| NAME | BLOCK         |  |  |
|------|---------------|--|--|
|      | pages 262-263 |  |  |

## 13.1 NOTES SOUTHERN EUROPE

| 1. Southern        | Europe is also kno  | own as                       |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. Thethe Mediterr | anean to the Atlan  | tic Ocean.                   |
|                    |                     | nsulas make up southern      |
| 4Iberian Peni      | and<br>nsula.       | can be found on the          |
| 5. The             |                     | is the largest river in      |
| 6                  | is the large        | est island in Greece.        |
| 7. Most rair       | n in southern Europ | pe falls during              |
| 8. The weat        |                     | and                          |
|                    |                     | Italy originate from         |
|                    | mines               | bauxite, chromium, lead, and |

| Class | Date |  |
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Organizing Ideas • Answer the following questions in the space provided.

| 1. | Why is southern Europe also known as Mediterranean Europe? |
|----|--|
| 2. | What does "Mediterranean" mean in Latin?                   |
| 3. | How did ancient people view the Mediterranean?             |
| 4. | What connects the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean?     |
| 5. | W'hat are important ports on the Mediterranean?            |
| 6. | What is an important port on the Atlantic Ocean?           |
| 7. | Which sea borders mainland Greece?                         |

# Reviewing Facts • Circle the boldfaced word that best completes each statement below.

- 1. Southern Europe generally has a harsh / mild climate.
- 2. A sirocco / mosaic is a dry, hot wind from North Africa.
- **3.** The Po Valley is humid / arid.
- **4.** The Alps of northern Italy have a **subarctic / highland** climate.
- 5. Northern Spain is humid and cool / hot.
- **6.** Northern Spain has many iron ore / copper mines.
- **7.** Greece and Italy quarry steel / marble.
- **8.** Overgrazing and deforestation have caused **erosion** / **siroccos** throughout southern Europe.
- 9. Italy / Greece mines chromium, bauxite, zinc, and lead.
- 10. Spain's beaches / deserts attract tourists from all over the globe.

| NAME | BLOCK | pages 264-26 |
|------|-------|--------------|
| NAME | BLOCK | pages 264-2  |

### 13.2 NOTES GREECE

| Oldsi  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| By about 2000 b.c  complex civilization.             | had large towns and a |
| 2. Each Greek city-state was ma around it.           | ade up of a and       |
| 3. The government ofdemocracy.                       | was the first known   |
| <ul><li>4</li></ul>                                  |                       |
| 6. TheConstantinople in 1453.                        |                       |
| 7. During World War II, Greece                       | e was occupied by     |
| 8 % of Greeks are East commonly known as Greek Orth  |                       |
| 9. The ancient Greeks made copied throughout Europe. | that were             |
| 10. In Greece today, more peop                       | le work in            |

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Reading the Section • As you read the section, answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

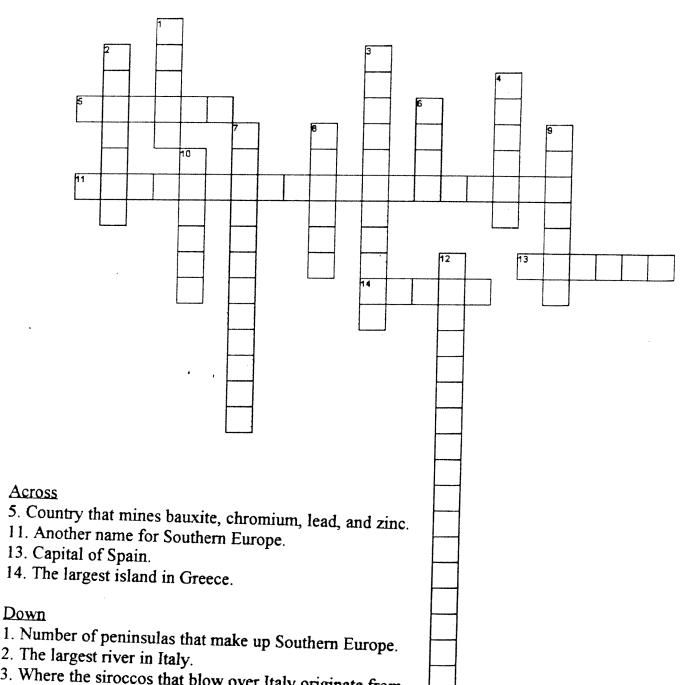
| 1.   | What made up a Greek polis?  |
|------|--|
|      | -  |
| 2.   | Which Greek city-state was the first known democracy?                  |
| 3.   | Whose empire combined Greek culture with Asian and African influences? |
| 4.   | What name was given to the eastern half of the Roman Empire?           |
| 5.   | What is the leading form of Christianity in Greece?                    |
| 6.   | Which people conquered Constantinople in 1453?                         |
| 7.   | What Greek industry employs the most people?                           |
|      | Approximately what percentage of Greeks live in rural areas?           |
|      | What is both the capital of Greece and its largest city?               |
|      | What is the name of Athens's seaport?                                  |
| ı U. | What is the name of Athens's scaport:                                  |

