



EUROPE

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Map and Overview



-Europe is a continent located entirely in the northern hemisphere, and mostly in the eastern hemisphere.

-Despite being the 2nd smallest continent by area (covering 10.2 million km²) it is the 3rd most populous continent in the world – with a population of about 743 million people (about 10% of the world's population).

-Europe largely rests on the same landmass as Asia, separated by the Ural Mountains and the Caspian Sea.

The European climate is affected by warm Atlantic currents.

Human Geography Features

Deforestation		The Eiffel Tower is possibly the most well-known manmade structure in Europe. Situated in Paris, France, the structure has become a global icon of France. It is the most visited paid monument in the world, with 6.9 million visitors per year.	What? The Tower is 324 metres high, the same height as an 81 story building.	Key Fact: The tower was originally built as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair.
Stonehenge		Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument located in Wiltshire, UK. It contains a ring of stones about 4m high and weighing 25 tonnes each. It is estimated to have been constructed sometime between 2000 and 3000 BC.	How? How Stonehenge was constructed has baffled archaeologists.	Key Fact: It is believed that some of the stones were hauled over 200 miles!
Berlin Wall		The Berlin Wall was a concrete barrier that divided Berlin, Germany. As a result of WWII and the Cold War, Germany became weakened and divided. The wall prevented people from moving between East and West Germany.	When? The wall was erected and in use between 1961 and 1989.	Key Fact: Around 150-200 people were killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall.
The Colosseum		The Colosseum is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome, Italy. It is the largest amphitheatre ever built, and dates back to the Roman times (it was built between 72-80AD). It could hold 50,000-80,000 spectators.	What? The Colosseum was used for gladiatorial battles and sporting event.	Key Fact: The Colosseum has been partially destroyed by earthquakes and stone-robbers.
Dubrovnik		Dubrovnik is a famous walled city on the Adriatic Coast of Croatia. It is a major tourist destination and a World Heritage Site. It was historically a major centre of sea trade.	Who? Dubrovnik is populated by 42,615 people.	Key Fact: Dubrovnik was bombed after the break-up of Yugoslavia.

Regions & Countries of Europe

Largest European countries

1. Russia – 3.9 million km²(in Europe)
2. Ukraine – 603,628 km²
3. France – 551,695 km²
4. Spain– 498,468 km²
5. Sweden – 450,295 km²

There are 46 countries in Europe, although 2 are only partially in Europe (most of Russia and Turkey are in Asia).

Most populous European countries

1. Russia– 109 million (in Europe)
2. Germany – 83 million
3. France– 67 million
4. UK – 66 million
5. Italy – 60 million

Northern Europe



Northern Europe is a general term for the area of Europe that is north of the Baltic Coast. This includes Scandinavia (e.g. Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark), the United Kingdom and Ireland. At extremely northern latitudes (e.g. Iceland) the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) can be seen. Life expectancy in Northern Europe is extremely high.

Eastern Europe



Eastern Europe is dominated by Russia and the countries formerly a part of the Soviet Union. Here, further inland from the warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean, temperatures can become extremely cold in winter. Further south are countries such as Greece and Bulgaria. Ancient Greece is considered the birthplace of western civilisation.

Western Europe



Western Europe is used to describe the western portion of the European continent, and also the countries that are deemed to show the characteristics of a more 'western' culture. Many historical events have shaped Western Europe, for example the Roman Empire and breakout of WWII.

Southern Europe

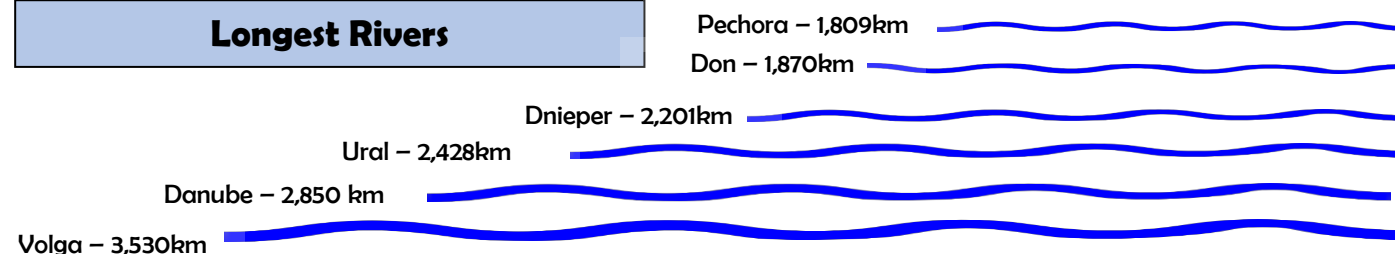


Southern Europe is generally used to describe the countries that border the Mediterranean Sea (e.g. Spain, Italy and Croatia) and island nations (such as Cyprus). Southern Europe has a warm and sunny climate, meaning that its countries are popular holiday destinations for those from colder climes.

