Chapter 13, Section 1 - Mediterranean

The ancient Greek and Roman civilizations and the Renaissance all began in Mediterranean Europe.

Mediterranean countries have preserved their ancient architecture because it is part of their cultural heritage and it attracts tourists.

What geographic factors fostered early European civilization? Mild climate, and Mediterranean Sea which encouraged trade

Forms of government: Ancient Greece? Democratic city states Rome? Republic and then an empire

What were a series of wars aimed at taking Palestine back from the Muslims? Crusades

Why was the Renaissance important culturally? It renewed interest in the arts and learning

How did the division of the Roman Empire affect religion? Two forms of Christianity developed: Eastern Orthodox Christianity and Roman Catholicism

What is another name for “Black Death?” Bubonic Plague
What brought the plague to Europe? Trading ships

Who were Spain’s rulers in 1492? Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand
What connection did they have with the Americas? They financed the 1st voyage of Christopher Columbus which led to the Age of Exploration

What aspects of ancient Greece & Rome are still culturally significant? Art, architecture, government, science

Since WW II, the Mediterranean economy has changed to more manufacturing and service industries

Membership in what organization has spurred growth for some Mediterranean countries? EU

What is a major indicator of political instability in Italy? Italy has had many governments since WW II

What group in Spain want complete independence and have used violence to try to gain this? Basques

Section 2 - Western Europe

Why are France and Germany the dominate countries of Western Europe? They are the largest countries and have good access to resources, ports and trade routes

What is an independent nation of people with a common culture called? Nation-state
How did nation-states emerge from feudal societies? Strong kings grained power over feudal lords and formed countries.

How was Germany divided and then re-united? It split after WW II into Communist and non-Communist nations, then came together again in 1990 after reforms swept Europe.


What is the Holocaust? A program of mass murder of European Jews and other minorities.

What is the Berlin Wall - After WW II Berlin was divided (communism and anti-communism).

Why is Western Europe’s economy so strong? It has both agriculture and industry.

What economic challenge does Germany face? fostering growth in the East, which has a lower standard of living and older factories.

What is the TGV? A fast passenger train in France.

Which Western European countries were home to famous composers? Germany and Austria.

The standard of living in Western Europe - it is high or low? high.

Section 3 - Northern Europe

What 3 groups of early invaders successively conquered Northern Europe? Romans, Germanic tribes, and Vikings.

What cultural impact did the British Empire have in may parts of the world? spreading of the English language and culture.

How have Northern European countries advanced representative government? England’s Magna Carta, inspired ideas as such as trial by jury and no taxation without representative; Iceland’s parliament, dating from 930 demonstrates the viability of this type of government.

How did the Industrial Revolution motivate Britain to build an empire? Britain’s colonies were a source of raw materials and also markets for finished goods.

How did the English cause long-standing and continuing unrest in Ireland? by seizing Catholic lands and giving them to Scottish & English Protestants, leaving the Catholic minority in the North mainly in poverty.

What natural resource is a major source of income for Norway? Oil from North Sea.

Where is Silicon Glen and why is it important economically? Scotland; its many high-tech companies produce personal computers and computer notebooks.
What two Northern European countries are not members of the EU? Norway and Iceland

How did the Reformation affect religion in Northern Europe? Protestantism became firmly established

In what ways of Great Britain and Ireland influence world literature? Shakespeare’s plays are still performed and Wordsworth popularized everyday speech in poetry

What gains have women in Nordic countries made toward political equality in the 1990’s? They made up 25% or greater of the parliaments of Iceland, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Sweden

Section 4 - Eastern Europe

Why have many empires tried to control Eastern Europe? It is an important crossroad

What defines Eastern Europe as a cultural crossroad? Its location between Asia and the rest of Europe; migration of many different peoples to the region

What does Balkanization describe? The breaking up of a region into mutually hostile areas

How has ethnicity led to turmoil in Eastern Europe? People wanted to preserve their ethnicity. Many groups wanted their own nation-states

What are satellite nations? Nations dominated by another country

Where did this happen after WW II? Eastern Europe

How did the Soviet Union’s withdrawal from Eastern Europe create instability? Groups in many areas returned to ethnic loyalties

Why did Eastern European countries move from farming to industry? Soviet Union promoted industry

How did communist governments restrict economic development? Factories were state owned and told what they could produce

How has moving toward a market economy been of benefit in Eastern Europe? Factories can make products that are in demand

The variety of languages on Eastern Europe made unification difficult.

What influences shape the folk art of Eastern Europe? Religious beliefs, customs, Byzantine art

What group is associated with anti-Semitism? Jews

What might the growth of industry create urban problems? Cities will grow, increased pollution, housing shortages, and traffic jams

Extreme ethnic loyalty can inhibit the development of democracy because democracy calls for cooperation. Groups who hate each other cannot work together effectively.