YEAR 10 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 1 – EARTHQUAKES (TECTONIC HAZARDS CASE STUDY)

BOX 1: KEYWORDS			BOX 3: WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE IN AREAS AT RISK FROM TECTONIC HAZARDS?		
tectonic hazard	volcano or earthquake		family and friends	people do not want to move away from friends and family → may have cultural attachment to the area → may also be a cheaper area to live	
primary	what happens straight away				
effects	e.g. during an earthquake → buildings collapse		tourism	more than 100 million people visit areas affected by volcanoes and	
secondary	what happens later on			earthquakes on holiday → tourism p	rovides an income to local people e.g.
effects	e.g. after an earthquake → broken gas pipes may cause fires			tour guides, hotel workers → locals stay in area for employment	
immediate	how people help straight away		farming	areas with tectonic hazards are often very fertile → volcanoes release nutrients into soil → very good for farming → provides income → only 1% of Earth has volcanic soils but this provides food for 10% of population!	
responses	e.g. straight after an earthquake → first aid and people rescued				
long-term	how people help later on				
responses	e.g. weeks, months and years after an earthquake $ ightarrow$ e.g. schools rebuilt		mining	people employed to mine sulphur from volcanoes → sulphur used in matches , to bleach sugar and for fertilisers → paid on average \$6 per day	
contrasting wealth	e.g. places with different amounts of money and development				
magnitude	 number to show the strength of an earthquake magnitude 1 → not felt by people magnitude 8 → total destruction 		geothermal energy	water heated by hot magma → turns into steam → used to turn turbines → generates electricity → renewable energy → 30% of electricity in	
			Iceland is from geothermal energy		
BOX 2: EARTHQUAKE CASE STUDIES → IN CONTRASTING AREAS OF WEALTH			BOX 4: HOW CAN MANAGEMENT REDUCE THE RISKS FROM TECTONIC HAZARDS?		
	earthquake → Italy	earthquake -> Nepal		earthquakes	volcanoes
location	Amatrice, Italy (Europe)	Gorkha, Nepal (Asia)	monitoring and	difficult for earthquakes	easier for volcanoes
development	High Income Country	Low Income Country	prediction	seismometers record	tiltmeters record changes in
GNI per capita	In 2015 → \$32,910	In 2015 → \$780		foreshocks in ground	shape of volcano
date and time	24 th August 2016 (3:36 am)	25 th April 2015 (11:56 am)		• radon gas detectors measure	heat sensors detect
magnitude	6.2	7.8		gas released from cracks	temperature changes
primary	 deaths → 299 	 deaths → 8841 		earthquakes are mapped to	spiderbots measure gases
effects	injured → 400	• injured →16,800		spot patterns and trends	escaping from volcano
	• cost of damage → \$19.7 billion	• cost of damage → \$5.15 billion			
	 hospitals damaged → 1 	 hospitals damaged → 26 	protection	 earthquake proof buildings 	• impossible to build homes to
	 important place damaged → 	 important place damaged → 		e.g. rubber shock absorbers,	survive eruption → so people
	'Basilica of St. Benedict'	'Dharahara Tower'		pendulum in roof, X shaped	must evacuate
secondary	homeless → 4454	 homeless → 1 million 		frame	can build lava diversion
effects	tourism decreased	education → 50% schools lost		nuclear power stations shut	channels to move lava away
	 farmers struggled → 90% of 	avalanche on Mount Everest		down during earthquake	from towns
	farm buildings destroyed.	→ 19 died		people can hide under tables	closing windows to stop ash
	 people arrested for looting. 	 rice seed lost → less food 		for some protection	entering homes
immediate	10,000 people given tents	The Red Cross provided tents			
responses	 rescue team → The Red Cross, 	→ for 225,000 people	planning	earthquake drills to rehearse	warning system to alert people
	5000 soldiers, 12 helicopters	World Health Organisation →		'drop cover hold'	to evacuate area
	appeal for blood donations	distributed medical supplies		emergency survival kits	preparation of an emergency
long-term	• aid from European Union →	aid from European Union →		smart phones detect shaking	survival kit using a checklist
responses	\$1.3 billion	\$274 million		→ send alert message	education on how to survive
	• 12 temporary classrooms built	23 areas to be rebuilt		attach furniture and objects	volcano drills to rehearse
	earthquake proof homes built	Mount Everest trail re-routed		securely to wall and floor	evacuate route
			 		

