City

Flag

River

Mountain

Capital city

Country

Europe

Volga River

EU

Mount Elbrus

Meridian line

Paris

Berlin

London

Madrid

Geography- Europe: Y3 Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
European Union	The European Union (EU) was formed to bring together the countries of Europe. The EU helps its member countries with issues such as trade, security, and the rights of citizens. By 2013 the group had 28 member countries.		https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/europe-facts.html https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/building-locational-knowledge-europe-0322
Euros	The currency used by many countries within the European Union countries.		
Brexit	The term used for the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union.		
Meridian line	The imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts, by the East and West – The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.		
trade	The process of countries buying from and selling to each other.		
physical features	A part of the earth that is natural and not made by humans (for example, a river).	**Key Knowledge**	**Other Information**
landmark	A feature of a place that is well known and recognisable (for example, Big Ben in London).	• Europe is in the northern hemisphere and different countries lie in the north, east, south and west of Europe. • To know and be able to recognise the flags of a number of European countries, understanding the concept of a national identity. • To know significant environmental regions and their physical characteristics. Including: Rivers – The Volga, Danube, Ural, Rhine, Thames, Don and Seine; Mountains - Ural, Alps, Mount Olympus, Mount Blanc, Mount Vesuvius, and Caucus.	
single market	An **agreement between EU countries designed to** make it easy for people, goods, services and money to move around between the member countries.	• To know the location of significant landmarks in Europe (including Big Ben, Eiffel Tower, Colosseum, and St Basil's Cathedral). • Know and state the locations of some of the major cities in Europe (including Paris, Rome, London, Berlin, Moscow, Amsterdam, Munich, Madrid, Milan) • To know the location of the meridian line and have an understanding of the extent to which times vary across the continent. • To know that the single market makes trade between European countries easier and that trade within the single market can involve countries beyond Europe (for example, Canada).	