## **Reviewing Facts** • For each of the following, circle the letter of the best choice.

- 1. The majority of Greeks are
  - a. Buddhist.
  - b. Jewish.
  - c. Eastern Orthodox Christian.
  - d. Muslim.
- **2.** Why are Easter and Christmas two weeks later in Greece than they are in the West?
  - a. The Greeks dislike holidays.
  - b. The Greeks have a different calendar.
  - c. The Greeks think holidays are unimportant.
  - d. The Greeks disapprove of the West.
- 3. Economic growth in Greece is centered on
  - a. Athens.
  - b. Crete.
  - c. Thessaloniki.
  - d. Macedonia.
- **4.** Which of the following industries are key to the Greek economy?
  - a. growing grapes and making wine
  - **b.** banking and fashion
  - c. shipping and tourism
  - d. crude oil pumping and refining

- **5.** Which of the following crops is not important to the Greek economy?
  - a. berries
  - **b.** olives
  - c. lemons
  - d. raisins
- 6. The ancient Greeks are famous for their
  - a. plateaus.
  - **b.** dictionaries.
  - c. mosaics.
  - **d**. novels.
- **7.** Approximately 20 percent of Greek workers are employed in
  - **a.** insurance.
  - **b.** agriculture.
  - c. manufacturing.
  - d. fishing.
- **8.** Greek food, art, and music have been strongly influenced by
  - a. Portugal.
  - b. Spain.
  - **c.** Italy.
  - d. Turkey.

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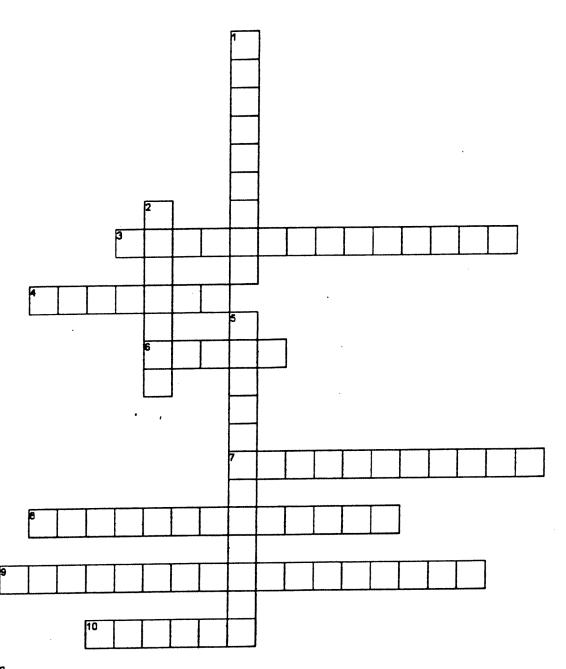
Down

