



7.3 How do rocks shape the landscape?



INTENT– Having a knowledge of UK geology is essential for understanding the different landscapes we have in the UK. It helps to explain how processes affect the formation of different landforms e.g. when exploring coasts

Builds on – basic knowledge of the formation of rocks and basic physical landforms.



Feedforward – provides knowledge of the rock cycle needed to understand processes and erosion and weathering at the coast.

KEY LOCATIONS



National Scale – National Parks in the UK e.g. Dartmoor and the Lake District



Igneous rocks and metamorphic - Scottish Highlands, Snowdonia, Northern Ireland



Sedimentary rocks – Most of England, especially the South East

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- Geological time is divided into different periods. The end of each period represents a significant change e.g. the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- There are three main rock types in the UK – Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary. They are formed in different ways and have different characteristics.
- The rock cycle shows how rocks can change over time through melting, cooling, compression, heat and pressure, and weathering and erosion.
- Different rocks are found in different parts of the UK and have helped to shape the landscape. Igneous and metamorphic rocks are mostly found in upland landscapes. Lowland areas are generally in areas with sedimentary rocks.
- The UK is made of many varied physical landscapes.
- There are 15 National Parks in the UK designed to protect some of the UK's most distinctive landscapes.
- Different groups of people have different views about how National Parks should be used and managed. This can sometimes lead to conflict.

Key Concepts:



Space



Scale



Place



Geology	The study of the structure and formation of the Earth, including rocks and mineral and energy resources.
Geologist	Expert scientists who study the structure of the Earth and its rocks.
Igneous rocks	Lines that tell you how far north or south of the Equator a place is, measured in degrees.
Metamorphic rocks	Lines that tell you how far east or west of the prime meridian.
Sedimentary rocks	The 0° line of longitude.
Weathering	The process by which rocks and materials are broken down due to biological and weather processes such as rainfall, ice, and plant roots.
Erosion	The process by which rocks are worn down and moved elsewhere by wind, waves, rivers and glaciers.
Relief	The difference between the highest and lowest points in the landscape.
Topography	The shape of the land e.g. hills, mountains, and valleys.
National Parks	A national park is a natural park in use for conservation purposes, created and protected by national governments.

Geologist– Geoscientists study the Earth's structure and formation, and analyse rocks to explore its natural mineral and energy resources.

Curriculum Links