

Year 6: Frozen Worlds

Geography

What do we already know?

In Year 1, we learned to follow a simple map of our school and local area.

In Year 2, we learned how to use a compass and we compared the physical and human features of the seaside.

In Year 3, we learned what a key and symbols are on a map and created our own maps.

In Year 4, we learned about physical geography including climate zones & biomes. We located China on a map and discussed its human and physical features.

In Year 5, we studied the human and physical features of London.

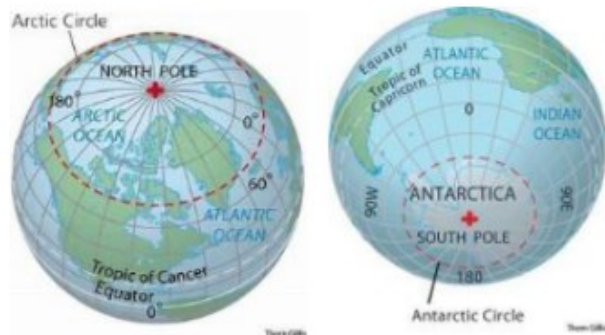
The Antarctic Key Facts

The Antarctic region is found in the Southern Hemisphere and it is the world's fifth largest continent.

It is covered in an ice sheet that is up to 4.8km thick. It is the coldest, driest, highest and windiest continent on Earth.

Temperatures can reach -89 degrees Celsius, there is no precipitation and wind speeds can reach 80km per hour in some areas.

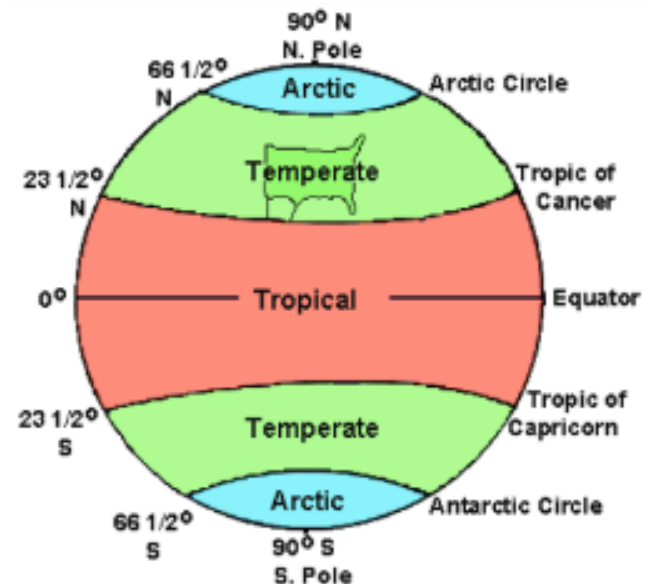
There are no people that live permanently in the Antarctic region and only two native kinds of flowering plants, but it has a rich sea life, including the emperor penguin, humpback whale and leopard seal.



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the wider world.



The Arctic Key Facts

The Arctic region is found in the Northern Hemisphere and includes parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Greenland and Iceland along with the Arctic Ocean.

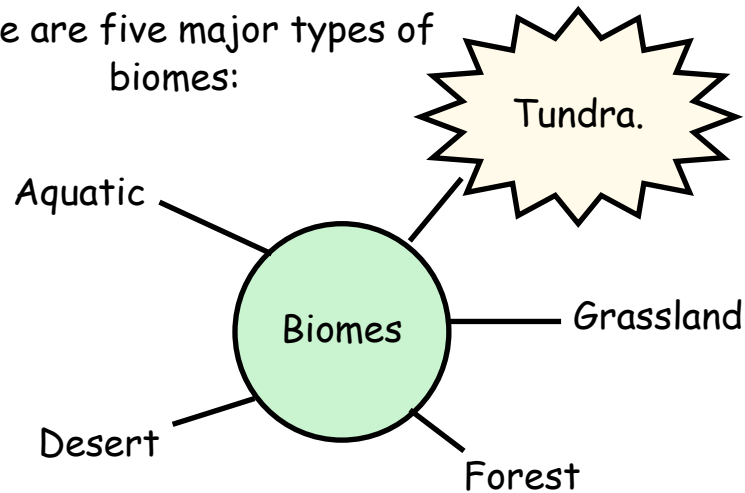
Temperatures can reach -68 degrees Celsius in the winter months, making it one of the coldest places on Earth.

The Arctic region is home to small populations of people (Inuits) alongside an amazing variety of plants and animals, including the polar bear, the arctic fox and the walrus.

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Geography

There are five major types of biomes:



Ernest Shackleton

Ernest Shackleton is considered to be one of the most inspirational explorers and leaders of the 20th Century. He was a polar explorer who carried out expeditions to Antarctica.

Date and place of birth: 15th February, 1874 in County Kildare, Ireland.

Date of death: 5th January, 1922 in Grytviken, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Shackleton's early Life:

In his early life, he loved to read and had an active imagination. Shackleton's father wanted him to become a doctor, however, he had other ideas. At the age of just 16, he joined the Merchant Navy and by the time he was 18, he had been promoted to First Mate.

Shackleton's expeditions:

In 1901, Shackleton went on his first expedition to Antarctica with famous explorer Scott. However, he had to return home due to illness. Then he went again in 1907, but this time the entire crew were sent home. In 1914, Endurance set sail and this was his most successful and famous expedition to Antarctica.

Direction and Location Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
Biomes	Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.
Latitude	We use lines of latitude to find out how far north or south a place is. These lines run parallel to the Equator.
Longitude	We use lines of longitude to find out how far east or west a place is. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.
Expedition	A group journey with a particular purpose.
Explorer	Someone who travels to undiscovered places.
Glacier	A large body of ice.
Iceberg	A floating mass of ice that has detached from a glacier.
Ice cap	An ice sheet that covers less than 50,000 square kilometres of land.
Ice sheet	A thick sheet of ice covering an extensive area.
Sea ice	A thin, fragile layer of frozen seawater.
Inuit	People that have always lived in the Arctic regions.
Northern Hemisphere	The part of Earth that is to the north of the equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The part of the Earth to the south of the Equator.

I will know at the end of the project...

1. I will know where the Arctic and Antarctic are.
2. I will be able to discuss how the Arctic and Antarctic are under threat from global warming and how we could change this.
3. I will be able to use appropriate geographical vocabulary.
4. I will understand what a climate biome is.