

14.1 NOTES

West-Central Europe

1. The _____ countries are Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.
2. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are sometimes called the _____.
3. The landforms of west-central Europe are arranged like a _____.
4. The Schwarzwald is also known as the _____.
5. The highest mountain range in Europe is the _____.
6. The Alps have a _____ climate.
7. The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone Rivers can be found in _____.
8. West-central Europe has hundreds of excellent _____.
9. Germany and France both produce _____ for some of the world's finest wines.
10. Alpine rivers provide _____ power to Switzerland and Austria.

Section 1 • Circle the boldfaced word that *best* completes each statement below.

1. The Northern European Plain is at the **outer** / inner edge of west-central Europe.
2. Brittany is a **mountain** / peninsula jutting from northern France.
3. One band of west-central Europe's uplands begins at the **Apennines** / Pyrenees.
4. The **Massif Central** / Aleutians and Black Forest are located in the uplands.
5. The **Alps** / Pyrenees are the highest mountain range in Europe.
6. The North Atlantic Ocean **warms** / cools nearby areas.
7. Most of west-central Europe has a **humid continental** / marine west coast climate.
8. The region has **shallow** / navigable rivers that are fed by Alpine snowmelt.
9. Energy resources are **plentiful** / scarce in west-central Europe.
10. Germany's plains have a great deal of **loess** / rocks.

Classifying Rivers • Next to each river, write the letter of the correct country.

G—Germany

F—France

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. Elbe | _____ 6. Garonne |
| _____ 2. Danube | _____ 7. Weser |
| _____ 3. Loire | _____ 8. Rhone |
| _____ 4. Rhine | _____ 9. Oder |
| _____ 5. Seine | |

Distinguishing Between True and False Statements • In the space provided, write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. The plains of Germany do not have enough loess.
- _____ 2. France and Germany must import iron ore.
- _____ 3. Germany and France produce grapes for fine wines.
- _____ 4. There are deposits of natural gas in the Netherlands.
- _____ 5. The Alps provide wind power to Austria and Switzerland.
- _____ 6. The Alpine pastures of Switzerland feed many dairy cattle.
- _____ 7. There are many energy resources in west-central Europe.
- _____ 8. Natural beauty is probably the Alpine countries' most valuable natural resource.

14.2 NOTES
FRANCE

1. After the Roman Empire collapsed, much of Gaul was taken over by the _____.
2. _____ ruled over much of western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.
3. The area now known as Normandy was originally settled by Normans from _____.
4. The period from the fall of the Roman Empire to about 1500 is known as the _____.
5. _____ is the capital and largest city in France.
6. The French Revolution began in _____.
7. _____ is a military alliance created to defend Western Europe. (**N**orth **A**tlantic **T**reaty **O**rganization)
8. About 90% of French people are _____.
9. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, France was the center of an artistic movement known as _____.
10. The Hundred Years' War began when the king of _____ tried to claim the throne of France.

Vocabulary • Some terms to understand:

- Celtic (282): of ancient people who lived in central and western Europe
- Welsh (282): Celtic language used in Wales
- Gaelic (282): Celtic language used in Scotland
- impressive (283): causing admiration or wonder
- metric system (283): weights and measures system based on the meter, gram, and other units
- devastated (283): destroyed; crushed

Identifying Contributions • Match each contribution with the correct group or person at the right. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Reconstructed the French educational system | a. Romans |
| _____ 2. Set up colonies on Gaul's southern coast | b. Franks |
| _____ 3. Built many beautiful, impressive cathedrals | c. Charlemagne |
| _____ 4. People who gave France its name | d. Napoléon Bonaparte |
| _____ 5. Spoke the language that developed into French | e. Greeks |
| _____ 6. Revived the political and cultural life of Europe | f. Roman Catholic Church |
| _____ 7. Conquered England | g. Norsemen |
| _____ 8. Settled Normandy | h. Duke of Normandy |

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Appreciating Art • Complete the chart below by providing information about impressionism.

