

Geography

Term 2

Exploring Scandinavia



St. Mary's Church of England Primary School and Nursery



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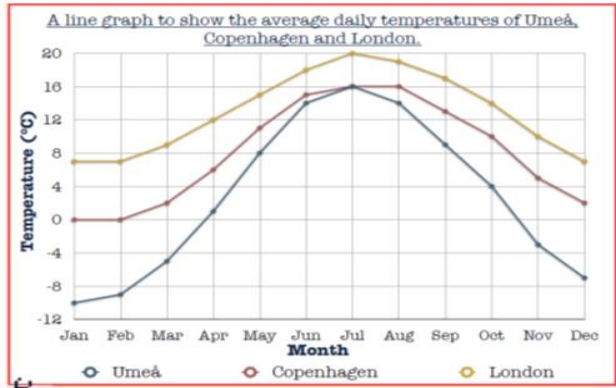
	Key Vocabulary
Climate Zone	Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperature and tropical.
Climate Change	Climate change occurs when changes in Earth's climate system result in new weather patterns that remain in place for an extended period of time. This length of time can be as short as a few decades to as long as millions of years.
Polar regions	The polar zone encompasses the areas around the North and South Poles. Starting from the North Pole, this zone stretches to the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere, and reaches even further south in North America and Asia. In the Southern Hemisphere, starting from the South Pole, this zone stretches as far north as the Antarctic Circle, encompassing the whole of the continent of Antarctica.
Arctic	The Arctic is a polar region located at the northernmost part of Earth.
Permafrost	A subsoil that remains frozen all year.
Human Geography	how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface
Physical Geography	Natural characteristics of the earth such as rivers and mountains and processes such as earthquakes
Northern hemisphere	The half of the Earth that is north of the Equator
Tundra	A large, barren region with no trees.
Peninsula	A peninsula is a region of land that sticks out in a body of water. It is also defined as a piece of land with water on three sides.
Glacier	A large area of thick ice that remains frozen but moves slowly.

General Knowledge

Scandinavia consists of three countries; Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

- Scandinavia is an exceptionally beautiful part of the world. Some physical features that can be found there include mountains, waterfalls, fjords and glaciers!
- Despite having similar names (krone, krone and krona), the Scandinavian countries do not share the same currency.
- Some Northern parts of Scandinavia are in the Arctic Circle, which means that in the Summer they are in daylight for 24 hours, and in some parts of Winter they are in darkness for 24 hours.
- The capital city of Sweden is Stockholm; the capital city of Denmark is Copenhagen; the capital city of Norway is Oslo

The graph shows the average temperatures of Scandinavian countries in comparison to London.



UK/ Scandinavia Differences	
Similarities	Differences
Hill/ Mountainess areas.	Weather is much colder.
London and stockholm have rivers through the middle.	Population of the UK is much larger.
	UK does not have Glaciers

Traditions and Festivals

Midsummer is the largest non-religious festival that is celebrated in Scandinavia. It aligns with the pagan festivities of the summer solstice, which marks the longest day of the year. After this day, the days gradually shorten and darkness falls earlier.

Denmark	Sweden	Norway
Denmark is extremely flat. The tallest point is 171m above sea level.	Sweden has many Fjords.	Norway is famous for its Glaciers.