

Unit 4 Atlas pg. 314-323

Comparing Data pg. 314

1. How does Europe compare in size to the United States?
2. Is Europe's population bigger or smaller than that of the United States?
3. Given what you know about Europe's size, do you think that makes Europe more or less densely populated than the United States?
4. What is the tallest peak in Europe?
5. What is the tallest mountain in the United States?

Population Density pg. 315

1. What six countries have over 520 persons per square mile?
2. Which is less densely populated, far northern Europe or far southern Europe?

Climate pg. 316

1. What are the three main climate zones of Europe?
2. Compare this map to the population density map on pg. 315. What climate is most densely populated?

Economic Activity pg. 317

1. What activity is the majority of the land in Europe used for?

2. Which sea is the source of many of Europe's energy resources?
3. Which tower is pictured on pg. 318?
4. On pg. 319 it says Europe is made up of how many countries?

Chapter 11 Europe: Physical Geography and History pg. 324-359

11-1 "Europe's Dramatic Landscape" pg. 327-333

Peninsula of Peninsulas

A piece of land nearly surrounded by water is called a what?

Why is Europe called a "peninsula of peninsulas"?

Europe's Coastline

Which peninsula juts into the North Sea?

Which peninsula do Spain and Portugal occupy?

Which two peninsulas stretch into the Mediterranean Sea?

How did the peninsulas of Europe influence economic development?

**The Iberian Peninsula juts into what sea?

Mountains

What is Europe's tallest mountain range?

Which mountain range forms the border between France and Spain?

Which geographical feature influenced people separation in Europe?

What is letter E on the map on pg. 329 and is a vast area of gently rolling land from France to Russia?

Why is the physical feature important to Europe's economy?

**One reason for the development of distinct European cultures is Europe's: large Northern European Plain, long coastline, many mountain ranges, vast deserts

The Ocean's Influence on Climate

The warm current in the Atlantic Ocean is called the what?

Why does the part of Europe near the ocean stay warm in the winter and cool in the summer?

The tundra contains: many cork and olive trees, no trees and a few wildflowers, a thick forest of fir trees, vast deserts with a few oases

What enables olive trees to grow on the dry Mediterranean climate?

**Many parts of Europe tend to have mild climates because they are: far from water, far from the equator, near the equator, near water

**During the winter in Norway, the coast gets: little ice and snow, much ice and snow, much rain but no snow, no ice and snow

**Which of the following probably has the largest forestry industry: Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Europe, Northern Europe

Fertile Soil and Abundant Resources

Which resource is more abundant in Europe than the world's average?

Large deposits of what two things helped industry develop in the United Kingdom and Ruhr Valley in Germany?

Fuel for Industry

France, Spain, and Ukraine have a rare element called what that is used to fuel nuclear power plants?

Sources of energy from ancient plant and animal remains are called what?

**Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of what?

Renewable Energy

Which four renewable energy sources are Europeans using?

A renewable energy source that uses water-powered engines to make electricity is called what?

Italy and Iceland are tapping geothermal energy by drilling into what?

**Energy sources replaced through ongoing natural processes are called what?

**Which of the following is an example of a renewable energy source: coal, flowing water, natural gas, uranium

11-2 “Classical Greece and Rome” pg. 335-339

Connecting to Your World

Where did democracy begin?

History of Ancient Greece

What is the name for a mountainous peninsula in southern Europe?

**In ancient Greece, villages found it difficult to unite under one government because of the: rugged terrain and remote islands, rugged terrain and large swamps, vast deserts and remote islands, vast deserts and large swamps

Rise of City-States: Athens and Sparta

What are city-states?

How were Greek city-states similar or different?

In Greece, someone who took power illegally was called a what?

Who were the two largest Greek city-states?

What is an oligarchy?

In ancient Athens, citizens included who?

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION**** What are the differences between an oligarchy and a democracy?

-Think about who rules, who participates, citizens' rights

Wars and Conquest

In the early 5th century B.C., Greece was invaded by who?

In what way did Alexander spread Greek culture?

****During the 300s B.C., much of North Africa and the Middle East were conquered by: Alexander, Augustus Caesar, Pericles, Ramses II**

****In 338 B.C, King Philip II seized control of what?**

From Republic to Empire

In ancient Rome, farmers, merchants, and craftspeople were known as what?

Why did the Romans accept the rule of one person in 27 B.C.?

****In ancient Rome, members of rich and powerful families were called what?**

****Which of the following reasons would a Roman politician in 27 B.C. most likely use to argue that Octavian should become emperor: to improve Rome's architecture, to improve Rome's election system, to reduce conflicts with Germanic tribes, to reduce internal conflict and establish order**

The Empire Falls Apart

What was the main purpose of dividing the empire into halves?

What were the two capitals of the Roman Empire?

Which was the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?

Using the chart and map on the bottom of page 338 answer this question. Which of the causes of the fall of the Western Roman Empire do you think was most significant and why?

Classical Culture

What is possibly the greatest legacy of the Greeks?

How did the Romans help spread culture?

****Which of the following probably helped the spread of Christianity: the Roman aqueducts, the Roman legal system, the Roman legions, the Roman system of roads**

11-3 “The Middle Ages and Renaissance” pg. 343-349

Connecting to Your World

What challenged many Europeans’ accepted beliefs about how the world worked and their place in it?

The Middle Ages

What do historians call the period of history between the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the modern era?

What else is it called?

What are two reasons many people were fearful and uncertain after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire?

**"Medieval" comes from the Latin words for what?

Medieval Society

What tribes in western Europe were quite different from the Romans?

