

Challenge 1: Learning About the Physical Geography of Europe and Russia

1. Get your physical features maps for Europe and Russia Mapping Lab, Challenge 1.
2. Select one of the physical features listed below. Find it on the physical maps of Europe and Russia in *Geography Alive! Regions and People*.
3. Locate and label that feature on your physical features map. (If there is no room to write your label, draw a line from the feature to a place where you have more room to write.)
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you have found and labeled all 15 physical features.

Physical Features of Europe and Russia

If you have trouble finding a feature, the latitude and longitude coordinates will help you get close to its location.

Europe

1. Baltic Sea (57°N, 20°E)	2. Northern European Plain (55°N, 25°E)	3. Iberian Peninsula (40°N, 5°W)
4. Alps (46°N, 10°E)	5. Danube River (45°N, 20°E)	6. Apennines (43°N, 13°E)
7. Scandinavia (65°N, 15°E)	8. Black Sea (43°N, 35°E)	9. Mediterranean Sea (40°N, 5°E)

Russia

10. Central Siberian Plateau (65°N, 100°E)	11. Kamchatka Peninsula (55°N, 160°E)	12. Lake Baikal (53°N, 108°E)
13. Ob River (62°N, 65°E)	14. Caucasus Mountains (43°N, 45°E)	15. Volga River (50°N, 45°E)

Challenge 2: Learning About the Human Geography of Europe and Russia

1. Get your political maps for Europe and Russia Mapping Lab, Challenge 2.
2. Select one of the countries listed below. Find it on the political maps of Europe and Russia in *Geography Alive! Regions and People*.
3. Label the country on your political map, and lightly shade it.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you have labeled and shaded all 15 countries.

Countries in Europe and Russia

If you have trouble finding a feature, the latitude and longitude coordinates will help you get close to its location.

1. Austria (48°N, 15°E)	2. Ukraine (50°N, 30°E)	3. Croatia (45°N, 15°E)
4. Romania (45°N, 25°E)	5. Russia (60°N, 90°E)	6. France (45°N, 3°E)
7. Germany (50°N, 10°E)	8. Greece (40°N, 22°E)	9. Hungary (47°N, 20°E)
10. Finland (65°N, 25°E)	11. Italy (45°N, 10°E)	12. Lithuania (56°N, 25°E)
13. Poland (52°N, 20°E)	14. Spain (40°N, 5°W)	15. United Kingdom (52°N, 2°W)

Challenge 3: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Where?”

1. Look carefully at each map your teacher projects. For each map, discuss the three questions below with you partner. Be prepared to share your answers with the class.
 - *What are at least five key symbols or colors on the map? What does each symbol or color represent?*
 - *What key information does this map show?*
 - *Is this information about physical geography or human geography?*
2. Get a transparency of *Europe and Russia Visual 6* and one Challenge 3 card from your teacher.
3. Read the question on your card. Scan the labels of the maps at your assigned research station to determine which map you need in order to answer the question.
4. Go to that map. Lay your transparency on top of the map. Use a transparency pen to note any information or locations on your transparency that will help answer the question.
5. Once you have *all* the information you need to answer the question, return to your desk. Get your matrix for Europe and Russia Mapping Lab, Challenge 3. Find the row with the number that matches your question. Circle the name of the map you used to find your answer. Write the answer in a complete sentence. For example:

Question: What are the tallest mountains in Europe?

Answer: The tallest mountains in Europe are the Alps.
6. Take your Challenge 3 matrix to your teacher. If your answer is correct, clean off your transparency, get a new card, and repeat Steps 3–6.

Challenge 4: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Why There?”

1. Get a transparency of *Europe and Russia Visual 6* and one Challenge 4 card from your teacher.
2. Read the question on your card. Scan the labels of the maps at your research station to determine which maps have information that you need in order to answer the question. You will need to visit *at least two* and *as many as all five* maps to get all the information you need.
3. Go to each map you identified. Lay your transparency on top of the map. Use a transparency pen to note any information or locations on your transparency that will help you answer the question.
4. Once you have *all* the information you need, return to your desk. Get your matrix for Europe and Russia Mapping Lab, Challenge 4. Find the row with the number that matches your question. Circle the names of the maps you used to find your answer. Write the answer in a complete sentence.
5. Take your Challenge 4 matrix to your teacher. If your answer is correct, clean off your transparency, get a new card, and repeat Steps 2–5.

Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

1. Get your copy of the two pages for Europe and Russia Mapping Lab, Challenge 5. Also get a transparency of *Europe and Russia Visual 6*.
2. Find the coordinates for the three locations given in the Challenge 5 matrix (Locations A, B, and C). Carefully mark and label those exact locations on your transparency.
3. When your teacher tells you, quickly visit the thematic maps at your research station. Lay your transparency over the maps. Write as much information as possible about the three locations in the corresponding sections of the Challenge 5 matrix.
4. With your partner, carefully analyze the information in your notes and details from the field photograph. Figure out which location (A, B, or C) best matches the photograph.
5. Support your choice by completing the supporting-evidence statements. In each statement, connect information about the location you chose from one of the maps to a visual detail from the photograph. Be ready to share your statements out loud.

Example of a supporting-evidence statement:

From the *population density map*, we learned that this location *is very close to a city of over 8 million people*. In the field photograph, we see *hundreds of people on a crowded city sidewalk*.