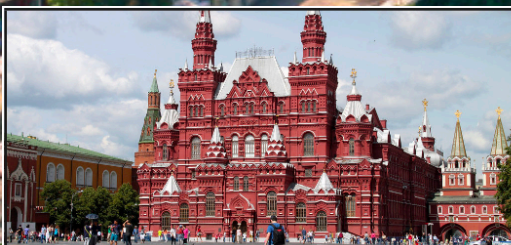
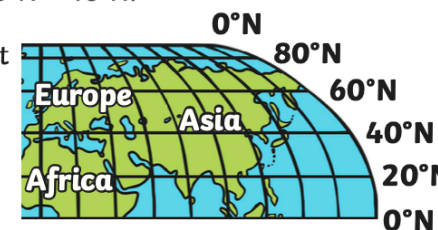


# Year 5 - Exploring Eastern Europe - Term 3

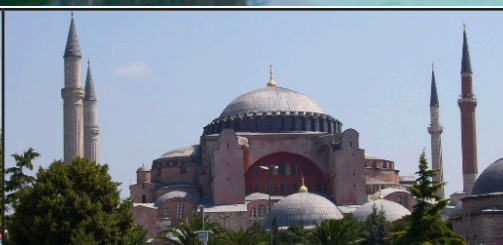
	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine	UK
Capital City	Moscow	Ankara	Kyiv	London
Population	146 million	84 million	43 million	67 million
Area	1.71 million km <sup>2</sup>	783 000 km <sup>2</sup>	603 000 km <sup>2</sup>	242 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Language Spoken	Russian	Turkish	Ukrainian	English
Main Type of Land Use	Agriculture	Arable	Arable	Agriculture
Average Warmest Month	July 24°C	July 34°C	July 25°C	July 20°C
Average Coldest Month	January -4°C	January 14°C	January -1°C	January 6°C
Average Annual Precipitation	500mm	400mm	500mm	900mm

## Europe

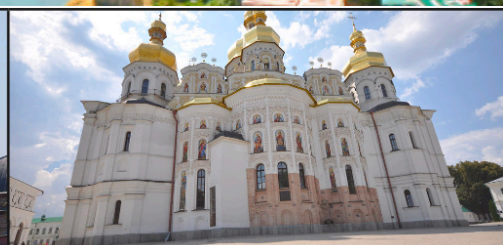
- There are 51 **countries** in Europe and 742 million people living there which is 10% of the world's **population**.
- The **continent** is in the northern hemisphere with the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.
- Eastern Europe crosses from 70°N - 40°N.
- The highest mountain is Mount Elbrus in Russia (5642m).
- The longest river is the Volga river in Russia (3693 km).
- There are many different **landscapes**, **climates**, **physical** and **human** characteristics all within this area.



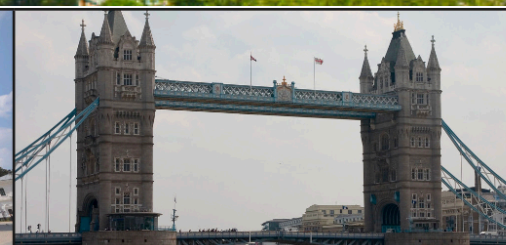
Red Square is a famous square in Moscow. The word 'red' in the old Russian language means 'beautiful'.



When the Hagia Sophia was built in Istanbul, Turkey in 537 AD, it was the largest cathedral in the world.



Kiev Pechersk Lavra, meaning Monastery of the Caves, is thought to be the holiest place in the Ukraine.


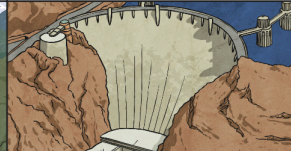


London Bridge is a drawbridge which raises to allow ships and boats to travel along the river Thames.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>agriculture</b>	Land used for growing crops and keeping livestock.
<b>arable</b>	Land used for producing crops.
<b>climate</b>	The usual or average <b>weather</b> conditions over a long period of time.
<b>continent</b>	A large area of land divided into <b>countries</b> .
<b>country</b>	An area defined by its people, culture, language, geography and government.
<b>human geography</b>	Anything in an area that is not naturally occurring and that has been shaped by people.
<b>landscapes</b>	An area of land and everything you can see on it.
<b>physical geography</b>	Anything in an area that is naturally occurring.
<b>population</b>	The number of people living in an area.
<b>precipitation</b>	Water particles that fall from a cloud as rain, hail, sleet or snow.
<b>weather</b>	The specific atmospheric conditions on a given day including temperature and rainfall.

Physical Geography	Human Geography
Oceans, lakes, mountains, rivers, <b>weather</b> and <b>climate</b> patterns.	<b>Country</b> /region boundaries, buildings, roads, language, religion, government.
	



## To know statements



I know how to use an atlas to find names of cities.

I know similarities and differences between a place in eastern Europe and where I live.

I know similarities and differences between the climate of a place in eastern Europe and where I live.

I know the difference between human geography and physical geography.

I know similarities and differences between the human geography of a place in eastern Europe and where I live.

I know how to find information about flights, accommodation and tourist destinations using the Internet.

I know why the Chernobyl nuclear disaster happened.

I know some of the after-effects of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

What can you remember from previous units?

How did you find countries and cities in the UK using a map?  
How was London different to Brasilia?

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?



