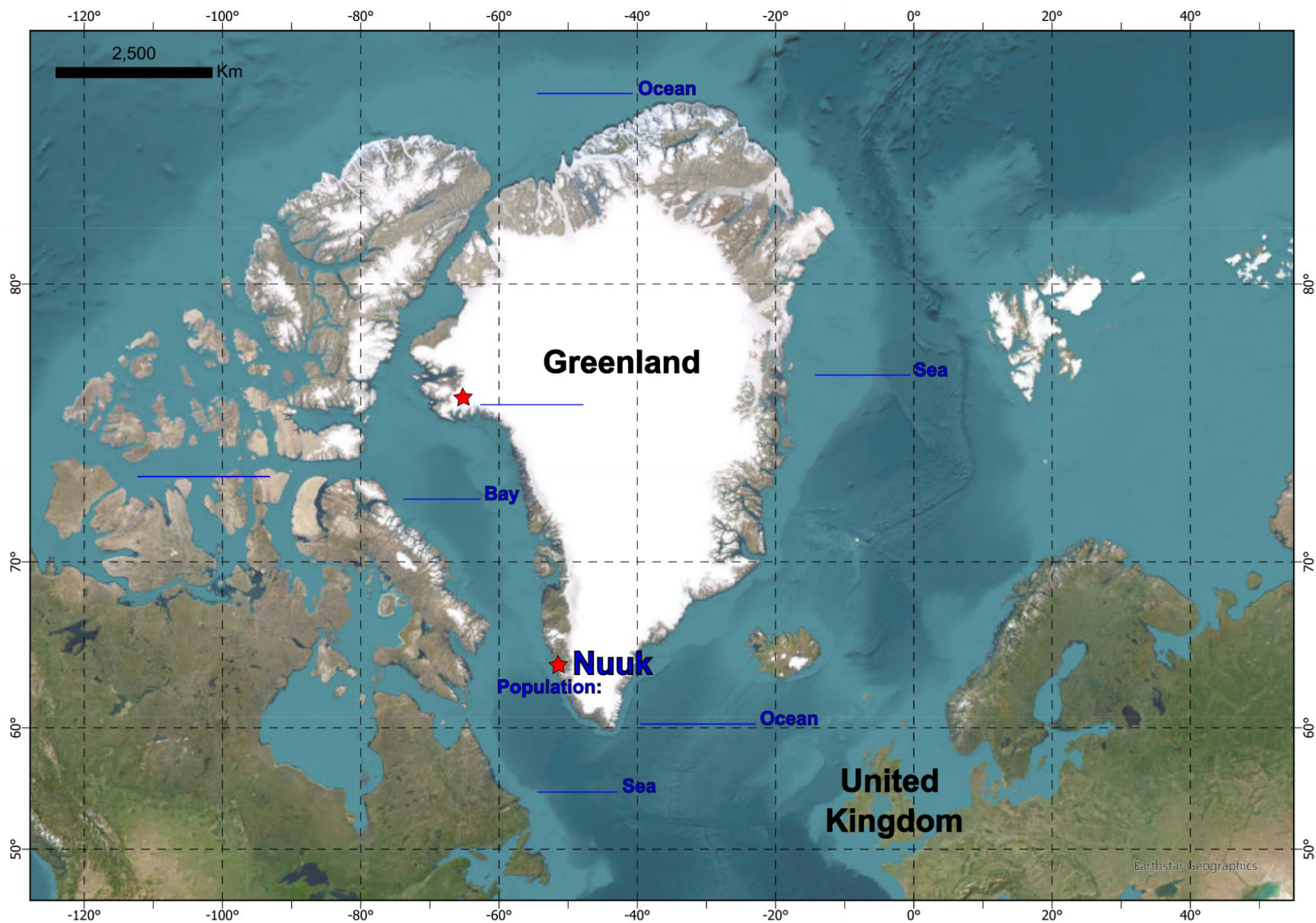




Lesson 1: Glacial landscapes of Greenland

StoryMaps:

-The People of Greenland

(<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/3a38d73267194b37b09f8031fe10f90b?item=1>)

-Greenland Science Today

(<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/3a38d73267194b37b09f8031fe10f90b?item=6>)

-Where is Greenland?

(<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/cfae832dc3444613ae1f4e178769783f?item=1>)

Learning objective: To understand the physical geography of Greenland, its ice sheet and glaciers.

Learning outcomes: An understanding of the importance of Greenland, its people and the impacts of climate change on its environment.

Q1: Greenland is surrounded by seas and oceans. What are their names? Add these names to the Greenland worksheet basemap.

Q2: The most northerly point in the UK is at 60°51'N on the Shetland Islands, to the north of Scotland. What latitude is the most southerly point of Greenland?

Q3: A large amount of Greenland is covered by its ice sheet and by other glaciers. What is the area of ice on the island?

Q4: The glaciers and ice sheet of Greenland have experienced high rates of melt over the last few decades, with the melt water produced contributing directly to sea level rise. If all of the ice on Greenland melted, how much would it raise our sea level by?

Q5. Outline some of the main impacts of climate change on Greenland and its people.

Q6. Examine the 'Arctic Sea Ice' animated graph in the 'Greenland Science Today' Storymap. Describe how the extent of sea ice changes over short (annual) and long (decadal) timescales.

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