Geography—Year 6—Mountains

Key Knowledge

To be classed as a **mountain** it must be **609.6m** or **2000 feet** above sea level. They're measured from sea level to the summit.

Three highest peaks in the UK – Ben Nevis (Scotland – 1345m), Snowdon (Wales – 1085m), Scafell Pike (England – 978m).

The **Seven Summits** are the highest peaks in each of the continents (ordered highest to lowest):

Asia: Mount Everest

South America: Aconcagua

North America: Denali (Mount McKinley)

Africa: Kilimanjaro

Europe: Mount Elbrus

Antarctica: Mount Vinson

Australia: Puncak Jaya (Carstensz Pyramid)

Layers of the Earth – crust, mantle, inner core and outer core

Tectonic plates are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the earth called the crust. These plates are constantly moving, and it's where mountains are found at the plate boundaries.

Types of mountains – fold, fault-block, dome and plateau.

Mountains are formed when tectonic plates push together and force the ground up where they meet, or when the magma reaches the surface of the earth.

Key Places

Scotland – Ben Nevis

Wales – Snowdon

England—Scafell Pike

Europe – Alps

North America – Rocky mountains

South America – Andes

Asia - Himalayas

Vocabulary

mountain range

topography

sea level

summit

highest peaks

continents

Seven Summits

crust

mantle

inner core

outer core

tectonic plates

correlation

fault lines

fold

fault-block

plateau

dome

magma