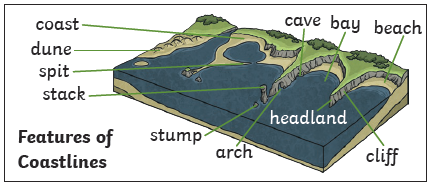
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| **Weathering and Erosion** |
| **Weathering** is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather.  There are three different types of weathering:  • **physical weathering**  **• chemical weathering**  **• biological weathering**  **Erosion** is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice. |

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| **Image result for coastal rock erosionErosion** - Wind blows loose particles away or into other rocks causing the rock to be worn away creating some amazing rock formations. |

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| **Physical Weathering** |  | **Chemical Weathering** |  | **Biological Weathering** |
| Water gets into cracks in the rock, it can then freeze causing the water to expand creating cracks in the rock.  Image result for physical weathering |  | Slightly **acidic** rainwater can cause a chemical reaction and over time this can dissolve some of the rock. |  | Caused by animals and plants. Roots can grow under rocks and cause damage, animals can wear away paths, dig holes etc. |

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| **Our Changing Oceans**  **Badgers’ Class ~ Summer 2023** |

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| **Key Vocabulary** | |
| **acidic** | A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which reacts with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with. |
| **border/**  **boundary** | The outer part or edge of a region or country that divides it from another. |
| **deposition** | When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place. |
| **dissolve** | When a solid substance mixes with a liquid to make a solution. |
| **erosion** | When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place. |
| **weathering** | The process of wearing away rocks by the weather. |



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| **Features of a Coastline** | | |
| **Bays and Headlands**  Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will **erode** more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock **erodes** more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays. | **Arches, Stacks and Stumps**  Softer or weak sections of the rock are **eroded** more easily.   1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves. 2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form. 3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack. 4. Over time, the stack will **erode** leaving a small stump of rock. | **Spits**  Formed by **deposition**.   1. The tide carries **eroded** material along the coastline. 2. **Deposits** form a long, thin sandy area of land. 3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape. 4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit. |

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| **Why do boundaries change?** | |  | **Changing Landscapes** |
| Many countries and **borders** across the world have and are still changing due to: | |  | Landscapes can change over time for many different reasons:   * New houses/buildings and roads are built * Old buildings are demolished or updated * Areas of land may be cleared for farming or building   Some landscapes are important and there are things in place to stop development:   1. Listed buildings  * National/country Parks * Green belt/conservation areas * Sites of Special Scientific Interest * World Heritage Sites |
| **Human Political Activity:**   * Tribes claiming areas of land * Invasion/war * Migration of other settlers * Royal/political unions | **Natural Activity:**   * Rising sea levels * Natural processes and events for example changing the course of a river, volcanic eruptions. |  |
| These changes can have an impact on the **borders**, language, religion and culture of the country. | |  |