

Year group: 6



Term: Spring
Frozen Planet

Geography

National Curriculum: 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. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

What I should already know

Year 5-Extreme Earth-equator and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
Year 2-Frozen-physical features of the Arctic and Antarctic.

Key Knowledge and skills

Know why day and night occurs in different time zones. Compare the UK, Antarctic and Antarctica.

Locate the UK, Arctic and Antarctica on digital maps, in relation to the tropic of cancer and Capricorn. Know how longitude and latitude are used to identify a countries location to the equator.

Know that the UK is in the northern hemisphere, however, the Prime Meridian splits the UK, making it half the eastern and half the western hemisphere.

Know that the Arctic region is found in the Northern Hemisphere and includes parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Greenland and Iceland along with the Arctic Ocean.

Know that the Antarctic region is found in the Southern Hemisphere and it is the world's fifth largest continent.

Compare the Arctic, Antarctic and UK looking at features such as: coldest recorded temperature, temperature in the summer, temperature in the winter, animals that live there, number of daylight hours, etc.

Know that Antarctica has no permanent human residents, but many people live in the Arctic, mainly in Siberia. Consider settlements and land use. Know what prevents settlement in Antarctica e.g weather, land use for crops etc.

To identify trade links such as fishing, shipping routes, machinery. Know what impact this had on settlement.

Know what natural resources are available in each location and how this impacts on the settlement.

Unit outcome

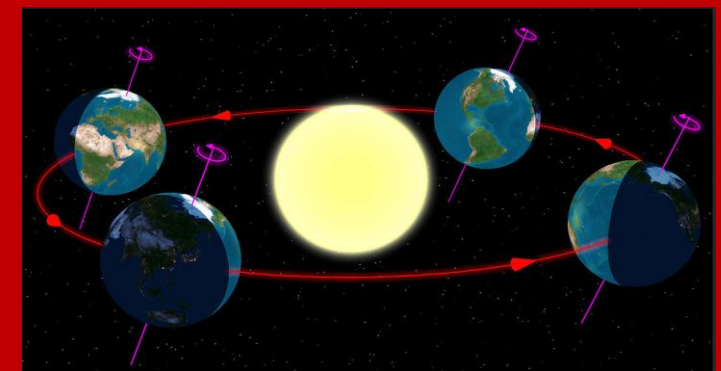
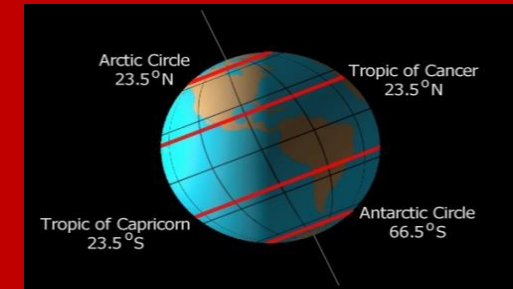
To be able to compare and contrast the UK with Arctic and the Antarctica time zones. To compare and contrast trade links and settlement and give reasons why. Children will be able to talk about some the natural resources available in each location. They will use maps to locate countries in relation to the tropics.

Vocabulary

Tropic of Capricorn	The Tropic of Capricorn, or Southern tropic, is one of the five major circles of latitude of a map of the Earth. ... It marks the most southerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead.
Tropic of Cancer	It is an imaginary latitude line located above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north.
Time zone	Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
Daytime and night-time	As the Earth rotates on its axis , the Sun only shines on the side of the Earth that it is facing. This means: it is daytime for the parts of the Earth that have the Sun shining on them. it is night-time for places that are on the opposite side of the Earth and are in the shade.
Meridian	There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian . It runs through a place in London called Greenwich . The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres .
Latitude and Longitude.	To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used. These lines run parallel to the Equator. To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.
Settlement	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.
Trade	Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.
Land use	The term land use usually refers to land that is owned and has something done on it, in it, or with it e.g agriculture.

Key Questions

What is the main land use of the UK? What is the main land use of the Arctic? Why is it not possible to inhabit Antarctica? Why is there a time difference in each of the locations you have studied?
How does day and night differ in Antarctica to the UK?
What trade links have you found out about?



A year of Earth's orbit around the sun, showing how the Earth's tilt effects global temperatures.

