

What should I know already?

- The seven continents and five oceans
- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map

Vocabulary

Biome	Collection of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in.
Blubber	Layer of fat under the skin of seals and penguins
Continent	The world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica)
Climate	Long term pattern of weather conditions
Climate Change	Change in weather over long period of time accelerated by human pollution.
Crevasse	A deep crack in a glacier.
Floe	A sheet of floating ice.
Flora	Plant of particular region, habitat or geographical period
Frostbite	A condition caused by extreme cold which destroys parts of the body, e.g. ears, fingers, toes, nose
Glacier	A river or large mass of ice formed by packed-down snow.
Hazardous	Extremely dangerous.
Hull	The body or frame of a ship.
Latitude	The distance north or south of the earth's equator (0°)
Longitude	The distance east or west of the Greenwich meridian line (0°)
Pack ice	Large pieces of floating ice wedged together.
Tundra	An area of treeless, level or rolling ground found in cold regions.

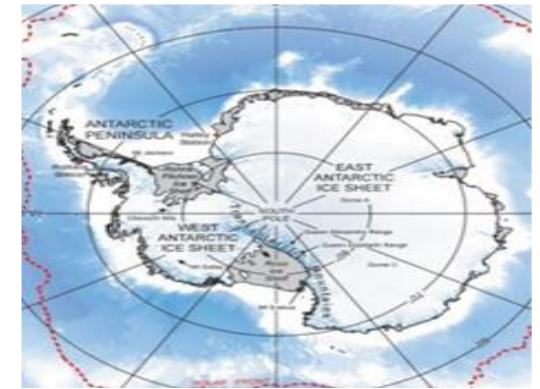
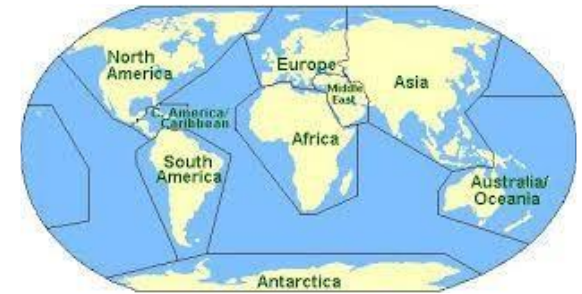
Year 6 Humanities: Antarctica

What will we be learning?

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region

Key Knowledge/Facts

- The existence of Antarctica was completely unknown until the continent was first spotted in 1820
- Nobody 'owns' Antarctica - it has been designated as a scientific preserve. The Antarctic Treaty was signed on Dec. 1, 1959.
- Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia.
- Because it experiences such little rain, Antarctica is considered a desert
- On average, Antarctica is the windiest continent. Winds in some places of the continent can reach 200 mph (320 km/h)
- Most of Antarctica is covered in ice over 1.6 kilometres thick (1 mile).
- Antarctica is home to about 70 percent of the planet's fresh water and 90 percent of the planet's freshwater ice.
- Sea levels would rise around 60m (200ft) if all the ice in Antarctica were to melt.
- Deep Lake in Antarctica is so salty that it stays liquid at temperatures down to minus 4 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 20 degrees Celsius)



Ernest Shackleton and The Endurance

An explorer who chartered an expedition to the Antarctica in 1914. Disaster struck when the ship, The Endurance, was crushed by ice. He and his crew drifted on sheets of ice for months until they reached Elephant Island. Shackleton eventually rescued his crew, all of whom survived the ordeal. He later died setting out on another Antarctic expedition.

