**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 NevisHimalayasMount SnowdonPacific Ring of FireScafell PikeSlieve Donard | alpine avalanchelandformslopesummitvalley | altitude height above sea level map indexmap referencescale 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.*  |