






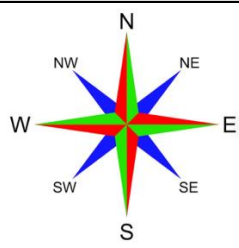
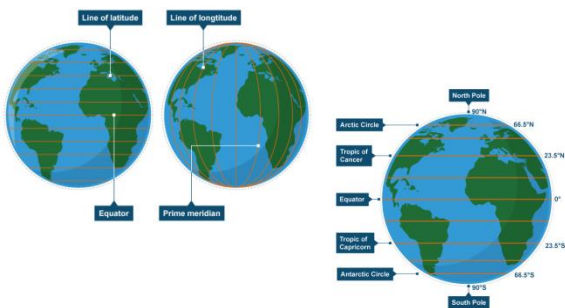
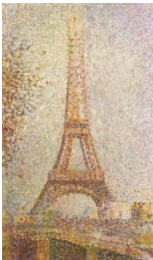





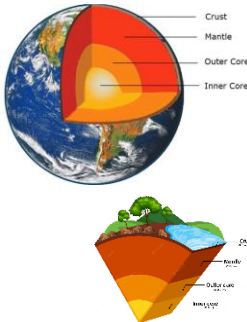


A European Adventure			
Key Knowledge		Map of Europe	Enquiry
10 largest European countries and their capitals (by total area / landmass)	Russia (Moscow), Ukraine (Kiev), France (Paris), Spain (Madrid), Sweden (Stockholm), Norway (Oslo), Germany (Berlin), Finland (Helsinki), Poland (Warsaw), Italy (Rome)		<p>How do the Geographical features of the UK compare with those found across Europe?</p> <p>What is the significance of the lines of longitude and latitude?</p>
France			
Major European Mountain Ranges	Alps – <i>highest point – Mont Blanc</i> , Mount Elbrus – highest in Europe Pyrenees, Urals	Human Features  The Eiffel Tower Arc de Triomphe  Chateau de Versailles The Louvre Notre dame cathedral Mont Blanc	Cuisine Croque-Monsieur Baguette Soupe à l'Oignon (onion soup) Cheese Quiche Lorraine Bœuf Bourguignon Escargots Coq au vin Bouillabaisse Crepes   
European Lakes	Ladoga (Russia) – largest in Europe, 14 th largest lake in the World Lake Garda (Italy) Lake Lucerne (Switzerland)	Physical Features Rivers: Seine and Rhine Mountain ranges: The Northern Alps, The Pyrenees Climate: Temperate 	
Major Rivers in Europe	Volga (Russia), Danube (Germany and 9 other countries), Ural (Russia and Kazakhstan) Rhine (flows through six countries from the Swiss Alps to the Netherlands)		
Volcanoes of Italy and Iceland	Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius (Italy) Hekla and Eldfell		
European Landmarks	The Tower of Pisa, Pisa, Italy The Colosseum, Rome, Italy Buckingham Palace, England Sagrada Familia, Spain The Brandenburg Gate, Germany		<p>A time zone is an area on Earth that has a specific time that all citizens can set their clocks to. Different places on Earth have different time zones. They exist because the earth is round and they allow everyone to have sunrise in the early morning and sunset at night. There are 24 different time zones, each approximately 15 degrees of longitude wide.</p>
Mapping and Fieldwork Skills			
		Compass Points	Times Zones
Longitude and Latitude			
		<p>Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate places accurately on the Earth's surface. They measure position in degrees and tell you how far East and West or North and South you are.</p>	
		Longitude: Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. They divide the Earth into segments, like an orange.	Latitude: Lines of latitude circle the Earth in an east-west direction. They are parallel.
Equator			
<p>An imaginary line forming a great circle around the Earth's surface. It divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. The equator is a line of latitude. It is halfway between the North and South Pole.</p>			



