**Chapter 12 “Western Europe” pg. 360-395**

**12-1 “Greece and Italy” pg. 363-367**

**Greece**

When the Roman Empire divided, Greece and the rest of the eastern half was called the what?

**History**

After the Byzantine Empire fell Greece became part of what empire for 400 years?

Since 1975 Greece has been a what?

**Culture**

Most Greeks belong to which church?

What is Greece’s Capital?

**Government and Economics**

Who governs the country?

What is different about voting in Greece versus voting here?

Do you think it’s a good idea to make voting compulsory?

Greece is a member of what Union?

Because of Greece’s position on the Mediterranean Sea, what three things remain important?

**Italy**

What is the name of the Fascist dictator that took control of Italy in the early 1920s?

**History**

Who conquered Italy in the late 1700s?

In 1861, Italy was unified by Italian Patriots such as what two people?

What is facism?

What type of government did the Italians install in 1946?

**Culture**

What are Romance languages?

What is the smallest country in the world?

Why are so many Italians members of the Catholic Church?

What is the difference between Northern Italy and Southern Italy?

A dish made with rice called *risotto* is a common food: all over Italy, in Northern Italy, in Southern Italy, only in urban Italy

What are three sports important to Italians?

**Government and Economics**

Who heads the Italian government?

Because Italy has so many political parties, leaders often have to form what type of governments?

What are the disadvantages for Italy having had so many coalition governments?

Is Italy a member of the European Union?

Milan, in northern Italy, is world famous for its what?

**12-2 “Spain and Portugal” pg. 371-375**

**Connecting to Your World**

Spanish culture itself was the products of what?

**Spain**

For centuries Spain was part of what?

What are the Moors?

Spain’s Moorish rulers brought what to medival Europe?

How many centuries did the Moors remain?

**History**

What is the Reconquista?

In the 1400s what king and queen conquered the Muslim kingdom?

Why did Spain begin to look beyond its territory?

What explorer did Spain sponsor?

By the 1500s what had made Spain rich?

What happened all of Spain’s colonies by the 1800s?

Why did the Spainish fight a civil war in the 1930s?

Who became a dictator in Spain for almost 40 years?

**Iberian Peninsula Land Use Map**

What two parts of Spain could be used to grow crops?

**Culture**

Until a few decades ago, most people identified more with the region they lived in then what?

What are two examples of regional languages?

Almost all Spaniards are what religion?

Many people left farms to take what in cities?

What is the flamenco?

What is Paella?

What is Spain’s most traditional sport?

**Connect History and Culture**

What month is the Running of the Bull in?

What city do people go to?

What do runners do in the Running of the Bulls?

**Government and Economics**

After Franco’s death in 1975 Spain became a what?

Who has ruled since the monarchy was formed?

What are the Basque (pg. 370)?

The ethnic group that has lived in Spain longer than any other group is called the what?

The Basque people have kept a distinct what?

For centuries Spain’s economy depended heavily on what?

After WWII what happened to Spain’s economy?

Is Spain a member of the European Union?

How did membership boost the economy?

**Portugal**

Portugal and Spain share what peninsula?

Despite it’s small size, its location and keen interest in exploration helped it build what?

**History**

For many centuries who ruled Portugal?

In what year did Portugal become an independent kingdom?

Why did the Portuguese become skilled sailors, navigators, and ship builders?

In the 1400s and 1500s Portugal played a key role in what?

During the 1400s, many Portuguese explorations were sponsored by who?

Portugal profited from the spice trade with who?

What things did it get from its African and South American colonies?

Until its independence who was Portugal’s richest colony?

What happened in 1908?

What years did dictators rule?

**History Makers**

Why was Prince henry called “The Navigator”?

How many voyages of exploration did he sponsor in his lifetime?

**Culture**

What is the official language of Portugal?

What religion are most Portuguese?

Portugal today is still a largely what?

What percentage of citizens live in rural areas?

What are Portuagal’s two largest cities?

Which city is Portugal’s capital?

**Government and Economics**

Since 1976 what type of government does Portugal have?

Portuagal has the lowest what in Europe?

For decades leaders failed to strengthen what?

What two things have also slowed Portugal’s growth?

Is Portugal a member of the EU?

**12-3 “France and the Benelux Countries” pg. 377-381**

**Connecting to Your World**

What famous bicycle race takes place in France?

**France**

France is the largest country in what?

**History**

During the early 1800s, France was ruled by an emperor named what?

In 1958 French voters agreed to a new Constitution giving their President what?

France developed a colonial empire where?

**Connect to History**

What is Bastile Day?

What ended the French Revolution?

**Culture**

Many French citizens take pride in their what?

Is France highly industrialized?

