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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
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| **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.
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| These changes can have an impact on the **borders**, language, religion and culture of the country. |  |