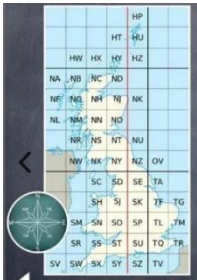
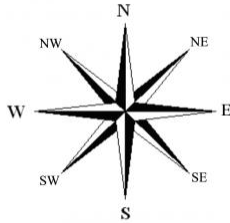


Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 4, Cycle A

Autumn 1 – Spatial Sense within Locality [UK/Huntingdon]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huntingdon is within England, in the UK. Huntingdon is in the county of Cambridgeshire. Huntingdon is in the region East of England/East Anglia. Huntingdon is divided into 8 wards. Hartford Schools are in the south ward on the border with the east ward. Huntingdon has a range of areas inc industrial and leisure and residential. The difference between human and physical geographical features. Ordnance Survey maps are detailed maps of the UK. Rural areas are outside towns and cities and rely on agriculture and have fewer people living there Most of the land in the UK is rural. Urban areas are towns and cities with a high population. Huntingdon is an urban area. Huntingdonshire is a rural area. The eight points of a compass are: North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West, North West. A compass can help me use a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the UK on a world map. Use Ordnance Survey maps independently. Identify how the UK is split into a grid, identifying different towns, regions and counties within each square. Plot a detailed route from school to the River Great Ouse [e.g. Riverside Park]. Use the eight points of a compass to navigate a local route and indicate direction. Use a compass to locate places on a map. Identify a variety of human and physical features in Huntingdon. Comment on how the land in Huntingdon is used [e.g. residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial] and this has changed over time. Present my findings in an appropriate way. Collect and record evidence with a local area survey [what type of buildings can we find in our local area]. Analyse and draw conclusions from the evidence I have collected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London is the capital city of England. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. The UK is made up of 4 countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). The surrounding seas of the UK (North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, English Channel). Settlements are built around rivers because of water, fertile lands for agriculture, transportation routes and defence benefits [History Autumn 1].

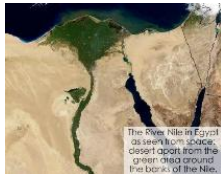


Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>Agricultural: natural resources related to farming.</p> <p>County: areas of land, cities and towns that are used for different purposes</p> <p>Commercial: relating to business. The commercial area of our town is where all the stores are.</p> <p>Compass: an instrument with a pointer which shows the directions of North</p> <p>Human geography: the study of relationships between communities, cultures and economies.</p> <p>Industrial: development of machinery that could do jobs more quickly than humans.</p> <p>Land use: the function of the land – what it is used for.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey maps: detailed maps of the UK.</p> <p>Physical geography: the study of the physical features of the Earth, such as rivers, coastlines, forests and plant life.</p> <p>Region: a specific area that has common features.</p> <p>Rural: areas found in the countryside, surrounded by open land.</p> <p>Residential: an area with a few houses, shops, services and sometimes a primary school, usually found in a rural area.</p> <p>Route: getting from a starting point to a destination.</p> <p>Urban: areas with towns and cities with a high population.</p> <p>Ward: a part of a town</p>	 

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 4, Cycle A

Autumn 2 – Egypt and Rivers

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt is a country. Egypt is in the continent of Africa. Cairo is the capital city of Egypt. Egypt borders The Red Sea and The Mediterranean Sea. The river that flows through Egypt is called the River Nile. The River Nile is a river that runs through 11 different countries. More than 85 million people in Egypt rely on the water of the River Nile to survive. The River Nile is the longest river in the world at 6695km. The source of a river is where the river starts. The mouth of the river is where the river ends. The River Nile flows northwards from the South to the North and out to the Mediterranean Sea. The White Nile and the Blue Nile are tributaries that flow into the River Nile. The River Nile splits into smaller rivers and streams that flow away from the main river channel these are called distributaries [at Giza]. The main source of the River Nile is Burundi feeding into Lake Victoria, with Lake Tana as a secondary source. All rivers start at higher ground e.g. in a mountain or hill. Rivers get slower as they flow towards flatter ground. Fast-flowing rivers carry sediment. The sediment settles on the river bed and forms a landform called delta. The V-shaped landform at the mouth of the River Nile is the Nile Delta. Towns and cities in Egypt have developed on the delta because of its fertile land. The Aswan High Dam was built so that the water flowing into the River Nile could be controlled. Dams work by blocking the path of the river creating a reservoir. Dams are controlled using sluice gates. Dams are used to create hydroelectric power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and collect information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs. Use aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Identify the position of the equator, and the northern and southern hemisphere. Communicate geographical information by with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Explain the journey of a river using appropriate geographical vocabulary in my written work. Understand how rivers and land use patterns have changed over time. Make observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are seven continents in the world. There are five oceans in the world. Simple compass directions [North, South, East, West]. Using a map, globe or atlas to locate hot and cold areas of the world. Asking and answering simple geographical questions. Making observations about where things are. Comparing human and physical features of different places. Using a map, atlas and globe to locate countries, continents and oceans. Settlements are built around rivers because of water, fertile lands for agriculture, transportation routes and defence benefits.

