INTRODUCTION

- Europe is often called a "peninsula of peninsulas".
- A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
- Europe is roughly three times the size of India.
- Europe is smaller than China.
- Second smallest continent, **the** smallest being Australia.

BOUNDARIES :

- **North:** The Arctic Ocean.
- **West:** The Atlantic Ocean.
- **South:** The Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Africa.
- Europe is separated from Asia by the Ural Mountain, Caspian Sea, Caucasus Mountain, and the Black Sea in the east

Border Lines :

- **Ural Mountains:** These mountains run north-south through Russia and are a conventional boundary.
- **Ural River:** Flowing from the Ural Mountains to the Caspian Sea.
- **Caspian Sea:** A large, enclosed sea.
- **Caucasus Mountains:** Specifically, the Greater Caucasus range is often considered the dividing line. Mount Elbrus, the highest peak in Europe, is located in the Western Caucasus of Russia.
- **Black Sea:** A large inland sea.
- **Turkish Straits:** This includes the Bosporus Strait, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles Strait. The Bosporus Strait, in particular, runs through Istanbul, dividing the city and connecting the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara, thus forming a continental boundary within Turkey
- The Strait of Gibraltar separates Europe from Africa, joining the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean in the west.
- The Prime Meridian passes through London. Prime Meridian passes through the UK, France, and Spain in Europe and Algeria, Mali, Burkina, Faso, Tongo, and Ghana in Africa.
- It has the longest coastline in proportion to size.
- A large part lies in the temperate zone, being subjected to prevailing westerlies.

NORTH AMERICA

ASIA

Barents Sea

Kara Sea

Gora Narodnaya 1,895 m

Gora Konzhakovskiy Kamen 1,569 m

Svalbard

Jan Mayen (Norway)

Nordkapp

Kolguyev

Kanin Peninsula

Bel'shezemel'skaya Tundra

Pechora

Ural Mountains

Lapland

Kola Peninsula

White Sea

Vychegda Lowland

Vychegda

Severnaya Dvina

Sukhona

Gora Yamantau 1,638 m

Haiti 1,728 m

Kebnekaise 2,117 m

Oksskolten 1,916 m

Pielinen Lake

Karelia

Lake Onega

Lake Beloye

Samara (Kuybyshev) Res.

Kama

Norwegian Sea

Scandinavia

Lake Saimaa

Lake Ladoga

Rybinsk Res.

Vyatka

Faroe Islands (UK)

Galdhøpiggen 2,469 m

Glomma

Daldiven

Gulf of Bothnia

Lake Peipus

Volga

Oka

Shetland Is.

Hardanger-vidda

Lake Vänern

Gulf of Finland

Gulf of Riga

Central Russian Upland

Khopr

Orkney Is.

Skagerrak

Kattegat

Gotland

Öland

Volga

Don

Outer Hebrides

Jutland

Bornholm

North European Plain

Dnipro (Dnieper)

Desna

Seym

Donets

Caspian Sea

Ben Nevis 1,343 m

Grampian Mts.

North Sea

Baltic Sea

Vistula

Warta

Pripet

Kremenchuk Reservoir

Kakhovka Reservoir

Carrauntoohil 1,038 m

Snowdon 1,085 m

Pennines

Severn

Thames

Helgoland

Weser

Elbe

Oder

Harz

Erzgebirge

Main

Carpathian Mts.

Tisa

Dniester

Dnieper

Sea of Azov

Kuban

Caucasus Mts.

Cape Clear

Celtic Sea

English Channel

Strait of Dover

IJsselmeer

Rhine

Maas

Gerlachovský štit 2,654 m

Alföld Plain

Moldoveanu 2,544 m

Mures

Crimea

Roman-Kash 1,545 m

Gora Elbrus 5,642 m

Ardennes

Normandie

Seine

Vosges

Donau (Danube)

Zugspitze 2,962 m

Lake Balaton

Transylvanian Alps 2,169 m

Danube

Syvash

Black Sea

Brittany

Loire

Vienne

Finsteraarhorn 4,274 m

Lake Geneva

Grossglockner 3,798 m

Sava

Morava

Danube

ASIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Puy de Sancy 1,885 m

Mont Blanc 4,807 m

Jura

Matterhorn 4,478 m

Po

Corno Grande 2,912 m

Dinaric Alps

Adriatic Sea

Balkan Mts.

Evros

Musala 2,925 m

Torre de Cerredo 2,648 m

Bay of Biscay

Massif Central

Monte Rosa 4,634 m

Pindus Mts.

Aegean Sea

C. Finisterre

Cantabrian Mts.

Garonne

Ebro

Pyrenees

Gulf of Lion

Corse

Monte Cinto 2,706 m

Apennines

Mount Olympus 2,917 m

Rhodes

Iberian

Douro

Pico de Almanzor 2,592 m

Tajo

Moncayo 2,316 m

Pico de Aneto 3,404 m

Sardegna

Punta la Marmora 1,834 m

Tyrrhenian Sea

Ionian Sea

Crete

Psiloritis 2,456 m

Peninsula

Guadiana

Guadalquivir

Balearic Is. (Spain)

Sicilia

Monte Etna 3,340 m

Cabo de São Vicente

Sierra Nevada

Mulhacén 3,481 m

Mediterranean Sea

Strait of Gibraltar

AFRICA

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200 Miles
0   200   400 Kilometers

EUROPE
Political Map

NORTH AMERICA (GREENLAND)

ASIA

Greenland Sea

Barents Sea

Arctic Circle

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Jan Mayen (Norway)

Denmark Strait

Norwegian Sea

Faroe Is. (Denmark)

ICELAND

Reykjavik

SWEDEN

FINLAND

Helsinki

ESTONIA

Tallinn

Moscow

KAZAKHSTAN

NORWAY

Oslo

Stockholm

Riga

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

Vilnius

Caspian Sea

DENMARK

Copenhagen

RUS. FED.

Minsk

BELARUS

IRELAND

Dublin

UNITED KINGDOM

London

North Sea

Amsterdam

Berlin

Warsaw

POLAND

Kiev

UKRAINE

Celtic Sea

GERMANY

Prague

CZECHIA

SLOVAKIA

Bratislava

MOLDOVA

Chisinau

Black Sea

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Paris

Vienna

AUSTRIA

Budapest

HUNGARY

Bucharest

ROMANIA

Bay of Biscay

FRANCE

Bern

Ljubljana

Zagreb

Belgrade

SERBIA

BULGARIA

Sofia

Pristina

TURKEY

ASIA

Sarajevo

Podgorica

Skopje

Nicosia

PORTUGAL

ANDORRA

ITALY

Rome

Tirana

GREECE

Athens

CYPRUS

Madrid

SPAIN

Lisbon

Azores Islands (Portugal)

Tyrrhenian Sea

Valletta

MALTA

Ionian Sea

AFRICA

Red Sea

1. MONACO
2. LUXEMBOURG
3. BELGIUM
4. NETHERLANDS
5. SWITZERLAND
6. LIECHTENSTEIN
7. VATICAN CITY
8. SAN MARINO
9. ALBANIA
10. NORTH MACEDONIA
11. CROATIA
12. SLOVENIA
13. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
14. MONTENEGRO
15. KOSOVO

500 Miles
0   500 Kilometers
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- **Highest Point:** Mount Elbrus in Russia, standing at 5,642 meters.
- **Longest River:** The Volga River in Russia.
- **Major Mountain Ranges:** Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, Urals, and Caucasus

TOTAL COUNTRIES :

- **44 countries** in Europe today, according to the United Nations.

Total 44 Countries

| #	Country	Population (2020)	Subregion	#	Country	Population (2020)	Subregion
1	Russia	145,934,462	Eastern Europe	22	Denmark	5,792,202	Northern Europe
2	Germany	83,783,942	Western Europe	23	Finland	5,540,720	Northern Europe
3	United Kingdom	67,886,011	Northern Europe	24	Slovakia	5,459,642	Eastern Europe
4	France	65,273,511	Western Europe	25	Norway	5,421,241	Northern Europe
5	Italy	60,461,826	Southern Europe	26	Ireland	4,937,786	Northern Europe
6	Spain	46,754,778	Southern Europe	27	Croatia	4,105,267	Southern Europe
7	Ukraine	43,733,762	Eastern Europe	28	Moldova	4,033,963	Eastern Europe
8	Poland	37,846,611	Eastern Europe	29	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,280,819	Southern Europe
9	Romania	19,237,691	Eastern Europe	30	Albania	2,877,797	Southern Europe
10	Netherlands	17,134,872	Western Europe	31	Lithuania	2,722,289	Northern Europe
11	Belgium	11,589,623	Western Europe	32	North Macedonia	2,083,374	Southern Europe
12	Czech Republic (Czechia)	10,708,981	Eastern Europe	33	Slovenia	2,078,938	Southern Europe
13	Greece	10,423,054	Southern Europe	34	Latvia	1,886,198	Northern Europe
14	Portugal	10,196,709	Southern Europe	35	Estonia	1,326,535	Northern Europe
15	Sweden	10,099,265	Northern Europe	36	Montenegro	628,066	Southern Europe
16	Hungary	9,660,351	Eastern Europe	37	Luxembourg	625,978	Western Europe
17	Belarus	9,449,323	Eastern Europe	38	Malta	441,543	Southern Europe
18	Austria	9,006,398	Western Europe	39	Iceland	341,243	Northern Europe
19	Serbia	8,737,371	Southern Europe	40	Andorra	77,265	Southern Europe
20	Switzerland	8,654,622	Western Europe	41	Monaco	39,242	Western Europe
21	Bulgaria	6,948,445	Eastern Europe	42	Liechtenstein	38,128	Western Europe
				43	San Marino	33,931	Southern Europe
				44	Holy See	801	Southern Europe

Dependencies or other territories

- Channel Island : UK
- Isle of Man : UK
- Faroe Island Denmark
- Gibralter Island : UK

Currents of the Atlantic Ocean

Call : **9 6 2 3 4 6 6 1 8 0**
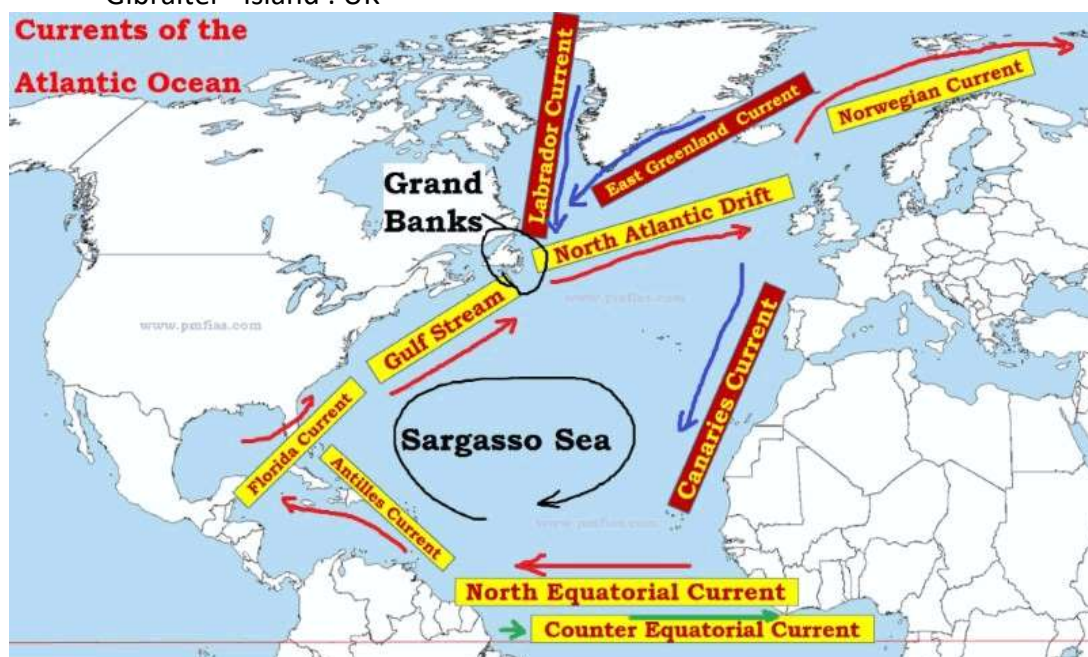
THE GULF STREAM'S IMPORTANCE TO EUROPE: KEY IMPACT:

- Is crucial for Europe's climate due to its role in transporting warm water from the tropics northeastward.
- The Gulf Stream is nicknamed "Europe's central heating", because it makes Europe's climate warmer and wetter
- Moderates Temperatures: Keeps Western and Northern European winters significantly milder than other regions at similar latitudes.
- Increases Precipitation: Contributes to consistent rainfall, benefiting agriculture.
- Prevents Sea Ice: Keeps many northern coastlines ice-free year-round, vital for shipping and fishing.
- Supports Agriculture: Creates favourable conditions for diverse crop growth.

six smallest states in Europe by area: **Andorra**, **Liechtenstein**, **Malta**, **Monaco**, **San Marino**, and **Vatican City**.

Vatican City is the smallest country in the world. Situated on the western bank of the **Tiber River**, Vatican City's 2-mile border is **landlocked by Italy.**
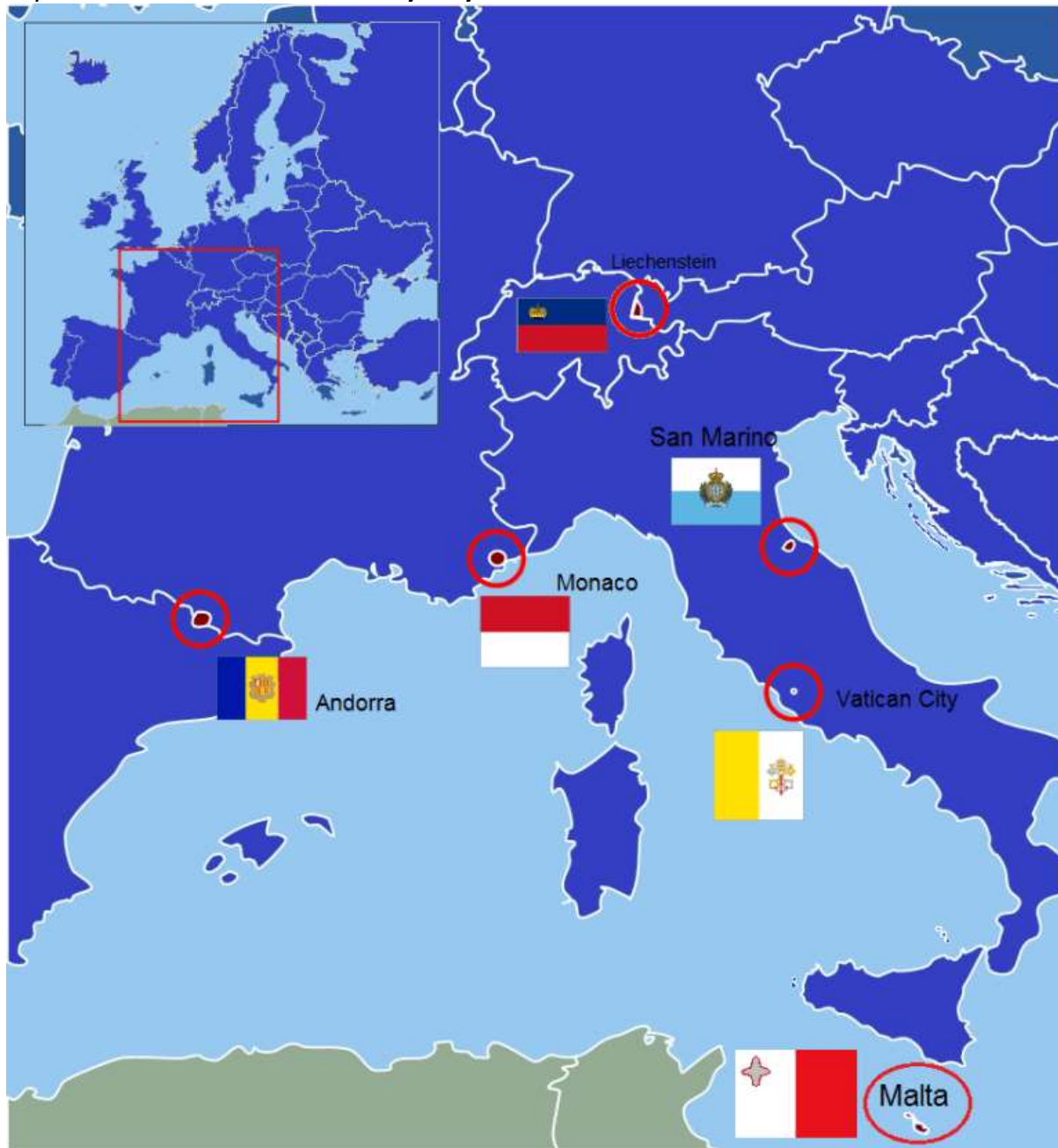
PHYSICAL PARTS OF EUROPE