1. What is impressionism?	
2. When did the impressionist movement occur?	
3. Who are some famous impressionists?	
4. How did impressionism affect art?	

CHAPTER
14

West-Central Europe

SECTION 2

Reading the Section • As you read the section, write the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ 1. In what year did the French Revolution begin?
a. 1914 c. 1789
b. 1812 d. 1776</p> <p>_____ 2. Which group took over much of Gaul after the Roman Empire collapsed?
a. the Slavs
b. the Vandals
c. the Vikings
d. the Franks</p> <p>_____ 3. After the fall of the Roman Empire, much of western Europe was ruled by
a. Renoir.
b. Charlemagne.
c. Napoléon Bonaparte.
d. Gauguin.</p> <p>_____ 4. The Hundred Years' War began when the king of England tried to claim the throne
a. of Africa.
b. of France.
c. of Finland.
d. of Italy.</p> | <p>_____ 5. The largest city in France is
a. Marseille.
b. Lyon.
c. Nice.
d. Paris.</p> <p>_____ 6. NATO is
a. an acronym for the countries that fought in World War II.
b. France's most important export.
c. the new currency of Europe.
d. a military alliance created to defend Western Europe.</p> <p>_____ 7. About 90 percent of French people are
a. Jewish.
b. Protestant.
c. Roman Catholic.
d. Basque.</p> <p>_____ 8. Present-day Normandy was originally settled by Normans from
a. northern Europe.
b. France.
c. Russia.
d. South America.</p> |
|---|---|

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

1. France is a world leader in the **fishing** / film industry.
2. The largest city in France is **Nice** / Paris.
3. Most major cities in France are linked by **ships** / trains.
4. France has a highly respected tradition in poetry, philosophy, and music / **biology**.
5. About 90 percent of French people are **Roman Catholic** / Muslim.
6. France is gradually replacing its currency, the franc, with the **euro** / peso.
7. The French Revolution began in **1776** / 1789.
8. Bastille Day is celebrated on **July 4** / July 14.

14.3 Notes
Germany

1. When the Roman Empire collapsed, the _____ became the most important tribe in Germany.
2. Charlemagne's empire was known as the _____ Empire.
3. During the 1500s, Germany was the center of an effort to reform Christianity, an effort known as the _____.
4. During the late 1800s, _____, the strongest German state, led the creation of a united Germany.
5. Adolf Hitler established a new political party, the _____, and came to power in Germany in 1933.
6. The killing of Jews and other people by the Nazis during World War II is called the _____.
7. In 1989, the _____ separating East and West Germany was torn down, and in 1990 the two countries were united.
8. The major German festival season is _____.
9. Germany's capital city, _____, has wide boulevards and many parks.
10. Near the Rhine River lies a huge cluster of cities that form Germany's largest industrial district called the _____.



West-Central Europe

SECTION 3

Section 3 • Complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The treaty ending World War I forced Germany to _____

2. The major eras in Germany's history are _____

3. The division of Germany resulted in _____

4. Strengths of German culture are _____

5. The economy of Germany can be described as _____

Identifying World Events • Complete the chart below by writing the number of each item under the correct war.

1. Caused Germany to be divided into different zones of occupation
2. Resulted in Germany paying heavy fines to countries it had invaded
3. Forced Germany to give up parts of its territory
4. Ended with Germany's defeat in 1945
5. Required Germany to abandon its overseas colonies
6. Triggered the division of Germany into West Germany and East Germany

World War I	World War II

Reading the Section • As you read the section, examine each of the pairs of statements below. Circle the letter of the statement in each pair that is true.

