

Chapter 10 Homework



Read Chapter 10 (pages 214 - 233). Answer these questions on notebook paper. Your answers MUST come from the book, unless the instructions tell you to look online.

1. What are the four physical regions in Europe?
2. How did Germany create a shortcut from the Baltic Sea to the North Sea? What is the name of the shortcut?
3. The Netherlands reclaimed land from the sea video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=juHf6jUGRPw> Explain how the Dutch turned the sea into farmland.
4. List the three ways rivers are important in Europe.
5. The Danube River travels through many countries in Central Europe. Watch the video. List three reasons it is an important river for Europe. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6oUtwjLT_Uo
6. What kind of climate does most of Western Europe have?
7. What is loess? Why is it important to Western Europe?
8. List five specific agricultural crops grown in Western Europe.
9. What mineral resources does Western Europe have?
10. What is the European Union?
11. What is NATO?
12. Why isn't Switzerland part of the EU or NATO?
13. Use this website to find the GDP per capita (2025) for these countries (The US GDP per capita in 2024 was \$85,800):
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_in_Europe_by_GDP_\(PPP\)_per_capita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_in_Europe_by_GDP_(PPP)_per_capita)
 - a. Luxembourg
 - b. Germany
 - c. France
 - d. Netherlands
14. Which country is the economic powerhouse of Europe?
15. What are the two largest industries in France?
16. Why is France the most ethnically diverse nation in Western Europe?
17. The Berlin Philharmonic is one of the world's best orchestras. Watch this video and answer the questions below: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myJvXFFU2Zs>
 - a. What is the name of the piece of music they were playing and who is the composer?
 - b. Write two sentences describing the music, musicians, or the conductor.
18. Watch this video about French cuisine. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e82fDIJnLSo> Which French foods would you eat? Are there any foods you would NEVER eat?
19. What is the most common religion in Western Europe?
20. What laws have France and Belgium passed that affect Muslims?
21. What do Germany, Switzerland, and Austria do to church members that we don't do in the US?

22. List four ways that Western Europeans are being environmentally conscious.
23. What has Paris done to reduce air pollution.
24. Watch this video about Germany and then answer the questions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xQfpf-7sqgU>

- a. List three things you would like to do, see, or eat in Germany.
- b. Who was Saint Nicholas?