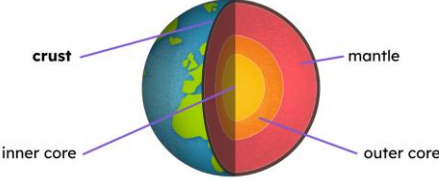
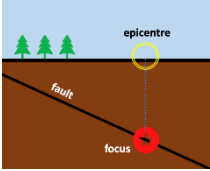
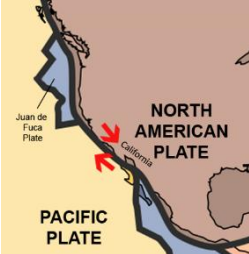
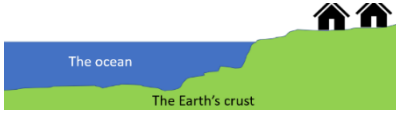

Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>River bank: the land at the side of a river.</p> <p>Continent: a large land mass, typically a group of countries</p> <p>Dam: a structure that holds back water.</p> <p>Equator: an imaginary circle around the earth dividing the earth into two equal parts</p> <p>Elevation: the raising of something</p> <p>Reservoir: a large, man-made body of water.</p> <p>Sluice: a passage that carries water and has a barrier.</p> <p>Sluice gate: a barrier which can be opened and closed to control the flow of water.</p> <p>Source: where the river begins.</p> <p>Mouth: the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake.</p> <p>Tributary: a small stream that connects a water source to a large body of water.</p> <p>Delta: a wetland area that forms as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water.</p> <p>Sediment: small bits of eroded rock.</p> <p>Landform: a naturally formed feature on land.</p> <p>Soil: a mixture of minerals and organic material that covers much of Earth's surface</p> <p>Fertile: soil which is good for plant and crop growth.</p> <p>Hydroelectric power: type of energy that uses the power of moving water.</p>	 <p>The Nile River in Egypt as seen from space, desert apart from the green area around the banks of the Nile.</p>   <p>Cairo</p>