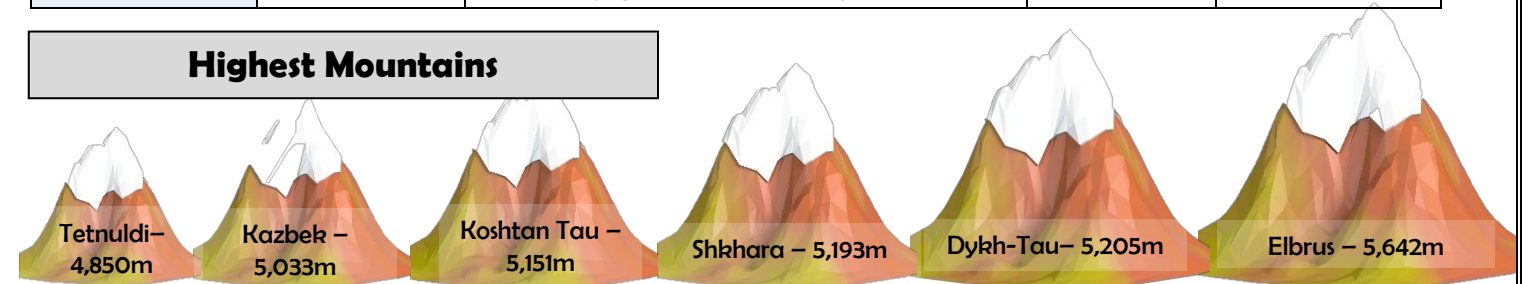
Physical Geography Features

The Danube		The Danube River is Europe's second longest river. It flows through 10 countries, more than any other river in the world. These include Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Serbia.	What? The Danube was a major frontier of the Roman Empire.	Key Fact: The Danube goes through capital cities, including Budapest and Vienna.
The Giant's Causeway		The Giant's Causeway is an area of the coast of County Antrim in Northern Ireland, in which there are around 40,000 interlocking columns.	How? They were formed from a volcanic eruption.	Key Fact: Most of the columns are hexagonal, but some have 8 sides!
Aurora Borealis (The Northern Lights).		The Aurora Borealis is a natural light display in the earth's sky, seen over high-latitude regions, including some areas of northern Europe. Auroras are a result in the magnetic fields caused by solar winds. These winds move charged particles, causing a process in which bright lights become visible in the sky.	Who? The term Aurora Borealis was coined by Galileo in 1619, using Roman and Greek vocabulary.	Key Fact: The auroras are so bright that they can be seen from space. Someone looking from Mars would be able to see them!
The Black Forest		The Black Forest is in South-western Germany. It is so-known because trees are so densely packed that it blocks light below.	What? There is very little vegetation within the forest.	Key Fact: Europe's 2 nd longest river, the Danube, begins here.
The Alps		The Alps are the highest mountain range that lies entirely within Europe. They separate Southern Europe from Western and Central Europe and stretch for about 1,200km. The highest mountain is Mont Blanc (4,810m). They are a popular location for alpine skiing.	How? The mountains were formed when the African and Eurasian tectonic plates collided.	Key Fact: The Alps have about 100 peaks that are higher than 4,000m.

