

Upper Key Stage Two Forest Academy
 Knowledge Organiser: Poles Apart Autumn 1st 2020

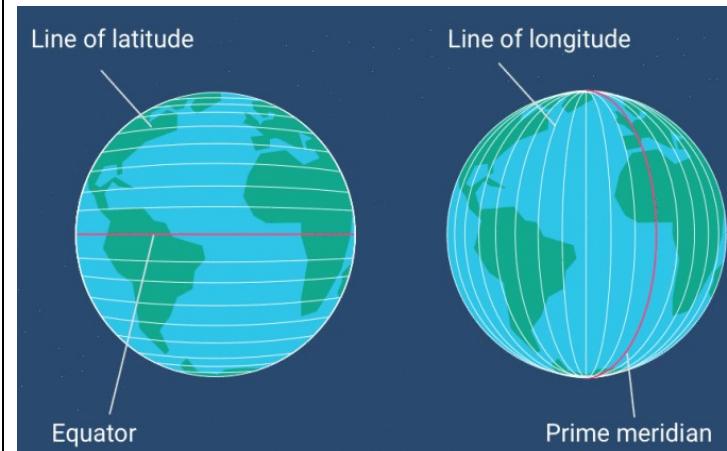
- I am learning to.....
- Identify the position and significance of Longitude and Latitude, the Arctic and the Antarctic.
- Describe the physical geography of different climate zones; Polar environments.
- Understand the 'Race to the Pole' and the chronology of events leading to the discovery of the South Pole. January 1912
- To know the key factors associated with the disaster of the Titanic. April 1912



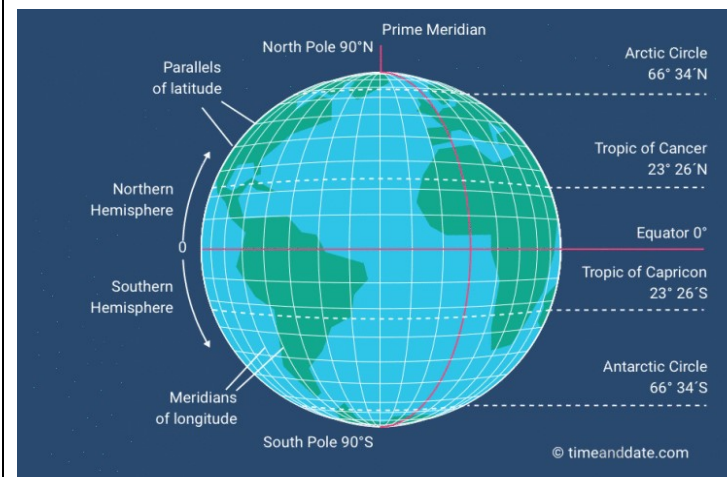
Key vocabulary:

Amundsen	Roald Amundsen was a Norwegian explorer who was the first to reach the South Pole in 1911.
bisect	Divide into two parts.
Equator	An imaginary line drawn around the middle of the earth an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole:
Latitude	Referring to imaginary horizontal lines around the Earth running parallel to the Equator.
Longitude	Referring to imaginary vertical lines which bisect the Globe from North to South.
North Pole	The point on the Earth's surface which is furthest North.
Polar Regions	Polar regions are located in the very North and very South of the globe – the two pole ends of the Earth.
Prime Meridian	A special line of Longitude which runs through Greenwich, London and divides the Globe into East and West. Zero degrees is it's position.
Race to the Pole	Amundsen and Scott's race to be the first ever man to reach the South Pole first in 1911.
Scott	Captain Robert Falcon Scott was the first British explorer to reach the South Pole and explore Antarctica extensively by land in the early 1900s.
South Pole	The point on the Earth's surface which is furthest South.

Geography. Polar regions and Latitude and Longitude.



To help understand location the globe is split by 'invisible' lines. The lines of **Latitude** run horizontally, with the Equator in the middle, whilst the lines of **Longitude** refer to the lines which bisect the Globe from North to South (vertically).



Polar regions are located in the very **North** and very **South** of the globe – the two pole ends of the Earth. The northern polar region is called the **Arctic**, and in the south the polar region is the continent of **Antarctica**. Polar habitats have just two seasons – summer and winter (but even summer is normally very cold).

Race to the Pole: Robert Falcon Scott

Robert Falcon Scott

Significant Individuals

Date of birth: June 6th 1868

Date of death: March 29th 1912



Robert Falcon Scott is significant because he was a famous explorer. He led two expeditions to Antarctica. The purpose of the expeditions was to find out more about the animals, the weather and the land of Antarctica. Scott and his fellow explorers also wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole.

Interesting Fact

Robert Falcon Scott and his team did not reach the South Pole first, they were beaten there by a Norwegian party led by Roald Amundsen. Unfortunately Scott and his companions had a disastrous time with blizzards, gale force winds, poor clothing and little food on their journey back from the South Pole and they all eventually died.



Terra Nova Expedition, 1910 - 1913

Robert Falcon Scott headed once more for to the Antarctic in 1910 with the aim of conquering the South Pole for the glory of Great Britain!



The ship that Robert Falcon Scott and his intrepid team sailed to the Antarctic on was called the *Terra Nova* which means *New Land*.

