



Lyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Topic:	The Maya Civilisation - Why do volcanoes occur?	Year 6 Civilisation, Communication and Inventions	Autumn 2
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Let's recap...

- Year 3 – Children labelled the layers of the Earth.
- Year 3 – Children studied how mountains are formed.
- Year 3 – Children labelled key parts of a volcano.
- Year 4 – Children are familiar with the climate and terrain of South America.



Enquiry questions that we shall investigate during the topic:

- What happens during a volcanic eruption?
- What causes volcanoes and earthquakes?
- Why do people live near volcanoes?
- What is the Pacific Ring of Fire?
- How is the climate different in South America compared to the UK?
- Does the need for a resource affect everyone?

WOW Start

Children make their own volcano.



Significant places

- South America
- North America plate
Mexico & Colima

To discover more:

BBC Bitesize Volcanoes - [Explore volcanoes - BBC Bitesize](#)

National Geographic Volcanoes - [Volcano facts](#) | [National Geographic Kids](#)

Britannica Kids - [Volcano facts](#) | [National Geographic Kids](#)

What Step On and Goldilocks words will I use?

Spelling	Definition
Active	A volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years.
Ash cloud	A mass of ash, dust and debris above the volcano after an eruption.
Boundary	are the edges where two tectonics plates meet
Constructive margin	a boundary where the plates move apart
Conservative margin	a boundary where the plates slide past each other
Continental plate	irregularly shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of land
Convection current	Transfer heat from one place to another and cause molten liquids to rise and fall within the Earth's crust.
Destructive margin	A margin where an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other.
Dormant	one that hasn't erupted in the past 10,000 years
Eruption	when magma is released from a volcano
Exclusion zone	an area of land that is closed off to the public to protect the citizens during an eruption
Extinct	A volcano that geologists do not expect to ever erupt again
Fault line	a break or fracture in the ground that occurs when the Earth's tectonic plates move
Lava	molten rock is erupted onto the Earth's surface
Magma	molten rock found below the earth's surface
Magma chamber	a large pool of liquid rock beneath the surface of the Earth
Natural hazards	Natural (as opposed to man-made) events that kill people or damage property or the environment.
Oceanic plate	A tectonic plate mainly composed of water
Pyroclastic flow	avalanches containing hot volcanic gases, ash and volcanic bombs, they can reach 70mph
Secondary vent	smaller outlets through which magma escapes
Vent	an opening in the earth's crust



Our Storytelling Approach to enhance engagement

People:

Citizens of Colima
(Jorge Mendes – he was there at the last eruption and survived. He thinks that nothing will happen to him even though volcanologists suspect the eruption will be the most destructive yet)



Place:

Colima, Mexico



Problem:

The volcano is about to erupt and the citizens need to evacuate the area. Where are they going to go? How are they going to get there?



Key facts and locations

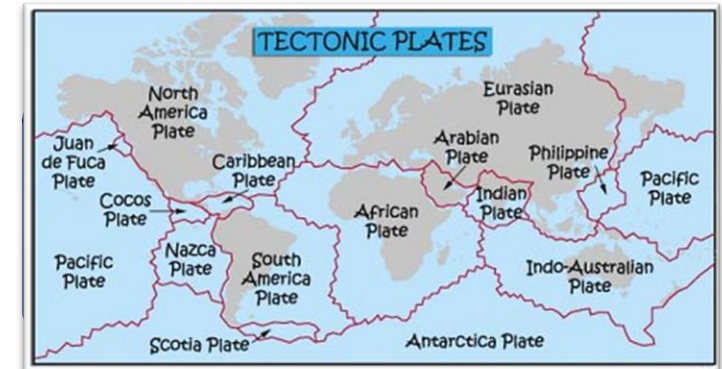
Colima

- The Volcan de Fuego is an active stratovolcano, the most explosive and dangerous in all of Mexico.
- Colima volcanic complex is the most prominent volcanic center of the western Mexican Volcanic Belt.
- The population of Colima is 711,235.
- The capital city of Colima is 'Colima City'.
- Colima is the fourth smallest state in Mexico and has the smallest population, but has one of Mexico's highest standards of living and the lowest unemployment.
- Cropland covers 27% of the state's territory, with another 28% dedicated to pasture. Forest covers 35% with the rest composed of bodies of water and urban areas.
- El Chanal is located four km north of the city of Colima. It is a complex of pyramid platforms with stairs, a Mesoamerican ballcourt and a number of plazas. A distinctive feature of the site are stones with glyphs that are found on stairways

South America

- South America is home to two of the largest countries in the world – Brazil and Argentina.
- The Amazon River is located in South America.
- The following countries make up South America as a continent: Venezuela, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Suriname, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Colombia, Guyana, and Ecuador.
- South America is a continent in the Western Hemisphere, mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, with a relatively small portion in the Northern Hemisphere.
- The Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator run through South American.
- Spanish is largely spoken in South American countries.

Map to be studied





Lyng Primary School Knowledge Quiz



Geography Topic:

The Ancient Maya - Why do volcanoes occur?

Year 6
Civilisations, Communication and
Inventions

Autumn 2

1. Which of the following is a country in South America	S	E
a) Norway		
b) Brazil		
c) Egypt		

2. List 3 features of a volcano	S	E

3. What is Mount Colima known as to locals?	S	E
Volcan de Fuego		
A big problem		
The Volcano of fire		

4. Which type of farming is done to make a profit?	S	E
Agricultural		
Subsistence		
Recreational		

**Our Mayan
Geography Quick
Quiz**

**Start –
End -**

5. What is the human impact of a volcanic eruption?	S	E

6. At which plate boundary to tectonic plate push towards each other?	S	E
Conservative		
Constructive		
Destructive		

7. Which country is Colima situated in?	S	E
Mexico		
Bolivia		
Guatemala		

8. What is the name of the area evacuated during an eruption?	S	E
No-go area		
Suspension Zone		
Exclusion Zone		

9. Why might people need to be evacuated before an eruption even occurs?	S	E