

Chapter 9 Homework



Read Chapter 9 (pages 192 - 209). Answer these questions on notebook paper. Your answers MUST come from the book, unless the instructions tell you to look online.

1. What is the largest island in Europe?
2. What four countries make up the United Kingdom?
3. List the 5 countries in Scandinavia.
4. Glaciers have changed the landscape of northern Europe. Watch this video to see how glaciers reshape the earth. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A3vCIDlxCc>

What are the three most important glacial processes that alter the terrain?

5. What is a fjord?
6. Which northern European country has active volcanoes AND why are they located in this area?
7. What is a geyser?
8. The northern European countries are at high latitudes, closer to the North Pole, which typically means they'd have a cold climate, yet these regions have a moderate climate. Explain why.
9. List the natural resources that Ireland/UK and Scandinavia have in common.
10. What resources does Scandinavia have that Ireland/UK does not have?
11. Which of these countries have monarchies and which have republics?
12. Which country has the largest economy in northern Europe?
13. Look online for the 2024 GDP per capita of the UK. How does it compare to the US GDP per capita? (The US GDP per capita in 2024 was \$85,800).
14. Are the economies in these countries struggling or prosperous?
15. Where do most of the people in Sweden live?
16. List three things that contribute to air pollution in the UK.
17. Which country is known for having the cleanest environment in the world?
18. Where does most of the pollution in Scandinavia come from?
19. How is the UK planning to reduce air pollution?
20. How does Denmark produce electricity?
21. Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fSwOnBKVPSQ&list=PLI-6U3OXinZc0R8Pp6UUfooGw3N76ctYv&index=2>
 - a. List 3 ways people can get around town in London.
 - b. Who was the architect chosen to rebuild London after the Great Fire?

22. Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=egCTEb84i7M&index=8&list=PLI-6U3OXinZc0R8Pp6UUfooGw3N76ctYv>

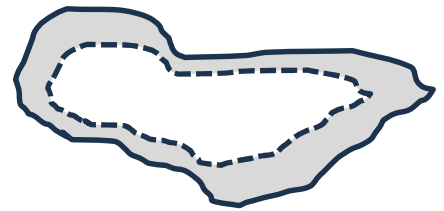
- a. What do people raise on farms in England?
- b. What sport do the people in the video play?

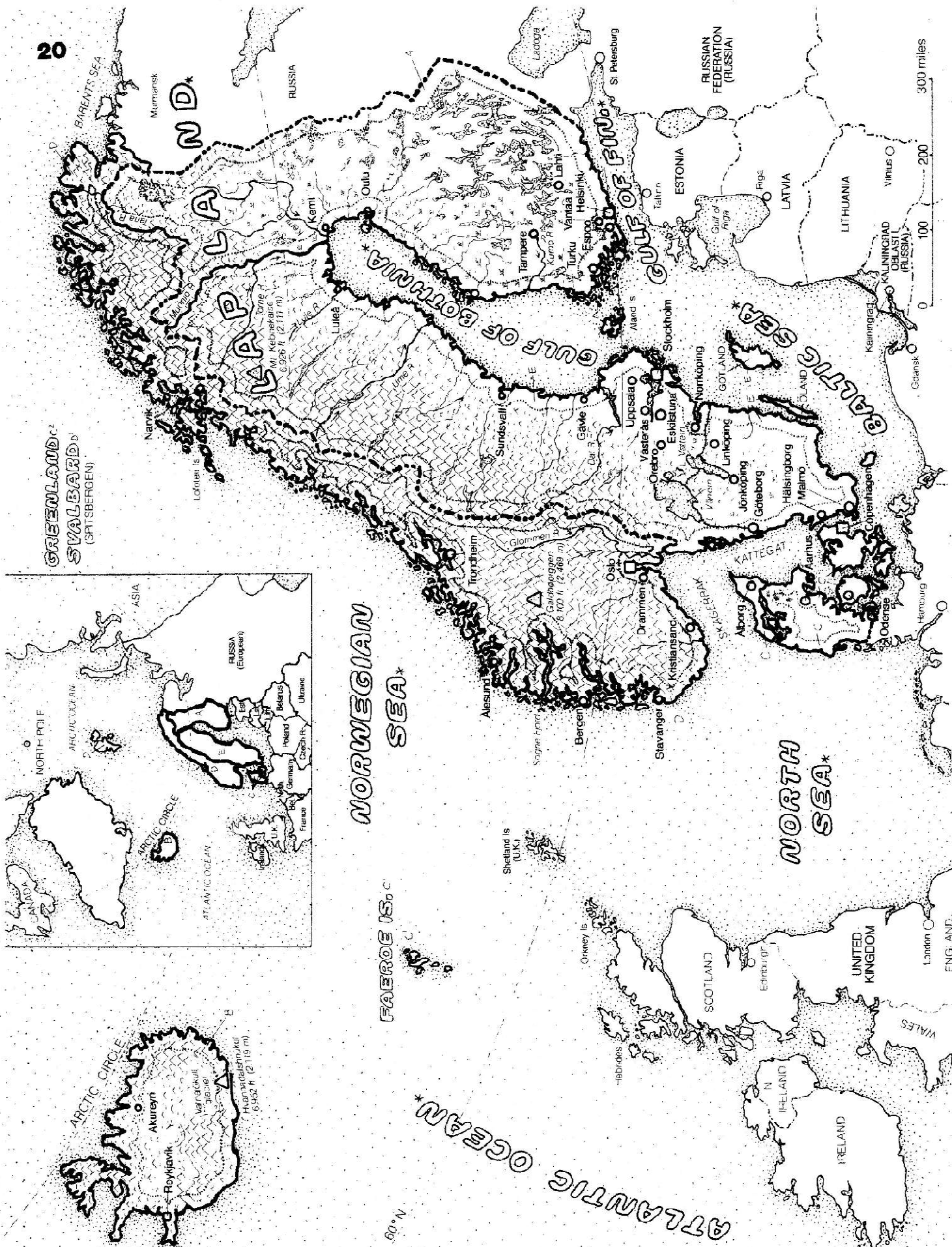
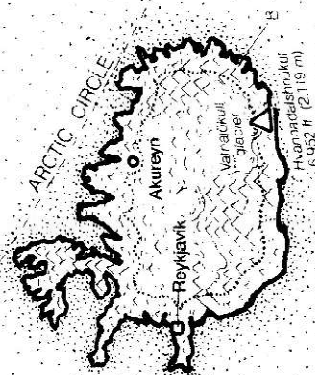
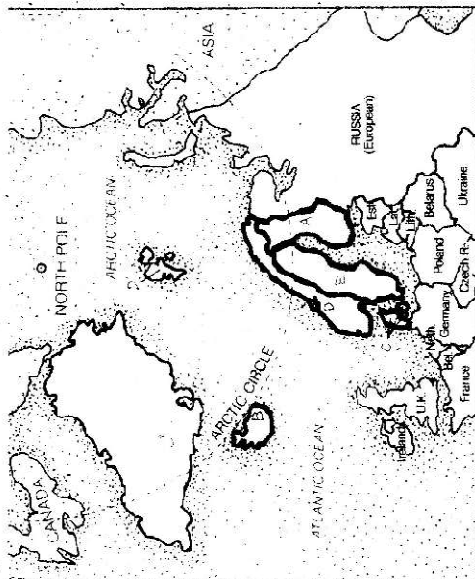
23. Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOOsF-Yufz0>

