

**Knowledge statements:**

I can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

I know that Polar regions have long cold winters and temperatures below freezing. The weather can be very windy with little precipitation.

I know **Ernest Shackleton** (1874 -1922) was a British explorer who led an expedition to walk across Antarctica.

I know that human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation are releasing gases into the atmosphere that are causing the temperature of the Earth to rise and its climate to change.

We are Geographers:

- To use the eight points of a compass and compare the locations of countries and continents.
- To identify where countries are using their latitude and longitude.

Glossary

Antarctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° south of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.
Arctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° north of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.
boreal forest	A large area of wetland covered in conifer trees. Boreal forests are found in countries that are in or near the Arctic Circle.
climate	The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.
horizon	The line where the sky appears to meet the Earth.
indigenous	Occurring naturally or originating in a particular place.
native	Referring to the animals and plants that occur naturally in a place.
North Pole	The most northern geographical point of the Earth.
polar day	Near constant daylight in the Arctic or Antarctic during the summer months when the Sun does not set below the horizon. Also known as Midnight Sun.
polar night	Near constant darkness in the Arctic or Antarctic during the winter months when the Sun does not rise above the horizon.
precipitation	Water that falls from clouds in the sky as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
South Pole	The most southern geographical point of the Earth.
tundra	An area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen.





Knowledge statements:

I know that the natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, minerals, metals, fish, wood and freshwater.

Arctic inhabitants use the natural resources available for fuel, food and to sell to other countries.

I understand that 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.

I know that the RMS Titanic sank on 15th April 1912 and understand the main reasons why this happened.

We are Geographers:

- We can communicate geographical information through drawing maps and writing about polar regions.

Glacier

Glaciers are slow-moving masses of flowing ice, formed by the compaction of snow. They can vary in depth from 50m to 1500m.



Ice field

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.



Iceberg

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.



Polar day and night

Due to the tilt of the Earth, the poles experience nearly 24 hours of daylight during the summer months. This is called polar day, or Midnight Sun. In the winter, the poles experience nearly 24 hours of darkness. This is called polar night.