Is France densely or sparsely populated?

Why are apartments more common than houses?

Who are two famous Impressionist painters?

France is famous for its: basketball team, culinary masterpieces, desert climate, nomadic lifestyle

**Government and Economics**

What type of government does France have?

What does France’s president do?

The daily operation of the French government is supervised by the what?

Because France is mostly covered by the Northern European Plain, it has become Europe’s largest exporter of what?

Is France a member of the EU?

France has been the world’s top what?

What are four reasons many people travel to France?

**The Benelux Countries**

What three countries make up the Benelux countries?

How did they get the name Beneleux?

What types of government do all three countries have?

Do all belong to the EU?

**The Netherlands**

Where were the Netherlands colonies located?

What is the official language of the Netherlands?

How do the Dutch reclaim land that is below sea level?

What are polders?

The Netherlands are the world’s biggest exporter of what flower?

**Belgium and Luxembourg**

For many years, Belgium was part of what country?

What is an advantage to Belgium’s location?

What is a disadvantage to Belgium’s location?

What cultural differences have caused problems within Belgium?

In 1890, Luxembourg broke away from the Netherlands to become a what

What are the three official languages of Luxembourg?

German is used in the newspapers of: Belgium, Luxembourg, Monaco, Sweden

What has made Luxembourg attractive to foreign countries?

What makes up a key segment of Luxembourg’s economy?

**12-4 “Germany and the Alpine Countries” pg. 383-387**

**Germany**

Germany has a strong what?

**History**

In 1871, the German states were unified into one nation by what?

Why did many Germans begin to support the Nazi party?

In 1933 who became the leader of Germany?

What was the Holocaust?

How was Germany reshaped after World War II?

In 1961, Berlin was divided into east and west sides by the what?

What event immediately preceded the fall of the Berlin Wall?

What happened in 1990?

**Culture**

What is the official language of Germany?

Is Germany’s population urban or rural?

Who are 4 famous German musicians?

**Government and Economics**

How is German government similar to the United States?

How is German government different from that of the United States?

The German government is run by a: chancellor, president, prime minister, secretary of state

**The Alpine Countries**

What three countries make up the Alpine countries?

What mountain range is common to all three?

**Austria**

In the 1860s, Austria joined a dual monarchy with who?

What did Austria do after World War II?

What language do most Austrians speak?

What do the Austrians use the Alps for in the summer?

What plays an important role in Austria’s economy?

**Switzerland and Liechtenstein**

Both countries are officially what?

What are Switzerland’s three official languages?

What is Liechtenstein’s official language?

Most Liechtensteiners are: Catholic, Muslim, Orthodox, Protestant

What are two things Switzerland is famous for?

What type of government does Switzerland have?

Citizens can vote to change laws passed by their legislature in: Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland

What type of government does Liechtenstein have?

**12-5 “The Nordic Countries” pg. 389-394**

**Connecting to Your World**

Who were the first Europeans to reach North America?

**Sweden and Norway**

What five nations make up the Nordic/Scandinavian countries?

Who were the Vikings?

**History**

Why did the Vikings settle down?

In 1397, Denmark’s Queen Margaret formed a union with who?

When did Norway become independent of Sweden?

Who occupied Norway in World War II?

**Culture**

Why are Swedish and Norwegian people often able to communicate with each other?

What is the official religion of both countries?

Who are the Sami?

What are two popular sports in both countries?

**Government and Economics**

What types of government do Sweden and Norway have?

Who holds the executive power?

Both Sweden and Norway appoint ombudsmen to do what?

Why did Norway take longer to develop manufacturing than Sweden?

Which country is not a member of the EU?

**Finland**

In 1917, Finland gained its independence from who?

Finland’s culture is strongly influenced by who?

What are Finland’s two official languages?

**Government and Economics**

What type of government does Finland have?

Finland’s most plentiful natural resource is its what?

**Denmark and Iceland**

What peninsula does Denmark occupy?

**History**

What three countries did Denmark used to control?

Until 1814, Norway was ruled by who?

**Culture**

Icelanders are mainly descended from what two ethnic groups?

Over 90% of Iceland’s population live where?

What languages are spoken in both countries?

**Government and Economics**

The government of Denmark is a what?

Why is the cost of living in Iceland so high?

Which of the two countries does not belong to the EU?

**Map Terms**

Portugal

Spain

Italy

Greece

France

Germany

Atlantic Ocean

Strait of Gibraltar

Iceland

Mediterranean Sea

Alps

Norway

Iberian Peninsula

Balkan Peninsula

Belgium

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Switzerland

Liechtenstein

Austria

North Sea

Sweden

Pyrenees

Jutland Peninsula

Finland

Denmark