



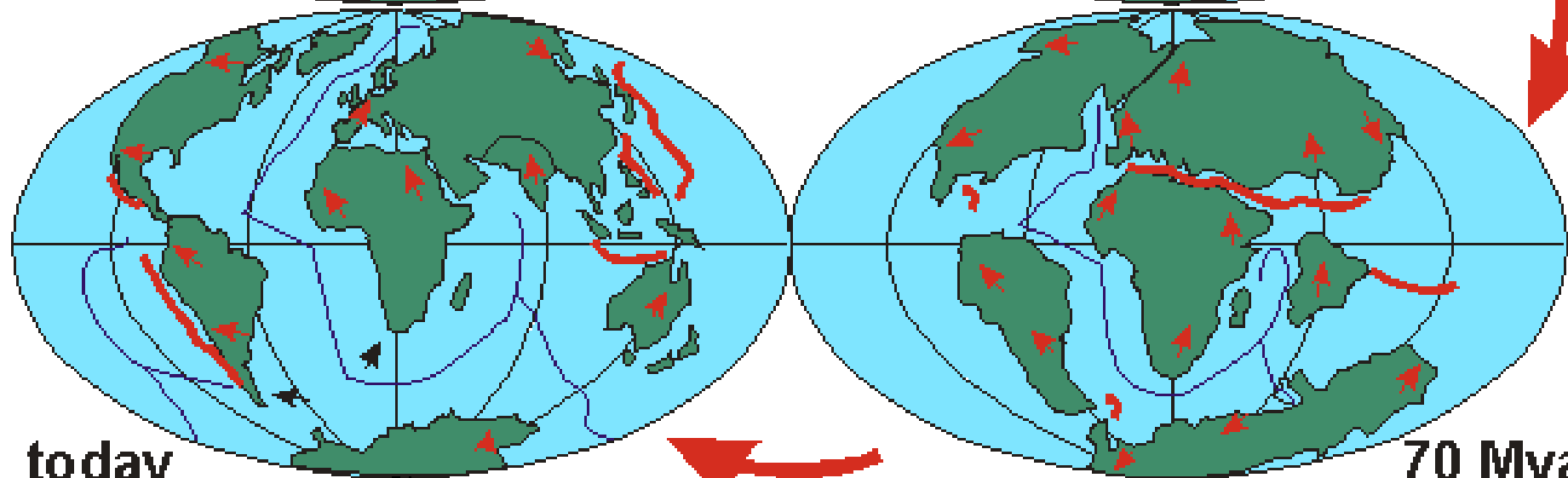
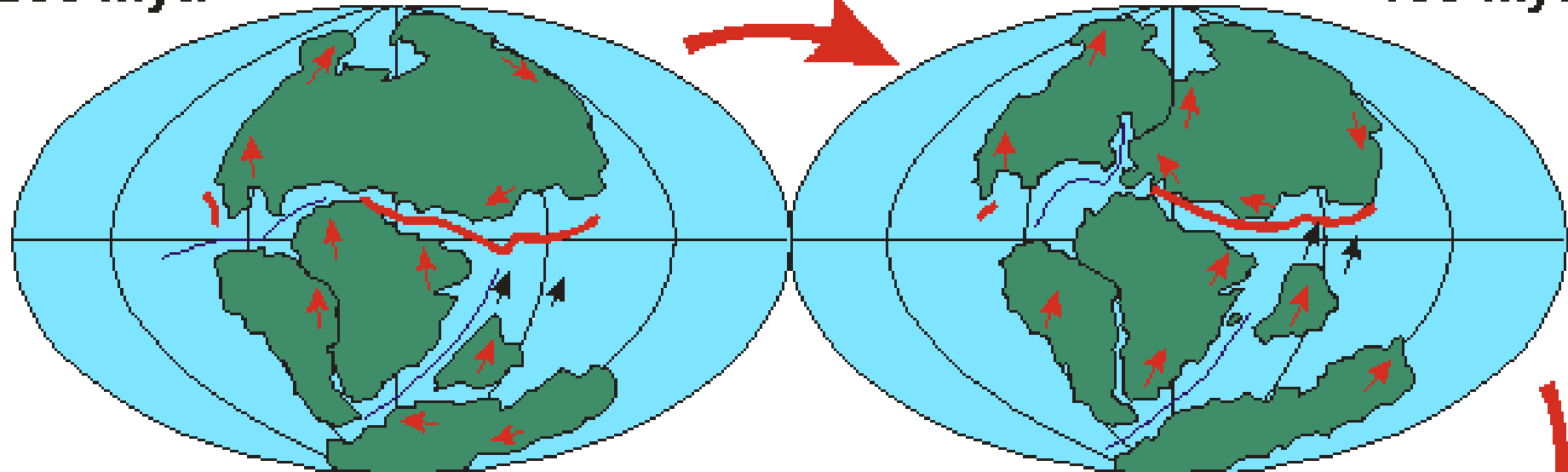
Kuldabelti Jarðar

