



Endpoints for Geography

Year 6 – Frozen Kingdoms



We will be learning about the polar regions in this topic, including the North and South Poles and the environmental factors which shaped them.

What I know and can explain

Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth

The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceberg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest

Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome

The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock

Natural resources include food, minerals energy sources and water

In 1912, the 'unsinkable' RMS Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean on its maiden voyage, killing approximately 1500 people

Great achievements within Antarctic exploration include the expedition to reach the South Pole by Shackleton, Amundsen and Scott, between 1901 and 1916 during the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration

Useful Vocabulary

Arctic – A sea which is covered in ice

Antarctica - A continent in the Antarctic region with a polar climate

Arctic Circle - A line of latitude that lies 66.5°N of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic

Crevasse - A deep crack in the thick ice of a glacier

Glacier - A river or mass of ice that is moving slowly and formed from compacted snow

Ice shelf - A floating sheet of ice attached to a land mass

Iceberg - A large piece of frozen freshwater that has broken off a glacier, ice shelf or larger iceberg

North Pole - The most northern geographical point of the Earth

Permafrost - A layer of soil that remains frozen all year round

South Pole - The most southern geographical point of the Earth