What all but disappeared?

Who were three invaders that threatened during the early middle ages?

Who brought much of France and Germany under control during the 700s?

In what year was he crowned emperor by the pope?

Define feudalism. (Definition on pg. 342)

Looking at the picture on pg. 345 in what order was the structure of feudalism?

Feudalism depended on an agreement between who?

What is the difference between lords and vassals?

Who did knights fight for?

What were serfs?

What was the main part of a noble's land called?

**If you were beginning medieval combat training so that you could eventually fight for your lord, you would most likely be training to become a what?

**Which of the following probably had the most difficulty making a living after the fall of Rome: farmer, fisherman, merchant, carpenter

The Role of the Church

What was one institution that survived the fall of Rome?

What became the main source of education during the Middle Ages (medieval period)?

What did territory once controlled by Charlemagne eventually become?

The Renaissance/Forces of Change

At the end of the 11th century what did thousands of Western European Christians take part in?

These were a series of military expeditions to take back what?

How did these events result in economic growth?

Increased trade and economic growth resulted from the what?

Why did the importance of towns increase?

Why did feudal lords lose power?

In the 1300s what was the deadly plague called?

How much of Europe's population died of this plague?

What was the Renaissance?

Europeans developed new ideas about what three things?

**During the Renaissance, many scholars showed a new interest in the individual and in: secular concerns, supporting feudalism, the use of Latin for writing, traditional church teachings

**Which of the following most accurately describes the Renaissance: a decline in knowledge, a growth of religious belief, a renewal of learning and art, the spread of democracy

The Rebirth of Europe

Where did the Renaissance begin?

During the Renaissance, people who supported artists were called what?

What were three cities that competed to display the talents of Italy's finest artists?

Who were two examples of Italy's finest artists?

Renaissance art reflected what?

What did the technique of perspective do?

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION**** How was medieval art different from Renaissance art?

-Think about painting techniques, style, subject matter

The Printing Press

Who invented the printing press?

What was the first book printed on a printing press?

What happened as books became cheap enough to buy?

The Renaissance Spreads

Who was the Hundred Year's War fought between?

What did many northern European artists choose to paint?

Who wrote *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet*?

What was the Catholic Church criticized for?

**Pieter Brueghel the Elder painted: figures from Greek mythology, portraits of church officials, scenes from the Bible, scenes of everyday life

The Reformation

What was the Reformation?

Who led the movement?

What was his list of statement of belief called?

What was the name given to Christians who protested against the Catholic Church?

**The movement to change church practices during the 1500s is called what?

Critical Thinking

How is the Internet similar to the printing press?

11-4 "Modern European History" pg. 351-356

New Ideas Produce Change

What caused scientists to re-examine old theories?

During the Enlightenment, philosophers argued that human behavior and the natural world could be studied by using what

Enlightenment and Revolution

Who argued that people had the rights to life, liberty, and property?

How was France affected by the new ideas of the Enlightenment?

Napoleon Seizes Power

During the early 1800s, most of Europe was conquered by who?

What ended Napoleon's hopes for an empire?

Nationalism Sweeps Europe

Pride and loyalty to one's country is called what?

How did nationalism change Europe?

**By the 1870s, much of Western Europe had achieved what?

Industrial Revolution

During the 1700s, the increased production of goods by new machines was called the what?

How did the Industrial Revolution change Europe?

How did factories cause cities to grow?

The Industrial Revolution caused many people to: stop working in factories, begin working on farms, move to cities, move to the country

Imperialism

How did the Industrial Revolution affect imperialism?

**The foreign policy in which a powerful country seeks to control smaller, weaker countries for political and economic gains is called what?

Comparing World War I and World War II pg. 354

What key event led to World War I?

In 1933, Germany was taken over by the Nazi Party led by who?

What economic problem helped Hitler gain control of Germany before World War II?

Who were the Central Powers in World War I?

Who were the Allies in World War I?

During World War I, much of the fighting was done by using: aircraft carriers, blitzkriegs, nuclear weapons, trench warfare

Who were the Axis Powers in World War II?

Who were the Allies in World War II?

What was the German strategy called in World War II?

What was the Holocaust?

Who does the peace treaty blame for World War I?

What two superpowers emerged after World War II?

**In World War I the Allies included who?

**In World War II the Allies included who?

**Which of the following caused the most deaths of Jewish people in Germany during World War II: execution for espionage, killed in battle, killed trying to leave Germany, murdered at a death camp

Uniting After War

Why did European nations begin to unite after World War II?

Creating a European Union

What is the Maastricht Treaty?

The organization of European nations whose members cooperate on many issues is called the what?

**Chart on pg. 355. As a result of the EU, if a person is a German citizen, he or she can live, work, and vote in: Brazil, Italy, Russia, China

How Does the EU Work

What is the goal of the European Union?

****The European Union was created to: be a military alliance against the Soviet Union, bring European nations closer together, enforce trade barriers across Europe, make Europe less like the United States**

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION**** What are the advantages of being a citizen of a European Union member country?

-Think about travel between countries, job opportunities, responsibilities of citizenship such as voting

Economic Unity

What currency does the European Union use?

What is a major weakness to the European Union?

Why might Eastern European nations want to join the European Union?

Map Terms

Ireland

Seine River

United Kingdom

France

Belgium

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Switzerland

Liechtenstein

Austria

Germany

London

Paris

Berlin

Vienna

Dublin

Atlantic Ocean

Mediterranean Sea

North Sea

Baltic Sea

Pyrenees

Rhone River

Alps

Danube River

Elbe River

English Channel