Longest Rivers

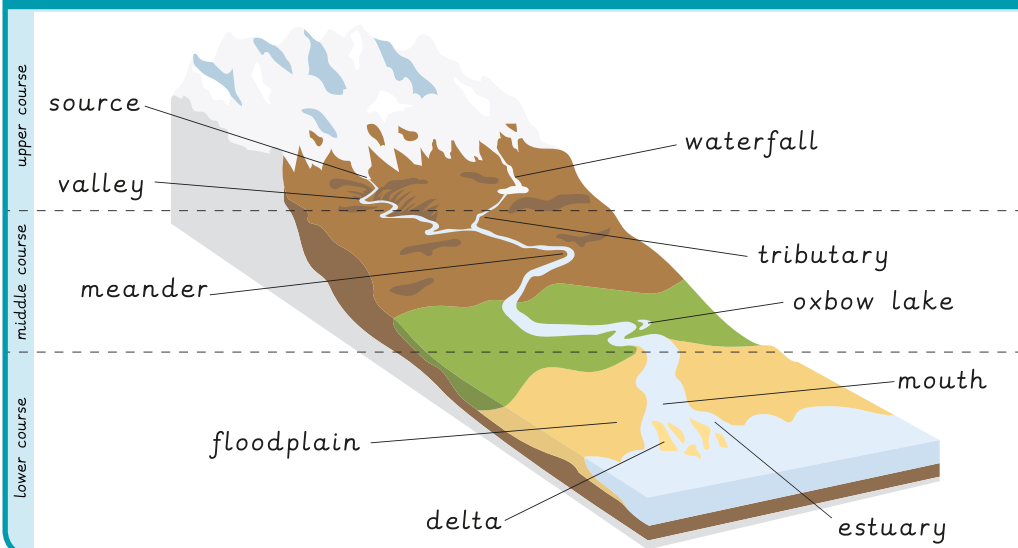


Highest Mountains



What are rivers and how are they used?

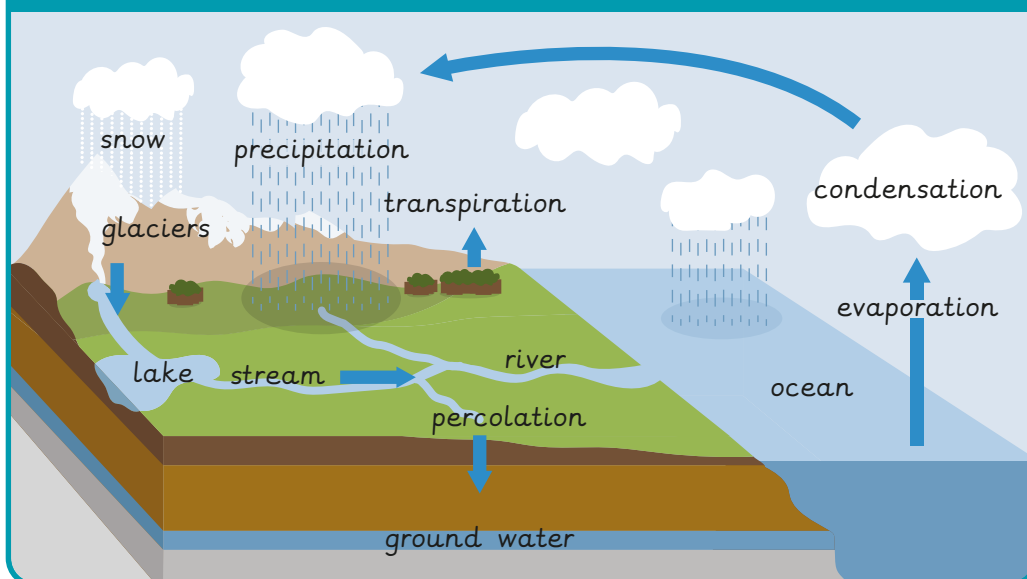
River courses and features



How are rivers used?

- Rivers are important habitats for plants and animals.
- They provide a supply of food and drink for humans and animals.
- Rivers can help crops grow by dispersing nutrients and making soil more fertile.
- Rivers contain valuable minerals such as gold and diamonds which people can find and sell.
- They offer transport routes for people and goods.
- Rivers can be used for leisure activities such as boating, swimming, fishing and many other fun activities.
- Many settlements and communities are built along rivers.
- Some people live on rivers in houseboats.
- Water from rivers can be used for irrigation on farmland.
- Renewable energy, called hydroelectric power, can be generated by moving water.

The water cycle



What are rivers and how are they used?

evaporation	The process in which warm water turns from a liquid to a gas in the air (water vapour).
condensation	The process in which water vapour rises in the air, cools down and turns into small water droplets.
precipitation	The process in which water falls from clouds to the ground, in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.
delta	A wide area near where a river meets the sea which features a build-up of sand and sediment.
estuary	The area where fresh water from a river meets salt water from the sea.
floodplain	Areas of flat land on either side of a river that can become flooded if the river gets too full.
meander	A bend or curve in a river.
oxbow lake	A bend in a river that has been separated from the main river.
river mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
source	The place where a river starts.
tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
valley	An area of low land between two hills or mountains, usually with a river running through it.