Physical Region	Description	Key Features/Examples
Western Uplands	Ancient, eroded highlands and mountains, often heavily glaciated, running along the western edge of Europe	Scandinavian Mountains, Scottish Highlands, Pennines (UK), parts of Ireland, Brittany (France), Iberian Peninsula.
North European Plain	A vast, relatively flat to gently rolling lowland	Extends from France, Belgium,

	stretching across northern Europe, with fertile soils	Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Baltic States, into Western Russia. Includes the Great European Plain.
Central Uplands	A band of older, wooded highlands and plateaus that stretches across central Europe, south of the North European Plain.	Massif Central (France), Ardennes (Belgium), Black Forest (Germany), Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic), parts of southern Germany and Austria.
Alpine Mountains	Young, rugged mountain ranges formed by recent tectonic activity, found in Southern Europe. They are often high and steeply sloped.	Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Carpathians, Dinaric Alps, Balkan Mountains, Caucasus Mountains.
Significant Rivers	Major waterways vital for transportation, agriculture, and settlement.	Volga, Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Seine, Po, Thames.
Key Peninsulas	Large landmasses almost surrounded by water.	Scandinavian, Iberian, Italian, Balkan, Jutland, Crimean

1. Western Upland or North Highlands : Distinct physical features such as **marshlands, lakes, and fjords** have been emerged with the recession of glaciers form the highland areas. (fjord : a long, narrow , deep inlet of the sea between high cliff, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of glaciated valley. *Fjords are often set in a U-shaped valley with steep walls of rock on either side.*)

North European Plain:

Alpine Mountain Systems

- These are young fold mountains that runs from Atlantic Ocean to Caspian sea.
- These are located in south-central Europe, immediately north of the Mediterranean Sea. They extend in a crescent shape from the coastline. The main ones are the Alps, the Carpathians, the Balkans, the Caucasus, etc.
- The highest point of Europe is **Mount Elbrus**, located in the **Caucasus Mountains** in **Russia**.

- **Mont Blanc** at (4,807m) : **highest point in the Alps** mountain range and is located on the border between **France** and **Italy**
- Pyrenes which runs west of Alps and divide France and Spain.

MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE

Range	Countries	Highest Point
Alps	France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Slovenia	Mount Blanc (4,810m)
Pyrenees	Spain and France	Aneto (3,404m)
Carpathian Mountains	Ukraine, Romania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Serbia	Gerlachovský štít (2,654m)
Caucasus Mountains	Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	Mount Elbrus (5,642m)
Dinaric Alps	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Maja Jezercë (2,694m)
Scandinavian Mountains	Norway, Sweden and Finland	Kebnekaise (2,469m)
Scottish Highlands	Scotland	Ben Nevis (1,345m)
Apennine Mountains	Italy	Corno Grande (2,912m)
Balkan Mountains	Bulgaria and Serbia	Botev Peak (2,376m)
Dolomites	Italy	Marmolada (3,343m)

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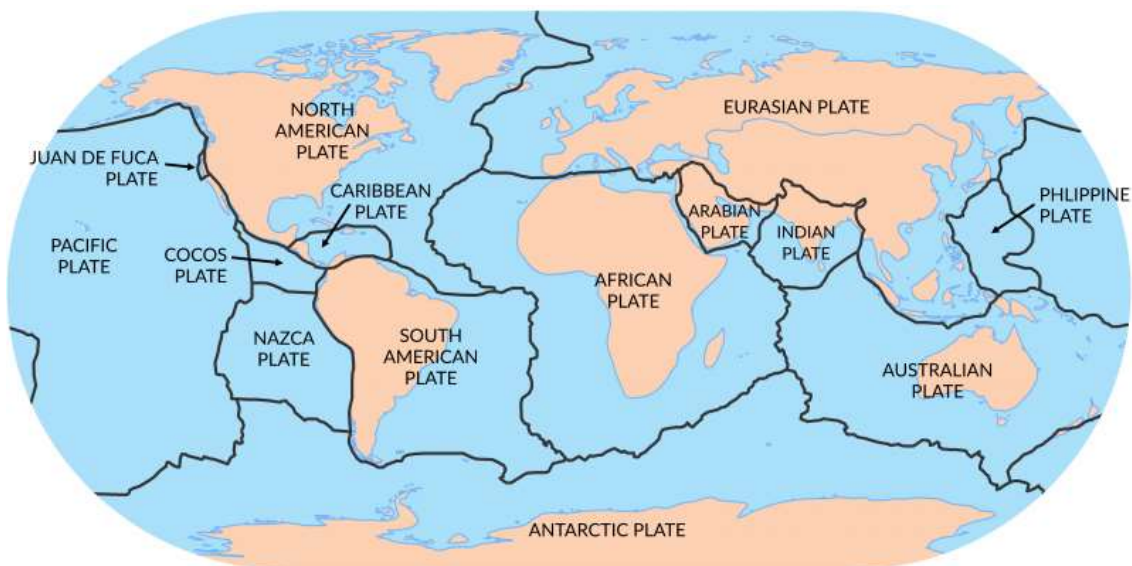
Alps Mountains

- formed due to orogeny process
- They are young fold mountains formed by the Alpine Orogeny, (of plate tectonics) primarily due to the northward collision of the African (or Adriatic) and Eurasian tectonic plates
- As the plates converged, the immense pressure caused the Earth's crust to buckle, fold, and thrust upwards. Sediments from the ancient **Tethys Ocean** (which lay between these continents) were compressed, uplifted, and metamorphosed, forming the dramatic peaks we see today. This process is still ongoing, though at a very slow pace.
- the Himalayas are generally considered younger than the Alps.
- across 1,200 km
- Eight Alpinecountries : France, Switzerland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia, Monaco
- highest point in the Alps is **Mont Blanc**, 4,808.7 meters, located on the border between France and Italy.
- The Alps formed from the collision of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates. This ongoing collision also causes subduction where one plate dives beneath another. This subduction process is the primary driver of volcanic activity in Italy, especially in the south

Three active volcanoes in Italy:

1. Mount Etna
2. Stromboli
3. Mount Vesuvius

Reason: The primary reason for active volcanism in Southern Italyis the continued **subduction of remnants of the African oceanic plate** beneath the Eurasian plate.

