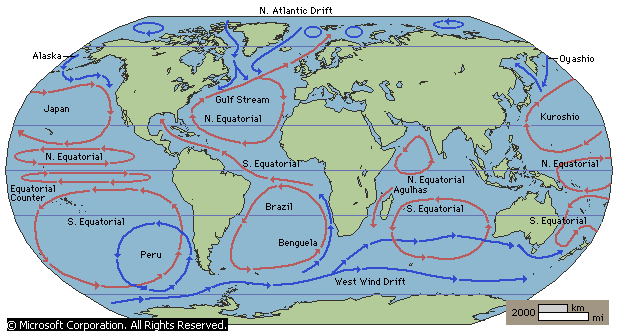
World Geography 2007

Handout #5

Lesson: Europe

**Overview**

1. History
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: colonies along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coasts.
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: England to southwest Asia
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribes: A.D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. 1400: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: means rebirth; powerful new states: England, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Spain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. 1700-1800's: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: 1900's, powerful nations
   7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Physical Characteristics
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula
   2. Summits in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contrast with the plains: North European Plains
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surround much of Western Europe
   4. Valleys: fertile, rivers
   5. Climates
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. No place in western Europe is more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the sea
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also affect the climate
      4. Ocean Currents that affect Europe’s climate



1. People and Cultures
   1. One of the world’s smallest regions: second smallest continent
   2. One of the most densely populated: second most populated
   3. Languages(Indo-European)
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: France, Spain, Portugal, Italy (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Iceland
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: southern Austria, eastern Germany, Poland
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_: small pockets: Breton-France, Welsh-U.K., Gaelic-Ireland
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Greek-Greece
      6. Non-Indo-European
         1. Finno-Ugric languages: Finnish—Lapland, Finland
         2. Basque: France

**The British Isles**

1. The United Kingdom (UK)
   1. Terms: (*The Ultimate Geography and Timeline Guide*)
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a geographic reference, specifically referring to the United Kingdom, Ireland, and adjacent islands.
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of England, Scotland, and Wales. (These are three political divisions of the island called Great Britain.)
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of Great Britain plus Northern Ireland.

Fun Fact: England is connected to France by the “Chunnel”, a 31 mi/50 km railway going under the English Channel!

* 1. Overview:
     1. Capital: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     2. Main Language: English
     3. Main Religion: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     4. Government: Parliamentary monarchy
  2. Climate and Landscape:
     1. Because of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean, the British Isles have a milder climate than northern Europe.
     2. Lowlands, rolling hills, and granite highlands
        1. England’s terrain is mostly rolling hills.
        2. Scotland in the north is very rugged.

Fun Fact: Romans mined gold in the Welsh mountains as early as 250 AD!

1. The Island of Ireland
   1. Divided between two countries:
      1. Northern Ireland belongs to the United Kingdom and has its own parliament.
      2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became an independent country in 1949 after years of struggle with the United Kingdom.
   2. Divided between two religions:
      1. Northern Ireland, as part of the United Kingdom, is primarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
      2. The Republic of Ireland is strongly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Fun Fact: 1/6 of the island of Ireland is covered with peat (spongy material containing waterlogged plants and animal material). Peat provides nearly 25% of Ireland’s energy!

**The Western Uplands**

1. The Nordic Nations (also called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
   1. Five Independent Nations: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland
   2. Landscape:
      1. Peninsulas and islands separated by gulfs, bays, seas, and oceans.
      2. The terrain varies from flat in Denmark to very mountainous in Norway.
      3. The coastlines of these countries are marked by fjords, deep valleys connected to the sea or ocean.
   3. Main Religion: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. The Scandinavian nations are generally neutral in foreign affairs.

Fun Fact: The Vikings came from Scandinavia!

**The Lowland Plains**

1. France
   1. Overview:
      1. Capital: Paris
      2. Main Language: French
      3. Main Religion: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Government: Republic
      5. Largest country in Western Europe

Fun Fact: Paris is a very influential center of fashion and culture for the world.

* 1. Climate and Landscape:
     1. Low to medium hills and plateaus cover two-thirds of the country.
     2. Several mountain ranges, mostly in the central and southeastern regions
     3. Most of the country has a temperate climate
     4. Southern regions have a Mediterranean climate: great for tourism!
  2. History:
     1. Known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the Romans conquered it in the first century B.C.
     2. Conquered by the Franks from Germany in the 600’s and 700’s A.D.
     3. Famous for the bloody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the late 1700’s.

Fun Fact: Many famous philosophers and artists came from France: Rene Descartes, Jean-Paul Sartre, Claude Monet, and others.

1. Germany
   1. Overview:
      1. Capital: Berlin
      2. Main Language: German
   2. Climate and Landscape:
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the south
      2. Low peaks and high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in central area
      3. Flat plains in the north
      4. Climate is moderated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. History:
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Holy Roman Empire 800 AD
      2. Reformation: divided Germany into Protestants against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
      3. WWI: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (paying war damages): helped create climate for WWII
      5. WWII: Adolph Hitler, Nazis
      6. Two Germanys: Western Germany occupied by western countries, Eastern Germany occupied by Russia
      7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ removed: November 9, 1989
2. The Benelux Countries: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
   1. Belgium
      1. Mostly a low-lying plain
      2. Original inhabitants were of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ descent
      3. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is home of the main offices of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Fun Fact: Belgium has belonged to the Romans, Germanic tribes, the Netherlands, Spain, Austria, and France! Since the 1830’s it has been an independent kingdom.

* 1. The Netherlands
     1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: international court of justice
     2. Much of the land is reclaimed from the North Sea and protected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     3. Famous for using windmills to pump out water
     4. Very densely populated: 16,491,461 people/ 41,526 sq km (including water)= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people per km2
  2. Luxembourg
     1. Land area: 990 sq. mi/2,564 sq. km
     2. One of the highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe

**The Southern Alpine Region**

1. Switzerland
   1. Overview:
      1. Capital: Bern
      2. Main Languages: German, French, Italian, Romansch
      3. Main Religions: 50% Protestant, remainder mostly Catholic
      4. Landscape dominated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Politically neutral: hasn’t fought in a foreign war since 1515

Fun Fact: Since Switzerland is neutral, it is a very important world center of banking.

* 1. Resources:
     1. Almost no natural resources
     2. Most raw materials must be imported
     3. Dairy Farming is the main agricultural activity
     4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very important to the economy.

1. Liechtenstein
2. Austria
   1. Capital: Vienna (famous center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
   2. Landscape : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; population is concentrated in the eastern lowlands
   3. History:
      1. Small region in A.D. 976
      2. Grew to large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1800's, became part of the Austrian -Hungarian Empire
      3. Fought with Germany during WWI
      4. Present borders established after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Italy
   1. Capital: Rome
   2. Physical Features:
      1. A boot-shaped peninsula jutting into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: mountain range running entire length of Italy
   3. Home of Romans
   4. Surrounds The Holy See (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_):
      1. World headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church
      2. Formed as independent nation in 1929
      3. 0.44 sq. km: less than the size of The Mall in Washington, DC