

# Boundary Map of Europe

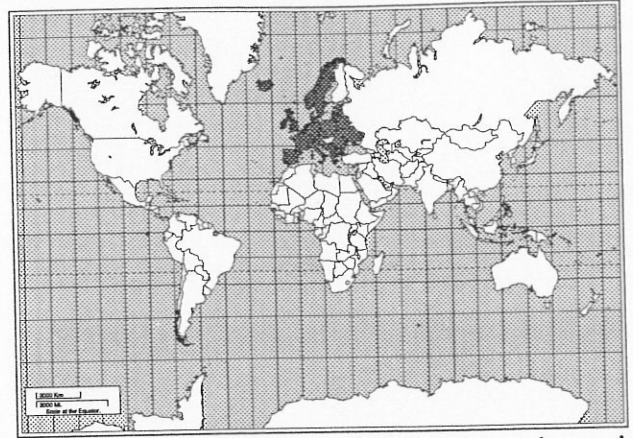


# Physical Map of Europe



# Physical Geography of Europe

**Location:** Europe is located in the eastern hemisphere. It is west of the continent of Asia and north of the continent of Africa. It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Seas to the south, and the Ural Mountains to the east. The entire continent is located in the northern hemisphere (above the equator).



**Size:** Of the seven continents, Europe ranks sixth in area. Only Australia is smaller. Its total area is 4,066,000 square miles (10,532,000 km<sup>2</sup>), which makes it about 500,000 square miles (1,300,000 km<sup>2</sup>) larger than the United States. The greatest north-south distance across the continent is about 3,000 miles (4,800 km). From east to west, the greatest distance is about 4,000 miles (6,400 km). The highest point on the continent is on Mount Elbrus 18,481 feet (5,633 m), and the lowest is on the shore of the Caspian Sea, 92 feet (28 m) below sea level.

**Climate:** The climate of Europe is generally mild; however, there are areas that get very cold or very hot. Except in the far north and south, summers are usually warm to cool and winters mild to cold. Precipitation is moderate. In the far north, short, cool summers are followed by long, cold winters. In the south, summers are usually hot and dry and winters are mild. Little or moderate precipitation falls annually.

The most important feature of Europe's climate is winds that blow across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean. These winds are warmed by the waters of the Atlantic and help keep the climate mild, even in areas close to the Arctic Circle.

**Landforms:** Europe is basically a gigantic peninsula that is attached to Asia. Among the important landforms are peninsulas, plains, mountains, islands, and rivers.

Of the many European peninsulas the largest are the Scandinavian, Iberian, Apennine, and Balkan peninsulas and Jutland.

A huge plain stretches across the continent from north-central Europe to the Ural Mountains in Russia. The smaller Great Hungarian Plain is located in the center of eastern Europe.

Most of the mountains of Europe are located in the north and south. Iceland, northern United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden are mountainous areas. The Iberian Peninsula is dominated by a large plateau bordered by mountains of the Pyrenees. The mountainous Apennine Peninsula extends southward from the Alps. The Carpathian Mountains, the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula, and the Caucasus Mountains cover much of southeast Europe.

Included as part of the continent are thousands of islands. The largest are Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Sardinia, and Sicily. Dozens of small islands are clustered in the British Isles, Baltic Sea, and Aegean Sea.

Many important and useful rivers flow across Europe. The longest, the Volga, is located in eastern Europe. The Danube, Don, and Rhine are principal water routes in their regions.

# Physical Features of Europe

Some major features of Europe are labeled with letters on the map. Match the letters to the names of the features listed below.

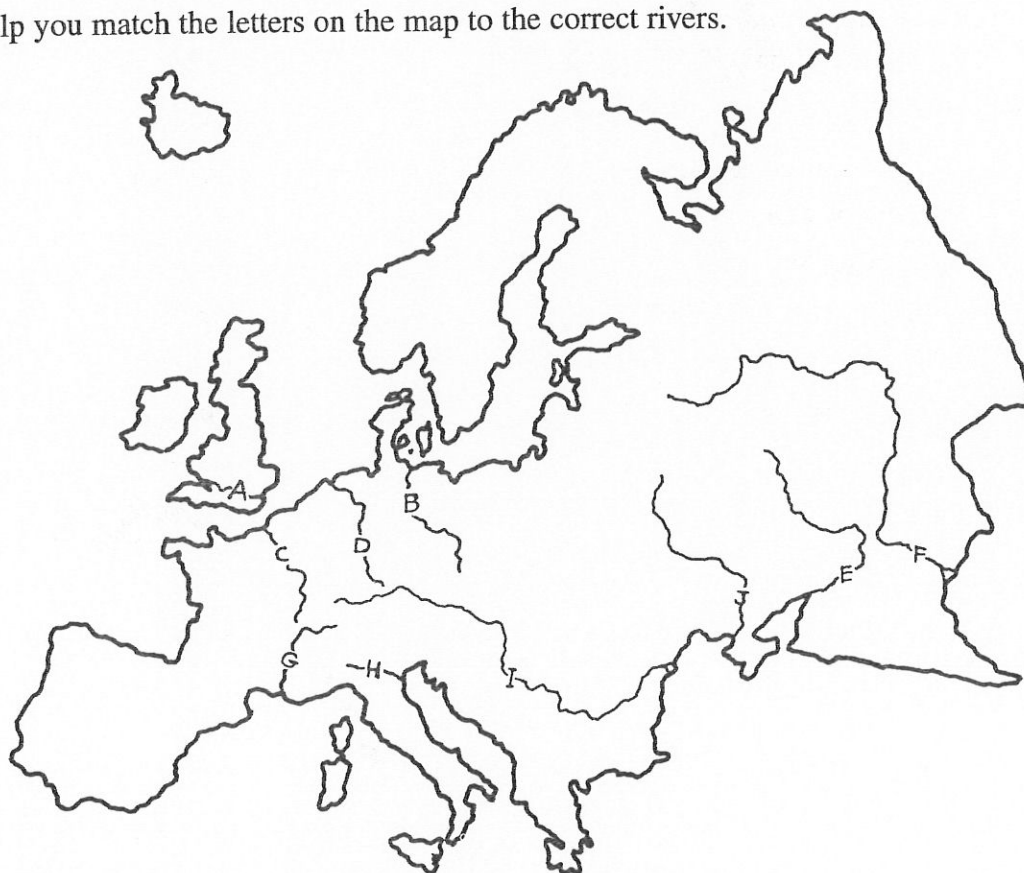
- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Alps                 | _____ 9. Iberian Peninsula  |
| _____ 2. Balkan Peninsula     | _____ 10. Mediterranean Sea |
| _____ 3. Baltic Sea           | _____ 11. North Sea         |
| _____ 4. Black Sea            | _____ 12. Pyrenees          |
| _____ 5. British Isles        | _____ 13. Rhine River       |
| _____ 6. Carpathian Mountains | _____ 14. Ural Mountains    |
| _____ 7. Danube River         | _____ 15. Volga River       |
| _____ 8. English Channel      |                             |





# Rivers of Europe

Use the clues to help you match the letters on the map to the correct rivers.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. **Danube**—This river is the second longest on the continent. Its source is in southwestern Germany and its mouth is at the Black Sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. **Dnieper**—Sometimes spelled Dnepr, this river begins near the city of Smolensk in Eastern Europe. It flows southward to the Black Sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. **Don**—Located in Russia, this river flows southward for over 1,200 miles (1,920 km) to its mouth at the Sea of Azov.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. **Elbe**—This river begins in the Czech Republic and flows northward through Germany to the North Sea. It is an important part of Europe's transportation system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. **Po**—This river rises in the Alps and flows eastward through northern Italy. Its mouth is a large delta at the Adriatic Sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. **Rhine**—Beginning in the Alps, this important river flows northward until it empties into the North Sea. It is one of the world's busiest waterways.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. **Rhone**—This river begins at a glacier in Switzerland. It flows southward through France for about 500 miles (800 km) before it empties into the Mediterranean Sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. **Seine**—The Seine is one of France's most important waterways. On its northwest journey, it passes through the city of Paris and empties into the English Channel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. **Thames**—Pronounced *tehmz*, this is England's most important river. It flows east from south-central England and empties into the North Sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. **Volga**—This is the longest river in Europe. It flows southward over 2,100 miles (3,360 km) to the Caspian Sea.

