

Subject: Geography	Year Group: 1	Unit: Arctic Explorers
<b>Key Question:</b> Where is the Arctic? What is the weather and climate like in the Arctic? <i>How does life in the Arctic Circle compare to life in the UK?</i> How does the melting of the Arctic affect the rest of the world?		
<b>First- hand experience:</b> The Snow Dome, Milton Keynes.		

NC Objectives to be addressed:				Prior Learning required:
<u>Place Knowledge:</u> -understand geographical similarities and differences between the human and physical features of a small area of the UK and a small area of a contrasting non-European country				<b>Year 1 Term 1 Location of the UK on a world map. Human and Physical features.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</li> <li>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</li> <li>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> <li>key physical features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop</li> <li>use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> <li>use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</li> </ul>
<u>Locational Knowledge:</u> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans				
<u>Human and physical geography:</u> -location of cold areas of the world in relation to the North and south Poles -use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-key physical features (see vocab list)</li> <li>-key human features (see vocab list)</li> </ul>				
<u>Geographical skills and fieldwork:</u> -use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features -use simple compass directions				
Local	Regional	National	International	

Key Vocabulary:			
<b>Physical Features</b>	A physical feature is a <u>Natural</u> characteristic of a place. Examples: <u>Ocean, ice, glacier, iceberg, mountains, ice caps, crevasse</u>	<b>Equator</b>	An invisible line that goes around the centre of the Earth dividing it up into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
<b>Human Features</b>	A human feature is a <u>Man-made</u> characteristic of a place. Examples: <u>Inuit Village, research stations, scientific stations</u>	<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>	Everything North of the Equator  The most Northern point is the <u>North Pole</u>
<b>Continent</b>	The land on Earth is divided into 7 areas. They are: <u>Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia</u>	<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>	Everything South of the Equator  The most Southern point is the <u>South Pole</u>
<b>Ocean</b>	A large body of water that is further away from the land than a sea. The 5 oceans are: <u>Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic</u>	<b>Directions</b>	The direction/positon of travel.  <u>North, South, East, West</u>
<b>Climate</b>	The <u>weather</u> conditions in a particular area.	<b>Landscape</b>	All of the visible features of an area of land.
<b>Seasons</b>	A period of time associated to different <u>weather</u> conditions.	<b>Arctic Circle</b>	An invisible line around the top section of the Earth. Everything North of this line is a part of the Arctic Circle.
<b>Polar Region</b>	The area around the <u>North Pole</u> and the <u>South Pole</u>  The <u>Arctic</u> and The <u>Antarctic</u> are in the polar region.	<b>Desert</b>	An area of land that receives very little land.
<b>Climate Change</b>	A change in <u>weather</u> patterns and <u>temperature</u> due to increased levels of pollution.		

Sequence of learning:	
<b>Knowledge to be taught (Sequential):</b>  <b>1.</b> -the world is made up of land and water -continents describe the areas of land on the earth -there are seven continents: Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica -there are five oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic  <b>2.</b> - the equator is an invisible line that goes around the middle of the Earth -the Southern Hemisphere is south of the Equator	<b>Procedural knowledge to be taught:</b> -use world maps, atlases and globes to locate the polar regions, the Equator, Arctic Circle, Antarctica, Canada, UK  -use photographs to compare similarities and differences between physical and human features in contrasting areas of the world

- the Northern hemisphere is north of the Equator
- the Arctic can be found in the Northern Hemisphere
- the Arctic is described as a Polar region
- the North Pole is the most northerly point in the Northern Hemisphere
- the Arctic Circle is an invisible line that includes parts of the continents of North America, Northern Europe, Northern Asia
- the Antarctic is situated in the Southern hemisphere at the South Pole.

### 3.

- the Arctic is classed as a desert because it gets very little rain
- the Arctic is part of the Polar regions
- Some of the Arctic is made up of the frozen ocean.
- the climate of the Arctic is very cold (+12 to -34 degrees) and very dry.
- in the Winter it can get so cold that it is dangerous to go outside without special clothing and equipment
- the weather and climate at both poles are similar
- there are 2 seasons in the polar region (winter and summer)

### 4.

- a human feature is a manmade feature
- human features of the Arctic: Inuit villages, research stations, scientific equipment
- a physical feature is a natural feature
- physical features of the Arctic: ocean, ice, glacier, iceberg, mountains, crevasse

### 5.

- Canada is part of the North America continent
- many Inuit people live in the northwest of Canada
- they live in houses in small communities similar to a village, with shops, churches and schools
- some Inuit people travel and do not stay in one place; they travel by snowmobiles, sleds pulled by dogs or kayaks and live in igloos made of snow and ice in the Winter and tents in the Summer
- in order to keep warm, Inuit's clothes are made of animal skin and fur

(6 and 7 History)

8.

[Climate Change for Kids - Melting Polar Ice Caps - Science Sparks \(science-sparks.com\)](http://science-sparks.com)

-the ice caps at the North and South Pole are melting

-the impact of this is that sea levels are rising and there is less land

-melting ice caps cause many problems including loss of land mass and animal habitats

Place Knowledge

Locational Knowledge

Human and Physical

Skills and Fieldwork

Information and resources for teachers:

[arctic – Science Sparks \(wordpress.com\)](http://wordpress.com)

[Climate Change for Kids - Melting Polar Ice Caps - Science Sparks \(science-sparks.com\)](http://science-sparks.com)

[KS1 What Is Climate Change? Resource Pack \(teacher made\) \(twinkl.co.uk\)](http://twinkl.co.uk)

[Comparing the Polar Regions KS1 PowerPoint | KS1 Resources \(twinkl.co.uk\)](http://twinkl.co.uk)

[Inuit Information PowerPoint \(teacher made\) \(twinkl.co.uk\)](http://twinkl.co.uk)