

## Scandinavia

The region of northern Europe made up of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark is called Scandinavia.

The physical features of Scandinavia range from the flatlands of Denmark, to the forests and rivers of Sweden, to the fjords (narrow arms of the sea that extend inland) of Norway. The surrounding seas include the Norwegian, North, and Baltic seas.

Sweden is the largest country in Scandinavia and has the biggest population. Denmark is the smallest country of the three however, Norway has the smallest population. Denmark and Sweden are part of the European Union however Norway is not.

The countries within Scandinavia are in different positions in Northern Europe therefore their weather and climate can vary. Snow is common during the winter in Scandinavia.

The Northern lights can be seen from some places in Scandinavia and this is a very popular tourist attraction.

### What I have already learnt:

Children in Year 1/2 learnt about:

- The seasons and the daily weather in the UK and compared this to the weather in Tromsø.
- The human and physical geographical feature of the school and Preston beach.
- The world's seven continents and five oceans.
- The countries in the UK and compared them to The Gambia.

Children in Year 4 have also learnt about:

- The human and physical features of Africa, with a closer study of Africa.
- The trade and economic activity of Brixham and the impact of its fishing port.
- The eco-system of Scadson Woods.

### What I will learn:

In Year 5/6, children will learn about climate change, the impact of natural disasters, the continents of the world with a focus on North America, South America, Australia and Asia, and the human and physical features of the Arctic and Antarctic regions.



# Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

**Topic: Geography – What are Scandinavian countries really like?**

**Term: Autumn 2**

**Year: Unit 3**

**Duration: 5 Weeks**

<b>Week one:</b> Are most of the world's continents and oceans in the Northern Hemisphere?	Do I know this?
I can locate the continents and oceans on a world map.	
I know what the Northern and Southern hemispheres are, and which continents are in each one.	
I can explore the similarities and differences between the two hemispheres.	
I know where Europe is and can name some countries in Europe.	
I can locate the Mediterranean Sea and the countries surrounding it on a map.	
I can name and locate some capital cities in Europe.	
I can explain what the European union is, and I know the countries that are part of it.	

<b>Week three:</b> What is the Scandinavian landscape like?	Do I know this?
I know what a physical feature is.	
I know some of the physical features in Scandinavia.	
I can create geographical questions about the physical features of Scandinavia.	
I can explain the similarities and differences of the landscapes in the Scandinavian countries.	
I know how the physical features of Scandinavia impact the people who live there.	
I can investigate why people visit Scandinavian countries.	

<b>Week two:</b> Where in the world is Scandinavia?	Do I know this?
I know how to find out which countries are within Scandinavia and where they are.	
I can think of my own questions about Scandinavia and explore ways to answer them.	
I can name the seas in Scandinavia and locate them on a map.	
I can locate the major cities of Scandinavia on a map.	
I can carry out research about cities and villages and use this to explain why people choose where to live.	
I can notice and explain similarities and differences between the countries in Scandinavia.	

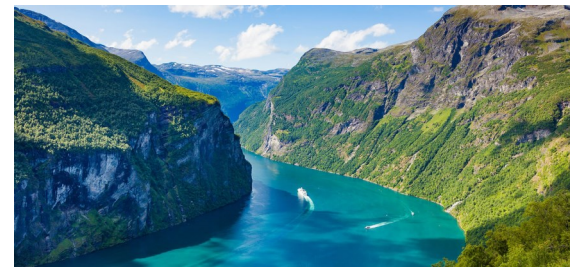
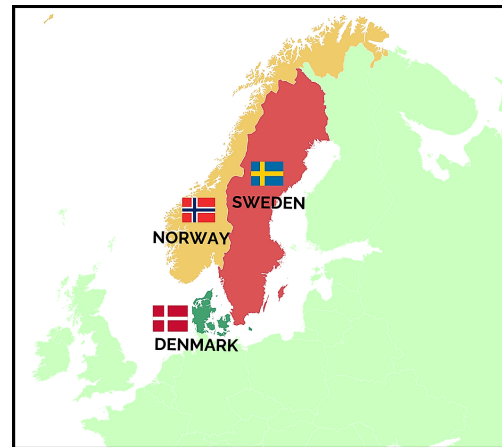
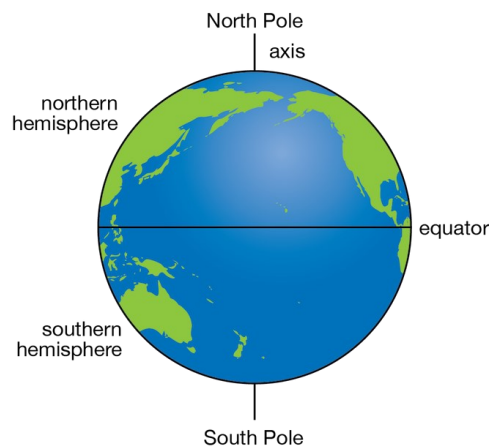
<b>Week four:</b> What are the human features of Scandinavia?	Do I know this?
I know what a human feature is.	
I know some of the human features in Scandinavia.	
I can create geographical questions about the human features of Scandinavia.	
I can explain the similarities and differences of the human features in the Scandinavian countries.	
I can predict the location of human features in Scandinavia and explain why they are in these places.	
I can investigate why people visit Scandinavian countries.	

<b>Week five:</b> How does life in Scandinavia differ from life in the UK?	Do I know this?
I can explore the similarities and differences between a city in the UK and one in Scandinavia.	

Disciplinary knowledge is how we learn to think like Geographers. We will use these throughout our Long Enquiry.

Vocabulary	Definition
Continent	A continent is a large area of land which contains countries.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth .
Northern Hemisphere	The Northern Hemisphere is the section of the Earth that is north of the Equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The Southern Hemisphere is the area of Earth that is south of the Equator.
European Union	The European Union is an organization made up of 27 countries of Europe. Not all countries that are in the continent of Europe are in the European Union.
Human features	Human features are things made or built by humans like cities, houses, roads and bridges.
Physical features	Physical Features are the natural features on the Earth's surface like mountains, rivers and glaciers.
Scandinavia	Scandinavia is an area of northern Europe made up of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
Climate	Climate is the weather found in a certain place over a long period of time
Fjord	A fjord is a deep, narrow body of water surrounded by land on three sides.
Glacier	A glacier is a very large, thick mass of ice that stays frozen from one year to the next and has the ability to move.
Population	Population is the number of people living in a certain place. A village, city, country, and continent all have a population.
City	A city is a place where many people live closely together. There are usually lots of shops, schools, offices, a university, and often a cathedral.

Geographical enquiry	Geographers answer questions using evidence and ask their own questions.
Map skills	Geographers use maps to analyse and understand the world.
Similarities and differences	Geographers look for similarities and differences to understand the world around them.
Cause and consequence	Geographers know that events can change geographical features.
Continuity and change	Geographers know that some locations stay the same, some change over time and some change quickly.
Collect and interpret data	Geographers know how to collect and interpret data to answer questions.



**Fjord**



**Glacier**