Oddur Sigurðsson jarðfræðingur
Veðurstofu Íslands

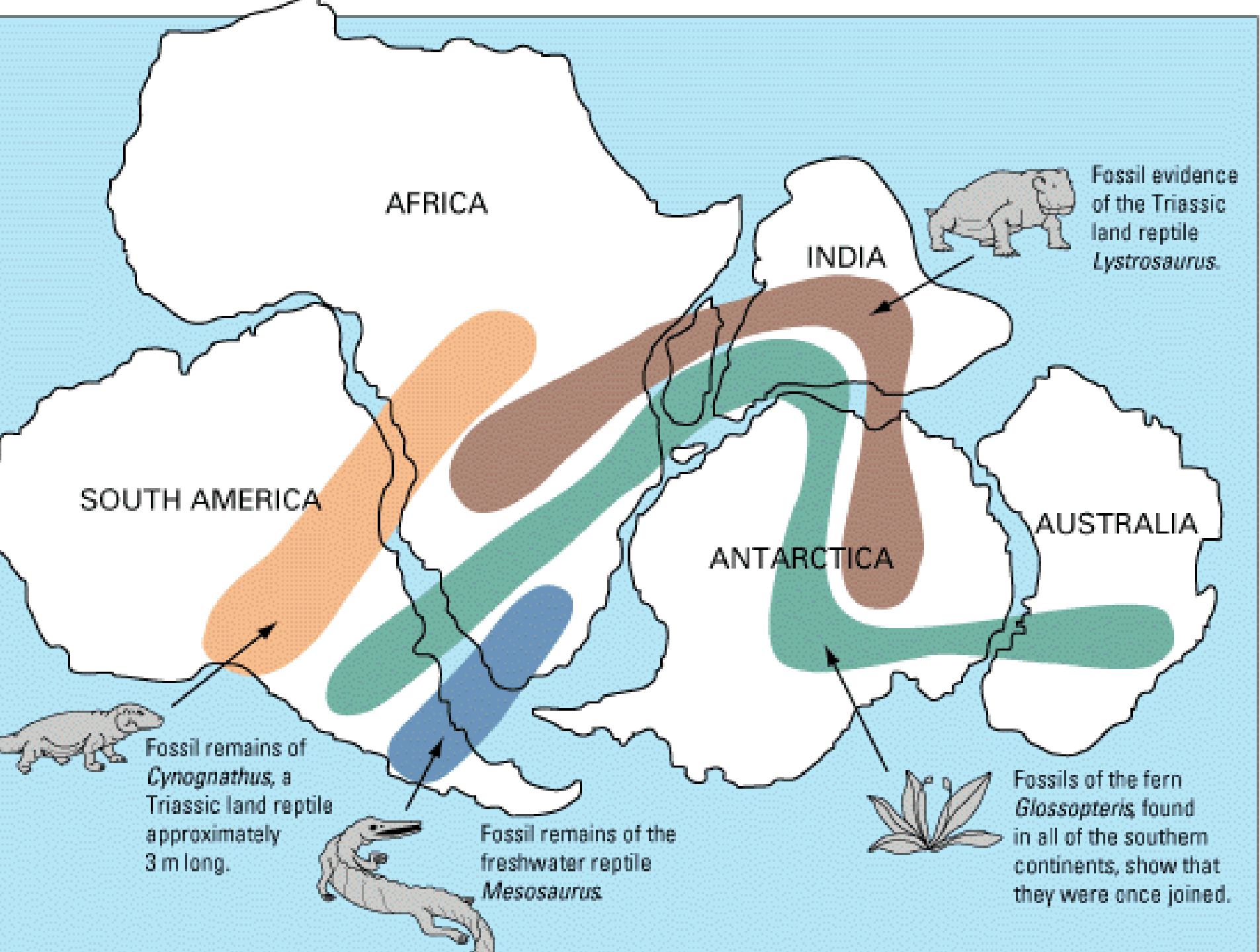
continental drift

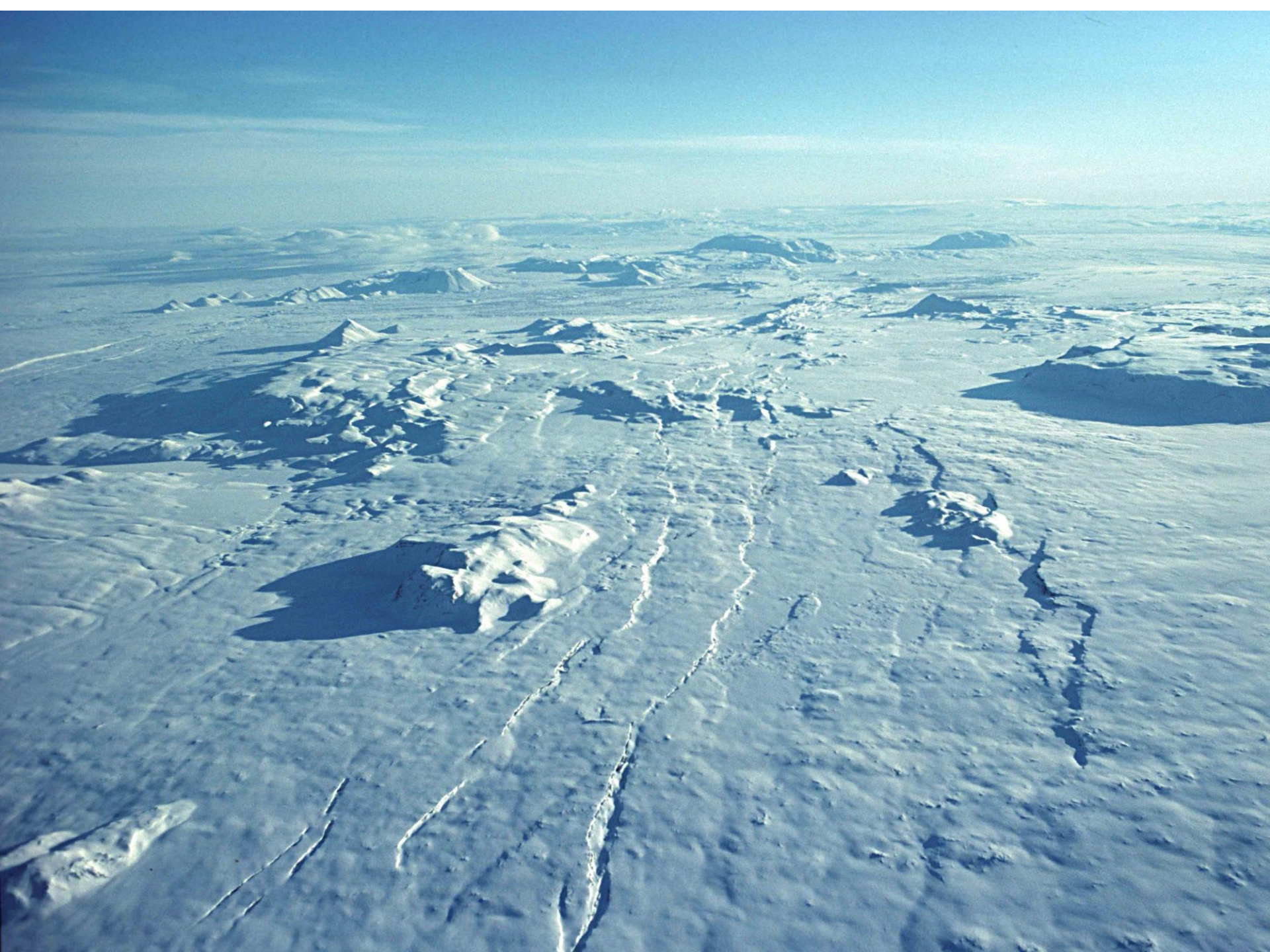
200 Mya

130 Mya



Landrek





A L F R E D

W e G e N e R

Alfred Wegener was born
November 1, 1880 in
Berlin, Germany



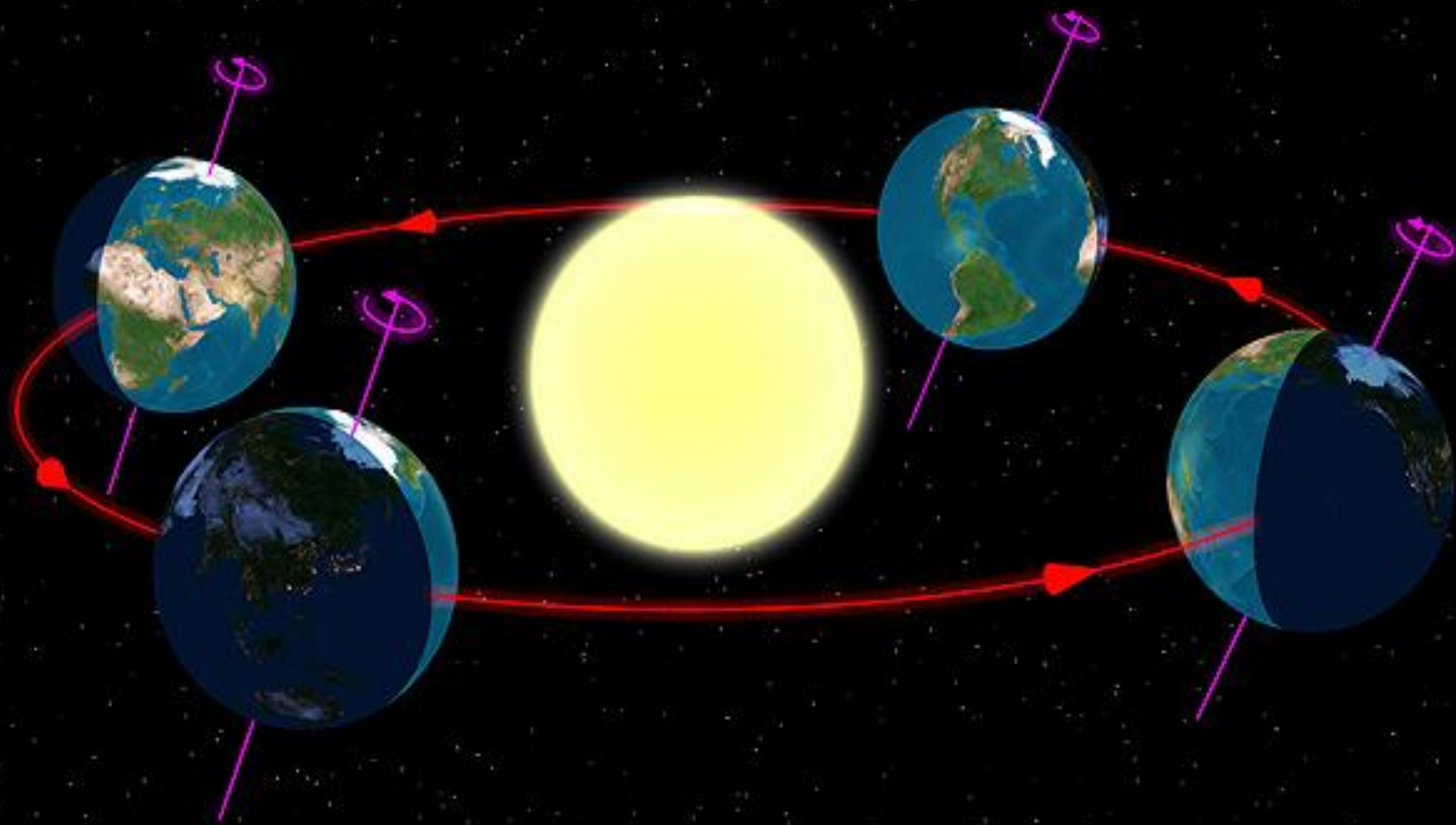
In 1915, he published
evidence he had found
about continental drift in a
book called *The Origin of*

In 1910, Wegener became
curious about the
relationship of the
continents and

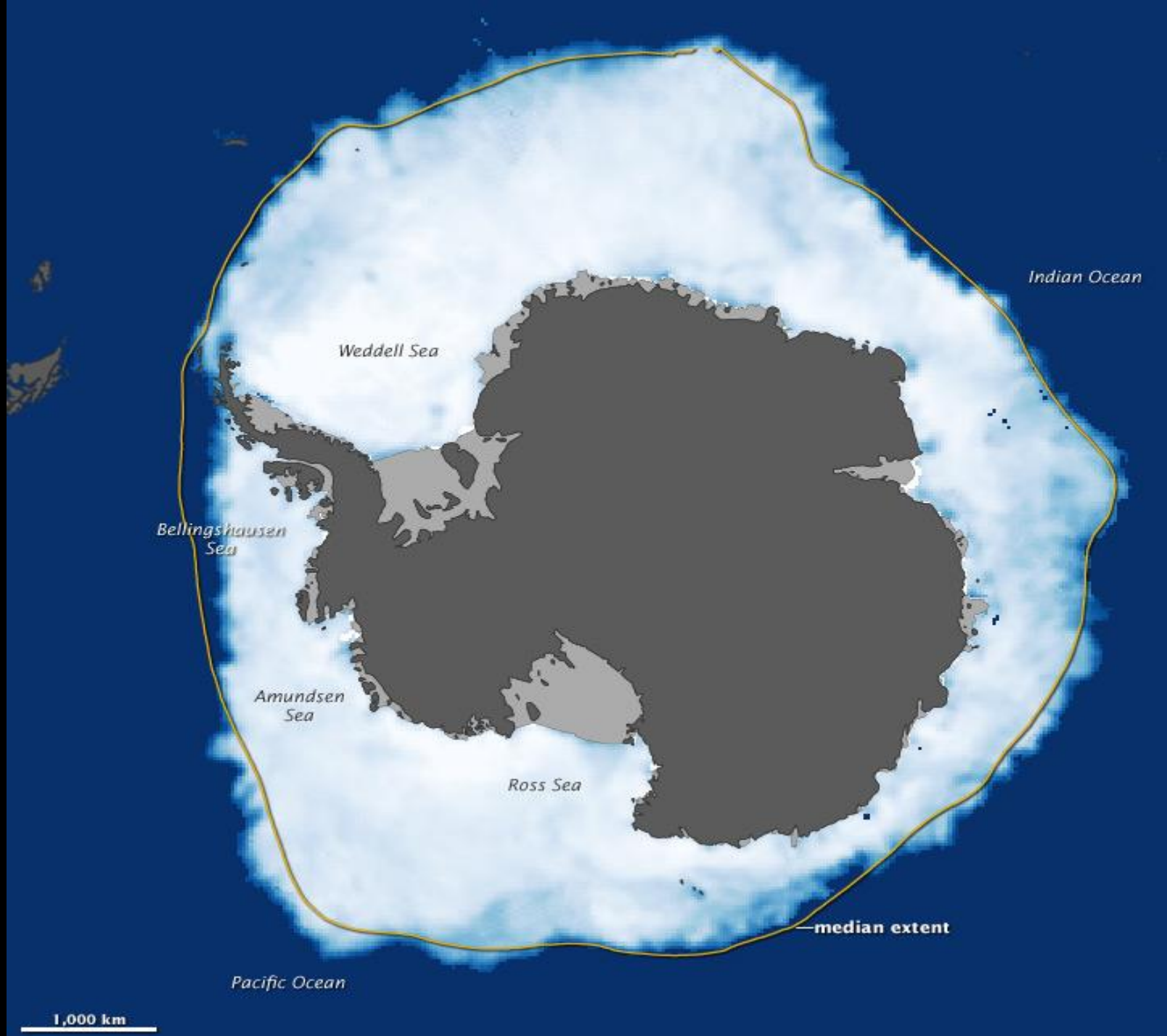
Wegener attempted to
explain how continental
drift took place, but he
didn't provide a

He saw that mountain
ranges and fossil trails
lined up. He also saw that
tropical plant fossils were

He died November 2, 1930
in Clarinetania, Greenland.











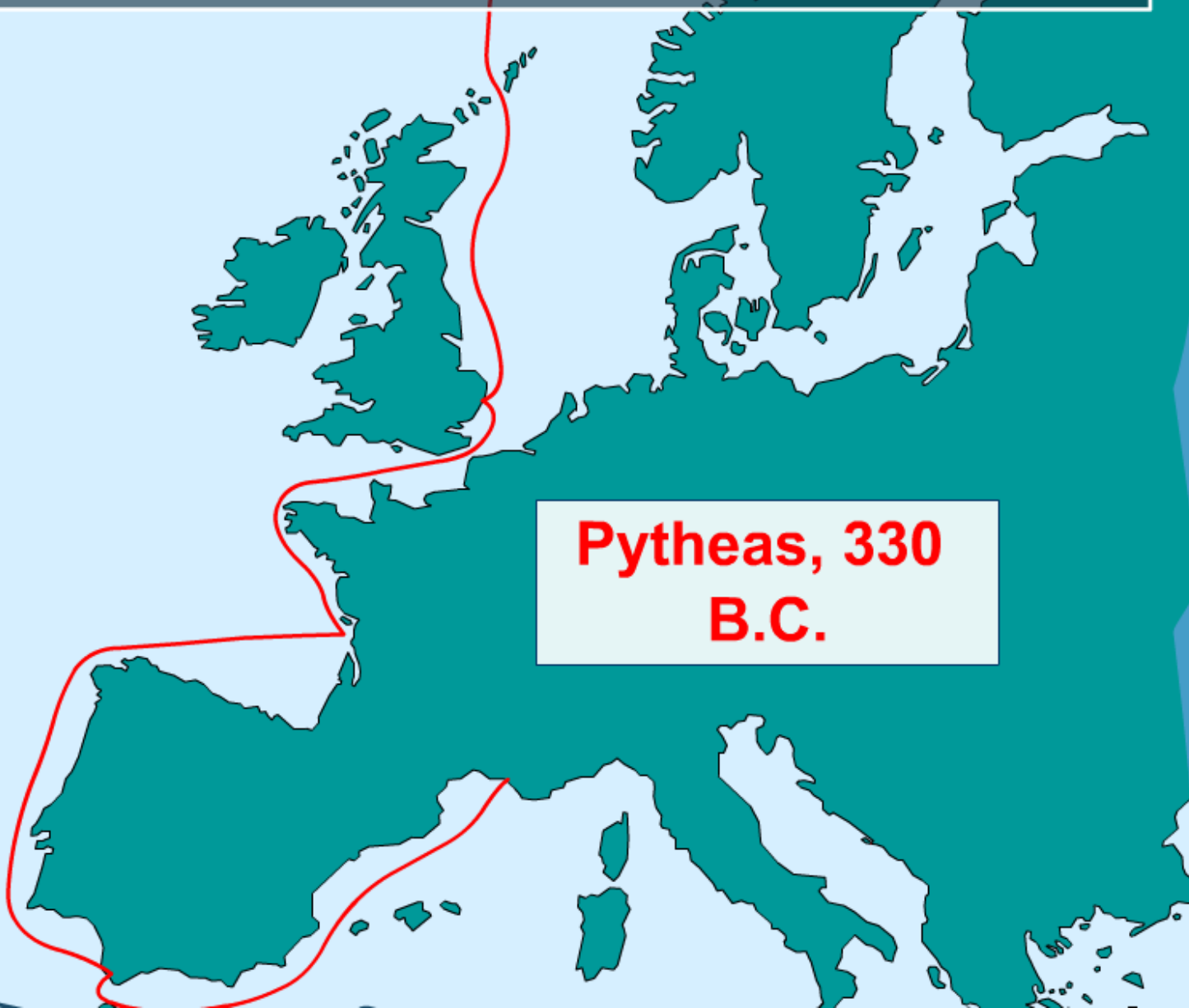
Average Ice Extent



NORTH POLE

**SUMMER ARCTIC SEA
ICE BOUNDARY IN 1979**

Despite the uncertainties surrounding his voyage, we can consider the Greek sailor Pytheas to be the first explorer to navigate towards the Arctic in 300 B.C.



A map of Europe and the North Atlantic. A red line traces a path starting from the Iberian Peninsula, passing through the English Channel, and heading north towards the Arctic region. A red arrow points north from the text box above. A red question mark is located near the top of the map, above the British Isles. The landmasses are colored teal, and the surrounding water is light blue.

**Pytheas, 330
B.C.**



A map of the North Atlantic region, centered on the Arctic Ocean. The map uses a polar projection with concentric circles representing latitude and radial lines representing longitude. Landmasses are shown in dark teal, and water bodies are in light blue. A red curved arrow originates from the coast of Scandinavia (Norway/Sweden) and points towards the southwestern tip of Greenland. A white rectangular box with a thin black border is positioned over the central part of Greenland, containing the word "Greenland" in bold blue text. Another white rectangular box with a thin black border is located in the bottom right corner, containing the word "Scandinavia" in bold blue text.