Across

- 2. The largest river in Italy.
- 3. Where the siroccos that blow over Italy originate from.
- 4. Capital of Portugal.
- 6. Capital of Italy.
- 7. Describe the weather in much of southern Europe.
- 8. Season when most of the rain in southern Europe falls.
- 9. Spain and Portugal can be found on this peninsula.
- 10. Capital of Greece.
- 12. Body of water that links the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

| NAME                                    | DECEN |  |
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| 7 4 7 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 |       |  |

#### 13.2 Greece



#### Across

- 3. City where the Byzantine Empire was ruled from.
- 4. Country that occupied Greece during World War II.
- 6. Island that had large towns and a complex civilization by about 2000 B.C.
- 7. Industry that employs more people than any other industry in Greece.
- 8. 98% of Greeks are Eastern Orthodox Christians, commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Man that conquered Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and part of India.
- 10. The government of this city was the first known democracy.

#### Down

- 1. This was made up of a city and the land around it.
- 2. Ancient Greeks made these and others copied them throughout Europe.
- 5. People that conquered Constantinople in 1453.



| NAME     | BLOCK | pages 268-271 |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| LATIVILL | BLOCK | pages 200-2/1 |

#### 13.3 NOTES ITALY

|   | advances in engineering, including roads, canals that transport water. |
|---|--|
| 2. The western part of, f                       | f the Roman Empire, with its capital in fell in A.D. 476.              |
|   | developed into the modern languages of guese, Romanian, and Spanish.   |
| 4the Roman Empire wh in the early A.D. 300s.    | became the main religion of ten it was adopted by Emperor Constantine  |
| 5. The head of the Ro the bishop of Rome.       | man Catholic Church is the,  |
|   | 300s a new era of learning, called the, began in Italy.                |
|   | a of learning, Italians rediscovered the and                           |
| 8. An Italian named _<br>the telescope and expe | rimented with gravity.   |
| 9. 98% of Italians belo<br>Church.              | ong to the   |
| 10. Italy's most valual                         | ble important crop today is  |

| Name Class D | Date |
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SECTION 3

|  | 1. "Around 750 B.C. we established the city of Rome on the Tiber River, a beautiful location for a city. Who are we?"                                |
|--|--|
|  | 2. "Those Romans were such clever engineers—they built us to transport water through the city. What are we?"   |
|  | <b>3.</b> "Even though my western relative, with its capital in Rome, fell in A.D. 476, I lasted until 1453. What am I?"                             |
|  | <b>4.</b> "I am the Roman province in which Christianity got its start. Which province am I?"  |
|  | <b>5.</b> "As the bishop of Rome, I am the head of the Roman Catholic Church. By what title am I known?"   |
|  | <b>6.</b> "I don't like to brag, but in addition to painting the <i>Mona Lisa</i> , I was a sculptor, engineer, architect, and scientist. Who am I?" |
|  | 7. "I was such a great explorer that North America and South America were named after me. Who am I?"   |
|  | <b>8.</b> "Even though I originated in Naples, I am a food that Americans love to eat. Have you tried my pepperoni? What food am I?"                 |
|  | <b>9.</b> "I am Italy's most valuable crop, and I am grown throughout the country. Italians use me to make wine. Which crop am I?"                   |
| P. W. 155-10. W. W. H. | 10. "I am the city in Italy famous for my romantic canals. Come visit me! Which city am I?"  |
| section, in the sople in southern I                        | k Check • After you have finished reading pace provided, identify the foods eaten by ltaly and northern Italy.                                       |



Understanding Ideas • Fill in the blanks with the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence.

