

(1) Keywords

Distribution	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
Tectonic Hazard	Events created by the movement of the Earth's crust that cause damage to people, property, and the environment e.g. earthquakes, volcanic eruptions.
Natural Hazard	An extreme natural event that causes damage to people, property, and the environment. They can be tectonic or atmospheric (e.g. hurricanes)
Plate margin	The boundary in between two tectonic plates. There are 3 types of plate margins (destructive, constructive, conservative)
Slab pull / Ridge push / Convection Currents	3 reasons why tectonic plates move.

(2) Global distribution of tectonic hazards

Earthquakes and Volcanoes are located along tectonic plate margins. Earthquakes are located in long, narrow belts. Volcanoes only form at destructive and constructive plate margins.

(3) Structure of the Earth

The Earth has 4 layers, each with different features.

Crust	The outer layer, which varies in thickness (5-10km). Made up of several types of rock.
Mantle	Widest layer (2900km thick). Made up of semi molten rock, that moves due to convection currents.
Outer and Inner Core	The hottest section (5000 degrees). Made of iron and nickel. Inner core is solid whereas the outer core is liquid.

(4) Plate tectonic theory

The Earth's crust is divided into tectonic plates, which move due to the processes of slab pull, ridge push, and convection currents in the mantle.

1. Slab Pull	This is the main force behind plate movement. The old dense oceanic crust sinks into the mantle . It t is pulled down due to gravity and pulls the rest of the plate .
2. Ridge Push	Magma rises through the gap created by slab pull, pushing the plate up to form a ridge at the plate boundary , which cools to create heavy oceanic crust and then pulls away from the ridge.
3. Convection Currents	The circular movement of magma rising (heating up) and cooling (sinking down) in the mantle due to the heat from the Earth's core.

(5) Plate margins

There are 3 different plate margins, where plates are moving in different directions.

Destructive Plate Margin	Plates move towards each other. When they meet, the denser oceanic plate is subducted beneath the lighter continental plate. This causes earthquakes and volcanoes form when magma from the melted plate forces its way up.	
Constructive Plate Margin	Plates move apart. This causes magma in the mantle to rise up through the gap in the surface, forming earthquakes and volcanoes.	
Conservative Plate Margin	Plates slide past each other. This causes plates to snag, building up pressure. Eventually, the pressure is released as an earthquake.	

(6) Factors that increase hazard risk

There are some factors (reasons) why some countries suffer more from damaging tectonic hazards than others.

Urbanisation	Over 50% of the world's population live in urban areas (towns and cities). Densely populated areas are more at risk from natural hazards because there are more buildings, and more potential deaths.
Poverty	Poverty forces some people to live in at risk areas, such as in poor quality housing. Poverty also limits a country's ability to prepare for a hazard and protect their population.
Climate change	Climate change is worsening atmospheric hazards, as it is increasing sea temperatures needed to form tropical storms.
Proximity to a plate margin	Places close to or on a plate margin are more at risk of experiencing earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis.