

How has the European map changed since World War II?

Using maps to locate European countries, including Russia, and their major cities

Key Vocabulary

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| Annex | A territory that is taken by another country as its own. |
| Allies | Countries that fought with the UK against Hitler during WW2. |
| Axis | Countries that fought on Germany's side in WW2. |
| country | Land that is controlled by a single government. |
| currency | The money that is used in a country. |
| Russia | The largest country in the world. |
| occupied | To take and control. |
| neutral | Not taking any side in an argument or contest. |



A map of Europe in 1939

A map of Europe today



Geographical Concepts

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| change | The process by which something or somebody becomes different. |
| diversity | The differences in peoples' race or ethnicity, disabilities, age, language, culture, appearance or religion. |
| interdependence | How people and their environments are connected and rely upon each other |
| location | The position of something on Earth. |
| processes | The natural events and human actions that cause changes to environments. |
| region | An area of land that has common features such as a particular climate or religion. |

Wonder

Enjoyment

Love of Language

Belonging

Empathy

Courage

Kindness

Previous Learning

- The seven continents and five oceans of the world.
- Some European countries.
- Human and physical features of France.
- Drawing and using maps, map skills.

Key Information

- Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere.
- There are 44 countries in Europe.
- Russia is the largest country in Europe.
- Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city in Europe.
- During WWII the Allied Powers were Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States and China.
- The main countries in the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Spain, Sweden and Switzerland remained neutral.