| 1. The Renaissance, which means, beg   | gan in the 1300s.    |
|--|----------------------|
| 2. The ancient cultures of Greece andduring the Renaissance.   |                      |
| 3. Renaissance scholars advanced theexperimentation.   | by using reason and  |
| 4. The scientist perfected the telescope a   | and studied gravity. |
| 5. America is named after the Italian explorer   |                      |
| 6. Although Spain financed his trips, explorer   | was an Italian.      |
| 7. The Renaissance painter was also a so scientist, and engineer.                                      |                      |
| 8. The voyages of the Renaissance explorerAmericas to European colonization.                           | opened up the        |
| 9. During the Renaissance, Jews expelled from  | moved to             |
| 10. Giovanni Boccaccio and Francesco Petrarch created some of the                                      | most important       |
| of the Renaissance.  |                      |
| Section 3 • Circle the boldfaced word that best completes each statement below.                        |                      |
| 1. The ancient Romans made many advances in music / engineerin   | g.                   |
| 2. Christianity began in an ancient Roman province / coalition.  |                      |
| 3. Renaissance scholars applied reason to agriculture / the sciences                                   |                      |
| 4. Northern / Southern Italy is a "breadbasket" for the rest of the co                                 | ountry.              |
| 5. Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci are famous explorers during the Renaissance / Middle Ages | s who lived          |

- 6. Some 98 percent of Italians are Muslim / Roman Catholic.
- 7. The northern / southern cities of Turin, Milan, and Genoa are important industrial
- 8. Southern Italy is richer / poorer than northern Italy.

during the Renaissance / Middle Ages.

| NAME | BLOCK | pgs. 272-275 |
|------|-------|--------------|
|      |       |              |

### 13.4 NOTES SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

| ain make up the                                |
|--|
|  |
| was a world famous                             |
| in the 1900s.                                  |
| were Muslim North Africans who                 |
| the Iberian Peninsula in the 700s.             |
| was sponsored                                  |
| nd Queen Isabella to sail to the Americas in   |
|  |
| was the King of Spain and                      |
| he Spanish Armada to invade England.           |
| is the most widely understood Spanish          |
| ······································         |
| are an ethnic group that uses                  |
| Spanish control.                               |
| is a festival that honors a patron saint.      |
|  |
| _ is the capital and largest city of Portugal. |
| is the capital and largest city of Spain.      |
|  |

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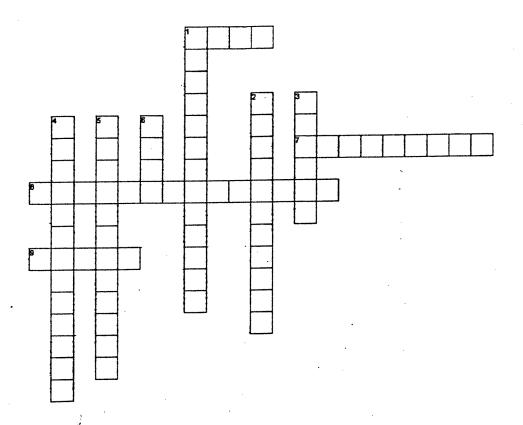


Reading the Section • Each of the following sentences contains an underlined word or name that makes the sentence incorrect. As you read the section, use the space provided to write the word or phrase that makes the sentence correct.

| r phrase that makes the ser | ntence correct.   |                          |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
|                             | ave paintings at Altamira in <u>Italy</u> date fr<br>1,000 B.C.                                 | rom as early as          |
|                             | round 200 в.с. Iberia became part of the<br>ad adopted the <u>French</u> language.              | Roman Empire             |
|                             | ne Muslim North Africans, or <u>Granadiar</u><br>the Iberian Peninsula in the A.D. 700s.        | ns, conquered most       |
|                             | ng Ferdinand and Queen <u>Elizabeth</u> spor<br>nristopher Columbus to the Americas.            | nsored the voyage of     |
|                             | 1588 Philip II, the king of Spain and Pomada to invade <u>France</u> , but was defeate          |                          |
|                             | day Spain is a democracy, with a national esident.  | al assembly and a        |
| <b>7.</b> Ca                | istilian is the most widely understood $\underline{P}$  | ortuguese dialect.       |
| <b>8.</b> Bo                | oth Spain and Portugal are strongly <u>Prot</u>   | <u>estant</u> .          |
| <b>9.</b> <u>Ba</u>         | rcelona is Portugal's capital and largest   | city.                    |
| <b>10</b> . Sp              | ain's capital and largest city is <u>Lisbon</u> .   |                          |
|                             |   |                          |
|                             | and Places • Match each description or place at the right. Write the letter the space provided. |                          |
| <b>1.</b> Major prod        | luct for both Spain and Portugal  | a. eastern Spain         |
| <b>2.</b> Capital of        | Portugal and important Atlantic port .  | <b>b.</b> Barcelona      |
| <b>3.</b> Exports or a      | anges   | <b>c</b> . Portugal      |
| <b>4.</b> Mediterran        | lean port in Spain  | <b>d.</b> European Union |
| <b>5.</b> Makes and         | exports clothing and timber products  | e. Madrid                |
| <b>6.</b> The capital       | l of Spain  | f. cork                  |
| <b>7.</b> Both Spain        | and Portugal belong   | g. Lisbon                |