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 4, Cycle A

Spring 1 – Earthquakes

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand is a country in the South Pacific Ocean. New Zealand is bordered by Tasman Sea and the south of the Pacific Ocean. New Zealand is south of the Equator and in the southern hemisphere. Wellington is the capital of New Zealand. Christchurch is a city in New Zealand. California is a state of the United States, not a country. California is located on the Western coast of the continent North America. California is bordered by the Pacific Ocean. California is north of the Equator and in the northern hemisphere. Sacramento is the capital city of California. The Earth is composed of four layers: the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. Some of the Earth's crust we can see, it is the land which we build out houses/flats on. Some of the Earth's crust we can not see because it is under the ocean. The Earth's crust is very thin and made up of large sections of rock called tectonic plates. When the molten rock in the mantle moves, this sometimes makes the tectonic plates in the thin Earth's crust move too. Movement in the tectonic plates that form Earth's crust causes earthquakes. Earthquakes occur under water or on land at plate boundaries. The shaking and swaying caused by an earthquake are called tremors. Earthquakes are not random events, but are a consequence of tectonic plate movement. If tectonic plates move away from each other it can form a ridge. If tectonic plates move towards each other it can form mountains or sometimes an earthquake. If tectonic plates slide past each other, sometimes the plates stick, pressure builds up and the plates slip. This friction can cause an earthquake. A fault line is where the plates slide and friction occurs. The fault line in California is called the San Andreas fault. In 2004 there was an earthquake in the Indian ocean, off the coast of Indonesia and this caused a huge wave. Where the earthquake occurred is called the epicentre and this is on the surface of the earth. Where an earthquake starts is called the focus. A huge wave caused by an earthquake is called a tsunami. The effects of an earthquake travel in seismic waves. The larger the earthquake, the <i>more</i> seismic waves that are produced. The larger the earthquake, the <i>farther</i> the seismic waves can travel. Charles Richter built the first seismograph to measure the magnitude of earthquakes. An earthquake can have effect on people and the environment. In some countries [Japan] buildings have been adapted e.g. rubber foundations absorb the shock of an earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand the relevant key aspects of physical geography, including earthquakes. Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and continents and describe features e.g. plate boundaries. Name and locate New Zealand and California on a world map. Find the UK, New Zealand and California on a map of tectonic plates. Use a world map to find the seven major plates: African, South American, North American, Eurasian, Indian and Pacific plates. Use a Richter Scale graph to compare the earthquakes in New Zealand and Indian Ocean. Observe and collect information and data from a range of age appropriate charts and graphs e.g. plot earthquakes on a graph. Ask and respond to geographical questions about the countries studied including how and why using evidence to support their answers e.g. about the magnitude of earthquakes. Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven continents of the world are: North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The five oceans of the world are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean. Egypt is in the continent of Africa. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Identifying the position of the equator, and the northern and southern hemisphere. The equator is an imaginary circle around the earth dividing the earth into two equal parts. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. Using a compass to locate places on a map.

Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>Earthquake: movement in the tectonic plates that form Earth's crust.</p> <p>Tremors: shaking a swaying caused by an earthquake</p> <p>Aftershocks: smaller tremors</p> <p>Tectonic plates: sections of rock that make up the Earth's crust</p> <p>Plate boundary: the point where two tectonic plates meet is known as a plate boundary</p> <p>Earth's crust: the outermost layer of the Earth</p> <p>Mantle: lies between the outer core and crust and is the largest layer, it is mostly semi-molten lava</p> <p>Inner core: the layer in the centre of the earth that is mostly made from iron and nickel</p> <p>Outer core: surrounds the inner core and is also mostly made from iron and nickel</p> <p>Friction: when tectonic plates slide past each other, sometimes the plates stick, pressure builds up and the plates slip.</p> <p>Fault line: where the plates slide and friction occurs.</p> <p>San Andreas fault: the fault line in California</p> <p>Epicentre: where an earthquake occurs</p> <p>Tsunami: a huge wave caused by an earthquake</p> <p>Seismic waves: how the effects of an earthquake travel</p> <p>Focus: where an earthquake starts</p> <p>Seismograph: a machine that measures seismic waves</p> <p>Seismogram: produced by a seismograph</p> <p>Magnitude: the power of an earthquake</p> <p>Richter scale: a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes.</p> <p>Landslide: land changing shape</p> <p>Subsidence: broken and uneven ground</p> <p>Liquid mud: water deep inside mud</p>	<p>Earth is made up of four main layers:</p>     

