



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

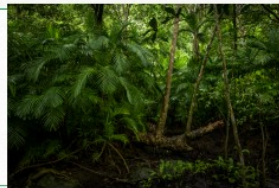


THE INCA EMPIRE

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