

Chapter 11 Study Guide - Western Europe

- I. Northern Europe: Consists of _____ and _____
1. United Kingdom (Constitutional Monarchy and has _____ political divisions)
* _____, _____ and _____ make up the island known as Great Britain, while Great Britain and Northern Ireland is known as the _____.
 1. England _____ division of the U.K.
 - a. Landforms:
 - i. rolling plains (agricultural heartland)
 - ii. hills (downs)
 - iii. Plateaus (moors, also known as _____)
 - iv. Mountains (The _____.)
 - b. Bodies of Water (B of W) Channel, Straits and Rivers
 - i. English Channel
 - ii. Strait of _____
 - iii. Thames River flows through the center of the region
 - c. Industries
 - i. agriculture and animal husbandry
 - ii. manufacturing (birthplace of the _____ revolution of the 18th century)
 2. Wales (mild wet climate)
 - a. Landforms:
 - i. mountains (_____ northern range of Cambrian Mountain)
 - ii. coastal plains
 - b. Industries
 - i. _____ husbandry (dairy _____ and sheep)
 - ii. coal mining (now _____)
 - c. Language: English and _____
 3. Scotland (1997 was granted its own parliament with limited self-govt. and taxing authority)
 - a. Landforms:
 - i. Narrow valleys carved by glaciers called _____
 - ii. hills (Cheviot Hills has Hadrian's Wall built by Romans)
 - iii. mountains (_____ Mountains, Ben _____ is the highest mtn. in the U.K.)
 - iv. moors (_____)
 - b. B of W: Lakes- _____ (deep narrow lakes formed by glaciers most notable **Loch Ness**)
 - c. Largest City: _____
 4. Northern Ireland (Ulster)
 - a. Landforms: rugged coast and _____ hills
 - b. B of W: Lakes – many crystal lakes called _____ (_____ largest fresh water lakes: _____ sq.mile)
 - c. Industry: Manufacturing (famed ship building and now _____)
*Titanic built at Belfast shipyard

2. Ireland/ Republic of Ireland (gained independence in _____ from England)
 - Capital is: _____
 - Called the _____ Isle
 - 1. Landforms
 - a. A rim of mtn. surrounds the _____.
 - b. rolling plains
 - 2. Bodies of Water: The River _____: longer than Thames) and bogs
 - 3. Languages (English and _____) and Religion (Roman Catholic)
 - 4. Known as the Celtic _____

3. Scandinavia (Land of the Midnight Sun) _____ months sun never sets in summer and for two months it never rises in the _____
 - *peninsula
 - 1. Norway: _____ Monarchy Capital is: _____
 - a. Landforms: high plateaus, mountains (_____ Mtn.) and glaciers (_____ covers 188sq. mile)
 - b. B of W: many _____ (long narrow bays)
 - c. Most Norwegians are involved in _____ Industries
 - 2. Sweden: Capital is _____
 - a. Largest Scandinavian country
 - b. Landforms: _____ plains, low plateaus and mountains
 - c. B of W: Sea (Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia), lakes and rivers
 - d. Leading producer of _____
 - e. Industries: service (70%); manufacturing (ex. automobiles)
 - f. Welfare State: _____ to grave benefits
 - 3. Finland: Capital is: _____
 - a. Language is _____
 - b. Landforms: coastal lowlands
 - c. B of W: known as the “Land of _____ Lakes”
 - d. Who are the Lapps?
 - 4. Denmark: Capital is: _____
 - a. _____ State with high taxes
 - b. Landforms:
 - i. Jutland _____: _____ plains in northern region, sandy plain in the southern region and rolling hills.
 - ii. Islands off Peninsula: hills with deep fertile soil
 - iii. Greenland: largest _____ in the world with _____ percent covered by ice caps
 - 5. Iceland: Capital is: _____
 - a. Land of _____ and _____
 - b. Landforms: Large glaciers (largest is _____), volcanoes (200), arable land =1%, plateau (relies on greenhouses to grow produce)
 - c. B of Water: Fjords and hot springs (_____)
 - d. Language is unchanged from the _____ era
 - a. Industries: fishing industry accounts for _____ percent of exports

II. Continental Europe

- A. France: Capital is _____

1. Landforms:
 - a. plains extend across northern France
 - b. broad plateaus in east central France (_____ - _____) and the Massif in the south central region
 - c. Mountains:

_____ Mountains lie along the Swiss border

_____ Mountains divide France from Italy; _____ is the highest peak

_____ Mountains form the border between France and Spain
 - d. France boasts one of the _____ caves in the world (Jean Bernard cave)
2. B of W: Five rivers flow through France (_____ River, _____ River, _____ River, _____ River is fed by the Alps and the _____ River) Canal (Canal du _____ links the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea)
3. Industries: agriculture (beets, barley wheat, grapes and corn), animal husbandry and _____ production for the east central region of France

B. Low Countries - lie entirely on coastal lowlands and low plateaus

1. Netherlands: Constitutional Monarchy Capital is _____
 - a. Landforms: _____ (20ft high)
 - b. coastal low lands (at or below sea level)
 - c. To combat the sea, the Dutch build _____ to keep back the water
 - d. _____ are parcels of land reclaimed from the sea
 - e. B of W: rivers (_____ River)
 - f. Important cash crops are _____ and daffodils
2. Belgium: Capital is _____ -

* has three official language _____ and _____, and two distinct regions, which are _____ in the north and _____ in the south

 - a. Landforms: coastal low lands (sand plains), polders, low plateau and rolling hills called the _____
 - b. B of W: river (_____ River)
 - c. Industries: Known for chocolate production, _____ and _____
 - d. one of the most developed free market economies
 - e. location of headquarters for many international organizations
3. Luxembourg: Capital is _____

One of the oldest countries, Constitutional Monarchy with a _____ -rule by a duke (hereditary Monarchy)

Three official languages: _____, _____, _____

_____ percent of the people are Catholic

 - a. Industries: Tertiary with financing and banking
 - b. Highest GDP per capita of any country in the world
 - c. International financial and banking center
4. Germany: Capital is _____

Known as the Birthplace of the Reformation

_____ was born in N. Germany

East and West were unified in _____ after the _____ Wall was taken down.

