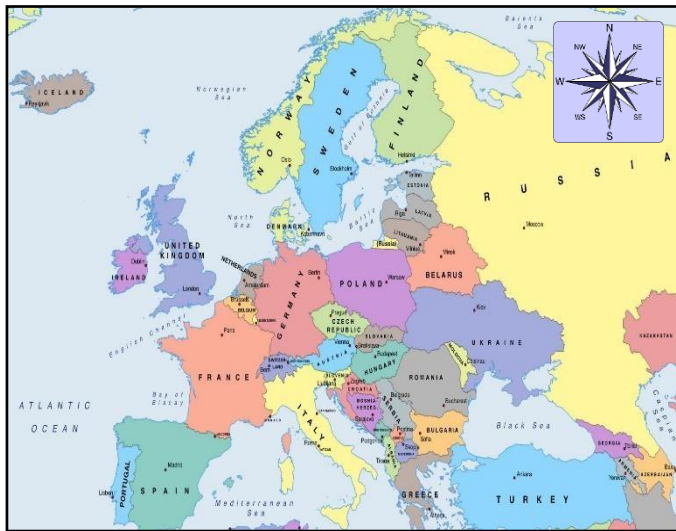


SFX Year 4 Europe



Climate

There are 44 countries in Europe and 4 main climate types.

- Polar regions near the Arctic Circle such as Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia where tundra and icy glaciers are common
- Temperate climates, much like the UK where there is rainfall and deciduous forests (trees which lose their leaves in the winter)
- Mediterranean climates which are dry and hot and attract many tourists.
- Alpine climates which are mountainous and cold.

Largest Populations

Russia

(148 million people)



Longest Rivers

Volga (Russia) - 3530km

Danube (10 countries) - 2850km

Ural (Russia/Kazakhstan) - 2428km



(83 million people)



Fact Box

Europe has 24 active languages being spoken with Russian and German being the most common first language but English being the most common second language.

Physical Features

Giant's Causeway



Located in County Antrim in Northern Ireland, it consists of 40,000 interlocking columns created from a volcanic eruption formed over 50 million years ago.

The Alps



These are the longest mountain range in Europe and the highest in western Europe (excluding Russia). They are 1200km across and pass through 8 alpine countries (Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Monaco, Italy and Liechtenstein).



Located in Italy on island of Sicily Mount Etna is the highest and most active volcano in Europe. It is 11,000ft high. Italy has the only active volcanoes in mainland Europe. Vesuvius and Stromboli are also famous. Italy has 13 volcanoes in total.

Black Forest



This mountainous region in southwest Germany, bordering France, is known for its dense, evergreen forests and pretty villages, often associated with the Brothers Grimm fairy tales, spas and cuckoo clock production.

Human Features/ Landmarks

European Union



The EU is a political and economic group of 28 countries who allow free trade and commerce between member states. It was created in 1948 after World War II to help Europe become more stable.

Berlin Wall



After WWII, Germany was split into different zones. Living conditions were soon better in West Germany compared to East Germany. A 100 mile guarded wall was built overnight in 1961 to stop people fleeing into West Germany. It came down in 1989.

Eiffel Tower



The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower on the Champ de Mars in Paris, France. It is named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower in 1887. It was the world's tallest tower standing 300m tall.

Uni
(67 million people)



The Colosseum in Rome, built in 70 A.D., as one of many built throughout Italy during the time of the Romans. This huge amphitheatre could hold 50,000 spectators and was often the scene of chariot races, gladiator and animal battles along with executions.

Key Vocabulary

amphitheatre	brick built oval stadium - Roman architecture
Arctic Circle	one of the two polar regions on earth
borders	political factors and physical (e.g. rivers, mountains and seas) affect where borders between countries are set
commerce	activity of buying and selling on a large scale
English Channel	a 560km stretch of sea which separates England from France - important for trade
euro	the unit of money used across most of Europe
evergreen	coniferous trees which keep their leaves all year
fjords	long, narrow inlet from the sea with steep cliffs, often found in Norway
Iberian Peninsula	Portugal, Spain and Andorra where the region is hotter and drier than the rest of Western Europe
Mediterranean	southern areas of Europe which have mild winters and hot summers (e.g. Spain, Turkey)
Russia	only Western Russia is considered inside Europe
Scandinavia	Norway, Sweden and Denmark - cool climates

