



Exploring Scandinavia

Physical Geography - the study of the Earth itself and how it works. This could include mountains, rivers, volcanoes, seasons, rocks, climate zones and weather.

Glaciers 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.

Fjords 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.

Mountains Norway is a very mountainous country. The Scandinavian Mountains run along the length of the country and extend into Sweden.

Human Geography - how humans affect the Earth. This can include population, tourism, culture, cities and buildings.

Population There are approximately **21 million** inhabitants living in Scandinavia. The largest Scandinavian country by area is Sweden.

Money Only Finland uses the euro, while the other Nordic countries still use their own currency, (Krone/Krona)

The countries included in the name "Scandinavia" are Denmark, Norway and Sweden, as those three countries are on or near the Scandinavia peninsula. However, Finland and Iceland are sometimes also thought of as part of Scandinavia. The people of Scandinavia do not consider Finland and Iceland to be Scandinavian countries, but part of what they call the Nordic Region

Key Vocabulary

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| 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. |
| Climate | The usual weather conditions in an area. |
| Climate Zone | Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical. |
| Northern Hemisphere | The half of the Earth that is north of the Equator |
| Region | An area of a country or the world with specific physical characteristics. |
| fjord | A narrow inlet of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes. |
| Glacier | A large area of thick ice that remains frozen but moves slowly. |
| Subarctic | Used to describe regions immediately outside of the arctic circle. |
| Permafrost | A permanently frozen layer of the ground. |

Countries of Scandinavia and

Geographical Skills

Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to find Scandinavia and explain what the climate is like there.

Label maps to show where Scandinavia can be located.

Compare the average rainfall and temperature in different climate zones. Give extended descriptions of the physical/human features of different places around the world.

Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their human features.