**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 ______________) 
      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
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 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