Germany is the most _____ country in Europe excluding Russia.

 - a. B of W: Rivers (_____ River, _____ River, _____ River)
 - b. The _____ Canal links the North Sea with the Baltic Sea

- c. The largest industrial region in Europe is called the _____
 - d. The _____ Forest lies along the French border in the southwest
 - e. Industries: agriculture (rye, sugar, beets, barley, wheat, potatoes and hops) animal husbandry (_____), coal mining, manufacturing (steel, cooper lead, lumber, granite and beer)
- C. Alpine Region: forms the _____ largest mountain system in the world
The primary range in the system is the _____, which are up to _____ miles wide and _____ miles long
1. Switzerland: Capital is _____
(Four official language are: _____, _____, _____ and _____)
Foreign Policy (_____)
 - a. Landforms: Plateaus with two lakes positioned between two Mountains (Jura in the North and Alps in the south)
 - b. B of W: Lakes (_____ on the west and Constance on the _____, Lake Zurich, Lake Neuchatel and Lake Lucerne), Rivers (_____ flows west towards France and _____ flows east towards Germany)
 - c. Industries: manufacturing (gold, watches/clocks), Tertiary (banking and _____ investments)
 - d. Location of the _____ Cross Headquarters 2. Liechtenstein: Constitutional Monarchy with a no army, official language is _____, and a dialect of German called _____
Uses Swiss currency and lets _____ represent them internationally
Known for reasonable tax rates
Government makes money from the sale of beautiful _____ stamps
 3. Austria: Capital is _____
Has a strict foreign policy of _____,
>70 % of populous are _____ and speak _____
 - a. Landforms: Mountains (_____)
 - b. Highest and most famous mountain is _____
 - c. _____ Pass was used by invaders to reach Italy
 - d. B of W: _____ River is Europe's second longest river
 - e. Industries: Timber and mining of _____

III. Mediterranean Europe

- A. _____ Peninsula
1. Spain: Capital is _____
Constitutional Monarchy most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic and the official language is _____
 - a. Landforms: High _____ in the heartland of Spain; (_____) leads to extreme weather, Mountains (Sierra _____ on the border of Portugal; _____ on the French border; _____ Mtns. on the northwestern border of Portugal; and separated from Africa by the Strait of _____)
 - b. B of W: Rivers (_____, Ebro and Guadalquivir flows in the lowland basins)
 - c. Industries: agriculture (olive, rice, almond, apricots, tomatoes etc.), animal husbandry (dairy), fishing and manufacturing of paper 2. Andorra: Parliamentary representative democracy; high in the _____ Mtns.
official language is _____

- a. Lies between _____ and Spain
- b. Known for low tax rate and rare _____ stamps
- c. Industries: farming and tourism

3. Portugal: Capital is _____
Democratic Republic, population is Roman Catholic and official language is _____

- a. Landforms: Plateaus (_____ from Spain extends to the coast)
- b. B of Water: _____ River
- c. Industries: agriculture (grapes, olives and grains), mining (_____), produce cork for export, and fishing

B. Italian Peninsula

1. Italy: Capital is _____ Parliamentary Republic
 - a. Landforms: mountains (Alps, _____ Mtns.) Valley (rich soil deposits), Coastal plains, Volcano (Mt. _____ near Naples), and islands (Sicily and _____)
 - b. Heel of the boot of Italy is called _____ region
 - c. B of W: Lakes (Lake Garda and Lake Como), River (_____ River)
 - d. Industries: agriculture (vegetable, grapes and grains), fishing, tourism

2. Monaco: Official language _____
 - a. Landforms: _____
 - b. Tiny principality
 - c. The palace and fortress is called _____
 - d. _____ is a famous, luxury tourist area

3. San Marino: Republic, official language _____; most are Roman Catholic
Claims to be the world's oldest republic
 - a. Landforms: Mount _____ lies at the heart of the country
 - b. Industry: agriculture (grapes and _____), manufacturing (leather)

4. Vatican City (Holy See): Absolute monarchy of the Roman Catholic Church
Only _____ sq. mile and _____ > 1000
Smallest country in the world and is completely surrounded by Rome
_____ protects the Pope
Has radio broadcast in 40 different _____

5. Malta: Republic; Paul was shipwrecked on Malta; once held by Britain
 - a. Landforms: two main islands named _____ and Malta islands); tactical harbors
 - b. Industry: agriculture _____ struggle to grow produce because of rocky soil
 - c. Official languages are _____ and _____

- C. Greece: Capital is _____; tip of the _____ Peninsula
 - a. Landforms: mountains (Mount _____, Pindus Mtn.), coastal plains (Macedonia), Islands: only _____ are inhabited (Crete, Ionian, Aegean, Cyclades, Rhodes, etc)
 - b. Industry: agriculture (olives, beets, cotton, grapes, citrus fruits)
animal husbandry: _____ (gyros) and goats