

Key Vocabulary

Arctic	The region around the north pole.
Antarctic	The region around the south pole.
Climate change	Big change in the weather over a long time, now made worse by human pollution.
North Pole	The point on the earth's surface that is farthest north.
South Pole	The point on the earth's surface that is farthest south.
Glacier	A large mass of ice.
Fjord	a long, narrow ocean inlet that passes between high and rocky banks or steep cliffs.
Iceberg	A large block of ice broke away from the ice sheet
Global Warming	Change in the climate that makes the world warm up. Global warming is caused by pollution made by humans
Inuit	A group of indigenous people living in the Arctic Circle
Indigenous	people or animals that originally lived and may continue to live in a particular country or region.

Sticky Knowledge

The polar regions are two snowy places at the top and bottom of the Earth.

The Arctic is a frozen ocean at North Pole and Antarctica is a frozen continent at the South Pole.

The Arctic has two seasons: a long winter and a short summer.

The Arctic has different physical and human features to the UK.

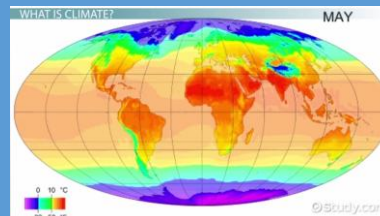
Arctic animals have adapted to their habitat and environment.

Inuit people live in the Arctic Circle.

Inuit art includes special sculptures and prints.

Key Questions

1	Where is the Arctic Circle?
2	What is the climate of the Arctic Circle?
3	What are the human and physical features of the Arctic Circle?
4	What animals live in the Arctic?
5	How does climate change affect the Arctic Circle?
6	Who are the Inuit people and where do they live?
7	What is Inuit art?
8	What is the Aurora Borealis?
9	



Prior Vocabulary

1	England	The country where we live.
2	Map	A picture or drawing of somewhere to help describe where things are.
3	Sea	A sea is a body of salt water.
4	Map key	Map keys are symbols to show key information on maps.
5	Country	A country is nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.
6	Continent	A large area of land which is not a political area. There are seven continents.
7	Ocean	A large body of salt water. There are five oceans.
8	Equator	An imaginary circle around the earth, halfway between the north and south poles.

Prior Knowledge

Where I live might look similar or different to where others live.

England is the country I live in.

I can name the nearest towns/cities in my area.

Maps can show us different areas. They can show small areas or the whole world.

Maps have a key to help us make sense of the information on them.

I can identify and name human and physical features of an environment.

I can name the five oceans and seven continents.



Future Learning – KS2 Outcomes

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| 1 | Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. |