1. a. When the Roman Empire fell, the Franks became the most important tribe in Germany.
b. When the Roman Empire fell, the Normans became the most important tribe in Germany.
2. a. The effort to reform Christianity during the 1500s is known as the Reformation.
b. The effort to reform Christianity during the 1500s is known as the Renaissance.
3. a. During the late 1800s Berlin led the creation of a united Germany.
b. During the late 1800s Prussia led the creation of a united Germany.
4. a. Germany and its allies won World War I, but were defeated in World War II.
b. Germany and its allies were defeated in World War I and World War II.
5. a. In 1990 Germany was split into two countries—East Germany and West Germany.
b. In 1990 East Germany and West Germany were reunited into one country.
6. a. Nine out of 10 inhabitants of Germany are ethnic Germans.
b. Only 2 out of 10 inhabitants of Germany are ethnic Germans.
7. a. The major German festival season is the 4th of July..
b. The major German festival season is Christmas.
8. a. Germany is one of the world's leading industrial countries.
b. More people in Germany work in agriculture than in any other occupation.
9. a. Germany's capital city is Munich, which was isolated after World War II.
b. Germany's capital city is Berlin, which was isolated after World War II.

Organizing Ideas • Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. Who controlled East and West Germany after World War II? _____

2. What happened to the economies of East and West Germany? _____

3. What were the political systems of East and West Germany? _____

4. Why was the Berlin Wall torn down? _____

NAME _____ BLOCK _____

Use the internet to find the capitals of each of the following countries.

1. Austria _____

2. Finland _____

3. France _____

4. Germany _____

5. Greece _____

6. Iceland _____

7. Ireland _____

8. Italy _____

9. Luxembourg _____

10. Norway _____

11. Poland _____

12. Portugal _____

13. Spain _____

14. Sweden _____

15. United Kingdom _____

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. Color each country.

Belgium – red
Netherlands – yellow
Denmark – purple
Slovenia – brown
Croatia – yellow
Bosnia & Herzegovina – purple
Yugoslavia – orange
Albania – red
Macedonia – green
Bulgaria – yellow
Romania – brown

Hungary – green
Slovakia – yellow
Czech Republic – orange
Russia – brown
Lithuania – green
Latvia – orange
Estonia – purple
Belarus – yellow
Ukraine – purple
Moldova – red

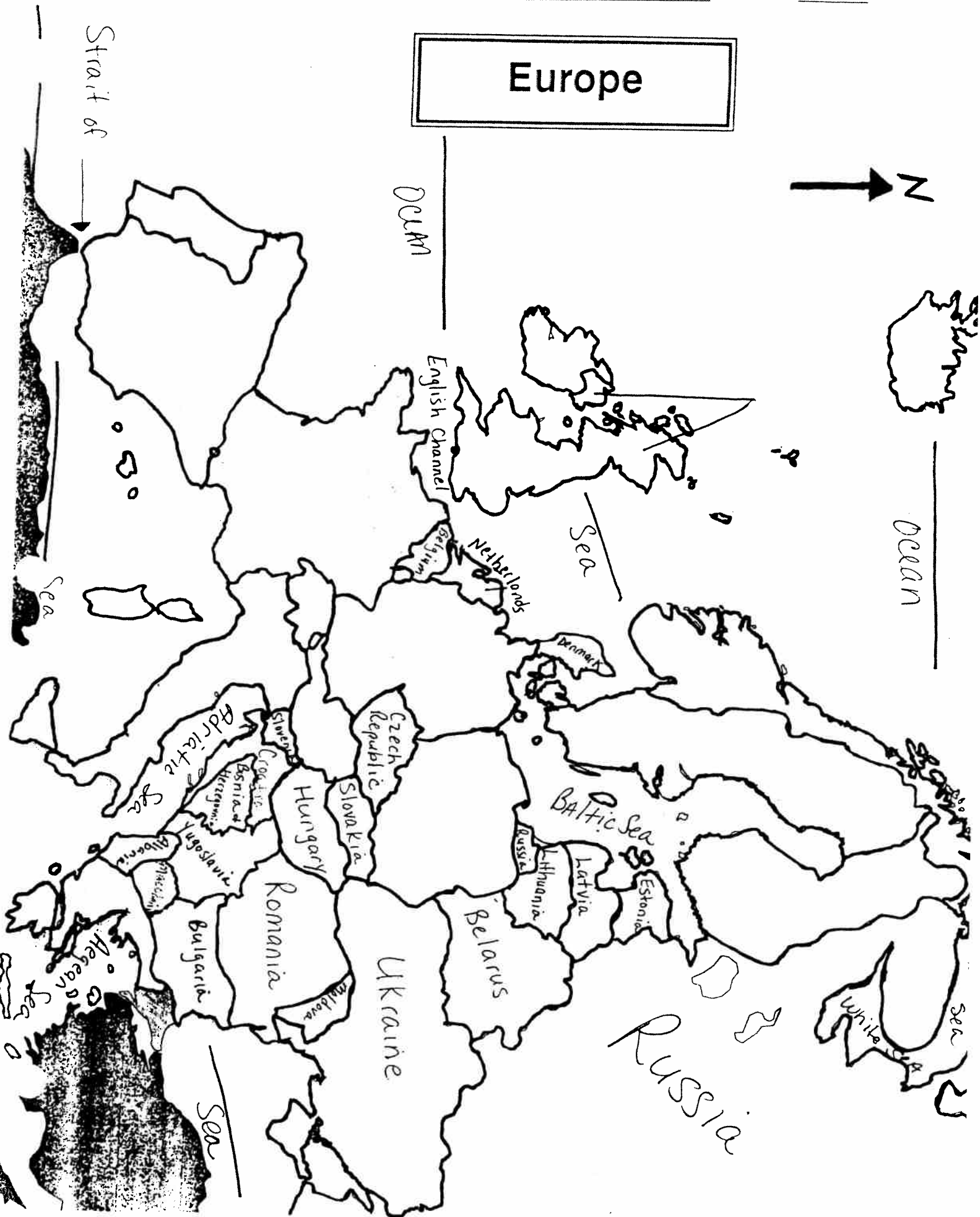
3. Label, then color the following bodies of water BLUE.

Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Strait of Gibraltar

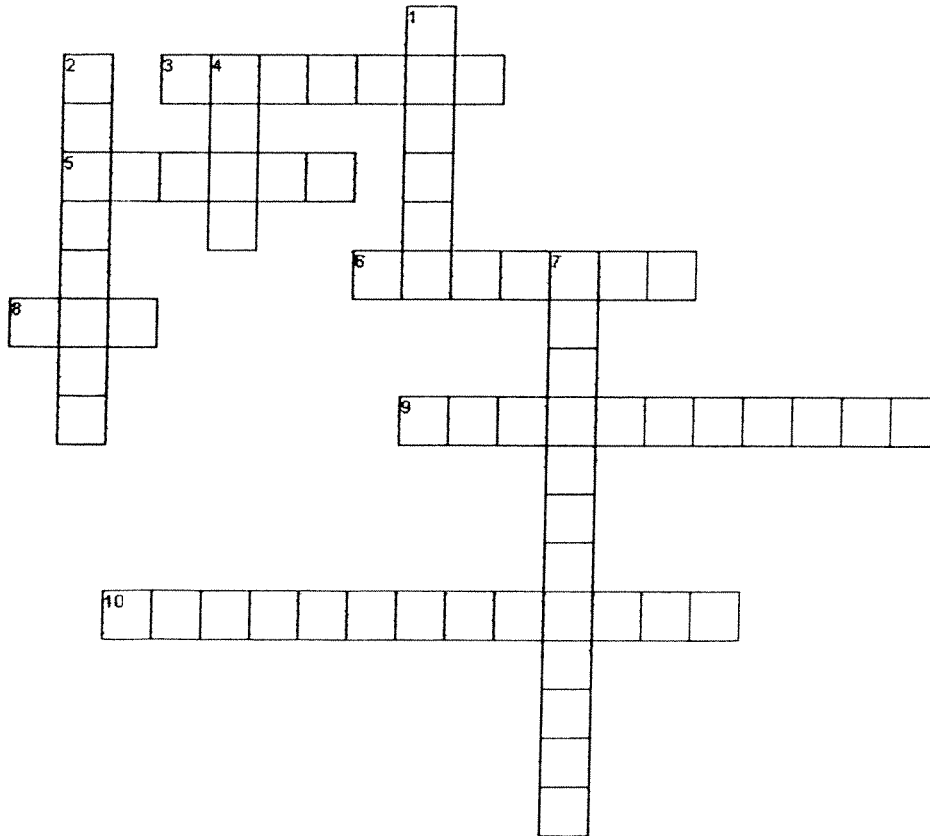
North Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea

4. Color all the other bodies of water BLUE.

Europe



14.1 West-Central Europe



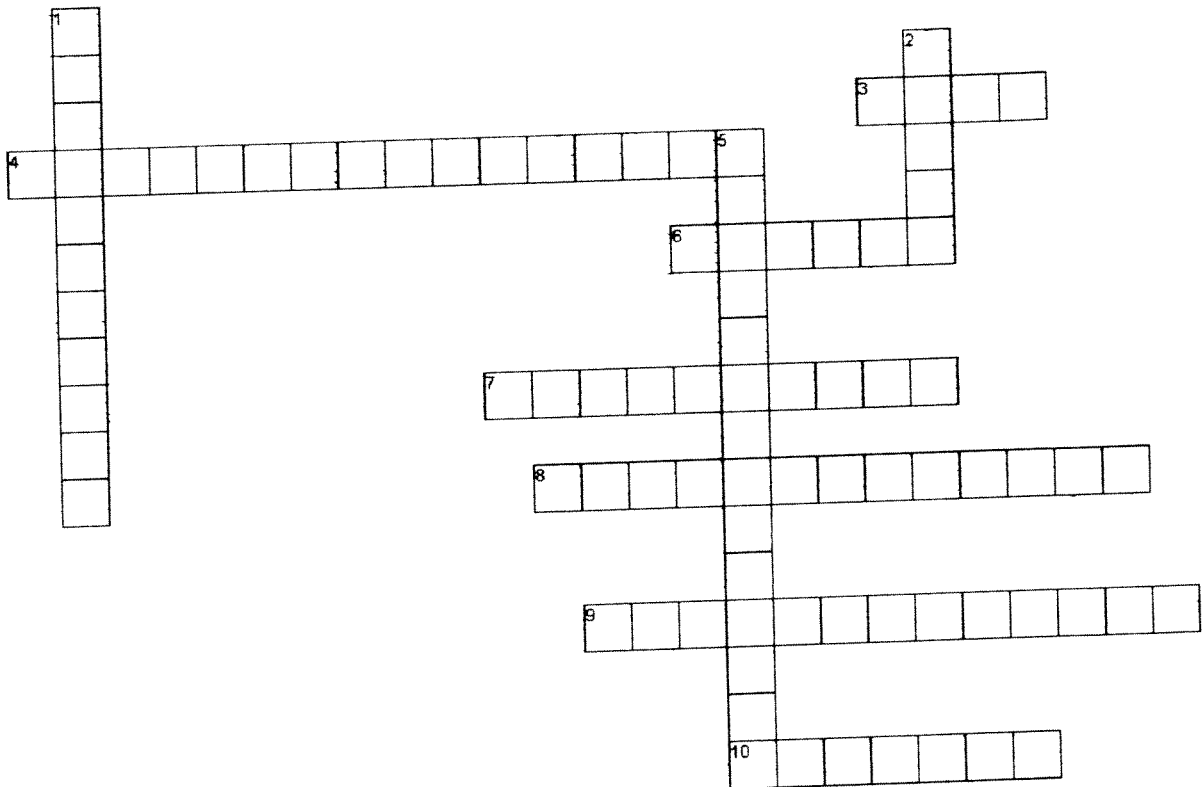
Across

3. West-central Europe has hundreds of excellent ____.
5. Germany and France both produce this fruit to make some of the world's finest wines.
6. A name for the countries of Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg.
8. The landforms of west-central Europe are arranged like a ____.
9. What Schwarzwald is also known as.
10. Type of power that the Alpine rivers provide to Switzerland and Austria.