Initial Stage: Oceanic Subduction:Before the full continental collision, there was an ancient ocean (the Tethys Ocean) between two plates and then Main Stage related with Continental Collision. So Alps' formation was indeed a continental-continental collision.

- The Jura Mountains are **not considered part of the Alps**.
- The Jura Mountains are a separate range located a short distance north of the Western Alps, mainly along the French-Swiss border.
- The Jura is often described as a "foreland" of the Alps, meaning it's a region affected by the same tectonic pressures but distinct from the main Alpine chain.
- **Lower Elevation:** The Jura Mountains are significantly lower in elevation than the Alps
  What makes the Jura Mountains significant for the Jurassic Period?
- **Fossil-Rich Sediments:** The limestone formations of the Jura Mountains were laid down during the Jurassic Period when the region was covered by a warm, shallow sea
- Geological Evidence - Jura Mountains themselves were uplifted much later, the rocks that *form* them and contain the evidence of the Jurassic Period were deposited during that time, making the mountains the namesake for this famous age of dinosaurs

URAL MOUNTAINS

- are a long and narrow mountain range that forms a natural boundary between Europe and Asia in western Russia.
- are considered among the world's **oldest extant mountain ranges**, formed approximately **250 to 300 million years ago**
- **Aravalli Range is vastly older than the Ural Mountains**
- are a rich source of minerals including coal, metal ores, and precious stones, and mining in the region significantly contributes to Russia's economy.
- The highest peak in the range is Mount Narodnaya, which has an elevation of 1,894 m.
- Like the Urals, the **Caucasus Mountains also form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.**
- **Europe's highest peak, Mount Elbrus, which has an elevation of 5,642 m**, is located in the Caucasus Mountains

EUROPE PENINSULA

- Europe is often described as a "**peninsula of peninsulas.**
- Europe's main peninsulas are the **Iberian, Italian, and Balkan**, located in southern Europe, and the **Scandinavian and Jutland**, located in northern Europe.

Scandinavian Peninsula

- **Scandinavia**, the cultural region of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, is the largest peninsula of Europe, larger than the Balkan, the Iberian and the Italian peninsulas.
- The Scandinavian Peninsula occupies part of the Baltic Shield, a stable and large crust segment formed of very old, crystalline metamorphic rocks.

THE NORDIC COUNTRIES:

Geographical And Cultural Region In Northern Europe

There are **five sovereign Nordic countries** and **three autonomous territories**

Includes Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, And Sweden,

The three autonomous territories are:

1. **Faroe Islands** (part of Denmark)
2. **Greenland** (part of Denmark)
3. **Åland** (an autonomous region of Finland

Why they are called "Nordic Countries":

The term "Nordic" originates from the local Scandinavian-language word **"Norden," which literally means "the North"** (or "the northern lands/islands")

Scandinavia can thus be considered a subset of the Nordic countries

The Iberian Peninsula is a significant geographical and cultural region located in southwestern Europe

- **Size:** It's the **second-largest European peninsula by area** (after the Scandinavian Peninsula)
- located extreme southwest of Europe
- **Boundaries:** It's mostly separated from the rest of the European landmass by the **Pyrenees Mountains** to the northeast
- The vast majority of the peninsula is occupied by **Spain** and **Portugal**
- **Andorra**, a small principality, is located in the eastern Pyrenees.
- **Gibraltar**, a British Overseas Territory, is situated at the southern tip.
- **Strait of Gibraltar**. It's bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, north, and southwest, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south and east

Important urban area of this Iberian-

- Madrib-Spain, Barcelona-Catalonia/Spain, Valencia-Spain,
- Major industries include mining, tourism, small farms, and fishing. Because the coast is so long, fishing is popular, especially sardines, tuna and anchovies. Most of the mining happens in the Pyrenees mountains; iron, gold, coal, valuable minerals—such as lead, silver, zinc, and salt—are all mined.

Italian Peninsula (also known as the Apennine Peninsula)

- **Shape:** Famously **boot-shaped**, extending south into the central Mediterranean Sea.
- **Main Country:** Primarily occupied by **Italy**, along with the microstates of San Marino and Vatican City.
- **Defining Mountain Range:** Its backbone is the **Apennine Mountains**, which run almost the entire length of the peninsula.
- **Seas:** Bordered by the Adriatic Sea to the east, the Ionian Sea to the south, and the Tyrrhenian and Ligurian Seas to the west.

BALKAN PENINSULA

- is geopolitical region
- **Countries:** Comprises numerous countries, including **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia**, with parts of Greece and European Turkey also included
- Characterized by a **network of mountain ranges**, including the Balkan Mountains (from which it gets its name), the Dinaric Alps, and the Pindus Mountains. The word "Balkan" itself is Turkish for "mountain."
- **Seas:** Bounded by the Adriatic Sea to the west, the Ionian Sea to the southwest, the Aegean Sea to the south, and the Black Sea to the east.
- The former federated country of Yugoslavia was situated in the west-central part of the Balkan Peninsula. When it dissolved in the early 1990s, the countries that emerged from it – **Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and North Macedonia (formerly Macedonia)** – are all considered part of the Balkan region. Kosovo, which declared independence from Serbia, is also located within the Balkans.

