

## Curriculum Intent:

To equip children with knowledge about places, people, resources and both natural and human environments, together with a deep



Year 6

Subject	Term	Unit
Geography	Autumn	Frozen Planet
		Year 6

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
<p>Year 5 What makes Brazil so Brilliant.? Equator and Tropic of Capricorn affect on climate. Types of pollution – being a good global citizen.</p> <p>Year 2 Can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Know some -physical and human features of the Arctic and Antarctic.</p> <p>Know the seasons and weather patterns in the Arctic, Equator and the UK.</p> <p>Have been introduced to global warming is and how it is affecting the polar regions and what they can do to help.</p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul> <p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.</li> </ul> <p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>

<b>What?</b>	Compare and contrast the UK with the Arctic and Antarctica time zones. Compare and contrast trade links and settlement and give reasons why.
<b>Why?</b>	Children will be able to talk about natural resources available in each location. They will use maps to locate countries in relation to the tropics. Logical understanding of trade depending on geography – to know how humans can impact on climate and environment.
<b>How?</b>	Use of self study research, statistics and data from texts and digital literacies.

## Key questions

How does night and day differ in Antarctica to the UK?

Why does the climate differ between the UK and the polar regions?

Why is there a time difference between each of the locations you have studied?

How is the land within the Arctic Circle divided?

What are the physical features of Antarctica and how might climate change cause change?

What similarities and differences are there between the UK, the Arctic and Antarctica?

Why is it not possible to inhabit Antarctica?

How have trade links in the Arctic affected settlement?

What are the main land uses of the UK and the Arctic?

Locate and plots countries/tropics/features etc... on a given map.

## Key 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.	Latitude and Longitude	To find out how far <b>north</b> or <b>south</b> a place is, lines of <b>latitude</b> are used. These lines run parallel to the Equator. To find out how far <b>east</b> or <b>west</b> a place is, lines of <b>longitude</b> are used. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.
Tropic of Cancer	It is an imaginary latitude line located above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north.	Settlement	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.
Time Zone	<b>Time zones</b> are divided by imaginary lines called <b>meridians</b> which run from the North Pole to the South Pole.	Trade	Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.
Daytime and night-time	As the Earth rotates on its <b>axis</b> , the Sun only shines on the side of the Earth that it is facing. This means: it is <b>daytime</b> for the parts of the Earth that have the Sun shining on them. it is <b>night-time</b> 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 <b>Prime Meridian</b> . It runs through a place in London called <b>Greenwich</b> . The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western <b>hemispheres</b> .

<b>Land use</b>	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.	<b>Hemisphere</b>	Any circle drawn around Earth divides it into two equal halves called hemispheres.
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**Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)**

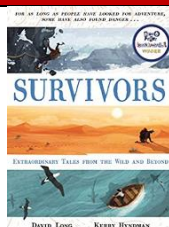
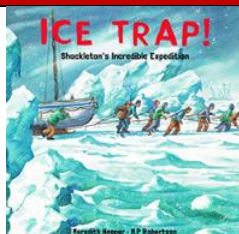
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Learning</b>
Can I explain how night and day differ in Antarctica to the UK?	Know why day and night occurs in different time zones. Compare the UK, Arctic and Antarctica.
Can I explain how the climate differs between the UK and the polar regions?	Locate the UK, Arctic and Antarctica 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.
Can I say why there is a time difference between each of the locations you have studied?	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.
Can I say how the land within the Arctic Circle divided?	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.
Can I name the physical features of Antarctica and say how might climate change cause change?	Know that the Antarctic region is found in the Southern Hemisphere and it is the world's fifth largest continent. Physical features -Know that Mount Vinson is the highest mountain in Antarctica and the Transantarctic Mountains divide West and East Antarctica. Find Lake Vostock a subglacial lake and Lake Fryxell. Know there are few rivers in Antarctica only melt water streams like Onyx River. What is climate change and how is this affecting Antarctica?
Can I state some similarities and differences between the UK, the Arctic and Antarctica?	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.
Can I explain why it is not possible to inhabit Antarctica?	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.

Can I say how trade links in the Arctic affected settlement there?	To identify trade links such as fishing, shipping routes, machinery. Know what impact this had on settlement.
Can I say what the main land uses of the UK and the Arctic are?	Know what natural resources are available in each location and how this impacts on the settlement.

### Websites

<https://www.arcticcentre.org/EN/arcticregion>  
<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/>  
<https://www.coolantarctica.com/>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx882hv/articles/z3sr4wx>

### Recommended Reads



### Golden Thread

Global awareness: Save our seas, Save our trees and save our planet.

### Concept

Locational Knowledge  
 Place Knowledge  
 Human and Physical Geography  
 Geographical skills and fieldwork

### Experience Day (Trip / visitor )

Polar Regions VR Workshop - <https://www.planmyschooltrip.co.uk/948/Polar-Regions-VR-Workshop.php>