Down

1. The country that the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone Rivers can be found in.
2. The climate in the Alps.
4. The highest mountain range in Europe.
7. Another name for the Benelux countries.

14.2 FRANCE



Across

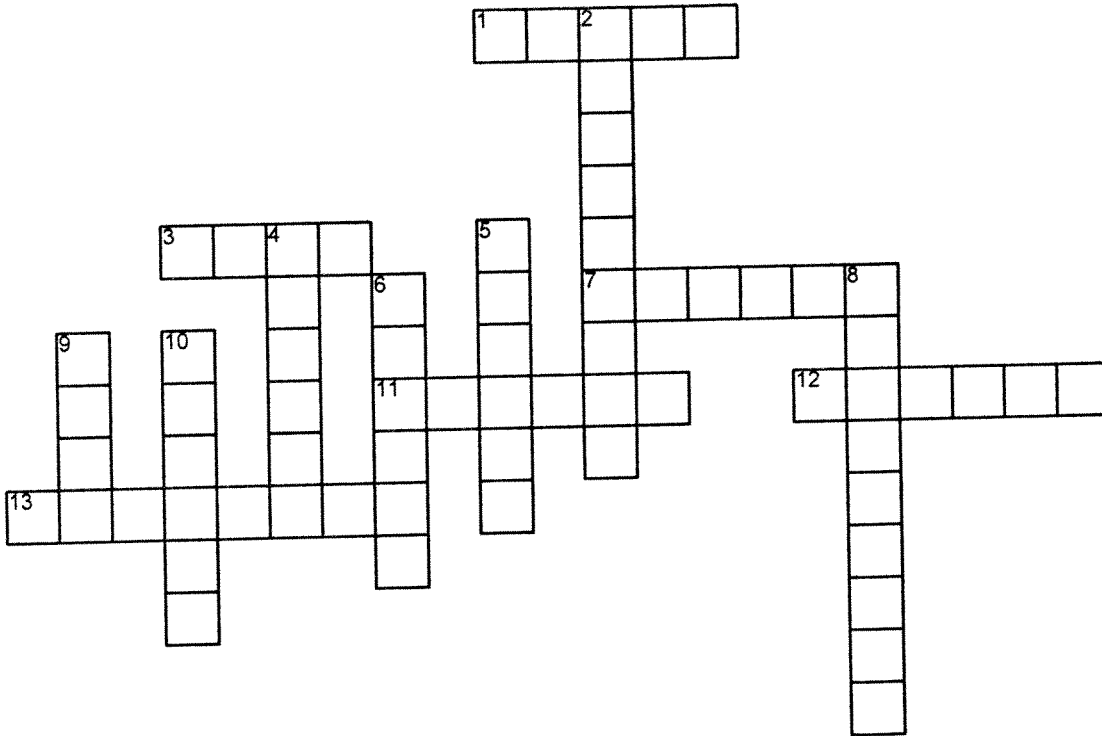
- 3. A military alliance created to defend Western Europe.
- 4. This began in 1789.
- 6. This group of people took over much of Gaul after the Roman Empire collapsed.
- 7. The time period from the fall of the Roman Empire to about 1500.
- 8. 90% of French people are this religion.
- 9. The artistic movement in the late 1800s and early 1900s that France was the center of.
- 10. The Hundred Years' War began when this king tried to claim the throne of France.

Down

- 1. This man ruled over much of western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.
- 2. The largest city in France (also the capital).
- 5. Normans from _____ settled the area now known as Normandy.

European Countries & Capitals

Complete the puzzle using the clues shown below.



Across

1. Capital of France.
3. Capital of Norway.
7. Capital of Greece.
11. Capital of Germany.
12. Capital of United Kingdom.
13. Capital of Finland.

Down

2. Capital of Iceland.
4. Capital of Portugal.
5. Capital of Spain.
6. Capital of Ireland.
8. Capital of Sweden.
9. Capital of Italy.
10. Capital of Poland.