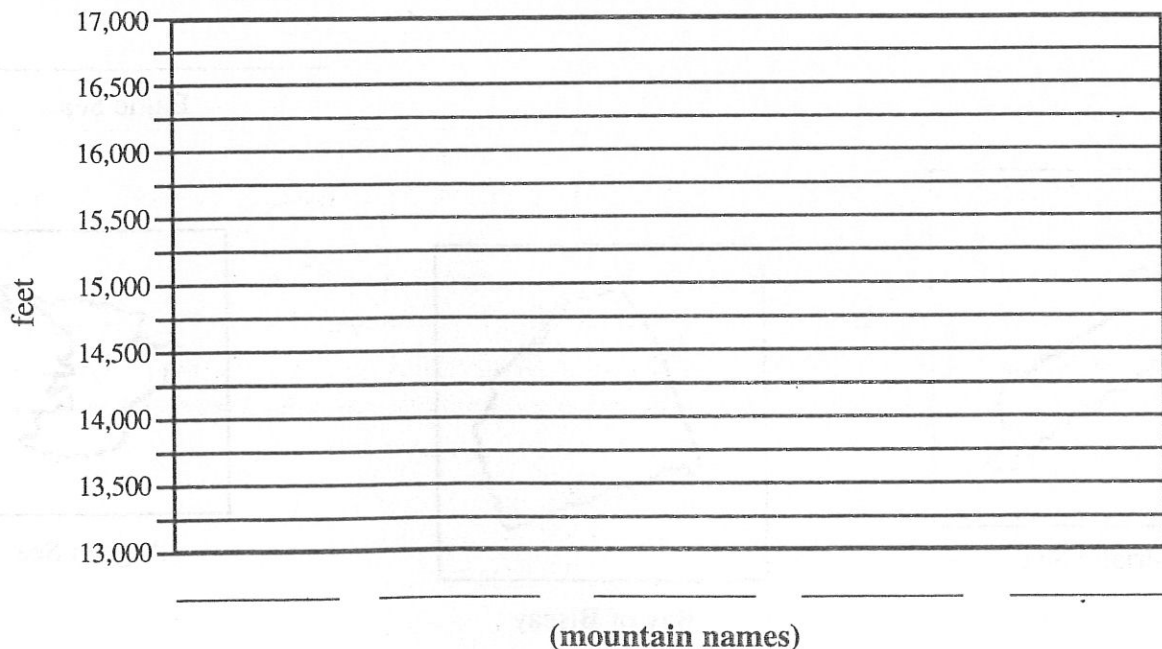
# Mountains of Europe

A. Complete the table, using the mountains named in the word bank. Use reference books to find their heights. Then, list them in order by height.

Dent Blanche	Dom	Grand Combin	Liskamm	Matterhorn
Mont Blanc	Monte Rosa	Nadelhorn	Taschhorn	Weisshorn

Name	Country	Height
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

B. Make a vertical bar graph to compare the five tallest mountains.



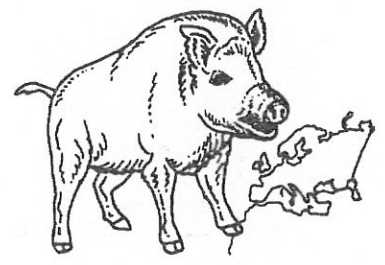
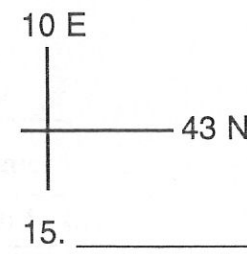
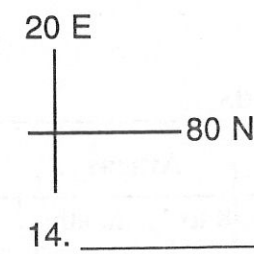
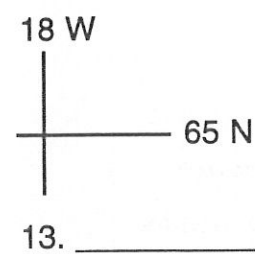
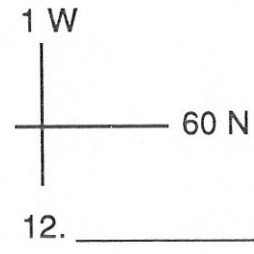
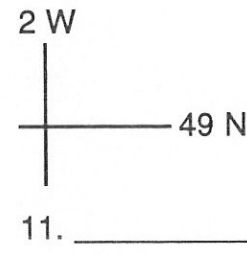
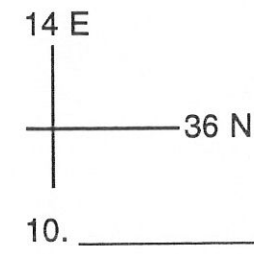
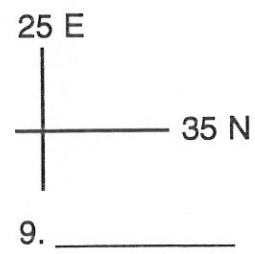
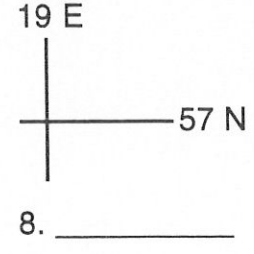
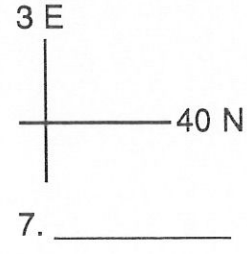
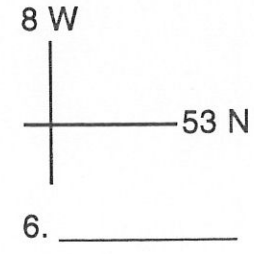
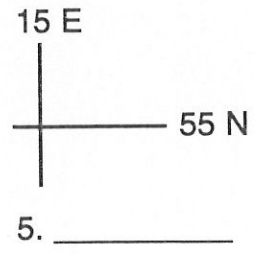
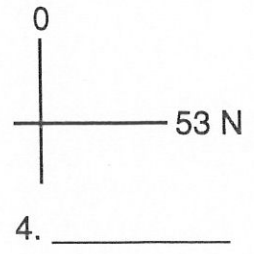
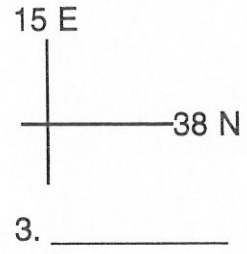
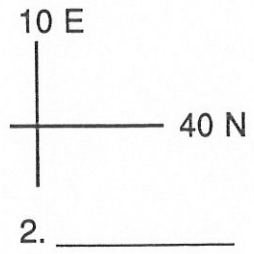
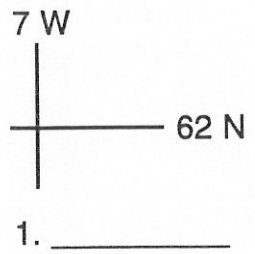
# Bodies of Water in Europe (cont.)