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#### **13.3 Italy**



#### **Across**

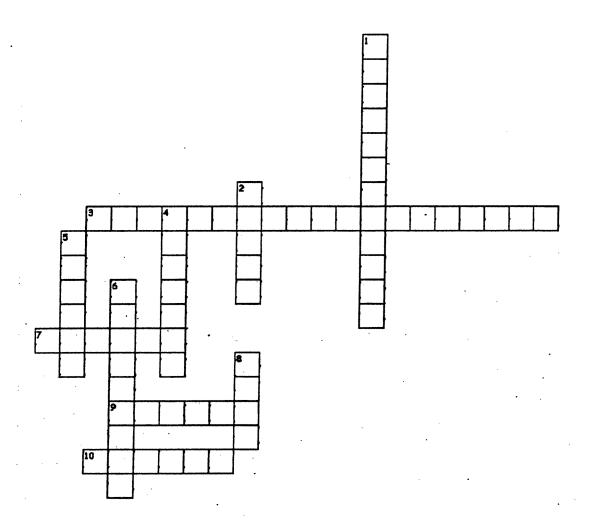
- 1. The western part of the Roman Empire, with its capital in \_\_\_\_, fell in AD 476.
- 7. Canals that transport water.
- 8. An Italian that perfected the telescope and experimented with gravity.
- 9. The language that developed into the modern languages of French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish.

#### Down

- 1. These two ancient cultures were rediscovered by Italians during the Renaissance.
- 2. This was the new era of learning that began in Italy in the early 1300s.
- 3. Italy's most valuable crop today.
- 4. 98% of Italians belong to this church.
- 5. This became the main religion of the Roman Empire when it was adopted by Emperor Constantine in the early AD 300s.
- 6. The head of the Roman Catholic Church; also the bishop of Rome.

| NAME | BLUCK |
|------|-------|
|      |       |

### 13.4 Spain & Portugal



#### Across

- 3. Man who King Ferdinad and Queen Isabella sponsored to sail to the Americas in 1492.
- 7. A festival that honors a patron saint.
- 9. The capital and largest city in Portugal.
- 10. An ethnic group that uses violence to protest Spanish control.

#### Down

- 1. A world famous painter from Spain in the 1900s.
- 2. Muslim North Africans who conquered most of the Iberian Peninsula in the 700s.
- 4. Peninsula that Portugal and Spain make up.
- 5. The capital and largest city of Spain.
- 6. The most widely inderstood Spanish dialect.
- 8. Philip II was the \_\_\_\_ of Spain and Portugal who sent the Spanish Armada to invade Enland.

| NAME | BLOCK |
|------|-------|
|      |       |

#### **EUROPE MAP**

1. Label, then color each country.

Portugal - red

Spain - yellow

France - brown

Germany - green

Switzerland - yellow

Italy - red

Austria - purple

Greece - purple

Poland - red

Norway - yellow

Sweden- orange

Finland - green

Ireland - green

United Kingdom - orange

Iceland - purple

2. Label, then color the following bodies of water BLUE.

Arctic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Strait of Gibraltar

North Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Black Sea