Geography - Alaska and Scandinavia Year 6 Autumn and Spring Term

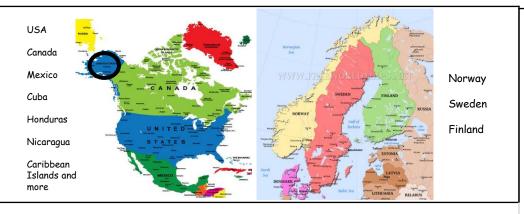
Prior LearningPrior Learning:

- There are 7 continents and 6
 major oceans
- Major countries in North America and some of the states of the US

Key Vocabulary	
Territory	An area of land, usually one that belongs to a country or person
Physical feature	Natural features of land
Human feature	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity
Region	An area, usually part of a country or the world, having specific characteristics
Inuit	Native people of Alaska and parts of the arctic circle
Klondike	The Klondike is a region of Yukon in northwest Canada, east of the Alaskan border. Famous for its role in the Gold Rush.
Sami	Indigenous Scandinavian people. Traditionally reindeer herders.

Volcanologist

A volcanologist, or volcano scientist, is a geologist who focuses on understanding the formation and eruptive activity of volcanoes.



Indigenous People

Inuits (Alaska) Sami (Scandinavia)



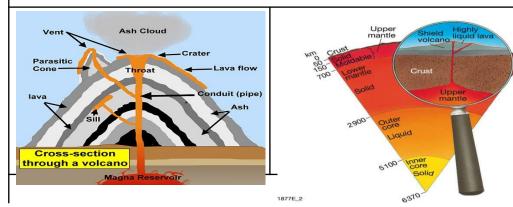


Key Learning

- Alaska is a US state that borders Canada and is very close to Russia
- Belonged to Russia before being sold to the USA in 1867
- Became a state in 1959
- Home to the indigenous people known as the Inuit (or Eskimo)

 one of many groups of First Nations who live in northern Canada, Greenland, the Arctic and Alaska.
- Climate change is drastically altering their environment and consequently their way of life.
- Scandinavia- found in Northern Europe near the Arctic circle
- Made up of Norway, Sweden and Finland
- Home of the indigenous Sami people who were traditionally reindeer herders
- Climate change and industrialisation are changing their traditional ways of life.

Volcanoes



Can I answer:

Describe key differences between Alaska and Scandinavia.

Explain some of the ways the Inuit/Sami people live and how this is different to how we live.

Explain how climate change is affecting the Inuit/Sami people.