

I. Landforms (Part 1 PP)

A. Europe

1. The _____ (France, Switzerland, Italy, & Austria)
2. The Sierra Nevada in Spain
3. The _____ creates border between Spain & France
4. The _____ in Italy
5. The Carpathian Mountains in Slovakia & Romania (think Dracula!)
6. The Balkan Mountains in Bulgaria
7. The _____ Mountains form the eastern most “boundary” of Europe.
8. Volcanic Mountains
 - a. Iceland – due to what type of tectonic boundary? _____
 - b. Italy – Mt. Etna, Stromboli, Mt. Vesuvius and more...
9. Peninsulas – What is a peninsula? _____
 - a. Scandinavian – Norway & Sweden
 - b. Jutland – Denmark
 - c. _____ – Spain & Portugal
 - d. _____ - Italy
 - e. _____ - Greece, Albania, & Macedonia

B. Russia

1. The _____ – between the Black & Caspian Seas and extend through the...
 - a. Highest point in Europe/Russia – _____ 18,511 ft. – Caucasus Mtns.
2. Elbruz Mountains of northern Iran to the ...
3. Tien Shan & the Pamir mountains along the southern borders of the Central Asian countries.
4. These ranges rise to over 24,000 ft., they are snowcapped and produce considerable meltwater for streams in dry areas.
5. In the far east, are the volcanic peaks of the _____.
6. The Plains, & Plateaus of Russia
 - a. Northern European Plain – Poland into Belarus, Ukraine, & “European Russia” to the _____ (marks the line between Europe & Asia).
 - b. Western _____ to West Siberian Plains – northern shores of the _____ along the rivers leading to the _____
 - c. Central Siberian Plateau – hillier, _____, vast flat to hilly area. Helped to facilitate invasions from eastern Asia and central Europe during the Middle Ages, and later Imperial Russian expansion eastward

II. Bodies of Water

A. Europe

1. Estuaries & Fjords
 - a. What is an estuary? _____
 - b. What is a fjord? _____
2. Rivers, Lakes, & Seas – these are all significant to the movement of people & goods now & in the past
 - a. The Rhine (heavily modified for barges – _____ – straightened out; highly polluted) & Elbe (Germany)

- b. The Danube (Germany, Austria, the Balkans) – world’s _____
- c. Rhône, Seine, & Loire (France); Thames (England); Po (Italy)

B. Russia

1. Along the low lying areas of Russia are some of the longest rivers in the world:
 - a. Don – flows into the Black Sea
 - b. _____ – flows into the Caspian Sea
 - (1) A canal, the _____, connects the Volga to the Black Sea.
 - c. Amu Darya & Syr Darya flow into the _____.
 - d. The Ob, Yenisey, & Lena flow north into the Arctic Ocean and are frequently flooded due to _____ causing vast wetlands around them.
 - e. Lake Baikal – continental rift lake
 - (1) Maximum depth – 5,387 ft.; _____ lake in the world
 - (2) Greatest vol. of any freshwater lake in the world; has 20% of unfrozen surface fresh water.
 - (3) Clearest & oldest lake at 25 million years
 - f. The Caspian Sea is the _____ in the world. Like the Aral & Black Sea it is _____.
 - (1) It drains the world’s largest area of dry land below sea level.
 - (2) It has both _____ & natural gas fields that are important to local economies.
 - g. The Aral Sea was the world’s fourth largest body of inland water. It is salty.
 - (1) It has shrunk considerably after two rivers that fed it, the Amu Darya & the Syr Darya were diverted for agricultural _____ by the Soviet Union (USSR).
 - (2) The drying of the Aral Sea is considered one of the top ecological disasters in human history.
 - h. The Black Sea is a marginal salty sea. It is connected to the Mediterranean Sea by 2 _____, the Bosphorus & the Dardanelles.
 - (1) It was a busy waterway on the crossroads of the ancient world and still is strategically important to many countries.
 - (2) The _____ peninsula juts into the northern part of the sea and is a piece of land that has been fought over for centuries.

III. Climate

- A. European climates are mostly _____ (mid-latitude) and humid.
 1. Marine west coast – southern Norway to northern Spain
 - a. Highly influenced by the Gulf Stream & the _____ currents that keep the climate _____ and rainy; good for _____.
 2. Mediterranean – along the _____ of the Mediterranean Sea (Spain, France, Italy, Balkans, & Greece)
 3. Humid continental – _____ and very cold temperatures in the interior; hot with thunderstorms in summer.
- B. Nearly all of Russia and the former Republics lie above 40° N. latitude.
 1. The interior of the Asian continent has places far from the _____ of the oceans. Thus they have extremely cold winters & hot summers, this is called _____.
 2. Precipitation _____ as you move inland.

IV. Natural Resources

- A. Europe
 1. The _____ biome dominates.

2. Little to no “_____” left in Europe (by 1600 AD) due to the land being settled about _____ years ago (Neolithic farmers, Roman empire, Germanic & Slavic tribes..etc...).
- a. This is what will lead W. Europe to explore and colonize, the need for _____.
3. Soils are very fertile including type called “_____.”
- a. Loess is soil built up from windblown _____.
- b. Much of Europe’s land was covered by ice age glaciers and its _____ reflects this event.
4. Ports along the North, Baltic, and Mediterranean Sea have driven trade. Fishing in these seas as well as the North Atlantic add to local economies and have _____.

B. Russia

1. _____ – temperate grasslands of Asia
2. _____ – black earth soils
3. Taiga – boreal forest; coniferous; _____
4. Podzol soil – hard, impedes (slows down) drainage
5. _____ – permanently frozen soil

V. Environmental Issues

A. Europe

1. The Industrial Revolution beginning in the late 1800s led to _____ of the rivers and air in Europe.
 - a. Fish in many rivers.
 - b. Winter _____ (smog) due to domestic & industrial coal burning. Europe has abundant coal & peat resources.
 - (1) What is peat? Peat is _____ in clay form used for cheap fuel....it will be lignite coal in about 300 million years...
 - c. Forests decimated by _____ (Germany’s Black Forest). Called “acid deposition” in an area called the “_____” along the Czech, Polish and East German borders (during their Communist era)
 - d. _____ are common in river valleys such as the Po, the Seine, and the Tagus in Portugal.

B. Russia

1. Environmental damage of the tundra, forest (taiga), and desert areas are a serious issue for Russia & its neighboring countries.
 - a. During the Communist era, it was taught that nature should be transformed to serve human needs. This led to rapid industrialization in 1930s without much thought about the environment.
 - (1) There are frequent oil pipeline breaks & leakages due to inefficient construction practices.
 - (2) _____ in western Siberia has caused the land, water and air to be highly polluted with noxious gases and acid rain.
 - (3) Nuclear contamination from the _____ accident in 1986, the Kyshtym incident in 1957, and substandard nuclear waste storage and removal put these areas, the Urals, and the coasts of the Arctic as some of the most polluted places in the world.
 - (4) The _____ of the Aral Sea.
 - (5) Oil, toxic waste, and phosphates from fertilizers threaten the Caspian & Black Seas.