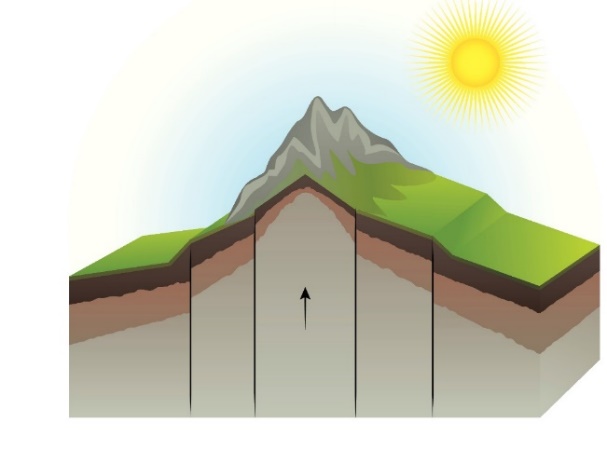
**Knowledge organiser** – Mountains

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| **What will we be learning?** |
| * What a mountain is. * The features of a mountain. * How mountains are formed. * Mountain climates. * The UK and world’s highest mountains. * The importance of the Himalayas. |

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| **Key facts** |
| The World’s Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent):  Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania) |





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| **Key knowledge** |
| A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.  Mountains are formed when two of the earth’s plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.  Mountains have their own climates. |

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| **Place names** | **Geographical terms and processes** | **Locational terms** |
| Ben Nevis  Himalayas  Mount Snowdon  Pacific Ring of Fire  Scafell Pike  Slieve Donard | alpine  avalanche  landform  slope  summit  valley | altitude  height above sea level  map index  map reference  scale bar |

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| **Glossary** |
| **dome mountains**: *mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption*  **fault-block mountains:** *mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards*  **fire mountains**: *mountains formed by volcanic eruptions*  **fold mountains**: *mountains formed by the earth’s plates pushing together*  **scale bar:** *a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.* |