

# Vocabulary

<b>capital city</b>	the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.
<b>climate</b>	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
<b>economy</b>	the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
<b>continent</b>	the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).
<b>invasion</b>	an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
<b>landscape</b>	all the visible features of an area of land
<b>locality</b>	an area or neighbourhood.
<b>natural resources</b>	materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain.
<b>settlement</b>	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
<b>tourism</b>	the commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
<b>trade</b>	the action of buying and selling goods and services.

# Darlinghurst Academy Year 4 Spring 2 European Regional Study

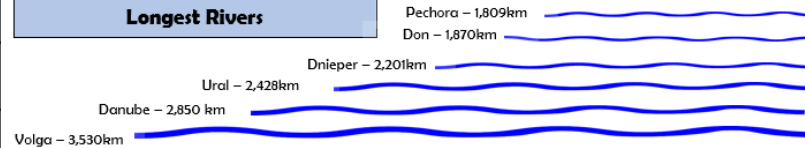


## EUROPE MAP

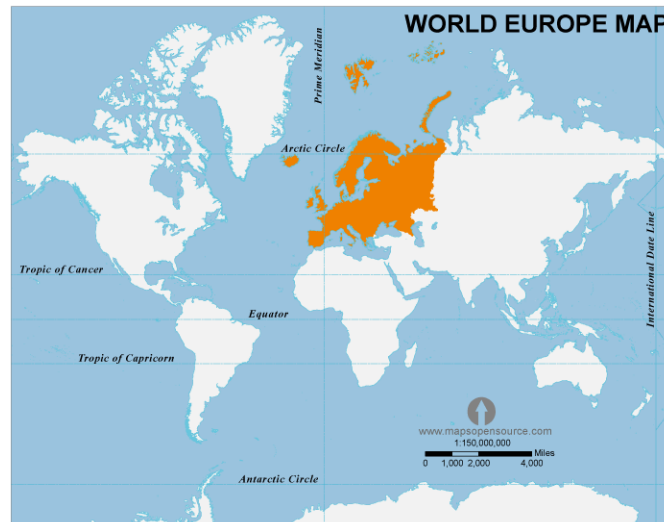
WITH COUNTRIES



### Longest Rivers



### Highest Mountains



## Human Geography Features

<b>Eiffel Tower</b>		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.	<b>What?</b> The Tower is 324 metres high, the same height as an 81 story building.	<b>Key Fact:</b> The tower was originally built as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair.
<b>Stonehenge</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> How Stonehenge was constructed has baffled archaeologists.	<b>Key Fact:</b> It is believed that some of the stones were hauled over 200 miles!
<b>Berlin Wall</b>		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.	<b>When?</b> The wall was erected and in use between 1961 and 1989.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Around 150-200 people were killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall.
<b>The Colosseum</b>		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.	<b>What?</b> The Colosseum was used for gladiatorial battles and sporting event.	<b>Key Fact:</b> The Colosseum has been partially destroyed by earthquakes and stone-robbers.
<b>Dubrovnik</b>		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.	<b>Who?</b> Dubrovnik is populated by 42,615 people.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Dubrovnik was bombed after the break-up of Yugoslavia.

## Physical Geography Features

<b>The Danube</b>		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.	<b>What?</b> The Danube was a major frontier of the Roman Empire.	<b>Key Fact:</b> The Danube goes through capital cities, including Budapest and Vienna.
<b>The Giant's Causeway</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> They were formed from a volcanic eruption.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Most of the columns are hexagonal, but some have 8 sides!
<b>Aurora Borealis (The Northern Lights)</b>		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.	<b>Who?</b> The term Aurora Borealis was coined by Galileo in 1619, using Roman and Greek vocabulary.	<b>Key Fact:</b> The auroras are so bright that they can be seen from space. Someone looking from Mars would be able to see them!
<b>The Black Forest</b>		The Black Forest is a heavily-wooded area of northern Germany. It is so-known because trees are so densely packed that it blocks light below.	<b>What?</b> There is very little vegetation, and lots of sand!	<b>Key Fact:</b> The forest is where the Brothers Grimm Fairytales are set.
<b>The Alps</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> The mountains were formed when the African and Eurasian tectonic plates collided.	<b>Key Fact:</b> The Alps have about 100 peaks that are higher than 4,000m.