

Forest Academy: Upper Key Stage Two. Knowledge Organiser: Out of this World Pt2

Spring 2nd 2021: History: Moon Landings.

- I am learning to.....
- Understand the significant historical event of the first Moon landings.
- Use an atlas to gather and summarise information and name and locate the lines of Latitude and Longitude on the World map.



Man on the Moon

The Apollo 11 Mission

The Crew

The crew of the Apollo 11 mission was made up of three American astronauts: Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins. Michael Collins never actually set foot on the moon, as he was in charge of flying the command module, which would take the crew back home to earth. Buzz Aldrin's job was to fly the lunar module, which landed on the moon. Neil Armstrong was the commander of the mission and the first man to set foot on the moon.



Lift Off!



On the 16th July 1969, the crew climbed into an enormous rocket, called the Saturn V. The rocket was made up of several sections, and was taller than a football field. In order to get the rocket out of the earth's atmosphere and into space, it had to travel at over 6000mph. Different parts of the rocket broke off until only the 'payload' section remained.

"The Eagle Has landed!"

The moon is over 385,000km away, and it took the crew four days to travel there. The Lunar module, nicknamed the 'eagle', landed on the moon on 20th July 1969. Michael Collins stayed in orbit, flying around the moon. When Armstrong first stepped onto the moon he famously said: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Armstrong and Aldrin walked on the moon for around two hours. They planted the American flag and collected some rocks to take back to earth for scientists to investigate.



"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind"

Journey Home

After nearly a day on the moon altogether, Armstrong and Aldrin flew the lunar module and joined up with Michael Collins, in the command module. The astronauts then began their journey back to earth. Three days later, on July 24th, the crew re-entered the earth's atmosphere, and landed safely in the Pacific Ocean.

Heroes

Over 600 million people had watched the moon landing on their televisions. When the astronauts arrived back on earth they were treated like heroes and celebrated by people all over the world. In 2011 Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins were given the Congressional Medal of honour: the highest awards for civilians in the USA.

Key Vocabulary:

Vocabulary	
Apollo 11	The name given to the overall mission to land on the moon.
Crew	The team who are taking part in the mission
NASA	An American organisation which explores space. NASA stands for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Saturn V	The huge rocket that sent the astronauts into space.
Module	A small part of the spacecraft, with a particular job (for example, landing on the moon).
Space Race	The USA and the USSR (now Russia) were racing to be the first country to put man on the moon.
Lunar Module	The spacecraft that actually landed on the moon. (Luna is Latin for the moon).
Command Module	The spacecraft that orbited the moon, and took the crew back to earth.
Quarantine	Keeping someone locked away from other people in case they have germs or a disease others could catch.
Pacific Ocean	The largest ocean in the world
Sea of Tranquility	A large, dark area of the moon, in which the astronauts landed.

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Spring 2nd 2021: Geography. Earthquakes and volcanoes.

Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes

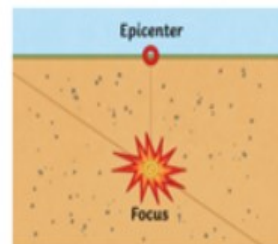


Key Vocabulary: Earthquakes

Earthquake	A sudden violent movement of the Earth's surface.
Epicentre	The point directly above the focus.
Fault line	The line that 2 tectonic plates move by each other.
Focus	The location that the earthquake starts.
Seismic waves	The waves of energy caused by the earthquake.
Tectonic Plate	These are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust.

What is an earthquake?

When the plates jerk past each other they send out shock waves from the focus. The epicentre is directly above the focus on the earth's surface.

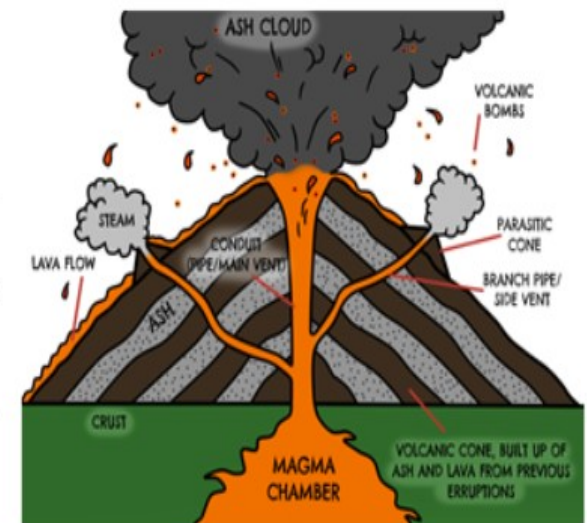


- The strength of an earthquake is called its magnitude. Magnitude is measured on a logarithmic scale (e.g. a magnitude 4 earthquake is 10 times stronger than a magnitude 3 earthquake).
- Earthquakes of magnitude 7 and above can cause serious damage and death.

Key Vocabulary: Volcanoes

Volcano	Openings or cracks in the lithosphere where magma from inside the Earth can escape onto the surface.
Shield Volcano	Gentle slopes formed from runny lava.
Composite Volcano	Steep slopes formed from thick sticky lava that doesn't flow far.
Active volcano	Is erupting or has recently erupted and is likely to erupt again.
Dormant volcano	Is one that has not erupted for 10,000 years but could become active again.
Extinct volcano	Hasn't erupted for that last 1,000,000 years and will probably never erupt again.

Volcano Cross Section



Why do people live near a volcano?

- Fertile soil that is good for agriculture
- The presence of minerals
- Geothermal energy to produce electricity
- Tourism: volcanoes attract millions of visitors every year.

Measuring the scale of Earthquakes



Richter Magnitude	Earthquake effects
0-2	Not felt by people
2-3	Felt little by people
3-4	Ceiling lights swing
4-5	Walls crack
5-6	Furniture moves
6-7	Some buildings collapse
7-8	Many buildings destroyed
8-Up	Total destruction of buildings, bridges and roads

The Richter magnitude scale is a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes. Charles Richter developed the Richter Scale in 1935. The amplitude of an earthquake that scores 3.0 is about 10 times the amplitude of one that scores 2.0.