The peninsula of Greece, known as the Balkan Peninsula, and Italy extends into the Mediterranean Sea.

BIGGEST ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Rank	Island, Country	Area
1	Sicily, Italy	9,927 square miles
2	Sardinia, Italy	9,300 square miles
3	Cyprus, Cyprus	3,572 square miles
4	Corsica, France	3,350 square miles
5	Crete, Greece	3,206 square miles

Biggest Islands In The Mediterranean Sea By Area

The two largest Mediterranean islands, Sicily and Sardinia, are both controlled by Italy.

A Map Of Sicily (And Its Provinces), The Largest Mediterranean Island

- lighthouse of Mediterranean Mt Stramboli of Sicily,
- Sicily is the largest island located in the Mediterranean Sea
- The geography of Sicily is full of rolling land with tall volcanoes overlooking the agricultural landscape below. This island experiences mild, wet winter and hot, dry summers which are typical of the Mediterranean.
- Sardinia second largest island in sea

Cyprus: After a decades-long battle over land ownership between **Turkey** and Greece, **Cyprus** gained independence in 1960. The two biggest communities are individuals of Greek and Turkish descent. While they share many things, like food and drink, their differing religions, Greek Orthodox and Sunni Muslim, has kept them from more closely uniting.

Corsica: Continuing down in size, Corsica comes in at number four in europe mediterran sea and part of French . the Corsican economy relies mainly on tourism for survival. An interesting fact regarding Corsica is that Napoleon Bonaparte was born here!

Important Gulfs and Bays

NAME	SEPARATES	PART OF SEA OR OCEAN
Gulf of Riga	Estonia and Latvia	Baltic Sea
Gulf of Finland	Finland and Estonia	Baltic Sea.
Gulf of Bothnia	Sweden and Finland	Baltic Sea.
English Channel	Britain and Spain	Atlantic Ocean
Bay Biscay	France and Spain	Atlanic Ocean
Gulf of Lions	Lies to the south of France	Mediterranean Sea.

Important Straits

NAME	SEPARATES	CONNECTS
Strait of Gibralter (Known as 'Key to the Mediterranean').	Europe and Africa	Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
Strait of Bonifacio	Sardina islands. (Italy) and Corsica (France)	Tyrhenian Sea with Mediterranean Sea.
Strait of Messina	Sicily and Peninsular Italy	Tyrhenian Sea with Mediterranean Sea.
Strait of Otranto	Italy and Balkan Peninsula	Adriatic Sea with Ionian Sea.
Bosporus Strait	Istanbul and Anatolia Peninsula (Turkey)	Black Sea with Sea of Marmara.
Strait of Kerch	Kerch (Ukraine) and Russia	Sea of Azov with Black Sea.
Dardanelles Strait	Balkan Peninsula and Antolia Peninsula	Sea of Marmara with Aegean Sea.

Important Seas

NAME	LOCATION, (PART OF OCEAN)	RIVERS DRAINING INTO THEM
Mediterranean Sea	Separates Europe from Africa, Strait of Gibralter connects it to the Atlantic Ocean.	Tiber (Italy) Rhone (France) Ebro (Spain)
White Sea	North of Russia, Arctic Ocean	Mezen, N. Divina, and Onega
Baltic Sea North Sea Wide continental shelves of North Sea, called as Dogger Bank is one of the most productive regions for fishing in the world. North sea is connected to the Baltic Sea through Kiel Canal.	Atlantic Ocean East of the United Kingdom, Atlantic Ocean	Vistula and Oder Elbe and Weser (Germany) and Rhine (Netherland)
Irish Sea	Lies between Great Britain and Ireland, Atlantic Ocean.	
Adriatic Sea	North east of Italy, Mediterranean Sea	Po (Italy.)
Ionian Sea	Lies between Greece and Italy, Mediterranean Sea.	
Balck Sea	Separates Europe from Asia	Dnepr, Dnster, Danube
Sea of Azov	South east of Ukraine, North	Don.

	of Black Sea	
Sea of Marmara	South westof Black Sea	Connects Black Sea and Aegean Sea
Aegean Sea	Lies between Greece and Anatolia Peninsula (Turkey), Mediterranean Sea.	
Rivers of Italy	Outflow	City Located
Po The principal lowland of Italy is the fertile northern plain formed by the country's longest river the Po (.652 km) and its tributaries. South West flowing river of Italy	Adriatic Sea	Venice (Italy)
Tiber Delta : Cuspate	Mediterranean Sea	Rome (Italy)
Garrone	Bay of Biscay	Bordeaux
Loire	Bay of Biscay	Nantes.
Seine	English channel	Paris, Rouen, and Le Havre.

- **Lowest Point in Europe : North Caspian Sea**
- **Longest Rivers**:
1. Volga (3,690 km (2,293 miles), 2. Danube 2850 km (1770 miles).

Drainage Pattern

- The rivers of Europe are perennial being fed by melting snow or by the rain brought by the Westerlies.
- Many of them have their origin in the Alps.
- **Volga River, the longest river of Europe originated from Valdas Plateau and flows through Russia. it drains into Caspain sea.**
-

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- **Rhine River begins in Swiss Alps .**
- **Rivers that flow into the Mediterranean Sea are Rhone (France) and Ebro (Spain).**
- **River Po of Italy flows into the Adriatic Sea.**
- The **Danube, Dnieper, and Don flow into the Black Sea.**
- Rivers that flow into the **Atlantic Ocean are – Guadalquivir (Spain), Tagus and Douro (Portugal), Loire and Seine (France), The Rhine Weser and Elbe (Germany)**
- The **Thames, the chief river of England, flows into the English Channel.**
- **Rhine and Danube are international rivers** because they pass through many countries.