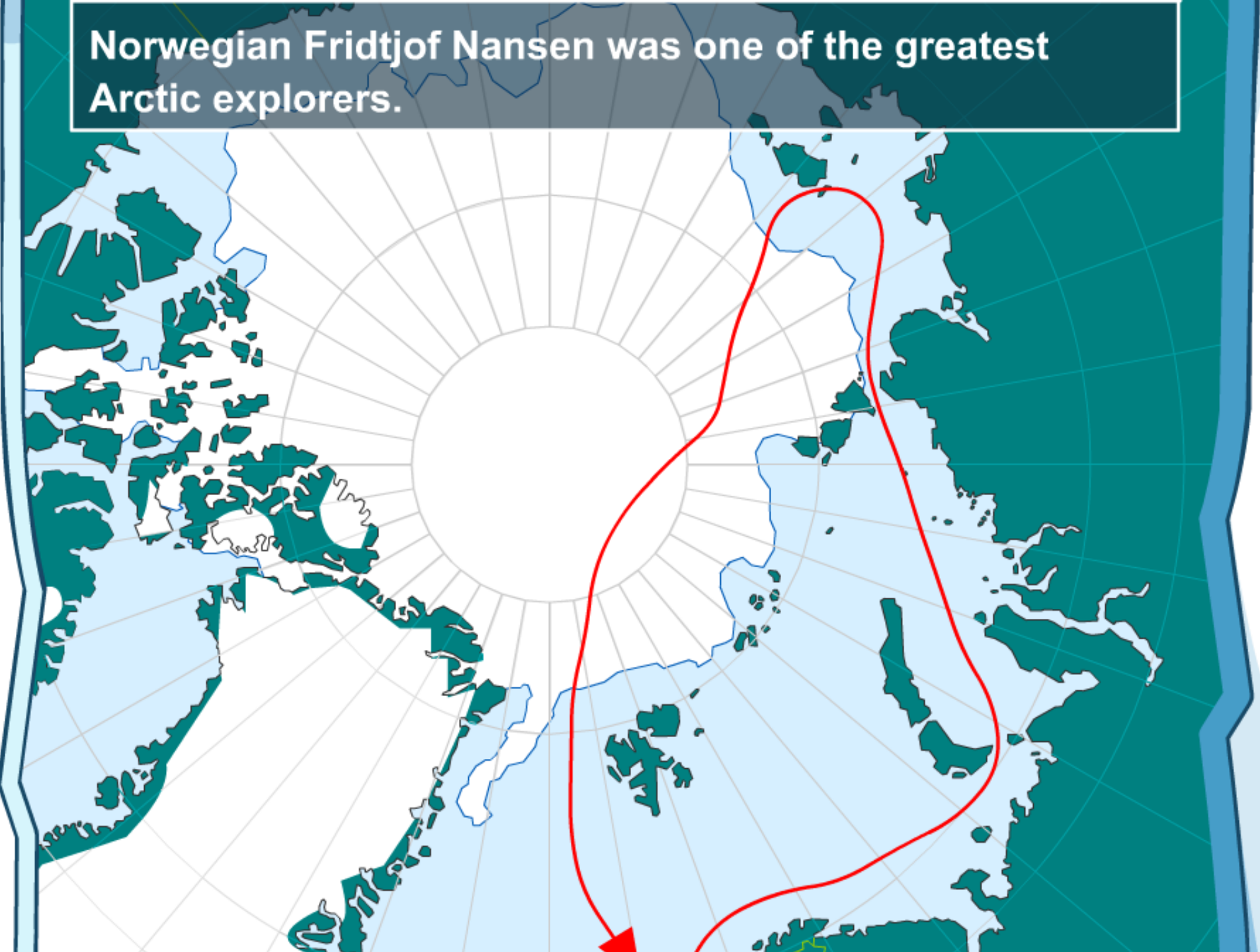
Greenland

Scandinavia

In 1848, during a new expedition, Franklin and his entire crew met their deaths near the coasts of Baffin Land.



Norwegian Fridtjof Nansen was one of the greatest Arctic explorers.