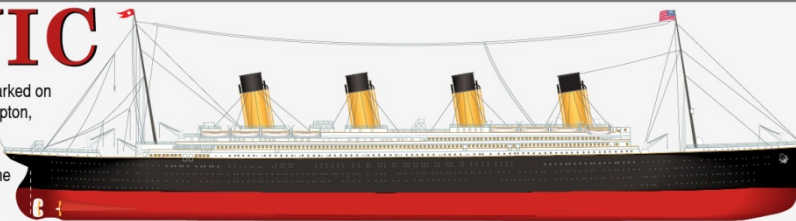
Some British companies supplied Scott's expedition with food for their expedition! However, the expedition suffered misfortune and some believe Scott was unprepared...



Titanic Disaster April 1912

TITANIC

On April 10, 1912, the RMS *Titanic* embarked on its maiden voyage, sailing from Southampton, England, to New York City. Four days later the luxury liner struck an iceberg, and early the next day it sank, killing some 1,500 people. The tragedy captured the world's imagination and made the *Titanic* an enduring legend.



882 feet 6 inches (269 metres)

TIMELINE

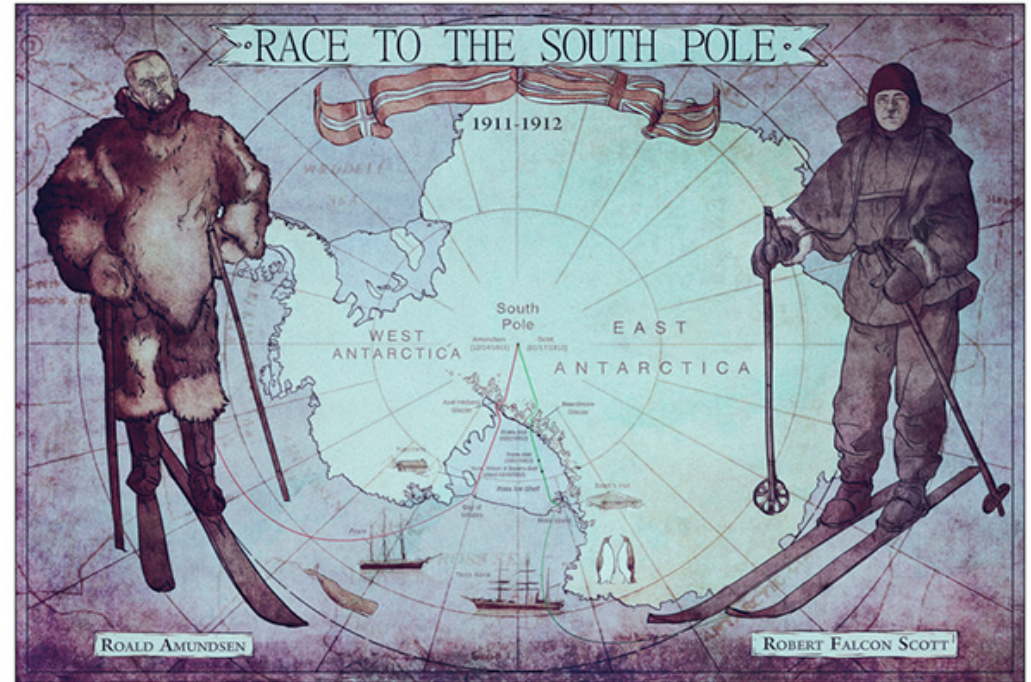
March 3, 1909	Construction begins in Belfast, Ireland
May 31, 1911	<i>Titanic</i> is launched, and later the fitting-out phase starts
April 10, 1912	Maiden voyage begins as the ship leaves Southampton, England
April 11, 1912	<i>Titanic</i> makes its final European stop, at Queenstown, Ireland
April 14, 1912, 11:35 PM	Iceberg is spotted, but too late to avoid a collision
April 15, 1912, 12:15 AM	First distress signals are sent
12:20 AM	<i>Carpathia</i> rushes toward <i>Titanic</i>
12:45 AM	First lifeboats are lowered
2:18 AM	Bow sinks
2:20 AM	<i>Titanic</i> founders
3:30 AM	Survivors are rescued by <i>Carpathia</i>
September 1, 1985	Shipwreck is discovered by an expedition led by Robert Ballard

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FATALITIES



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Race to the Pole: Amundsen vs Scott



In the early 20th century, the race was on to reach the South Pole, with a number of explorers setting out to claim it for their own. In 1911, Britain's [Robert Falcon Scott](#) and Norway's [Roald Amundsen](#) went head to head to reach the Pole, and it was to prove a dramatic journey for both of them – ending in victory for Amundsen and tragedy for Scott.

At around 15.00 on **14 December 1911**, Amundsen raised the flag of Norway at the South Pole. He had reached the Pole a full 33 days before Captain Scott arrived. Amundsen and his crew returned to their base camp on 25 January 1912, 99 days and roughly 1400 nautical miles after their departure.

Scott left his base camp with his team to the Pole on 1 November 1911. He finally reached the South Pole on 17 January 1912, disappointed to learn that Amundsen had beaten him to it. Weak from exhaustion, hunger and extreme cold, his last diary entry is dated 29 March 1912. He died in his tent alongside two of his men.