

- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.
- Understand/describe physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Arctic animals



Polar Bear



Walrus

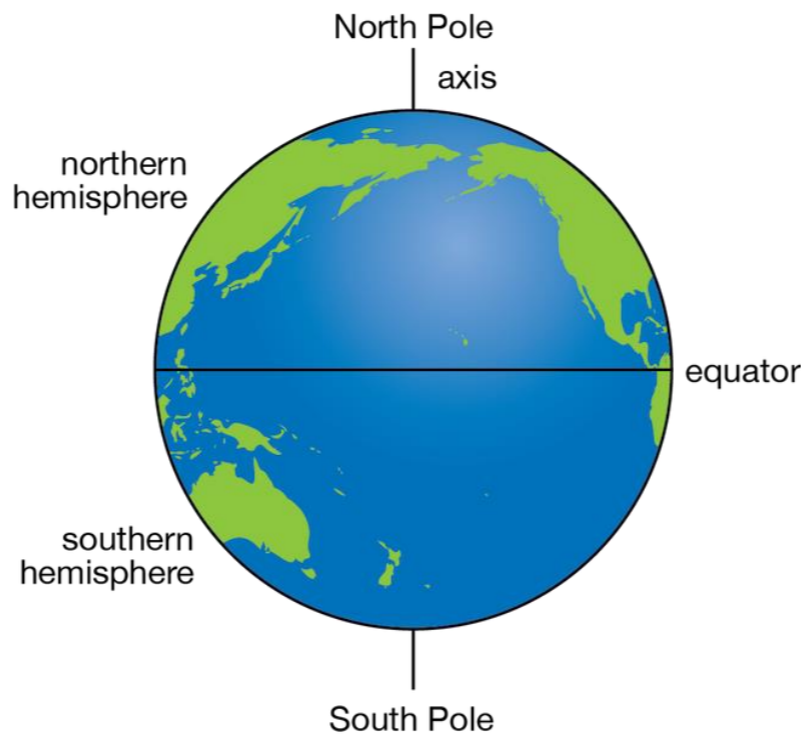
Antarctic animals



Emperor Penguin



Humpback Whale



Glossary

Expedition	A group journey with a particular focus.
Explorer	Someone who travels to undiscovered places.
Glacier	A large body of ice.
Iceberg	A floating mass of ice that has detached from a glacier.
Ice Cap	An ice sheet that covers less than 50,000cm ² of land.
Ice Sheet	A thick sheet of ice covering an extensive area.
Ice Shelf	A part of a glacier that extends from the land and floats on the sea.
Indigenous	People/things that have always been in country.
Inuit	Indigenous people who live in the Arctic regions.
Northern Hemisphere	The part of Earth that is to the north of the Equator.
Particle	A tiny piece of matter that makes up a solid, liquid or gas.
Precipitation	Water vapour that falls to the ground as rain, sleet, hail or snow.
RMS Titanic	A British passenger ship that sank in the Atlantic Ocean.
Sea Ice	A thin, fragile layer of frozen sea water.
Southern Hemisphere	The part of Earth that is to the south of the Equator.

Roberts Falcon Scott's 2nd expedition timeline

1910: June	Scott and 36 men set sail from Cardiff in the ship, <i>Terra Nova</i> .
October	Roald Amundsen tells Scott he is heading to the South Pole.
1911: January	Scott arrives in Antarctica and sets up base at Cape Evans.
March	Scott place shelters and supplies along the route they will take the South Pole.
April:	Antarctic winter starts. Scott and team live in accommodation huts at Cape Evans.
September:	Antarctic winter finishes. Scott explains his plans for a South Pole march.
November:	Scott and his team leave Cape Evans to march to the South Pole.
December:	Scott sends some men back to Cape Evans, asking them to provide a rescue team in March.
1912: January	Scott and team reach the South Pole and realise they have beaten by Amundsen.
February:	Some men suffer from exhaustion and frostbite. 17th Feb: Team member Edgar Evans dies.
March	Scott and men wait at a meeting point. The rescue team doesn't arrive. 16th March: Captain Oates deliberately leaves the camp to die. 29th March: Scott writes last diary entry.
October:	A search party leaves Cape Evans to look for Scott and his team.
November:	Frozen bodies of Scott, Wilson and Bowers are found alongside Scott's diary.