

Year 3 Geography Autumn: How do people thrive in a frozen world?

We will continue our year three geography enquiry, “How do humans achieve great things at the ends of the earth?” by learning about the Inuit communities of Alaska. Children will explore the physical and human features of the arctic and consider how people thrive there.

Key skill: I can compare and contrast human and physical geographical features in different places in the world with the UK.

We will be able to:

- Use maps, globes and atlases to identify countries where Inuit communities live.
- Identify the equator, poles and polar regions on maps and explain why the Arctic has a cold climate.
- Describe the physical features of the Arctic.
- Describe some human features of the Arctic.

To deepen our learning, we will:

- Explore the impact of climate change in the Arctic.
- Explore the impact that certain human activities have in the Arctic region.

Vocabulary:

Arctic: the region around the north pole.

Arctic circle: one of the lines of latitude around the earth.

Inuit: a group of Native American people living in Arctic regions.

Inuk: a member of an Inuit community.

equator: an imaginary circle around the centre of the earth.

North pole: the most northern point of the earth.

South pole: the most southern point of the earth.

tundra: a vast, flat region where the sub-soil is permanently frozen.

sub-Arctic: the region immediately south of the Arctic circle.

permafrost: a thick layer of soil that remains below freezing point throughout the year.

biome: a large, naturally occurring region that has a certain climate and certain types of living things, i.e a desert or tundra.

To celebrate our learning, we will:

Film a documentary about life in the Arctic.

How does this link to previous and future learning?