Glue the cutouts from the previous page onto the map in their correct locations.



# Islands of Europe

Use an atlas to match the latitudes and longitudes of the islands with their names.

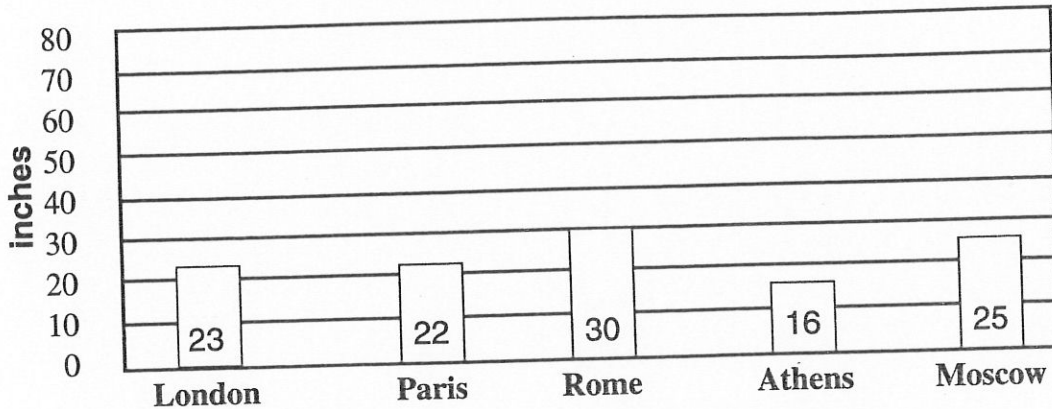


- |             |            |                  |             |                |
|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. Balearic | D. Corsica | G. Gotland       | J. Ireland  | M. Shetland    |
| B. Bornholm | E. Crete   | H. Great Britain | K. Malta    | N. Sicily      |
| C. Channel  | F. Faeroes | I. Iceland       | L. Sardinia | O. Spitsbergen |

