River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year Six	Spring 1	Geography — The North and South Pole		
Key Vocabulary		Important Facts			
Latitude: the angular distance of earth's equator. Longitude: the angular distance Greenwich meridian. Arctic Circle: an area at 66.6° N Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia and Denmark. Tundra: a vast, flat, treeless regipermanently frozen called perma Permafrost: a layer of soil which Topography: the physical land features.	of a place east or west of the  I, which includes the countries a, Alaska, Canada, Greenland  on in which the soil is  Ifrost.  is frozen all year.	<ul> <li>The Arthe No.</li> <li>The An South I</li> <li>Antarciunder t</li> <li>The Arthe ice.</li> <li>The No. deserts temper</li> <li>The an bears of penguinadapte</li> <li>Norway Denma of their</li> <li>The secolimate</li> <li>Know the will be:</li> </ul>	rctic polar regions extend from 66.6°N latitude orth Pole (90°N latitude). Intarctic regions extend from 66.5°S latitude to Pole (90°S latitude). Itica is a continent because there is a landmass the ice. In rctic is not a continent as there is no land benefic orth Pole and the South Pole both contain poles as there is limited rainfall due to the low ratures. Inimals at the Arctic include Arctic foxes and poland the animals at the Antarctic include emperins and Weddell seals. All of these animals have to their environment. In Sweden, Finland, Russia, Alaska, Canada and the Arctic Circle. In a ice in the Arctic Ocean is melting as an effect of that if the ice keeps melting then the effect of	eath ar olar ror ve nd part ct of this	

Image Bank					







