The Physical Features of Europe

6th Grade World Studies
LABEL THE FOLLOWING FEATURES ON THE MAP:

- Danube River
- Rhine River
- English Channel
- Mediterranean Sea
- European Plain
- Alps
- Pyrenees
- Ural Mountains
- Iberian Peninsula
- Scandinavian Peninsula
The Danube is Europe's second-longest river, after the Volga River. It is located in Central and Eastern Europe.
Rhine River

- Begins in the Swiss canton of Graubünden in the southeastern Swiss Alps then flows through the Rhineland and eventually empties into the North Sea in the Netherlands.
The English Channel, also called simply the Channel, is the body of water that separates southern England from northern France, and links the southern part of the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.
The Mediterranean Sea is a sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by the Mediterranean Basin and almost completely enclosed by land: on the north by Southern Europe and Anatolia, on the south by North Africa, and on the east by the Levant.
The European Plain or Great European Plain is a plain in Europe and is a major feature of one of four major topographical units of Europe - the Central and Interior Lowlands.
The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lies entirely in Europe.
The Pyrenees mountain range separates the Iberian Peninsula from the rest of Europe.
The Ural Mountains, or simply the Urals, are a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the Ural River and northwestern Kazakhstan.
The Iberian Peninsula is a mountainous region that's most associated with the countries of Spain and Portugal.
The Scandinavian Peninsula is a peninsula in Northern Europe, which generally comprises the mainland of Sweden, the mainland of Norway, the northwestern area of Finland, as well as a narrow area in the west of the Pechengsky District of Russia.