25. Watch this video about Switzerland and answer the questions.

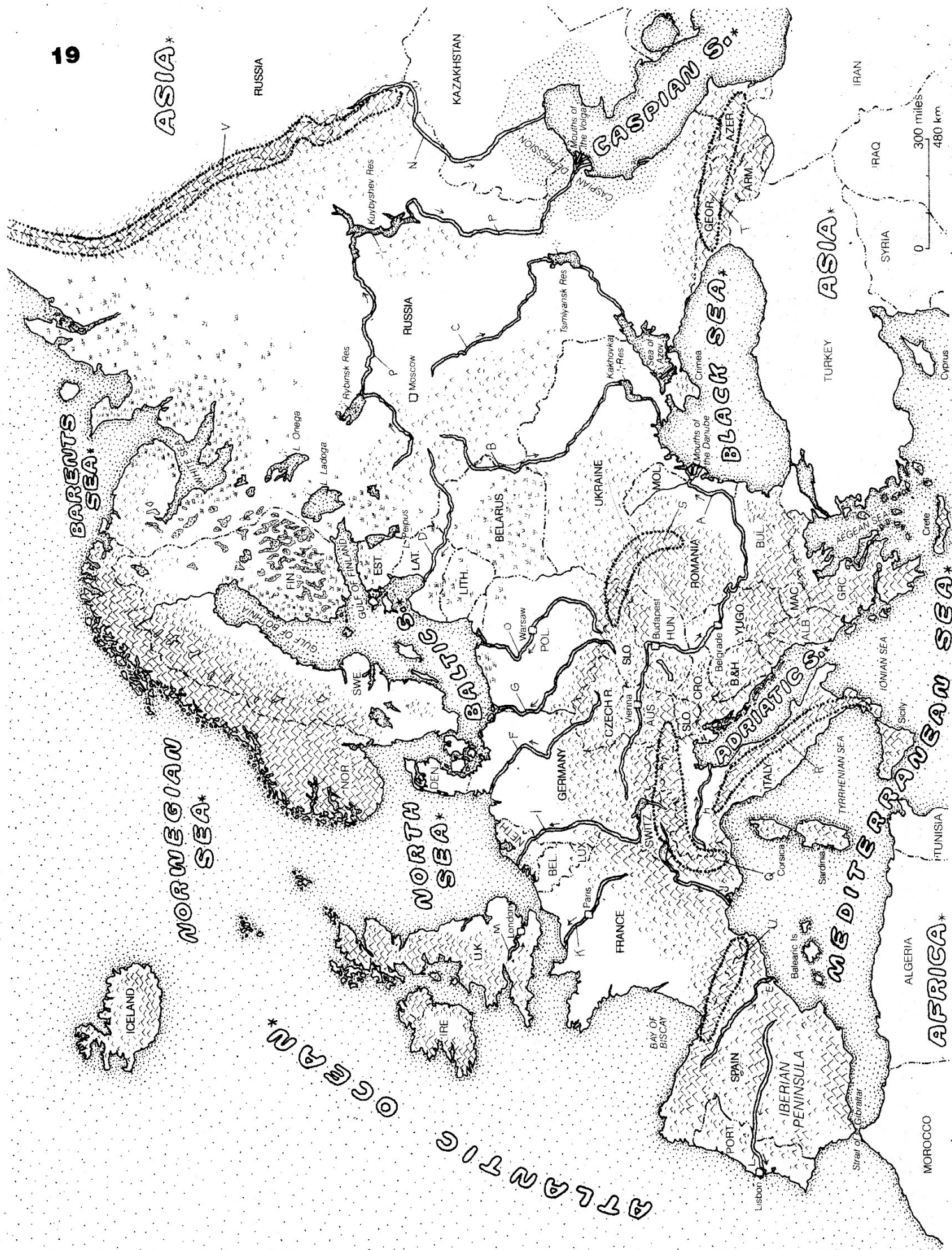
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vWcJ1vU39Eg>

- a. How does Oly get his Christmas tree home?
- b. Who is Samichlaus (Sammy Klaus)?
- c. Who is Schmutzli (Smoochlee)?

Read the information on Europe: The Physical Land on the following map pages.

On the large map,

- Color the principal rivers BLUE.
- Color the principal mountain ranges BROWN.



EUROPE: THE PHYSICAL LAND

CN: Use your lightest colors on land regions W, Z (on this page). (1) Color the rivers. (2) Color the principal mountain ranges (within the dotted outlines on the large map). (3) Color the principal land regions, then color gray the triangles representing famous mountain peaks.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

