Chapter 11 Study Guide - Western Europe

I. Northern Europe: Consists of _______________ and _______________
   A. 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
      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: __________square mile)
      c. Industry: Manufacturing (famed ship building and now ________________)
         *________ built at Belfast shipyard
B. Ireland/ Republic of Ireland (gained independence in __________ from England)
1. Climate: ______, humid because of __________ air currents
2. Landforms:
   a. A rim of mtn. surrounds ________________.
   b. rolling plains
3. Bodies of Water: River (The __________: longer than Thames) and bogs
4. Industry:
   a. ____________________
   b. farming and animal husbandry
   c. manufacturing (______________ crystal)
5. Language (English and ____________ ) and Religion (Roman Catholic)

C. 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:_____________________
   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:__________________
   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:____________________
   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:____________________
   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 ________________________________
   Republic, largely __________ Catholic and _______ country in Europe)
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 flows 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