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 4, Cycle A

Spring 2 – Settlements & Agriculture [UK]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements are wherever people live [big or small]. Settlements can have different names depending on their size. Hamlets are very small settlements, usually without a church. Farmsteads are smaller than a hamlet and usually a house by itself. Villages are bigger than hamlets and are usually found in countryside, usually have a church a few shops. Rural areas are surrounded by countryside and fields. Inhabitants are the people that live in a settlement. Towns are bigger than a village and will have more facilities, they usually have a market area dating back to Anglo Saxon times. Facilities are schools, shops, railway stations and sometimes hospitals. Settlements adapt by changing to suit the needs of the inhabitants e.g. new facilities are built like a school. Towns have more than 20,000 inhabitants. Market towns holds a weekly market. Cities are the largest type of settlement, and they have to be granted city status and they usually have a cathedral but not all. Cities have more facilities usually linked to leisure activities e.g. cinemas and sports. The smallest city in the UK is St Davids in Wales with only 2,000 inhabitants. Many cities can have an airport. A village is centred around the church or river, the town is centred around the high street or market but in a city it is hard to find the centre. Huntingdon is located in an agricultural area and is a market town. Huntingdon is close to Fenland which is flat fertile land for farming. Agriculture is the process of how farmers produce food. Arable farming is the growing of crops. UK has a good soil and climate for growing crops. Pastoral farming is the raising of animals for food and other products e.g milk. Harvest is when crops are fully grown and are ripe for picking and cutting. Land is used for arable farming if it is flatter and more fertile and bumpier and uneven and sometimes steep land is used for pastoral farming. Farmers can have a mixture of arable and pastoral farming. Some farmers use chemicals to improve soil and keep insects from eating crops. Organic farms do not use any chemicals. Huntingdon farms mostly grow cereal products e.g wheat and barley. Huntingdon farms have some pastoral farms with cows and sheep. There are different types of soil which include sandy soil, clay soil, chalky soil and peat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give my own views about locations and explain why. Compare their views with others. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK [Huntingdon]. E.g how is Hartford different to Huntingdon. Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography within the local area [Huntingdon] including land use patterns and types of settlement: urban, rural, arable and pastoral farming, organic town, natural resources [farming/food] and the difference between these. Use aerial photographs and plans to identify features e.g. Identify farmland and urban areas. Gather data to find out about the local area e.g. Find out how many people live Huntingdon. Use the data they have gathered to draw conclusions about what it tells them about their local area e.g be able to identify places in Huntingdonshire from maps e.g the town of Ramsey. Understand similarities and differences in climate [e.g. East Anglia is drier part of the UK] and topographical features. Ask and respond to geographical questions about their environment and the countries studied including how and why using evidence to support their answers. E.g. What is the difference between settlements? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital cities of the UK [London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast]. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. Ask and respond to geographical questions about the countries studied including how and why using evidence to support their answers e.g. about the magnitude of earthquakes. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. The River Great Ouse was used for trade from 1600AD. Huntingdon was originally a market town. The Ouse and Ermine Street were important for travel and trade. The Vikings invaded Britain because better climate for farming. Huntingdon is within England, in the UK. Huntingdon is in the county of Cambridgeshire. Huntingdon is in the region East of England/East Anglia Huntingdon is divided into 8 wards Hartford Schools are in the south ward on the border with the east ward. Settlements are built around rivers because of water, fertile lands for agriculture, transportation routes and defence benefits.




Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>Agriculture the practise of raising animals and growing crops for human use</p> <p>Settlements: are wherever people live</p> <p>Hamlet: are very small settlements</p> <p>Village: are bigger than hamlets and are usually found in countryside, usually have a church a few shops</p> <p>Town: are bigger than a village and will have more facilities</p> <p>City: are the largest type of settlement</p> <p>Rural: areas found in the countryside, surrounded by open land.</p> <p>Inhabitants: people who live in a settlement</p> <p>Facilities: a building used for a particular activity</p> <p>Urban: areas with towns and cities with a high population.</p> <p>Adapt: to change for a particular use</p> <p>Coastal town: a town next to the sea</p> <p>Market town: atown with a local market in its centre</p> <p>Cathedral: a large medieval church</p> <p>Business: the activity of buying and selling goods or services</p> <p>Farmsteads are smaller than a hamlet and usually a house by itself.</p> <p>Located: where something is</p> <p>Leisure: an activity people do that they enjoy</p> <p>Arable: land good for growing crops</p> <p>Pastoral: land suitable for animals</p> <p>Harvest: the season when the gathering of crops takes place</p> <p>Plough: a farming machine used for turning over and cutting through soil</p> <p>Climate: the usual weather conditions in a settlement</p>	<p>HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hamlet: fewest goods and services available. Village: includes the region of the hamlet and some additional goods and services. Town: includes the region of the village and hamlet and provides some additional goods and services. City: includes the region of the village, hamlet and town and provides additional goods and services. 