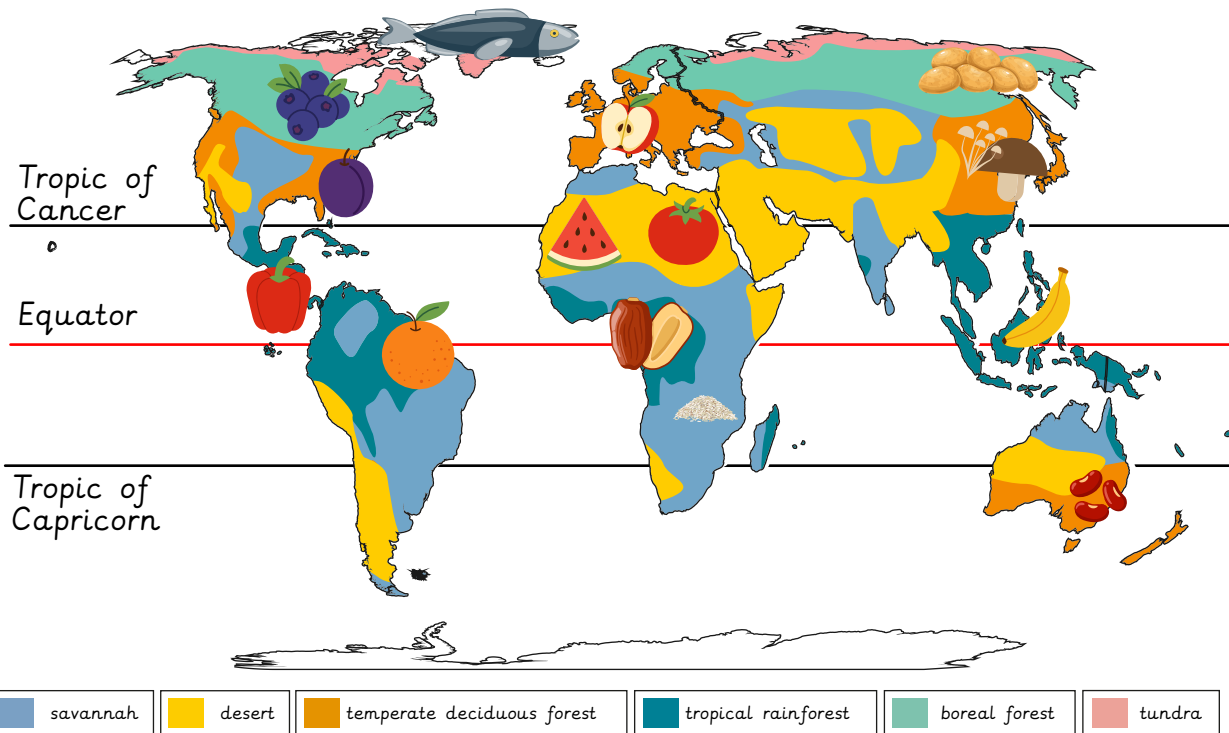
Longest river in the UK:
The River Severn.

Longest river in the world:
The River Nile, Africa

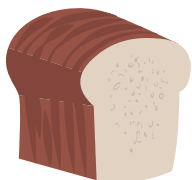




Map of biomes

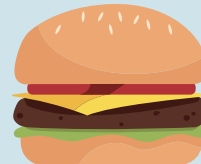


Different foods require different conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, type of soil and amount of sunlight. Therefore, each biome's unique conditions mean that only certain foods can grow there.



Energy used to grind wheat and bake bread can produce greenhouse gases.

Meat contributes around 14.5 % of greenhouse gas emissions.



Advantages of buying local food:

- Reduces food miles.
- Provides people with fresh seasonal food.
- Creates jobs in the local community.

Disadvantages of buying local food:

- May mean greenhouses are used to grow food out of season.
- May be more expensive if farmers sell independently.
- Means food may go bad more quickly if grown without pesticides.



Geography - Where does our food come from?



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food miles	The distance food has travelled to reach you.
import	An item brought in from a different country.
consume	To buy or use.
trade	The buying and selling of goods or services.
cooperative	A group of people working together who share ideas and income.
responsible trade	A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.
seasonal food	Food which is best eaten in a particular season.
sustainability	A way of doing something that does not harm the environment.
source	A place where something can be originally found.

Advantages of importing food:

- Helps support communities in developing countries.
- Provides people with a wider variety of food.
- Creates relationships with other countries.

Disadvantages of importing food:

- May encourage deforestation to produce enough food.
- Increases food miles.
- Can sometimes be more expensive if produced through a responsible trade organisation.



Trading responsibly:

- Helps workers to get the best deal they can for their product.
- Protects workers against changes in the price of their product and natural disasters.
- Helps farmers share ideas.
- Gives communities extra money to spend on whatever they need.
- Aims to preserve natural habitats and support the climate.