

Chapter 12 Study Guide

Eastern Europe

Eastern Europe is called a _____. The _____, _____, and _____ of countries are constantly changing.

- I. Baltic Region: Landform that dominates is the _____ Plain
- A. Poland: suffered due to a lack of _____ barriers. The Poles are descendants of _____ from _____.
- Three different times in history Poland was affected by outsiders: They were _____ between Austria, _____ and _____; they were occupied by _____ during World War II; and became part of the _____ until 1989
1. Warsaw: Poland _____ city with _____ inhabitants
 2. Central Plains: Best _____ and _____ lie in the Central Plains.
 3. Southern Uplands:
 - Krakow was the first capital and is located on _____ River. It escaped destruction during WWII
 - Auschwitz: known for being the largest concentration camp built by _____; over 2.5 million Jews and Poles were killed.
- B. Baltic States
1. Lithuania : Capital is _____
 - _____ country of the Baltic
 - 80% of the people are _____
 - Defied _____ by setting up crosses on the _____.
 2. Latvia: Capital is _____
 - has over _____ rivers
 - has over _____ lakes
 - Official language is _____
 - There is tension between Latvian and Russian because _____ is required for _____.
 3. Estonia: Capital is _____
 - _____ is a _____ language
 - Industry: agriculture (_____, potatoes and _____) and manufacturing (_____, telecommunication, and _____)
- II. The Carpathian Mountains are like the Alps in Western Europe
The highest subrange are the _____ Mtns. which are also the continental divide
- *Soviets discouraged _____ with great success in the Carpathian Countries.

A. Czech Republic:

- Western _____
- The overthrow of the Communist party in 1989 is called the _____.
- The separation between Czech republic and Slovakia was the _____.
- Introduced _____ reforms in economy
- _____ is when the govt. gave vouchers to private citizens.

B. Slovakia: capital is _____ in _____

- Metals found in the mtn. are _____, _____, _____ and other metals.

C. Hungary: Capital is _____ (4th largest city in Europe)

- They speak a _____ language & are descendants of the _____ tribe
- The _____ Plain dominates the landscape

III. The Western Balkans: Balkan Peninsula juts into the _____

- terrain encourages _____ and _____
- _____ countries with _____ nationalities
- _____ is when small, hostile nations want to break up
- During the Cold War, all these countries were a part of the _____ country of _____.

A. Slovenia:

- _____ refers to exotic limestone; its name comes from the region _____ famous for sinkholes and limestone
- _____ is dominant religion
- highest GDP in Eastern Europe

B. Croatia: Shaped like a _____

- endured a major civil war when Croats (majority) fought Serbian (minority)
- United Nations _____ cease-fire and sent in _____ soldiers
- _____ coast has large beach resorts

C. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Capital city is _____

- Three nationalities that exist are _____, _____, and _____
- In 1991 _____ erupted after Bosnia declared _____
- Islamic Slavs in Bosnia are called _____
- Failed peace accord led by U.S. _____, _____ is called the _____

D. Montenegro: mean _____; voted for independence in _____

- _____ called for a “Greater Serbia”
- Industries: animal husbandry (_____), manufacturing (metallurgy, _____ and _____)

E. Albania:

- Two major industries are _____ and _____
- _____ makes up more than half the GDP
- speak a unique _____ language
- Pop. is 70% _____; it's the only country in Europe with this religious majority

IV. The Eastern Balkans

A. Macedonia: Capital is _____ and official language is _____

- Former home of _____
- Fought a bloody war in _____ against _____

B. Serbia: Capital is _____; it has been conquered and destroyed _____

- Landform: _____ plains in the north; mountains in the south called _____
- Kosovo: population is 90% _____, it declared independence in _____, but it is not recognized.

C. Bulgaria: Capital city is _____

- _____ account for _____ of the people, while Turks account for 9%.
- _____ a branch of Eastern Orthodoxy
- Northern Bulgaria is a _____ valley, while the _____ mountains dominate the landscape of Central Bulgaria

D. Romania: means _____ and capital is _____ (5th largest city in Eastern Europe)

- Religion is _____
- Language developed from _____
- Gained independence in _____

Rye: 90% of its production comes from the Great European Plains

V. The Eastern Plains

A. Moldova: Gained independence from _____ in _____
*most densely populated country in _____ Europe

- hilly, _____ country
- 1/3 of population are _____
- land is very fertile therefore industry is predominantly _____
- Lack _____ therefore there is not always enough _____ to heat homes

B. Ukraine: Gained independence in _____
The Orange Revolution is the _____

First Democratic election was held in _____

*famous for the _____ disaster in 1986

1. Southern Coast: most valuable region is the _____ peninsula,
which Russia took from the _____ ; it is known as the “Russian
_____”
_____.

C. Belarus: (_____ Russia) Capital is _____
Still tied to Russia in many ways
They were part of the Lithuanian Empire and the Polish-Lithuanian Empire
Suffered from the _____ disaster.