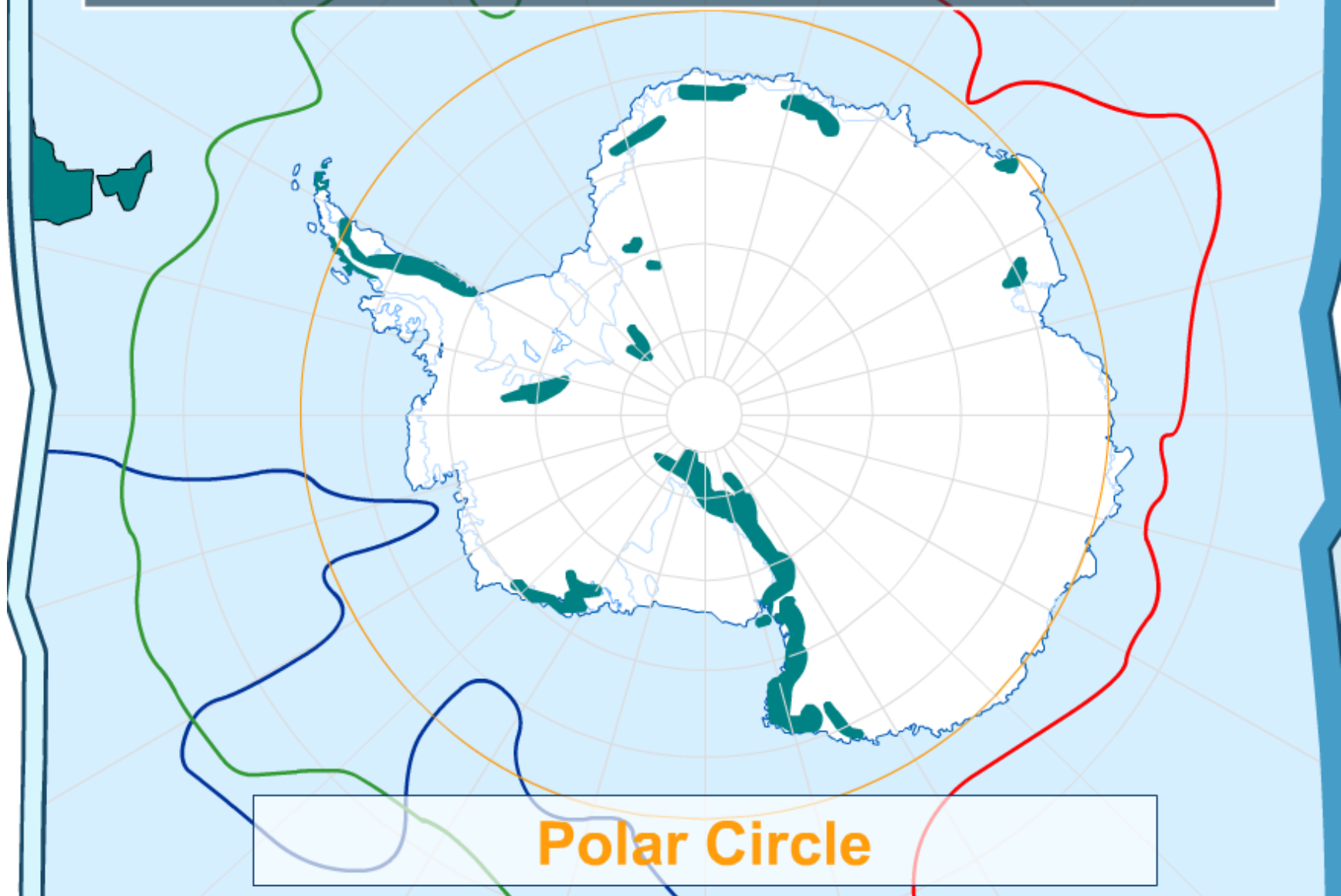


A map of the Arctic region showing landmasses in dark green and water in light blue. A grid of latitude and longitude lines is overlaid. Two expedition routes are shown: a red line starting from the west coast of Greenland and a blue line starting from the east coast of Greenland. Both lines curve northward and converge at a point in the central Arctic Ocean, marked by a blue arrowhead with a red triangle. Two text boxes with blue borders provide details about the expeditions.

Frederick Cook
1908-1909 (?)

Robert Peary
1908-1909 (?)

James Cook from Great Britain was the first explorer to pass the Antarctic polar circle in 1770. Though he circumnavigated the continent, he never sighted Antarctica.





A map of Antarctica in a pseudo-cylindrical projection, showing the continent in dark green and the surrounding oceans in light blue. A grid of latitude and longitude lines is overlaid. Two expedition routes are shown: a red line for Roald Amundsen and a blue line for Robert Scott. Both routes start from the bottom of the map (South America) and head north towards the South Pole, marked by a red and blue arrowhead. The red route (Amundsen) is more direct, while the blue route (Scott) is more circuitous, passing closer to the Antarctic Peninsula.

**Roald Amundsen
1911-1912**

**Robert Scott
1911-1912**









