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 4, Cycle A

Summer 1 – Norfolk and East Anglia [UK]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastlines are shaped by the sea, the air and the land. The UK has lots of different coastlines. Different coastlines are beach, cliff, sand dunes, salt marshes and harbour. Waves are important in shaping the coastline. Coastal erosion is caused by waves and wind and freeze-thaw. Deposition is where wind and water lay down grains of material that have been eroded and transported from another place. Erosion is where rocks are moved from one location and transported to another. Eroded materials get moved by the sea. Groynes are walls built from the land into the sea to reduce the amount of transported material. This slows erosion but does not stop it. The sea loses energy and deposits materials it was carrying. Coastal landforms can be different. E.g bay and cliffs Beaches can be different e.g sand and shingle A seaside is a settlement beside the sea. A seaside may have a pier and other amusements and places to eat. Hunstanton is a popular seaside town in Norfolk in East Anglia. Hunstanton is a market town. The countryside around Hunstanton is hillier than most of Norfolk. The town once had a Victorian pleasure pier, with a pavilion and miniature steam railway. Hunstanton has a variety of facilities to encourage tourists e.g Sealife Centre, amusement arcade, hotels, golf course, theatre and a seal sanctuary Hunstanton has a lighthouse, which is now a hotel. A tourist is someone who visits an area which is not where they live. Tourism describes the things that tourists do. Tourists spend money to create an income for people who live in the area e.g eating at restaurants, visiting museums. Jobs in the tourist industry include hotel owner, coach driver, shop assistant. Income from tourism is very important to Hunstanton. Hunstanton coast is located on the Wash. Hunstanton cliffs are made from layers of chalk and limestone. Hunstanton has some coastal erosion. Hunstanton has groynes. Hunstanton has a variable climate with a warm summer season, usually from Late June to early September. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give my own views about locations and explain why with evidence. E.g why seaside's are ideal for tourists compare their views with others. understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK [Hunstanton]. use aerial photographs and plans to identify features e.g. Identify coastal regions ask and respond to geographical questions about their environment and the countries studied including how and why using evidence to support their answers. E.g. Can coastal areas be rural or urban? use Ordnance Survey maps to identify different towns and counties within each square about the UK. analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary identify topographical features of the United Kingdom including coast, features of erosion, hills, cliffs, landmarks, tourism and land use patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital cities of the UK [London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast]. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK [Huntingdon]. To ask and respond to geographical questions about their environment and the countries studied including how and why using evidence to support their answers. E.g. What is the difference between settlements? Gather data to find out about the local area. Towns are bigger than a village and will have more facilities, they usually have a market area dating back to Anglo Saxon times. Towns have more than 20,000 inhabitants. Market towns holds a weekly market. Huntingdon is located in an agricultural area and is a market town. There are different types of soil which include sandy soil, clay soil, chalky soil and peat.

Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>Coastline: narrow stretch of land between land and sea.</p> <p>Erosion: wearing away of land and rock</p> <p>Deposition: transporting particles by water and wind</p> <p>Bay: a part of a sea or a lake that cuts into a coastline and partly surrounded by land</p> <p>Freeze -thaw: a process of erosion where ice forms in a crack of rock and then thaws leaving a bigger gap</p> <p>Cliff: a high steep face of rock or earth usually found on a coastline</p> <p>Sand: tiny loose grains of ground rock found on beaches and deserts.</p> <p>Deposits: to put down or place</p> <p>Transported: to carry from one place to another</p> <p>Shingle: a mass of small round pebbles on a sea shore</p> <p>Tourist: a person who visits somewhere different to where they live</p> <p>Groynes are walls built from the land into the sea</p> <p>sand dunes: an build up of sand grains shaped into a mound by the wind</p> <p>salt marshes: a costal area that is flooded and drained by the sea</p> <p>tide: the flowing of water from and to the land</p> <p>harbour: sheltered area of water when boats are anchored</p> <p>lighthouse: a tower with a flashing light for warning ships about danger</p> <p>pier: a long flat structure built from the land over the water</p> <p>tourism: describes the things that tourists do.</p> <p>Income: money received from work</p>	  

