



Geography – Around the World in Eighty Days



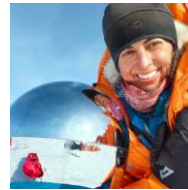
Year 2
Spring Term

Captain Robert Scott was a Royal Navy officer and explorer from England. He led two expeditions to find the South Pole, one in 1901 and another in 1910. On **17th January 1912** they reached the **South Pole** but another explorer had beaten them by just 5 weeks.



Captain James Cook was in the Royal Navy and then became an English Explorer. He took a ship called the **Endeavour** on an expedition to find a great southern continent. In 1772 he managed to find what we now know as the East coast of Australia and New Zealand.

Preet Chandi MBE is a British army medical officer who completed a solo expedition across Antarctica to the South Pole in January 2022. She was the first woman of colour who completed a solo expedition.



Key Learning

The Earth has seven major land masses called continents- North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. We live in Europe. Each Continent is made up of lots of countries. Asia is the largest continent and Australia is the smallest continent.

Between some of the continents are large bodies of water called oceans. There are five main oceans – Atlantic, Pacific, Southern, Indian and Arctic. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean, and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest.

Human features are things like houses, roads, and bridges. They have been built by people.

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are **natural**. They would be here even if there were no people around.

A compass is a tool used for finding direction. The needle, which spins freely, always points to north. The cardinal directions are north, south, east and west.

There is an imaginary line which goes around the centre of the Earth called the Equator. Countries which are near the equator are very hot countries. The land at the top and bottom of the Earth, the North and South Pole are the coldest places on earth.

Fieldwork is where you go outside and find out about a place. You might find out where places are, what happens at these places or why and how they connect to other places.

Key Vocabulary

Continent	A very large mass of land.
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.
Ocean	A very large body of water between continents.
Country	A continent is split into smaller pieces of land called countries.
Atlas	A book of maps and information about Earth.
Population	The number of people who live in an area.
Language	The language is how the people speak. Different countries speak different languages.
Terrain	The terrain is how the land is made up. Examples of terrain are mountains, ice, forest, desert etc.
City	A city is a busy place full of buildings used for different purposes such as houses, churches, entertainment, shops, work and factories. Many people live and work in cities.
Landmark	A feature of a place which is well known. It can be a building, structure, bridge, church or statue. Some landmarks are made naturally like waterfalls or rock formations.
Explorer	A person who explores the earth looking for new places and undiscovered places.
Expedition	A journey of discovery, going to discover new lands or travel for a long time.
Fieldwork	Fieldwork is when you go outside and find out things about a place.