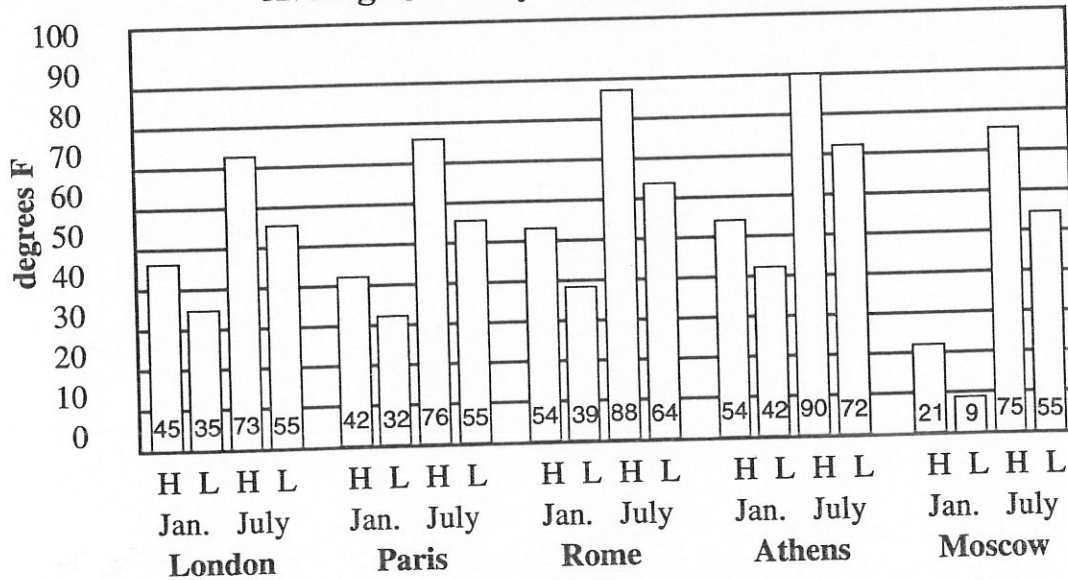


# Climate of Europe

Average Yearly Precipitation



Average January and July Temperatures



Growing Seasons

London	Paris	Rome	Athens	Moscow
6 to 8 months	6 to 8 months	8 to 12 months	8 to 12 months	3 to 6 months

Use the data to determine if the statements are true or false. Rewrite the false statements to make them correct.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Paris and Athens experience the greatest average precipitation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. London experiences the greatest difference between January and July high temperatures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The difference between the January and July low temperatures in Moscow is about 46 degrees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Rome and Athens have the same growing season because their average temperatures are about the same.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. People in all five cities are able to grow crops outdoors in winter.

# Human Geography of Europe

**Population:** As of 1990, the population of Europe was about 700 million. Because it is one of the smaller continents in area, Europe is a very densely populated region. The great majority of Europeans belong to the European racial group. The number of people belonging to African and Asian racial groups is growing but is still small. The European population is divided into many ethnic groups. These groups are made up of people who share the same culture, which includes such things as language or religious beliefs. Some European ethnic groups are Celts, Latins, Germans, Scots, and Czechs.

**Lifestyles:** About 75% of Europe's population (525 million people) lives in urban areas. The cities and suburbs are very crowded. In most of Europe, city life is similar to city life in the United States and Canada. People live in highrise apartments and houses made of wood, brick, stone, and/or stucco. However, many more older buildings and houses are found in European cities than in American and Canadian ones. Food and clothing are also very similar or identical to what is eaten and worn in the United States and Canada.

In rural areas, most people work in agriculture. Usually farmers live in villages and travel to their land to farm it. In western Europe, much of the farming is done with modern machinery. In eastern Europe there are many places where old-fashioned equipment, such as horse-drawn plows, are used. Generally, the people of the rural areas are poorer than city dwellers.

**Languages:** Dozens of languages are spoken in Europe. All of these languages belong to the Indo-European language family. Languages from three major groups within the Indo-European family are spoken by most people in Europe. Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, and Russian belong to the Balto-Slavic group. Danish, English, German, and Swedish are Germanic languages. The third group, the Romance languages, includes French, Italian, Romanian, and Spanish.

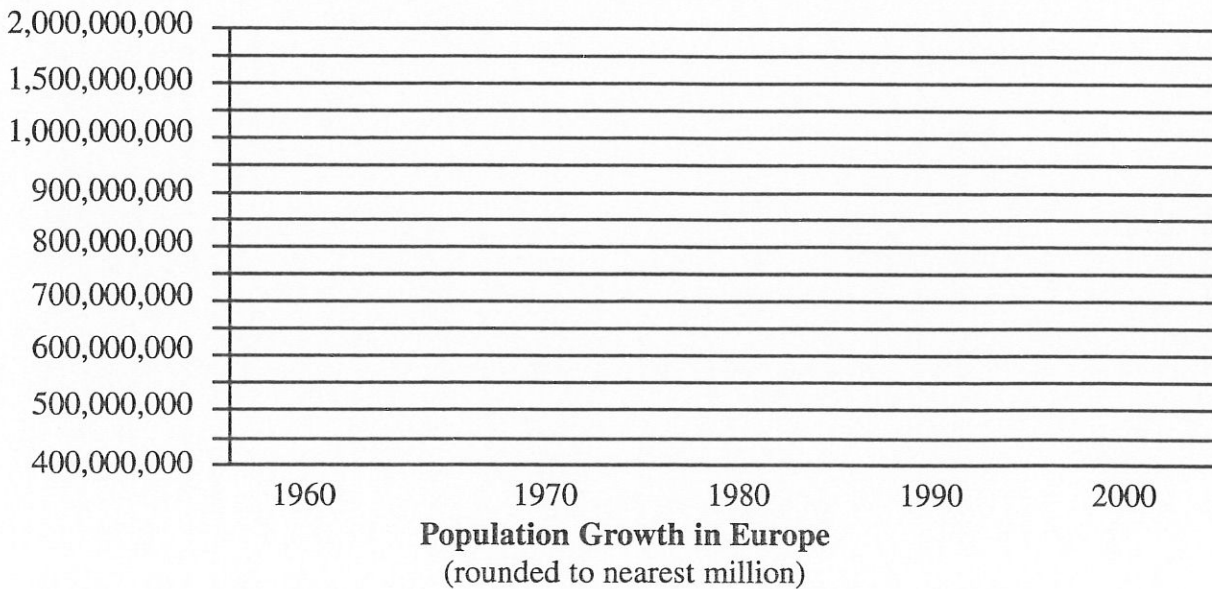
**Education:** Most of the people of Europe receive some formal education. Schooling is required by law in all European nations, although the number of years required varies from six to twelve years. More than 90% of the population can read and write. Still, only a small percentage of the population continues into higher education, even though many of the world's oldest and most famous colleges and universities are located in Europe.