Geography Enquiry Organisers

Year 4, Cycle A

Summer 2– Scandinavia [UK]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweden is a country in Scandinavia and the capital city is Stockholm and the population is 1 million. Norway is a country in Scandinavia and the capital city is Oslo and the population is 700,000 Denmark is a country in Scandinavia and the capital city is Copenhagen and the population is 650,000 The most northern areas of Norway, Sweden and Finland experience a 'dark season'. Parts of Scandinavia have no sunlight during parts of winter and no darkness during parts of summer. Northern Lights or the Aurora Borealis happen every year around the Arctic Circle. Northern lights happen when solar dust from the sun blows into the earth's atmosphere and causes a chemical reaction. Summer seasons are generally quite mild in Scandinavia depending on the area. Countries in Scandinavia have varied weather, and the climate can change. Danish winters are much milder than those in Norway and Sweden. The countries of Scandinavia share a wild and varied landscape. Scandinavian countries have lakes, fjords, waterfalls, volcanoes, geysers, forests, glaciers, coastline, islands. Scandinavia is in 2 main regions: Western Uplands and North European Lowlands. Norway and Sweden are very mountainous countries. The Scandinavian mountains run from the bottom of Norway all the way into Sweden. The tallest mountain is Galdhøpiggen. Norway is home to a very special physical feature called a glacier. A glacier forms when fallen snow builds up over many years and compresses to form thick ice that moves incredibly slowly over time. Norway has fjords. Sweden is very flat or slightly hilly. Sweden has Lake Vanern. It's one of the largest lakes in Europe. Denmark is flat. There are no mountains or cliffs. The Faroe Islands is one of many archipelagos in Scandinavia, with a total of 18 islands making up the region. Different parts of Scandinavia are utilised differently because of the climate and physical features of the region/ country. Norway is the least inhabited as it is so mountainous, cold and far away from mainland Europe. Most cities in Scandinavia are built by the coast and lakes so they often need lots of bridges. Rivers and streams often feed into lakes and the sea, therefore there are a lot of bridges. Stockholm is a city made up of 14 islands and 57 bridges. Oslo is situated near the coast and has important trade and transport links. Copenhagen is flat and many [45%] people cycle. Many Scandinavian coastal towns, including all the capital cities, are important ports for trade. Scandinavia has so many lakes and rivers that boats are a vital form of transportation for people and their goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand some key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, rivers and mountains. Name and locate countries in Northern Europe, Northern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic and describe the difference between them. Ask and respond to geographical questions about my environment and the countries studied including how and why using evidence to support my answers. Use geographical vocabulary confidently and appropriately. Choose an appropriate method to record evidence. Understand that some knowledge about the world can be revised as we collect new data and information. Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and continents and describe features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven continents of the world are: North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The five oceans of the world are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean. The capital cities of the UK [London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast]. Observing and collecting information and data from, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs with greater sophistication. Using aerial photographs and plans to identify several features e.g. rivers, lakes, mountains, hills. Communicating geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary. Making observations using a range of sources to compare e.g. climate. The Vikings came from Denmark to settle in the UK because of the UK's climate and agricultural advantages. Settlements are built around rivers because of water, fertile lands for agriculture, transportation routes and defence benefits. A tourist is someone who visits an area which is not where they live. Tourism describes the things that tourists do. Tourists spend money to create an income for people who live in the area e.g. eating at restaurants, visiting museums. Jobs in the tourist industry include hotel owner, coach driver, shop assistant.

Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>Northern Lights an aurora, sometimes referred to as northern lights, is a natural light display in the Earth's sky seen in the high</p> <p>sustainability to maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage</p> <p>Trade route a route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders</p> <p>Northern hemisphere the half of the Earth that is north of the Equator</p> <p>glacier a huge icy, snow river! They form when snow is packed down tightly to make sheets of ice.</p> <p>Fjords are long, narrow inlets along the coast, formed by ancient glaciers</p> <p>Arctic Circle is a line of latitude that runs around the globe north of the equator.</p> <p>The regions within the Arctic Circle experience extreme weather conditions and freezing temperatures.</p> <p>Archipelagos- a group of islands</p> <p>Compresses flatten or squeeze by pressure.</p> <p>Lakes a large body of water that is surrounded by land.</p> <p>waterfalls a place in a river where water spills suddenly downward.</p> <p>geysers a hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air.</p> <p>Forests piece of land with many trees.</p> <p>Glaciers large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next.</p> <p>coastline the area where land meets the sea or ocean</p> <p>islands area of land that is surrounded by water.</p>	