



What pupils should already know: They will know about the Age of Exploration/British Empire and that land was colonised by the British. In our 'Oceans' unit they will have learnt about the world's oceans. Through daily Thinking Starters, children will have acquired the skills of debate and will be able to give reasoned arguments. They will have some understanding of climate change and how this affects both people and land. They will have learnt about grid references, including 6 figure grid references. Children will know about some different landscapes, including mountains, deserts & rainforests. They will have learnt about the Southern Ocean in their Science lessons linked to the ocean and will be familiar with the role of Helen Findlay - a biological oceanographer.

Enquiry Questions:

- Where is Antarctica and is it similar to the arctic?
- Why is Ernest Shackleton an important 'Antarctic' Geographical figure?
- What was the planned journey of the Endurance expedition?
- Do people live in Antarctica?
- How are humans affecting Antarctica?

Key Vocabulary

Climate - the average weather conditions in a particular location based in average weather experienced there over 30 years or more.

Consequence - the result of a previous action.

Continent - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica)

Country - a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.

Depot - A place where large amounts of raw materials or other supplies are kept until they are needed.

Expedition - a journey for a particular purpose

Frost bite - When parts of your body become damaged due to being very cold.

Grid reference - a method of describing a location using intersecting vertical and horizontal grid lines, indicated by numbers and/or letters.

Glacier - a slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.

Human Geography - the branch of geography that studies how people and the environment have an effect on each other.

Ice shelf - A thick, permanent, floating sheet of ice that is derived from terrestrial tributary glaciers. The back pressure from an ice shelf stabilises its tributary glaciers, which may be prone to acceleration, recession and retreat if the ice shelf melts away.

Impact - a marked effect or influence.

Landmass - a continent or other large body of land.

Latitude - the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.

Longitude - distance measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole and passes through Greenwich, England.

Pack Ice - Every year as the sun disappears for the winter, the surface waters around Antarctica freeze into a slab of ice 10-feet thick, which effectively doubles the size of the continent. In the summer, the slab of ice breaks up into pack ice, which eventually drifts out to sea and melts, only to be replaced the next year

Perceptions - the way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted.

Physical Geography - The branch of geography dealing with natural features (not man-made)

Rations - Having a limited amount of food or supplies for each person.

Topography - study of the forms and features of land surfaces - natural and man-made.

Trade - the buying and selling of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make—for example, food, clothes, and computers.

Tributary Glacier - A glacier that originates on land but flows out into the sea, where it begins to float. If the floating portion of the glacier combines with that of several other glaciers it forms a floating ice shelf.

Tundra - a large area of flat land in northern parts of the world where there are no trees and the ground is always frozen.

Vegetation - the plant life of a region

Geographical Skills

Pupils will:

Locational Knowledge

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circles.

Place Knowledge

Develop their understanding of Place Knowledge: Polar Regions, Antarctica's size, makeup and surrounding oceans; different ice types and fauna.

Human and Physical Geography

Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography; Antarctica as a polar region, seasonal/geographical variations in time, Different forms of land and terrain, interactions between physical geography and everyday life.

Describe the physical features of Earth's orbit and its effects upon the weather and expedition
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to understand longitude and latitude and 6 grid references and the route taken by the Endurance Expedition

Ask geographical questions.

Conduct geographical research

Weather - the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

Maps



Ernest Shackleton and the Endurance

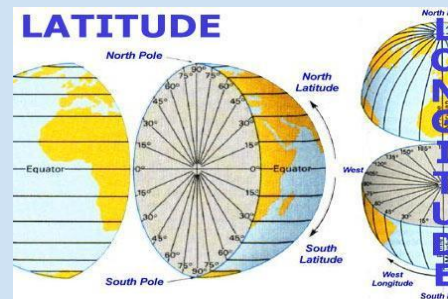
- 1) Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton was born on **1874** and died in **1922**.
- 2) **In August 1914** he set out to cross the South Polar Continent Antarctica.
- 6) Shackleton's crew was made of 26 men and 69 dogs. The ship was called **Endurance**.
- 7) Endurance became stuck on in the pack ice in the Weddell Sea and the men had to **evacuate**.
- 8) Endurance sank on **21st November 1915**.
- 9) They first set up a **Patience camp** but later found **Elephant Island** an ice covered Mountain Island off the coast of Antarctica.
- 10) After 16 months Shackleton took a single boat and 2 crew- members to **South Georgia** to seek help.
- 11) When they arrived in South Georgia, the trek was a struggle. They trekked across thick snow, gullies, deep crevasses and glaciers.
- 12) They arrived at a **Whaling Station** and the Chilean government sent a ship to rescue the remaining men on Elephant Island.
- 13) **No member of the crew died** during the expedition.
- 14) Shackleton was seen as a **hero** for his bravery and perseverance.



Ernest Shackleton An explorer who in 1914, chartered an expedition to Antarctica. Disaster struck when his ship, the Endurance, was crushed by ice. He and his crew drifted on sheets of ice for months until they reached Elephant Island. Shackleton eventually rescued his crew, all of whom survived the ordeal. He later died while setting out on another Antarctic expedition.

Endurance Timeline

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| 03 Aug 1914 | World War I breaks out |
| 08 Aug 1914 | Endurance leaves Britain |
| 05 Dec 1914 | Leave South Georgia Island |
| 18 Jan 1915 | Enter pack ice, immovable |
| 24 Feb 1915 | Ship routine ceased |
| 25 Oct 1915 | Ship cracks under pressure of ice, takes on water, abandoned by crew |
| 21 Nov 1915 | Ship sinks |
| Mar 1916 | Attempts to move camp failed |
| 09 Apr 1916 | Set off on foot |
| 18 Apr 1916 | Arrived at Elephant Island |
| 24 Apr 1916 | Five leave on lifeboat to seek help |
| 09 May 1916 | Arrive South Georgia |
| 30 Aug 1916 | Crew rescued on fourth attempt |



Links to other areas of the curriculum: PSHE - diversity & communities. English - Shackleton's Journey - William Grill; Maths - data handling . Art - ICE BATIK