**Religious Beliefs:** Christianity is the most popular religion in Europe. Most European Christians are Roman Catholics. These people live primarily in the southwestern part of the continent. Members of Protestant faiths are concentrated in the northern and central countries, while Eastern Orthodox Christians live primarily in southeastern nations and Russia.

Judaism is practiced by people in every area of Europe, although they do not make up a large percentage of the population. Moslems, followers of Islam, live in Europe but are concentrated on the Balkan Peninsula.

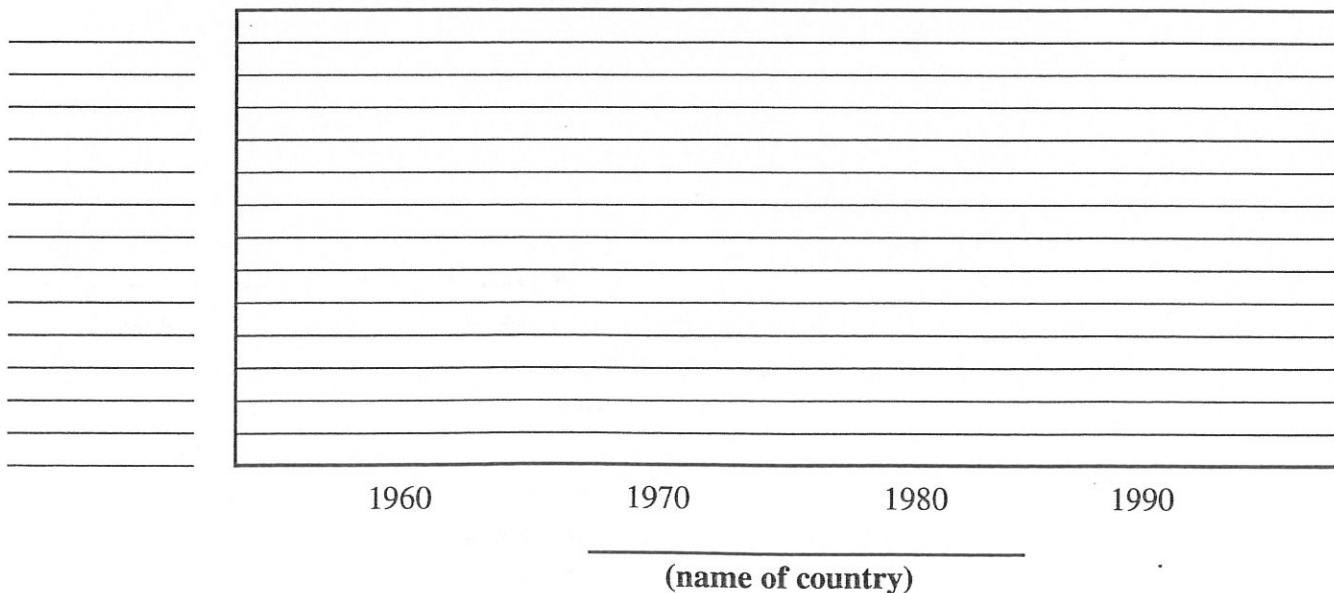
# Population of Europe

A. Complete the graph using the information provided.



1. In 1960, Europe's population was about 585 million.
2. By 1970, the population had increased by about 60 million.
3. In 1980, the population was about 85 million more than 600 million.
4. Europe's population in 1990 was about 30 million more than it was in 1980.
5. Write one additional fact about Europe's population, based on the graph.
6. **Challenge:** Find the projected population for the next ten-year marker. Enter it on the graph.

