In 1903. Amundsen was the captain of the first ship to sail through an icv stretch of water called the Northwest Passage. During this voyage, Amundsen met many Inuit people who lived in the cold, icv climate of the Arctic Circle. **Rorealis** 



In Finnish Lapland, the sun sets in late November and generally does not rise until mid-January. This can last as long as 50 days in northern Finland.

## Roald

## **Amundsen**

was an explorer. He was born in Norway in 1872.

He led the first successful expedition to the South Pole in 1911.

## Year Five **Northern Europe**

(Different to UK)

These countries are sometimes called 'Scandinavia'.

Each country in

Northern Europe has

its own flag, capital city.

language, and defining

physical & human

features. Northern Europe

has some spectacular

physical features such as

snow-capped mountains.

deep vallevs and

fiords.



Phusical Features Much of Scandinavia's physical landscape has been shaped by ancient glaciers that receded







**Human Features** 

The Oresund Bridge

connects Sweden and

Denmark. 8K of the

bridge is visible above

the water, before it

disappears under

water at the artificial

island of Peberholm

and becomes a tunnel

which is 4K in length.

Glossarv

Adapt - to become adjusted to new conditions

Artificial - made or produced by humans (not natural)

Aurora Borealis - a natural electrical phenomenon characterised by a pattern of different coloured lights in the sky

**Climate** - the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period of time

**Conifers** - trees that grow needles instead of leaves and cones instead of flowers: usually evergreen

**Fiord** - a long and narrow inlet of sea, surrounded by steep cliffs created through the process of glacial erosion

Migrate - when animals move from one region or habitat to another according to the seasons

Mountain Range - a group of mountains that are close together

**Northern Lights -** another name for the Aurora Borealis phenomenon

The **SEASONS** affect the hours of daylight in Scandinavia hugely. In the parts of Scandinavia have a WHOLE DAY (24 hours!) of sunlight. In the winter months, some areas do not see the sun at all.



Mammals such as arctic foxes, bears. moose and lvnx live in Northern Europe. These animals have adapted to living in the cold and some migrate. Coniferous forests are found in Northern Europe as conifers have adapted to cold



Conifers are trees that grow needles instead of leaves and cones instead of flowers. Conifers tend to be evergreen.



climates. Here are some ways that people in Finland have adapted to the extreme cold weather:

- Saunas "These are not a luxury in Finland. They are a necessity."
- Winter tures are compulsory for cars from 1st December to the end of Feb
- **Snowploughs** are huge and used regularly to clear the roads
- **Reflector poles** that show where the edge of the road is



Northern Europe

is a region of Europe that

can be located on the

map to the North and

North East of the UK. The

countries in northern

Europe include: **Denmark**.

Finland, Norway, Sweden

and Iceland.

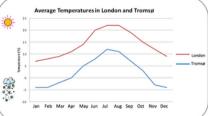
This is because most of the countries are located closer to the North Pole than

> the UK. It is extremelu cold in Winter in Northern Europe. Animals, plants and people have adapted to the cold weather.









The Sami people live in the Northern parts of Norway, Finland and Sweden. Many Sami families herd and raise reindeer. Sami boots filled with blister sedge (a plant) will keep your legs warmer than the latest developments in survival equipment and are used diligently when the temperature drops below -40.