The Rhine starts from the **Alps in Switzerland** and flows northwards through Germany and enters the sea through Holland. It passes through heavily industrialized regions and is used for transporting heavy goods. **It is the busiest waterway in Europe.** Rotterdam, the largest part of Europe, is on its delta. it flows through rift valley between Black Forest Germany and Vosges Mountain France

Danube : Second longest river of Europe. Originates from Black Forest , Germany and drains in Black sea.
The Danube is also an international river. It rises from the Alps in Germany and flows through Austria, Hungary, Serbia, and enters the Black Sea in Romania. It is not as important as the Rhine for international trade because of the Black Sea in the interior.

KEY LOCATIONS :   RIVERS AND REGIONS
- Thames river London , UK
- Lake Geneva, Switzerland on Rhone River
- Po River longest river of Italy starts from Alps and drain Adriatic sea.

City and River Location
- Paris   Seine River
- Kiev   Dniester River
- Berlin   Elbe River
- Venic   Po River
- Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade   Danube River
- London   Thames river

NORTH FLOWING RIVERS FROM WEST TO EAST	INFOMATION
Onega, N. Dvina, and Mezen	Flows through European Plain into theWhite Sea.

SOUTH EAST FLOWING RIVER	SOURCE	OUTFLOW	CITY LOCATED
Volga (Europe's longest river, 3,690km)	Valdas Plateau	Caspian Sea	Saratov, Volgograd
Don	Tula (Black Sea)	Sea of Azov Rostov.	
Dnepr	Valdai Hill	Black Sea	Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk
Dnester	--	Black Sea	--

Danube
 	
  If flows in Middle Europe through Austria, Slovakia Hungary and the northern part of Yogoslavia and Romania.
 	
  It is the only river in the world which touches or corsses right countries.
	Black Forest (Germany)	Black Sea	Black Sea Linz, Viena , Budapest, Belgrade

The Gulf of Riga is a brackish water body which is considered as a sub-basin of the Baltic Sea.

The Gulf of Lions extends from the easternmost spurs of Pyrenees and covers various lagoons, the Rhone River delta,

- Largest freshwater lake in Europe : Lake Ladoga , Russia
- Finland called : land of Lakes (reason : formed due to melting of ice sheets)

Baltic Sea *(Total no. of countries: 9)*

1. S- Sweden
2. E- Estonia
3. L- Latvia
4. L- Lithuania
5. R- Russia
6. G- Germany
7. D- Denmark
8. P- Poland
9. F- Finland

Black Sea (Total No. of countries- 6)

1. Bu- Bulgaria
2. U- Ukraine
3. R- Russia
4. G- Georgia
5. R- Romania

6. T- Turkey

Caspian Sea *(total no. of countries 5) ATRIK*

1. A- Azerbaijan
2. T- Turkmenistan
3. R- Russia
4. I- Iran
5. K- Kazakhstan

Largest City Metro Populations In Europe

| Rank	City	Country	Metro Population
1	Istanbul	Turkey	14,163,989
2	Moscow	Russia	12,165,704
3	Paris	France	10,843,285
4	London	United Kingdom	10,313,307
5	Madrid	Spain	6,199,254
6	Barcelona	Spain	5,358,319
7	Saint Petersburg	Russia	4,992,991
8	Rome	Italy	3,717,956
9	Berlin	Germany	3,563,194
10	Milan	Italy	3,098,974

Islands of Europe: Europe is an island rich continent.

The **British Isles** is the largest and the most important group of islands consisting of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
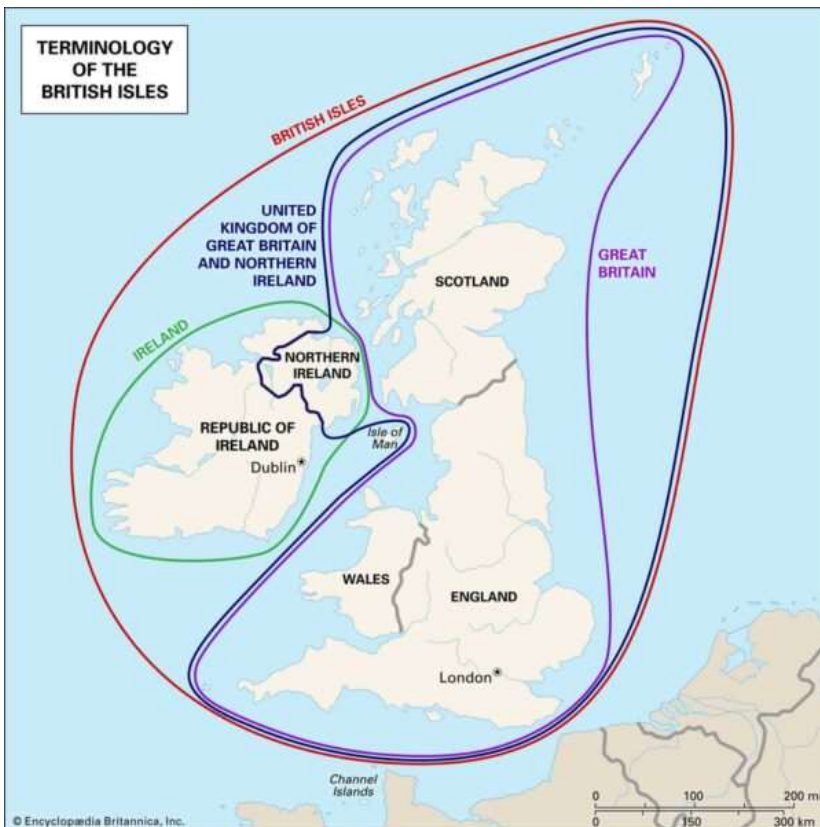
- **Great Britain or Britain consist of England, Scotland, and Wales**
- **United Kingdom consist of Great Britain and North Ireland**
- **Ireland Island consist of ireland country and North Ireland area of UK**
- **British Isles : (Great Britain + North Ireland= UK + Ireland)**
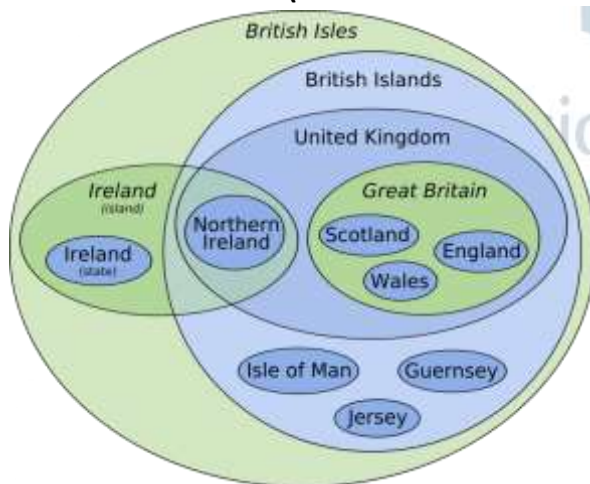
Benelux Union:

- is a politico-economic union of three neighbouring states in western Europe: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.
- Headquater Brussels

* Rotterdam or Europort (Netherlands) is the largest port in Europe.

CLIMATE OF EUROPE :

- Varies from Subtropical to Polar
- Tundra and Taiga Type
- Mediterranean Climate Type
- Continental Climate
- West European Climate / British Type of Climate

Tundra Type

- Characterised by long and very cold winter , and short and cool summers .
- Found in extreme northern parts of Europe north of Arctic Circle.
- Areas: Russia, Finland, Norway and Sweden

Taiga Type

- Characterised by Cold and long winters , Warm and Short Summers
- Little rainfall in occurs during summer
- Found in Northern Europe from 50 degree North latitude to Arctic Circle.
- Areas: Russia, Finland, Norway and Sweden

Mediterranean Climate

- Characterised by long , hot , dry summer and cool wet winters
- Moderate winter rainfall due to onshore Westerlies
- Areas : Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Bosnia, Albania, Greece, Crotia,

Continental Climate

- Characterised by extreme climate, ie short and hot summer and long and cold winters
- rainfall is less during summer as Westerlies dry up when they reach the interior parts of continent .
- Found in Interior regions of Europe. like Eastern and Central Europe

British Type Climate or Marine type climate

- Characterised by Warm summer and Cool winters .
- Rainfall distributed throughout the Year due to prevailing westerlies .
- These Climate Influenced by North Atlantic Drift and nearness to the water bodies, leads to moderating effects on the climate of the region.
- Found in Coastal Areas of Western Europe in Ireland , UK, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Western France and North Spain

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Agriculture :

Food Crops :

- Wheat : Paris Basin, Po Valley Italy , Steppes of Hungary, Russia , Ukraine
- Barley , rye , Oat are grown in Great European Plains
- Potato in France, Germany , Netherlands, Poland and Ireland

Cash Crops :

- Flax grown in areas of Baltic Sea, France, Belgium, North Russia
- Sugar beet main source of Sugar in Europe.

- Fruits : Apples, Olives, grapes, Figs, Peaches , Oranges in Mediterranean Basin lands
- Viticulture Zone in Spain, Italy, France, Portugal

Fisheries
- Europe has rich fishing reserve as warm water of North Atlantic Drift provides fishing areas like Dogger Bank, Great Fishers Bank .
- Dairy Farming is largest in North Western Europe in the World

Minerals :
- Iron ore: Ukraine, Russia, Spain, Germany , France, Sweden
- Bauxite: Germany , France, Norway , Switzerland , Austria, UK, Russia, Italy
- Zinc and Lead : Belgium, France, Spain, Germany and Poland
- Copper: Spain, Germany, Norway and Sweden
- Silver : Germany, Russia, Spain
- Coal : Germany Ruhr Region is best areas of iron and steel industry
- Chemical Industries mainly developed by Russia, UK, France, Germany , Italy

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

- The population distribution is highly uneven. Reason its physiography
- Densely Populated Areas :   in areas like Fertile Plains, River Valleys , Industrial rich regions
- Moderate Populated Areas: Most of the Cities are moderately populated in Europe
- Sparsely Populated Areas : Region with Extreme climatic conditions like Tundra, Taiga , Alpine Mountain regions .

All capital cities in Europe listed by country

Country	Capital city
Albania	Tirana
Andorra	Andorra la Vella
Armenia	Yerevan
Austria	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Baku
Belarus	Minsk
Belgium	Brussels
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo
Bulgaria	Sofia
Croatia	Zagreb
Cyprus	Nicosia
Czechia	Prague
Denmark	Copenhagen
Estonia	Tallinn
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
Georgia	Tbilisi
Germany	Berlin
Greece	Athens
Hungary	Budapest
Iceland	Reykjavik
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Kazakhstan	Astana
Kosovo	Pristina
Country	Capital city
Latvia	Riga

Liechtenstein	Vaduz
Lithuania	Vilnius
Luxembourg	Luxembourg (city)
Malta	Valletta
Moldova	Chisinau
Monaco	Monaco
Montenegro	Podgorica
Netherlands	Amsterdam
North Macedonia	Skopje
Norway	Oslo
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
R	
Romania	Bucharest
Russia	Moscow
S	
San Marino	San Marino
Serbia	Belgrade
Slovakia	Bratislava
Slovenia	Ljubljana
Spain	Madrid
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Bern
T	
Turkey	Ankara
U	
Ukraine	Kyiv *(also known as Kiev)*
United Kingdom	London
V	
Vatican City (Holy See)	Vatican City

Call : **9 6 2 3 4 6 6 1 8 0**