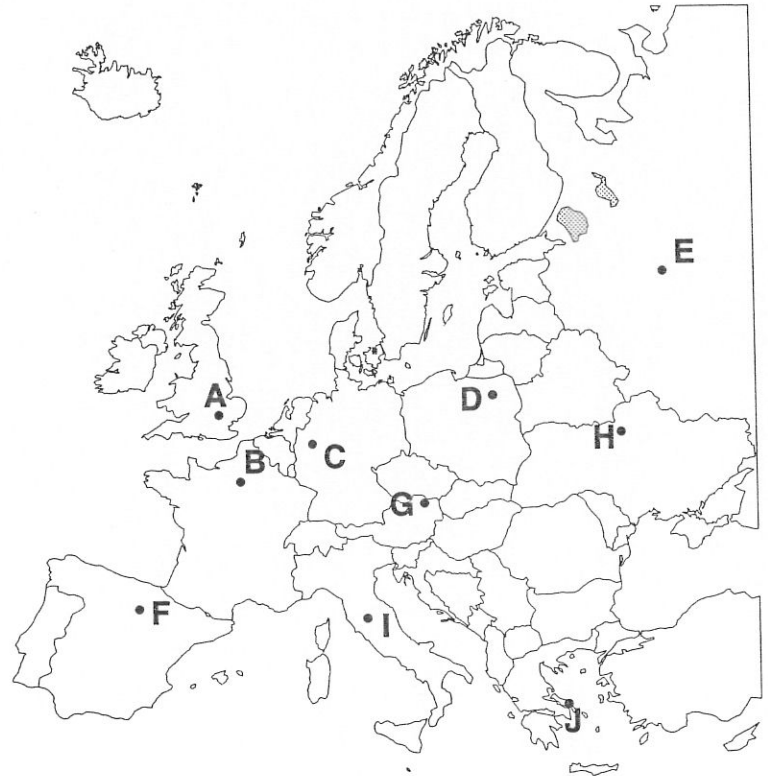
B. Complete the graph below with population data about one European country.



# Cities of Europe

A. This map of Europe is labeled with letters that mark the locations of important cities. Match these letters with the correct names. Use the information provided below to help.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Athens
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Bonn
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Kiev
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. London
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Madrid
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Moscow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Paris
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Rome
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Vienna
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Warsaw



1. This capital city was once the center of an ancient civilization in Greece and the birthplace of democracy. Today it is the capital of Greece, famous for its climate and ancient ruins.
2. Before the two Germanies were united, this city was the capital of West Germany. Today, it is the capital of all Germany. It lies on the Rhine River near the border of Belgium.
3. Once this city was one of the largest and most important in the Soviet Union. Today, it is the capital and largest city of the country of Ukraine.
4. One of the largest cities in the world, this city is located on the Thames River in England. It is the capital of the United Kingdom.
5. Located on a plateau near the center of the Iberian Peninsula, this city has been the capital of Spain since the 1500s. It is also Spain's largest city.
6. This city is the capital and largest city of Russia and one of the ten largest cities in the world. It has many historic sites, such as Saint Basil's Church and the Kremlin.
7. This city is considered one of the most beautiful in the world and has been an important center of art and learning for hundreds of years. Today, it is the capital and largest city of France.
8. Located on the Tiber River on the Italian Peninsula, this historic city is the capital and largest city of Italy. It is famous for its ruins and beautiful fountains.
9. This city was once the musical capital of Europe and the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Today it is the capital and largest city of Austria in central Europe.
10. This city was almost completely destroyed during World War II. It has been an important city in eastern Europe for hundreds of years and today is the capital and largest city of Poland.



# Languages of Europe

There are dozens of languages spoken in Europe. However, most nations have an official language or one language that is spoken by most citizens. Identify the official or most common language or languages of each of the following European countries.