DANUBE^A

DNEPR^B

DON^C

DVINA (W)^D

EBRO^E

ELBE^F

ODER^G

PO^H

RHINE^I

RHÔNE^J

SEINE^K

TAGUS^L

THAMES^M

URAL^N

VISTULA^O

VOLGA^P

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN RANGES

ALPS^Q

APENNINES^R

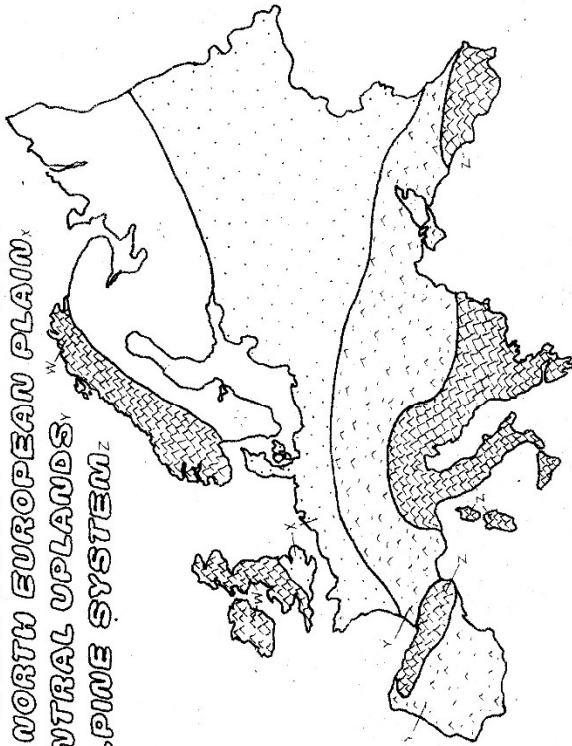
CARPATHIANS^S

CAUCASUS^T

PYRENEES^U

URALS^V

NORTHWEST MOUNTAINS^W
 NORTH EUROPEAN PLAIN^X
 CENTRAL UPLANDS^Y
 ALPINE SYSTEM^Z

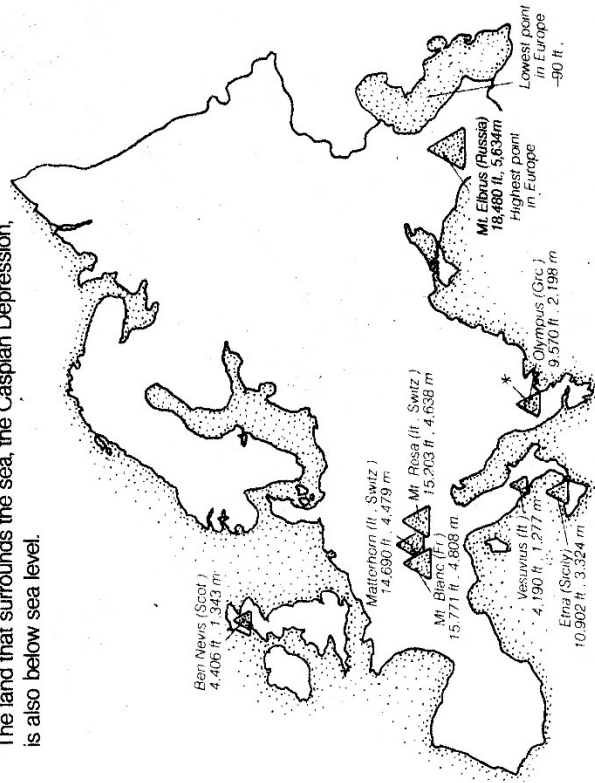


PRINCIPAL LAND REGIONS

Europe's most productive agricultural and industrial region is the Northern European Plain, which includes most of European Russia, the Baltic states, Belarus, Poland, northern Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, northern France, and southeastern Britain. This region has also been the site of Europe's bloodiest military battles; the flat lands and rolling hills are a natural avenue for invading armies. Spanning the continent, between the Northern Plain and the Alpine System, is the less densely populated Central Uplands region of plateaus and rocky highlands. Most of its inhabitants live on small farms nestled in fertile valleys.

The continent's extensive river systems have historically provided important transportation routes. The longest river, the Volga (2,194 mi., 3,510 km), is the nucleus of a much larger river and canal network that services populated areas of Russia and links the northern and southern coasts. The longest river in western Europe, the Danube (1,776 mi., 2,842 km), flows eastward through three capital cities. The Rhine (820 mi., 1,520 km) flows northward through Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands to the North Sea. The Rhine carries the most commercial traffic of any river in the world, by far.

European climate varies widely, from a damp, temperate northwestern coast, moderated by the North Atlantic Drift, to the continental temperature extremes of the interior regions. The pleasant Mediterranean climate of southern Europe (mild, damp winters and warm, dry summers) has given its name to similar climates in other parts of the world (California, central Chile, the cape of South Africa, and parts of Australia's south coast).



PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Ben Nevis (Scot.)
4,406 ft. 1,343 m

Matterhorn (It., Switz.)
14,690 ft. 4,479 m

Mt. Rosa (It., Switz.)
15,203 ft. 4,630 m

Mt. Blanc (Fr.)
15,771 ft. 4,808 m

Vesuvius (It.)
4,190 ft. 1,277 m

Etna (Scot.)
10,902 ft. 3,324 m

Olympus (Grc.)
9,570 ft. 2,918 m

Mt. Elbrus (Russia)
18,480 ft. 5,634 m

Highest point in Europe

Lowest point in Europe
-90 ft.