

Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

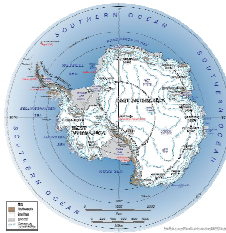
World Study - UK & Antarctica Comparison

Summer 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 5 (World Study—USA)

- Climate zones
- Micro climate
- Longitude and latitude



Key Vocabulary:

- Antarctic
- Antarctica
- Polar region
- Arctic region
- Antarctic region
- South Pole
- North Pole
- Southern Ocean
- Southern Hemisphere
- Global warming
- Climate change



Social Change



Technological Innovation



Environmental Impact

New Knowledge:

- The Antarctic is a polar region, around the South Pole.
- It is opposite the Arctic region, which is around the North Pole, on the other side of the earth.
- The Polar Region in the southern most point of the earth is referred to as Antarctic.
- The Antarctic region covers the continent of Antarctica and some ice shelves and islands in the Southern Ocean.
- The Earth's longitudes meet on the geographical South Pole in Antarctica. This means that any of the world's time zones could be used there.
- Antarctica is a continent within Antarctic region.
- Most of the land in the Antarctic Region is covered by snow and ice.
- Antarctica is the coldest continent on earth.
- Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton was an Anglo-Irish Antarctic explorer who led three British expeditions to the Antarctic.
- Climate monitoring from Space Satellite data play a pivotal role in observing variability and change in the Earth system. Significant progress has been made in observing the Earth globally with higher temporal and spatial resolutions, which before the advent of satellites was all but impossible.
- On 21st July 1983, the lowest temperature of -89.2° Celsius was recorded in the Vostok Station, Antarctica.
- On 10th January 1982, weather stations in Scotland recorded -27.2° Celsius, the lowest temperature recorded in the UK.
- On 6th February 2020, weather stations recorded the hottest temperature on record for Antarctica. Temperatures reached 18.3° Celsius and caused widespread melting on nearby glaciers.
- Climate change in Antarctica caused by global warming is resulting in rising temperatures and increasing snowmelt and ice loss.
- On Thursday 25th July 2019, a recording of 38.7° Celsius at Cambridge Botanic Garden became the highest temperature officially recorded in the UK.
- Only scientists and people working at research stations stay in the Antarctic.
- Antarctica has two seasons; winter and summer, and these take place at the opposite times of the year than in the UK.
- Antarctic summers happen at the same time as UK winters, and Antarctic winters happen at the same time as UK summers. This is because Antarctica is in the Southern Hemisphere, which faces the Sun during our winter time.