Country	Official Language(s)
1. Austria	_____
2. Belgium	_____
3. Finland	_____
4. France	_____
5. Germany	_____
6. Greece	_____
7. Italy	_____
8. Lithuania	_____
9. Norway	_____
10. Poland	_____
11. Portugal	_____
12. Romania	_____
13. Russia	_____
14. Spain	_____
15. Sweden	_____
16. Switzerland	_____
17. Ukraine	_____
18. United Kingdom	_____

19. a. Which language appears most often in your list? \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. List the countries in which this language is commonly spoken. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. In which region(s) of Europe are these countries located? \_\_\_\_\_

20. In ancient times, the Romans of the Italian Peninsula conquered most of the people of southern and western Europe. Their language, Latin, became the foundation for the Romance languages. Use reference materials to discover what the Romance languages are and identify them on the lines below.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

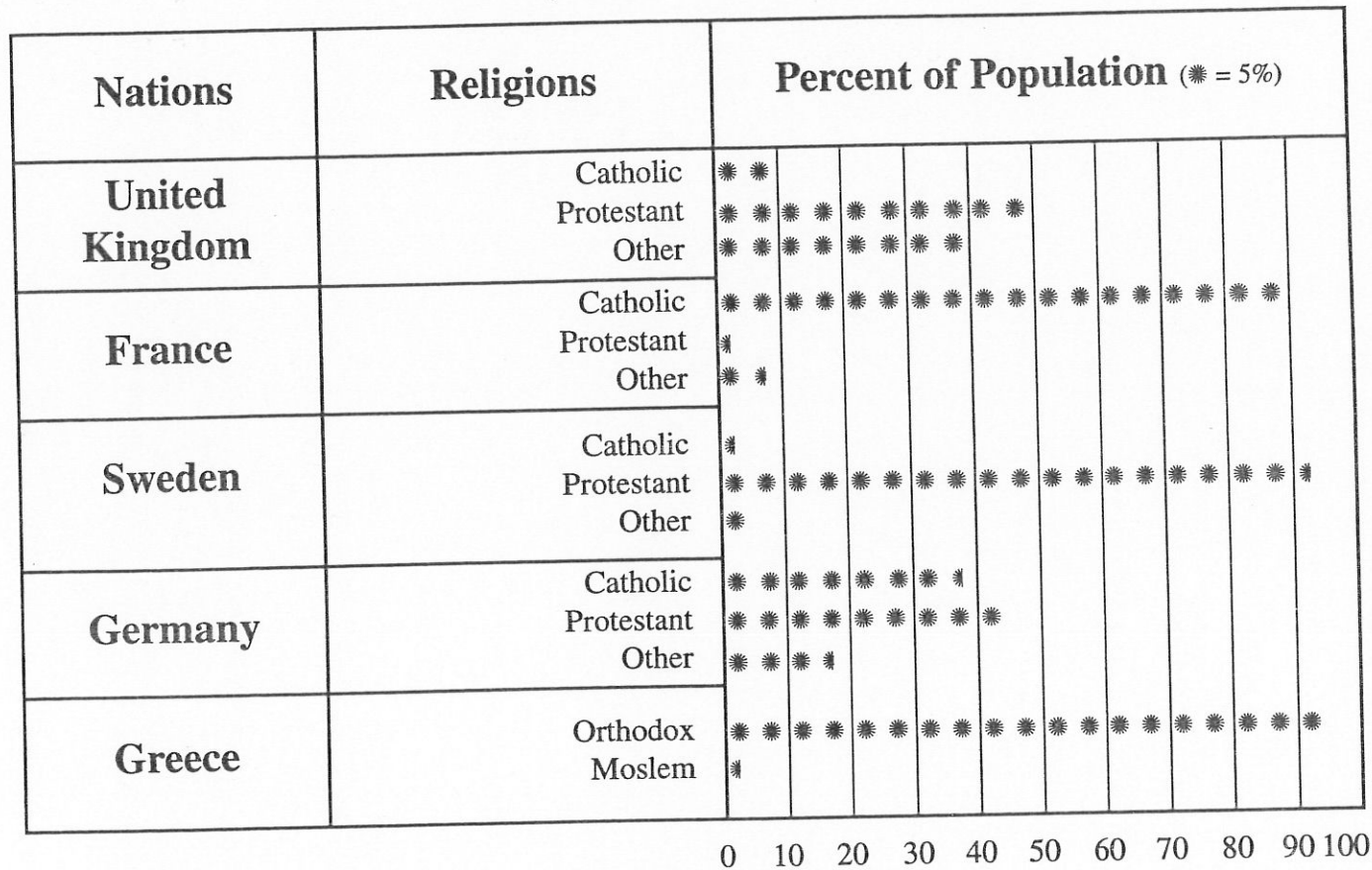
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Religions of Europe

(based on 1993 data)



Use the information on the graph and a map to complete the following.

1. What percentage of the population of France is Catholic? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which country has the most balanced distribution of religions? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the difference in percentage between Protestant populations in Germany and the United Kingdom? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Spain and Italy are France's neighbors to the south and west. Germany is France's neighbor to the east. What religion do you think is the most popular in Spain and Italy and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write five additional facts about the information shown on the graph.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_