

UNIT 7 EUROPE REVIEW GUIDE

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ PERIOD: _____

GERMANY:

- He was the leader of Nazi Germany during WWII. (p.329)
- During the _____, Germany's Nazi's place millions of Jews in work/death camps known as concentration camps. (p. 456)
- Hitler's **final solution** was to target the Jews of Europe and blame them for Germany's _____ and _____ problems. (p.329)

NORWAY:

- Norway's coast has many of these which are narrow deep inlets of the sea set between high rocky cliffs. (p. 292)
- Along with Norway, what 4 other countries make up Scandinavia? (p.318)

RUSSIA

- Ivan the Terrible was a czar of Russia. What is a czar? (p.387)
- In the south of Russia this is a forest of mainly evergreen trees that cover half of Russia. (p.384)
- What do the Ural Mountains separate? (p.382)

SWITZERLAND:

- Switzerland has four major languages: German, French, Italian, and Romansh. This means many Swiss are this, which means they can speak more than one language. (p.336)

VATICAN CITY:

- What makes Vatican City a microstate? (p.357)
- Who runs the Vatican City?

SPAIN

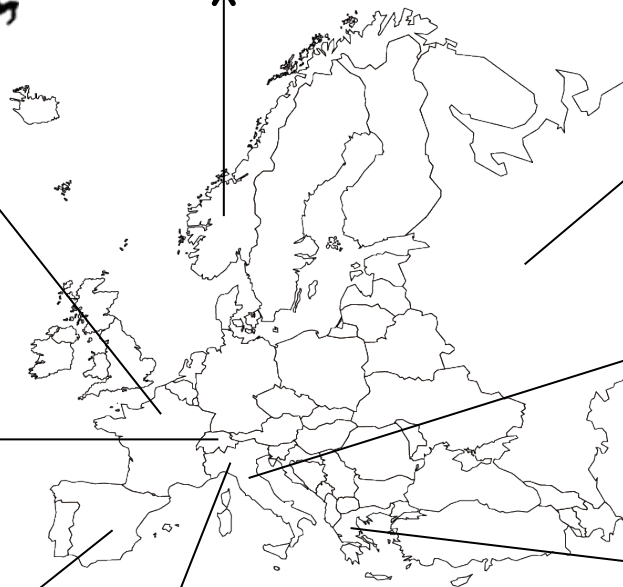
- This country is only 8 miles away from Spain and is separated by the Strait of Gibraltar. (p.485)

ITALY:

- Name three famous Renaissance men whose art was admired throughout Italy and Europe. (p.356)
- Italy is separated from the rest of Europe by these mountains that are Europe's largest mountain range. (p.355)

GREECE:

- What is a city-state? (p. 360)
- This is the largest island in Greece (p.360)
- This is the tallest mountain in Greece. (p.360)



BELGIUM:

- Belgium and what two other countries make up the Benelux countries? (p.315)
- What headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium? (notes)



SWEDEN:

- In the last half of the 1900s Sweden's economy was a mixture of capitalism and socialism. Who has the control of producing goods in a socialist economy? (p.321)



POLAND:

- What is a ghetto? (p.339)

UNITED KINGDOM:

What three countries make up Great Britain? (notes)

- This revolution was started in Great Britain and by the late 1700s had a major influence on global trade. (p. 323)
- After WWII the UK nationalized many industries. What does nationalized mean? (p.308)
- What two independent countries make up the British Isles? (p. 306)



FRANCE:

- During WWI, many fought in the trenches. What is the "No-Man's Land"? (stations)
- Name three weapons used during WWI. (stations)



UKRAINE:

- What happened at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, Ukraine? (P.397)



EUROPE:

- What two animals spread the bubonic plague (also known as this _____)? (p.356)
- What are the four major climate types in Europe? (p.282)
- The original purpose of the creation of this was to help Europe's economy.(p.315)
- How many countries are currently in the European Union? (notes)
- What are the three requirements a country needs to meet before they can join the European Union?
- What kind of currency is most widely used in the European Union? (p.316)
- What region of Europe do Vikings come from (p.318)
- There are twelve countries that make up this region of Europe. Many of them were part of the Soviet Union before they gained their independence. (notes)
- What makes Europe so good for having navigable rivers? What is a navigable river? (p.294)

