a period | **28. composite volcano** | Volcano made up of layers of ash and lava |
| **12. era** | A long span of geological time made up of several hundred millions of years | **29. primary effects** | Happens during a hazard / straight away |
| **13. igneous** | Rock formed by molten magma | **30. secondary effects** | Happen a while after the hazard |
| **14. metamorphic** | Rock formed due to heat/pressure | Continental Drift Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock  World maps showing continental drift | |
| **15. magma/ lava** | Molten (liquid rock) that is beneath/ on the surface of the crust |
| **16. ash cloud** | A cloud of ash (burnt particles) thrown out by an eruption |
| **17. sedimentary** | Formed by sediments which have built up over time  ***‘The earth is 4.6 billion years old. If this were a day, humans have occupied it for 1 second.’*** – Museu do Amanhã |

***‘Geography is the study of Earth as the home of people.’ -*** Yi-Fu Tuan