

# Geography Year 4 Summer —Contrasting regions: Scandinavia and the UK

Key knowledge to know and use

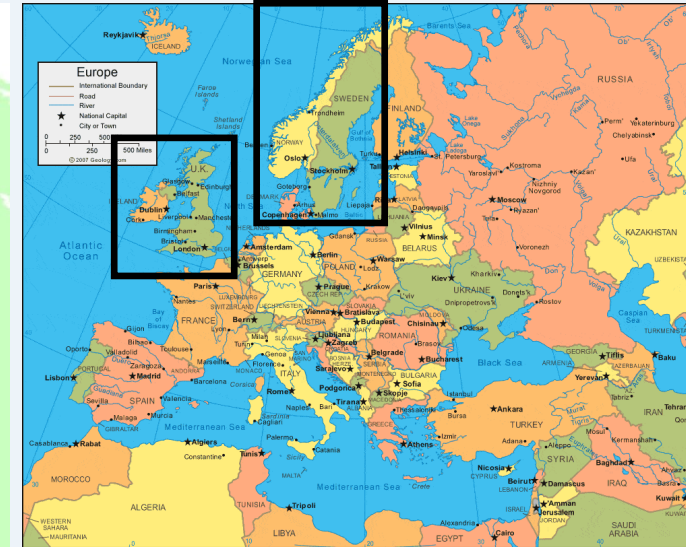
**Scandinavia, the most northerly region in Europe, is made up of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.**

**The physical geography of Scandinavia is extremely varied. There are the Norwegian fjords, the Scandinavian Mountains, the flat, low areas in Denmark and the archipelagos of Sweden and Norway.**

**The capital cities are - Copenhagen (Denmark), Oslo (Norway) and Stockholm, (Sweden). All these cities are on the coast.**

Early settlers often looked for certain features in an area to make life easier: flat land, to make building easier and safer; local raw materials, e.g. wood and stone to build homes and a local water supply for drinking, washing, cooking and transport.

**Manchester is a city in North West England. It lies on the River Irwell.** Most of the city is in the county of Lancashire with a smaller part being in the county of Cheshire.



Key vocabulary to remember and use in your learning

Word	Definition
latitude	An imaginary horizontal line drawn parallel to the equator.
Arctic Circle	The Arctic Circle is a line of latitude in the Northern Hemisphere.
fjords	A narrow inlet of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes the fjords of Norway.
lowlands	Flat land that is at, or not much higher than, sea level.
archipelago	A group of islands closely scattered in a body of water. Usually, this body of water is the ocean, but it can also be a lake or river.
county	A geographical region of a country usually made up of several towns and the rural areas that surround them.
settlement	An organised human habitation.

**The Northern Lights** occur above the North Pole and can be seen from Norway. They are a natural light display caused when tiny particles stream out from the Sun and hit Earth's atmosphere.

