

**Year Five Knowledge Organiser: Europe: What are the similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a region of Finland?**

**National Curriculum Specification**  
 Understand human and physical geography of Helsinki, Finland and London, England.  
 Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including types of settlement, land use, trade links, natural resources.



Here is the United Kingdom. Can you spot where England is positioned? Can you identify where London is?

Here is the positioning of Finland. Can you spot the city Helsinki?

Key Facts	
London, England	Helsinki, Finland
History: first settled during Roman rule and quickly became the city of Londinium.	History: the history of this area dates back to the Iron Age but it became an official city in 1550.
Food: bangers and mash, cockles, Eton mess, jellied eel and afternoon tea.	Food: cabbage soup, grilled herring and sauteed reindeer are examples of classic dishes served.
Location: stands on the River Thames in southeast England, at the head of the estuary leading to the North Sea.	Location: Helsinki is the capital of Finland and is its largest city.
Population: 8,961,989	Population: 656,250
Physical features: London is a port on the Thames, a navigable river. The river has had a major influence on the development of the city.	Physical features: Helsinki is situated on the southern peninsula by the Gulf of Finland. It is made up of a number of islands, which can be reached via boats and ferries.
Human physical features: Big Ben, Tower Bridge, Hyde Park and Buckingham Palace.	Human physical features: Suomenlinna Fortress, Sibelius Monument, Uspenski Orthodox Cathedral and the Red Parliament building.

Talking point?



Why do you think London was set up as one of the first cities in the UK?

Helsinki is known as an island city, what natural resources do you think are in use?

Key Vocabulary	
Population	the number of people living in that country or area.
Land use	how the land is used in that area, for example farming.
Natural resources	what resources like water, timber, land etc does this country or area have.
Settlement	what do the buildings and homes look like.
Trade	what types of items does the country or region sell and what does it usually buy from other places.
Latitude	is the measurement of distance north or south of the equator.
Longitude	is the measurement of distance east or west of the poles.
Time zones	is a region of the Earth that has adopted the same standard time, usually referred to as the local time.
Greenwich Meridian	an imaginary line used to indicate 0° longitude that passes through London, and terminates at the North and South poles.