

KEY VOCABULARY

Pangea

a **supercontinent that broke apart 175 million years ago** forming the continents we recognise today

rainforest

a **dense forest, rich in biodiversity**, that is often found in tropical areas and receives high levels of rainfall

subduction zone

an area where one **tectonic plate is being forced under another**, often creating mountain ranges

plateau

a **flat area of land** with high altitude

altitude

the **height of a location**, often relative to sea level

deforestation

the process of **removing forest**

biodiversity

the **variety of plants and animals** within a habitat



THE INCA EMPIRE

| location | dates | places | language and communication |
|--|--|---|--|
| the Inca Empire spread along the Pacific coast from Ecuador to Chile | began in 1100 CE reached its height in 1530 declined in 1535 | Cuzco: the Inca Capital located in Peru built in the shape of a puma Machu Picchu: high in the Andes mountains | Quechua (Ketch-wah): the single Inca language, spread across the empire, to encourage clarity of communication Quipu (Key-poo): lengths of knotted string, used to keep records and pass messages around the empire |



factors leading to Amazon forest fires: dry weather with little rain, deforestation and logging, slash and burn forest removal



Atacama Desert



a desert plateau in South America located along the Pacific coast, west of the Andes Mountains

the Atacama Desert is the driest non-polar desert in the world