

How do you survive in the Antarctic?

Geography

Place

Environment



Rocket Words

Key Word	Meaning
1. Antarctica	The southern most continent on planet Earth.
2. Climate	The average weather in an area over time.
3. Longitude	Imaginary lines of measurement that run North to South on maps and globes.
4. Latitude	Imaginary lines of measurement that run East to West on maps and globes.
5. Glaciers	Huge masses of ice that can take centuries or even millenia to form.
6. Icebergs and Growlers	Icebergs are large chunks of ice that have broken off an ice sheet and float out into the seas. Growlers are smaller.
7. Cryosphere	The name given to all of the frozen water on the planet.
8. British Antarctic Survey	A scientific study group that explores and studies the Antarctic.



Leopard Seal



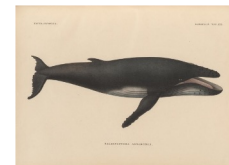
Emperor Penguin



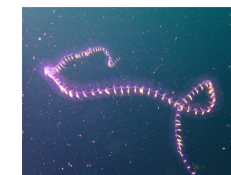
Orca



Wandering Albatross



Blue Whale



Salp

Lesson 1

- Where is the Antarctic and what is its climate?

Lesson 2

- What is longitude and latitude?

Lesson 3

- Where did the Endurance sail?

Lesson 4

- What are glaciers, shelves, icebergs and growlers?

Lesson 5

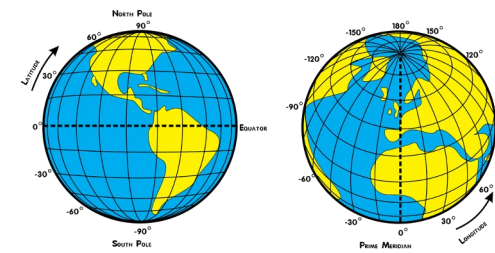
- How do animals survive in the Antarctic

Lesson 6

- Design a new research station for the BAS.

Antarctic Climate

- Antarctica is the driest of all the continents.
- The continent is classed as a desert.
- Antarctica is also known for being the coldest and windiest continent.
- Antarctica's land is covered in a thick layer of ice that is almost 2 kilometres deep.
- The coldest natural air temperature ever recorded on Earth was -89.2°C at Vostok Station, close to the South Pole.



Longitude/Latitude

- Lines of Longitude run North and South.
- Line of Latitude run East and West.
- These lines help to measure distances around the world.

Chronology

183 Million years ago-Antarctica breaks free of Gondwana Land.

350 BC-Greeks guess that Antarctica exists as opposite to the Arctic.

1773 AD-Captain Cook spots icebergs in the Antarctic circle but no land.

1819-20-Various scientists and sailors spot the Antarctic landmass.

1823- James Weddell discovers and names the Weddell Sea.

1840-James Clark Ross-Discovers Mt Erebus Volcano from a distance.

1899-British expedition lands and winters in the Antarctic.

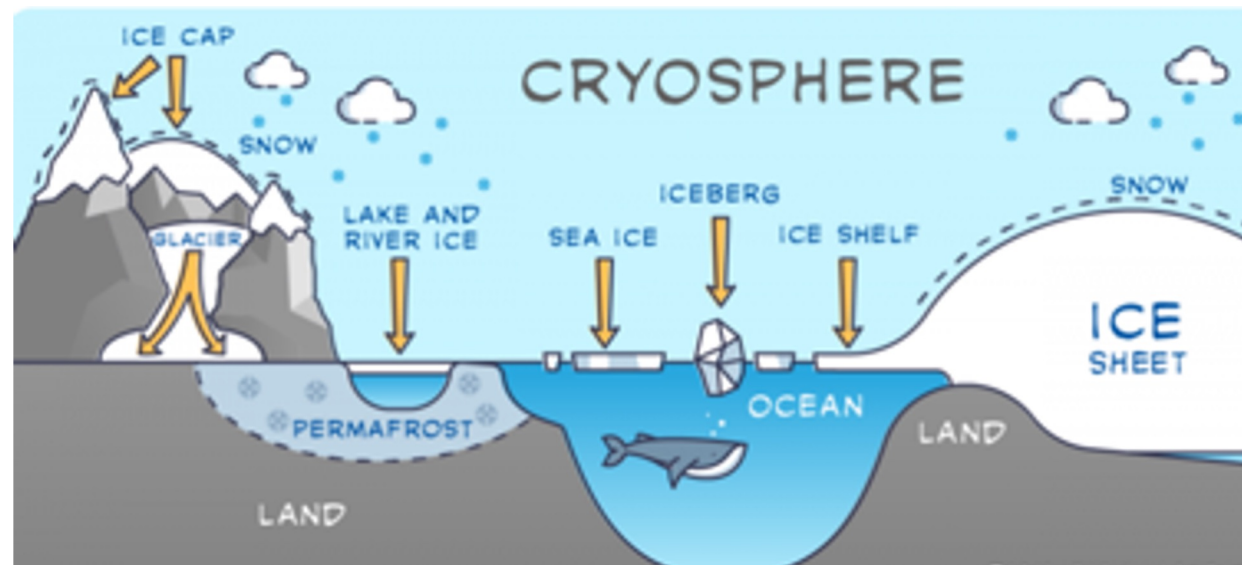
1911-Amundsen reaches the South Pole.

1914-1917-Shakleton's Expedition.

1961-Antarctic Treaty-Countries agree to be there for science and knowledge.

Ernest Shackleton

- Polar Explorer who survived 2 years in the Antarctic.



What we know.	What we would like to know.	What we have found out.