Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Geography Curriculum Coverage Year 5

Scandinavia

Key Vocabulary
Antarctic Circle
Arctic Circle
Arctic Ocean.
Atlantic Ocean
climate
continents
equator
Europe
hemisphere
Indian Ocean
land masses
latitude
longitude
Oceania
oceans
Pacific Ocean
Prime Meridian
Scandinavia
Southern Ocean
Sustainability
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn

Labelling the Earth

Knowledge

- The equator is an imaginary line drawn around the world.
- Countries near the equator are warmer than those further away.
- It is extremely difficult for humans to survive at the North and South Pole because of the cold temperatures.
- To help locate where a place is in the world, people use imaginary lines called latitude and longitude.
- The Equator is a line of latitude.
- To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used. These lines run parallel to the Equator.
- Anything lying south of the Equator is in the Southern Hemisphere. Anything lying north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.
- Prime Meridian is a line of longitude, which runs through London.
- Anything lying east of the Prime Meridian is in the Eastern Hemisphere. Anything west of the Prime Meridian is in the Western Hemisphere.
- Arctic Circle is at the north of the earth.
- North Pole is the most northern point and it is in the Arctic Circle.
- Arctic Circle is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Two continents are within the Arctic Circle: Europe - Russia, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland North America - USA, Canada
- Only parts of these countries are within the Arctic Circle.
- Scandinavia is located within the Arctic Circle, in Northern Europe.
- Understand that 3 countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) make up Scandinavia. Know that these countries are colder than the UK as they are further North, away from the equator.

Skills

- Know where the Equator is located and impact this has on temperature.
- Know where the North and South Poles are located and understand that these are the coldest places on earth, as they are furthest away from the equator.
- Identify the hemispheres on a map.
- Identify these lines of latitude: Equator, The Tropic of Cancer, The Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle. Arctic Circle
- Locate Norway, Denmark and Sweden on a map of Europe and a world map.



Key Information

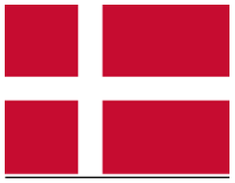
- Countries are grouped into landmasses and these are continents.
- Know seven continents in the world: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Oceania Understand that oceans are large bodies of water.
- Know that there are five oceans in the world: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
- Understand that a sea is a small part of an ocean and seas are often where an ocean and land meet.
- Scandinavia is located within the Arctic Circle, in Northern Europe.
- Three countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) make up Scandinavia.
- These countries are colder than the UK as they are further North, away from the equator.

Mapping

- Locate the 7 continents.
- Locate the 5 oceans.
- Locate Scandinavian countries on a map of Europe.
- Locate lines of latitude and longitude.
- Locate the Arctic Circle.
- Locate the equator.
- Locate the North and South poles.

Scandanavia

Scandinavia is located within the Arctic Circle, in Northern Europe.
3 countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) make up Scandinavia.
These countries are colder than the UK as they are further North, away from the equator.

	Denmark (Kingdom of Denmark)	Norway (Kingdom of Norway)	Sweden (Kingdom of Sweden)
Flag			
Capital City	**Copenhagen**	**Oslo**	**Stockholm**
Language	**Danish**.	**Norwegian**	**Swedish**
Population	5.5 million people	5.08 million people	9.5 million people
Location	Shares a land border with Germany and is connected to Sweden by a bridge. Also includes the self-governing territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland in the north Atlantic Ocean.	Shares a border with Russia, Finland and Sweden.	Shares a land border with Finland and Norway, and is connected to Denmark by a bridge.
Environment	A flat country. Around 65% of Denmark is farmland and 11% woodlands. Denmark also has many beautiful beaches around its coastline.	Fjords and mountainous terrain. Fjords are narrow **inlets** from the sea, with steep mountains on either side. An inlet is a long, narrow bit of water that goes from the sea to land.	Forests cover over 50% of Sweden. There are also around 100,000 lakes and over 24,000 islands throughout the country. The largest lake is Lake Vanern.
Famous For	LEGO was invented in Denmark. Hans Christian Anderson came from Denmark - he is an author who wrote fairy tales such as: The Little Mermaid, The Princess and the Pea, The Snow Queen and The Emperor's New Clothes.	Norway is often described as the "Land of the Midnight Sun", because during the summer months they have around 20 hours of sunlight a day.	A famous dish of Sweden is Swedish meatballs, served with gravy, boiled potatoes and lingonberry jam. World's 3rd largest producer of music (after UK and USA).

National Curriculum—Key Stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and **Europe,** North and South America. **This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.**

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, **concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics,** countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, **key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns;** and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of:

physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Geography
use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.