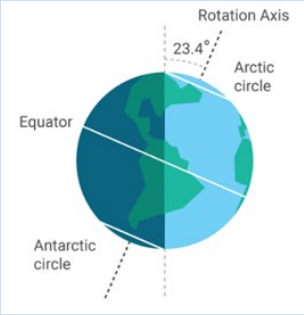
# Frozen Kingdom

## The Arctic Region (Geography)

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. Temperatures can reach -68°C in the winter months, making it one of the coldest places on earth.




## The Antarctic Region (Geography)

The Antarctic region is found in the Southern Hemisphere and is the world's fifth largest continent. It is covered in an ice sheet that is up to 4.8km thick. It is the coldest, driest, highest and windiest continent on Earth. Temperatures can reach -89°C. There is no precipitation and wind speeds can reach 80km per hour in some areas.

## Glossary

**Northern Hemisphere:** North of the equator
**Glacier:** A large body of ice.
**Southern Hemisphere:** South of the equator
**Iceberg:** A floating mass of ice.
**Precipitation:** Water vapour that falls to the ground as rain, sleet, hail or snow
**Ice sheet:** A thick sheet of ice.
**Inuit:** Indigenous people who live in the Arctic regions.
**Longitude/Latitude:** East or West (longitude), North or South (latitude).

## Auroras (Geography)

Auroras are displays of coloured lights seen in the skies near the North and South Poles. The lights are created when electrically charged particles from the Sun collide with oxygen and nitrogen particles in the Earth's atmosphere. The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, can be seen from Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Canada and as far south as Scotland and northern England. The Aurora Australis, or Southern Lights, are more difficult to see as the lights are mostly seen around Antarctica and the southern Indian Ocean.



## Inuit Art

The Inuit live in the Arctic regions of Canada, Alaska, Siberia and Greenland. The early Inuit adapted to the cold, harsh conditions of the Arctic region and became expert builders, hunters, craftspeople and artists. In Canada today, Inuit artists create beautiful sculptures, paintings, prints and drawings that are inspired by the animals, landscape and people of the Arctic region.



## Nature in the Polar Regions (Geography)

The Arctic region is home to small populations of people and an amazing variety of plants and animals, including the polar bear, the Arctic fox and the walrus.





There are no permanent inhabitants in the Antarctic region and only two native kinds of flowering plants can grow there, but it has a rich wildlife, including the emperor penguin, humpback whale and leopard seal.





## PSHE - Safe Relationships

We have a different relationships with a range of different people. They could be with our friends, family or teachers. It is important to understand how to interact with each other in a range of situations. This includes gaining consent and setting clear boundaries with different people we have a relationship with.

## Music - Soundscapes

Soundscapes are when sounds are created to mimic a real or imaginary environment. This can involve using voices, bodies and other materials to create a sound collage.

It's especially good for creating environments which help to place the drama and also create atmosphere. It can be an exercise in creating the sounds, as well as listening to the sounds.

## Design Technology - Insulation

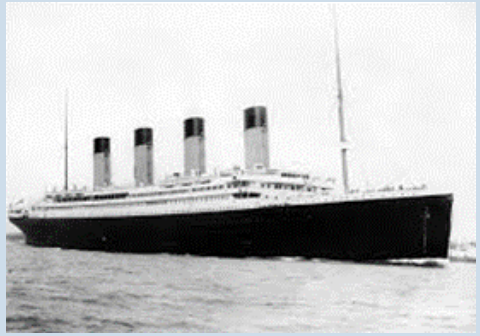
In Antarctica, winter temperatures can vary from - 70ŵC to -15ŵC. It is one of the coldest places to live on earth. To survive in the Antarctic, keeping warm becomes a very important focus, and insulation is a major factor in achieving this.

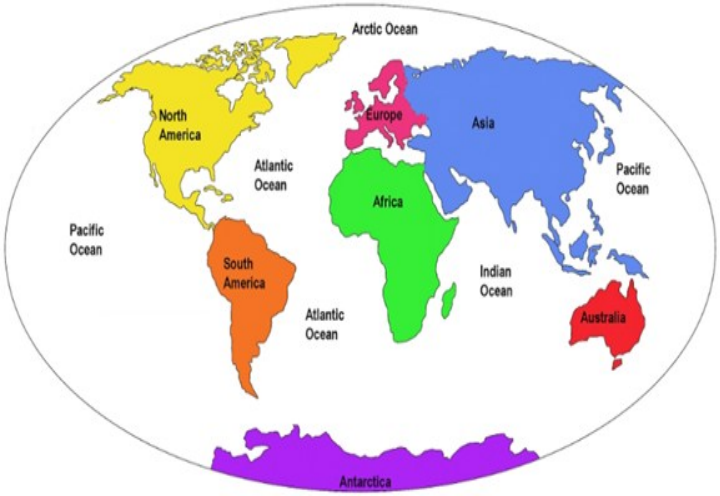
Keeping warm involves stopping the transfer of heat from one object to another. This can be done by insulating the object. Trapping air in layers is a very effective way of insulating an object. Air is trapped between the layers of clothes and reduces the amount of heat energy that is lost. The thicker the layers and the more layers of clothing, the better the insulation. **Significant Person: Steve Jobs**




## RMS Titanic

On 15th April 1912, the RMS Titanic sank in the Atlantic Ocean after hitting an iceberg. The ship was on its first voyage from Southampton, UK to New York, USA. The ship had been labelled 'unsinkable' and only carried enough lifeboats for half the number of people on board. Around 1500 of the 2224 passengers and crew died.






## Robert Falcon Scott



Robert Falcon Scott, or 'Scott of the Antarctic', was a famous polar explorer. He was born on 6th June 1868 in Devonport, UK. In 1880, Scott joined the Royal Navy aged just 13.

Between 1901 and 1904, Scott commanded his first expedition to the Antarctic. The team, which also included the famous explorer Ernest Shackleton, reached further south that anyone before but failed to reach the South Pole.

In 1910, Scott set off on his second expedition. The terrible conditions and lack of working equipment made the journey very difficult. On 17th January 1912, Scott reached the South Pole, only to find another explorer (Roald Amundsen) had arrived first. Exhausted, Scott and his team members headed home but died of starvation and exposure on 29th March 1912, less than 20km from their supply depot.

## Ernest Shackleton

Born in 1874 in County Kildare, Ireland, Ernest Shackleton lived with his family first in Dublin, Ireland, and then in England. At age 16, Shackleton joined the British Merchant Navy .A decade later he volunteered to accompany the National Antarctic Expedition under British Captain Robert Falcon Scott, which became the first of four polar adventures Shackleton would undertake.

As Britain had been "beaten" to both the North and South Poles. Shackleton set out to gain Britain the honour of what he called "the largest and most striking of all journeys - the crossing of the Continent.

While Shackleton and his crew failed to make the first crossing of the Antarctic continent, their expedition became a larger-than-life testament to heroism and human endurance, with all 28 men surviving two years in the barren, frigid Antarctic.

The crew officially dispersed in October 1916, with most of the men returning to England to serve in World War I .The expedition team was later awarded the Polar Medal, although Shackleton denied it to four of his men who he seemed to feel had not given their all in that dire time.

In 1921, Shackleton led his final journey to the Antarctic on the ship Quest, bringing with him a handful of the original Endurance crew members. But shortly after the start of the expedition - on January 5, 1922 - Shackleton died of a heart attack; he was in his late 40s.

