

Year:	1	Topic:	Antarctica- Where is it?
NC Objectives:	Geograph N CC U K R N O U V U V U V U V U V U V U V U V U V U	The lives of significant individuals ontributed to national and intermination hould be used to compare aspectny. Jame and locate the world's 7 concept of 5 oceans. Jose world maps, atlases and globelingdom, continents, appropriate oots and topic. Jose dentify seasonal and daily weath worth and South Poles. Jose basic geographical vocabulary eatures & key human features.	national achievements. Some ts of life in different periods ntinents and introduce the es to identify the United countries linked to children's er patterns of the UK and the

Links to Prior Learning

Y1 - Who are our neighbours?

Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
A globe shows where there is land and sea on Earth.	Continents
A continent is a large area of land.	
There are seven continents on Earth.	Country
Name and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans.	Climate
For each continent, look at the animals you would find there and the	Habitat
different types of landscape, identifying human and physical features where possible.	Temperature
MAIN FOCUS – ANTARCTICA	Antarctica/South Pole
Europe	Arctic/North Pole
We live in the continent of Europe. Europe is one of the world's smaller continents.	Roald Amundsen
In southern Europe the climate can be warm and sunny, but in northern Europe the climate is cooler.	Robert Scott
Antarctica	Earth Globe
South Pole – Antarctica – continent covered in ice and surrounded by oceans.	Asia Europe Africa North America
Explain how animals and humans are suited to their environment. Human and physical features (McMurdo Research Station, Chapel of the	South America Australia Antarctica
Snows, Port Lockroy, Antarctic Ice Sheet, Antarctic Mountains, Mount	
Erebus)	Pacific Atlantic Indian Southern
	Arctic
The events of the race to the South Pole in 1911: Introduce British explorer - Robert Scott - as being part of the race to the	North Pole South Pole Antarctica
South Pole (without going into too much detail as year 2 look at his exploration in detail.)	tilt orbit
Norwegian explorer - Roald Amundsen.	summer winter
Roald Amundsen was the first man to reach the South Pole. Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911.	
The journey to the pole and back had taken 99 days.	minus (in relation to degrees)
Africa	Africa equator desert grassland
The equator line and explain it is an imaginary line that shows the 'middle' of	jungle
the earth, halfway between the North and South Poles.	

The equator runs right through the continent of Africa.

Locate Africa and the Atlantic Ocean.

How the location of Africa results in some parts being very hot.

Asia

Asia is the largest continent on Earth.

Mountains, rainforests and deserts can be found in Asia.

Asia is home to tigers, pandas and elephants.

Show children images of the Great Wall of China and explain it was built by a powerful leader a long time ago who wanted to defend his country from his enemies.

Children can find out about Asian animals and their habitats. They could look at the differences between African and Asian elephants.

North & South America

North and South America are two continents that are joined together. Why the Panama canal is important.

Australia

In the Southern Hemisphere.

Explain that the continent of Australia includes the huge landmass of Australia and some surrounding islands.

Explain that millions of years ago the landmass of Australia was connected to other continents. Over time, Australia moved very slowly away from the other continents. Australia has not been connected to any other land masses for millions of years.

This isolation has allowed animals to grow and change in their own way, making them very different from animals living on other continents.

Asia tropical rainforest monsoon drought Great Wall of China Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean

North America South America Panama Canal Statue of Liberty Amazon Rainforest Niagara Falls

Australia islands kangaroo koala wallaby Southern Hemisphere