Art			
Artists			
Georges Seurat He grew up in Paris, France. His parents were wealthy allowing him to focus on his art. He was a quiet and intelligent child who kept to himself. Georges attended the School of Fine Arts in Paris starting in 1878. He also had to serve a year in the military.		Claude Monet Claude Monet was born on November 15, 1840 in Paris, but his family moved to the port city of Le Havre, France while he was still young. He loved to draw as a child. He began drawing caricatures of people that were quite good. Around the age of eleven, Claude entered a school for the arts.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupation: Artist, Painter• Born: December 2, 1859 in Paris, France• Died: March 29, 1891 (age 31) in Paris, France• Style/Period: Pointillism, Impressionist		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupation: Painter• Born: November 14, 1840 in Paris, France• Died: December 5, 1926 in Giverny, France• Style/Period: Impressionist	
Famous Works			
 Eiffel Tower	 Bathers at Asnieres	 Sunday on the Island of La Grande Jatte	
		 Sunrise	 Bridge over water lilies
		 Woman with a Parasol	
Pointillism		Impressionism	
Pointillism is a technique of painting in which small, distinct dots of colour are applied in patterns to form an image. Georges Seurat and Paul Signac developed the technique in 1886, branching from Impressionism.		Impressionism developed in France in the nineteenth century and is based on the practice of painting out of doors and spontaneously 'on the spot' rather than in a studio from sketches.	
The Earth's Layers		Key Vocabulary	
The structure of the earth is divided into four major components: the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core . Each layer has a unique chemical composition, physical state, and can impact life on Earth's surface.			
Crust	The thin outer layer of the earth on which we live. The crust varies from around 5km thick (in the ocean floor) to around 70km thick (on land where we live called the continental crust)	Longitude	The imaginary lines that bisect the globe through the North and South Poles
Mantle	This layer is approximately 2897km thick and is made of a solid, rocky substance called molten rock or magma. This is what escapes when a volcano erupts.	Latitude	Invisible horizontal lines on the Earth that can be used to help measure the specific location of things or places on the globe.
		Human features	Something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans
		Physical features	Naturally-created features of the Earth.
Outer core	This is a liquid layer made out of molten iron and nickel	Region	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
Inner core	This is a solid layer and is made of iron and nickel. It is the hottest part of the earth and can reach temperatures of up to 5500 degrees Celsius!	Prime meridian	An imaginary line that divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres.
		Equator	A line of latitude that divides the planet into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.
		Settlement	A place where people start a community.
		Community	The people living in an area, under the same government.
		Tone	The lightness or darkness of something.
		Texture (art)	The visual or physical feel of a work of 2D or 3D art.
		Primary colours	Basic colours that can be mixed together to produce other colours (red, yellow and blue).
		Texture (food)	The way food feels in your mouth (hard, soft, crispy, crunchy)
		Market research (DT)	Gathering information about people, products and customer.
Volcanoes			
Enquiry			

Living near a volcano is dangerous. Discuss.

Volcanoes of Italy



Mount Vesuvius is the only active volcano in mainland Europe, and has produced some of the continent's largest volcanic eruptions.

Stromboli is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth and has been erupting almost continuously since 1932

Mount Etna is the highest volcano in Europe, and one of most active of the world.

Mount Amiata is the highest extinct volcano in Italy, reaching 1736 metres.

Volcanoes of Iceland



Hekla, or Hecla, is a stratovolcano in the south of Iceland with a height of 1,491 m. Hekla is one of Iceland's most active volcanoes

Askja is a caldera, a huge crater of a volcano that collapsed into the core of a magma beneath.

Katla is one of Iceland's most explosive volcanoes, located underneath Iceland's fourth largest ice cap

Eldfell is a volcanic cone just over 200 metres high. The name means Hill of Fire in Icelandic.

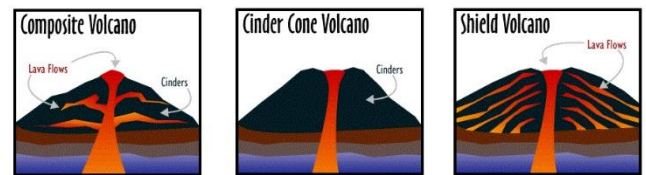
Why do volcanoes erupt?

Volcanoes erupt when molten rock called magma rises to the surface. Magma is formed when the earth's mantle melts. ... If magma is thick, gas bubbles cannot easily escape and pressure builds up as the magma rises. When the pressure is too much an explosive eruption can happen, which can be dangerous and destructive.

Volcanoes can be labelled as **active**, **dormant**, or **extinct**. Active volcanoes have the potential to erupt any time. Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in a longer period of time but are not yet labelled as extinct. And extinct volcanoes will probably never erupt again.



Types of Volcanoes



Composite

These volcanoes are the steepest ones and are made from many layers of cooled-off lava, rock, and ash. Also known as stratovolcanoes.

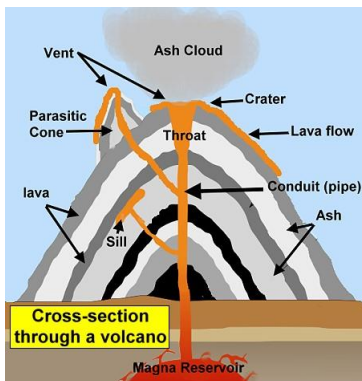
Cinder cone

These look the most circular, and the lava flows from a single vent.

Shield

These are wide **volcanoes** with shallowly-sloping sides. **Shield volcanoes** are formed by lava flows of low viscosity - lava that flows easily.

Parts of a Volcano



Ash cloud

A cloud of ash. It is formed by volcanic explosions.

Main vent

The major opening in the surface of the Earth, through which volcanic materials, such as magma can escape.

Crater

The mouth of a volcano. It surrounds the vent.

Lava

Liquid rock which flows out of a volcano.

Conduit

An underground passage which magma travels through.

Lava flow

The flow of lava down the volcano once it has erupted.

Magma reservoir

A large underground pool of liquid rock found beneath the surface of the earth.

Throat

The entrance of a volcano. It ejects lava and volcanic ash.

Vent

An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava is ejected.

Magma and lava

Magma is composed of molten rock and is stored in the Earth's crust. Lava is magma that reaches the surface of our planet through a volcano vent.