

What I should already know

- I know what life was like for a Victorian child and how that compares to a child today
- I know how WW1 had changes British society
- I know how to use grid references to locate places on a world map
- I know that there are different climate zones in the world and that this can impact human and physical characteristics.

Key Vocabulary

climate	The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period
native	Referring to the animals and plants that occur naturally in a place.
precipitation	Water that falls from clouds in the sky as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
tundra	An area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen
expedition	A group journey with a particular purpose
ice shelf	A part of a glacier that extends from the land and floats on the sea
indigenous	Occurring naturally or originating in a particular place.
Inuits	Indigenous people who live in the Arctic regions
glacier	A large body of ice.
explorer	Someone who travels to undiscovered places.

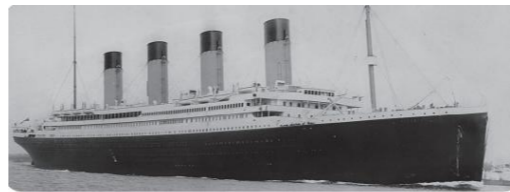
Knowledge

- Polar regions have long, cold winters and temperatures mostly below freezing. The weather can be very windy with little precipitation.
- Much of the polar regions is covered with snow and ice all year round. Polar landscape features include glaciers, ice fields and icebergs.
- Glaciers are slow-moving masses of flowing ice, formed by the compaction of snow. They can vary in depth from 50m to 1500m.
- Ice fields are large areas of connected glaciers covering flat areas, such as valleys and high plateaus. They are made from compressed and frozen snow
- Icebergs are chunks of ice that calve, or break off, from glaciers and ice sheets and float in the sea. Wind and water erode icebergs into sculptural shapes
- The indigenous peoples of the Arctic have inhabited the area for thousands of years. In the past, they adapted to the cold, harsh conditions by hunting and eating animals native to the area, such as seals, whales and walruses, and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles, following reindeer herds. Today, many indigenous peoples live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle, but some still follow the traditional way of life
- Due to the harsh and inhospitable conditions, the polar regions were the last places on Earth to be explored. During the golden age of polar exploration, between 1898 and 1916, explorers searched for the Northwest Passage in the Arctic and raced to reach the South Pole in Antarctica. Three famous polar explorers were Robert Falcon Scott, Roald Amundsen and Ernest Shackleton.

What I will know by the end of this unit

- Describe and understand physical geography, including climate zones and biomes. Explain how climate zones and biomes affect the physical and human features of a place in the world. •
- Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome • Understand geographical similarities and differences between contrasting biomes and the impact this has on those living there •
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) •
- know how to use an atlas by using the index to find places •
- know how climate change and the greenhouse effect is having an impact on the polar regions
- Find out about the history and development of polar exploration in the early 1900's. This will include know the key dates (Timelines of Scott, Amundsen and Shackleton), about the race to the Poles (Robert Falcon Scott and Roald Amundsen) and why people may have happened, what equipment the used, how polar exploration has changed over time and why these changes have happened.
- Shackleton's 1914 expedition - tragedy or triumph (developing a balanced view of a historical event).

The RMS Titanic sank on 15th April 1912. Four days after leaving Southampton, UK and just 300 miles from its destination of New York, USA, the lookout crew spotted an iceberg in the Titanic's path. The ship collided with the iceberg, damaging its hull. At 2:20am on 15th April, the Titanic began to sink. Although the crew sent distress signals, none of the ships who responded were able to reach the Titanic before she sank. It is estimated that 1500 people were killed and only 700 survived



Useful links

- <https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/polar-exploration/353647>
- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/primary-resource/arctic-expedition-primary-resource/>
- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/would-you-have-survived-the-titanic/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhnkjhv>

