

# Geography: Scandinavia

Comparing our country and local area with a different area of Europe.

## Unit Overview

Lesson 1: To locate the countries of Scandinavia in the context of Europe

Lesson 2: To explore the climate and weather in Scandinavia

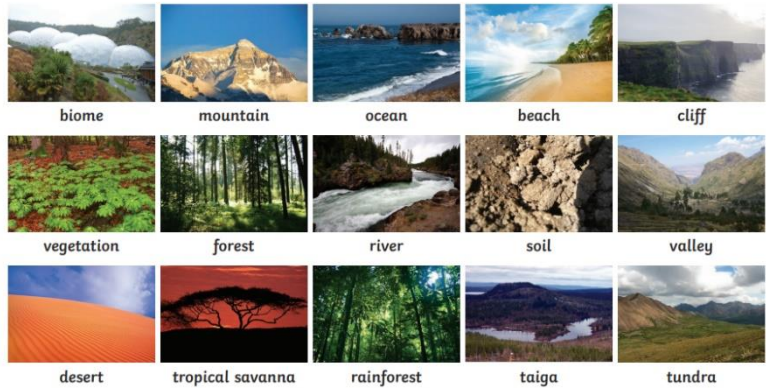
Lesson 3: To explore the physical features of Scandinavia

Lesson 4: To explore the human geography in Scandinavia

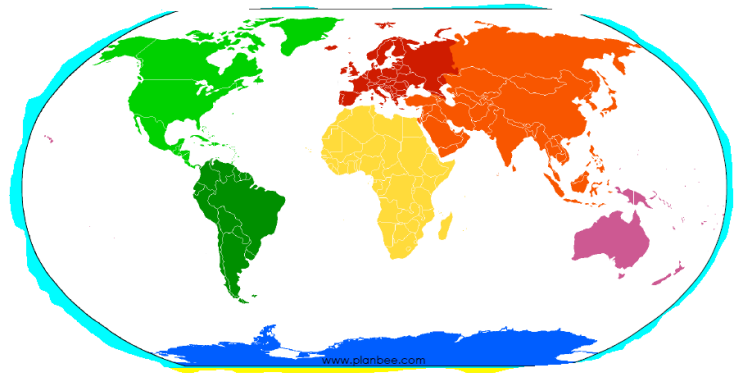
Lesson 5: To compare Scandinavia to the UK

Lesson 6: To plan a tourist visit to Scandinavia

## Physical Geography



## Human Geography



Geography curriculum objectives studied in this unit

### 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

### 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.

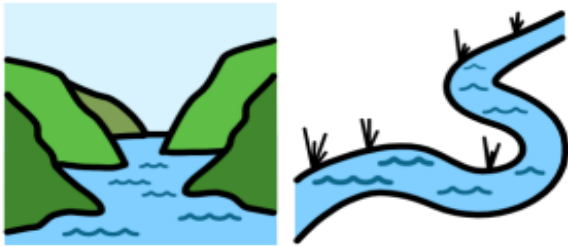
### Geographical skills and fieldwork

•Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied



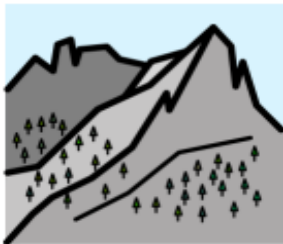
glacier

A glacier is formed over a long period of time when snow is compacted into sheets of ice. Because the compressed ice becomes so dense and heavy, glaciers spread and move like a slow river.



fjord

A fjord is a body of water that is formed when a glacier retreats and carves a U-shaped valley into the landscape. This happens over millions of years. Fjords are usually surrounded by steep mountain sides and are long, narrow and deep.



mountain

Norway is a very mountainous country. The Scandinavian Mountains run along the length of the country and extend into Sweden. Galdhøpiggen in southern Norway is the tallest peak in Scandinavia. It has an elevation of 2,469 metres.



waterfall

Waterfalls are cascades of water that fall from a height. This happens when a river or stream falls over a precipice or steep incline.



lake

Vänern is the largest lake in Sweden, the largest lake in the European Union and the third-largest lake of all Europe after Ladoga and Onega in Russia. It is located in the provinces of Västergötland, Dalsland, and Värmland in the southwest of the country.