The Falkirk Wheel is a major landmark in Scotland. What does the Falkirk Wheel do?

Read the information on Europe: Northern on the following map pages.

- When a country is outlined with a thick solid border and a dotted border inside the country, only color the space between these lines.
- Color Denmark and the Faroe Islands YELLOW.
- Color the ☐ that marks the capital of each country RED.





EUROPE: NORTHERN

CN: (1) Use a bright color for Denmark (C) and the Faeroe Islands (C') on the large map. (2) Color the word "Lapland" gray in the northern region. (3) On the small map, note Svalbard (D') in the Arctic Ocean.

Only Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are Scandinavian, but all five countries of Northern Europe share a common history and continue to maintain strong ties through membership in the Nordic Council. During the Middle Ages, they were all politically united under Danish rule. The Scandinavian languages have Germanic roots and are similar enough to be understood in any of the three countries. Finland's Asiatic language and ethnic origins are significantly different from those of its neighbors. The five nations are democratic, prosperous, socially progressive, highly literate, welfare states with free-market economies. Curiously, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have kept their monarchies. Scandinavia was the home of the Vikings, a fierce tribe of seafarers who explored the northeastern coast of North America (they preceded Columbus by 500 years) and raided the British Isles, northern Europe, and European Russia. From the 9th through the 11th centuries, the Danish and Norwegian Vikings explored the North Atlantic and North America while the Swedish Vikings went eastward to Russia.

The landscape of the northern nations shows strong evidence of Ice Age activity. Glacial action left thousands of lakes, rivers, fjords, islands, and glacial moraines (debris). Ocean currents of the North Atlantic Drift (Gulf Stream) keep the climate temperate, except in the northern interiors. The entire region is subject to long, dark winters; Scandinavians call the part north of the Arctic Circle the "Land of the Midnight Sun," referring to two summer months of endless sunlight. Winter brings two months of darkness. This region, also called Lapland, is home to some 60,000 Lapps—short, colorfully dressed Asian-looking people. Lapps (Samis, as they prefer to be called) have resisted all government attempts to assimilate them. Some prefer the life of reindeer-herding nomads, roaming freely across international borders in the Arctic region they call Sapmi.

FINLAND

Area: 130,120 sq.mi.(336,750 km²). **Population:** '5, 190,000. **Capital:** Helsinki. **525,000.** **Government:** Republic. **Language:** Finnish; Swedish (6%). **Religion:** Lutheran. **Exports:** Timber, paper products, plywood, manufacturing and engineering products, farmed furs, textiles. **Climate:** Cold and snowy in the north. ☐ Finland is a densely forested land of 60,000 lakes. In the southern lake and canal region, steamships service a 200 mi.(320 km) strip of countryside. Finland's prosperous economy emphasizes timber and paper products, including the world's largest plywood industry. Timbering is carefully monitored to protect the environment. Finland enjoys one of the world's highest rates of industrial growth. Its exports of technology include entire factories. In the south, farms are surprisingly productive despite the short growing season. Finland excels in the design of fabrics, housewares, and furniture. It has produced two of the 20th century's finest architects: Alvar Aalto and Eiel Saarinen. The latter's son, Eero, became famous in America for such works as the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. Unlike Scandinavians, the Finns are descendants of Asian settlers. Their language is related to Estonian and Hungarian, which have similar Siberian origins. The Finns are hardy people, passionately devoted to the ritual of the sauna bath—baking in a room heated by hot rocks, followed by a plunge into icy water. Finland's capital was the site of the historic 1975 Helsinki Agreement.

ment, a milestone in the promotion of world peace. Throughout history, Finland has been ruled by Sweden or Russia. Finland has lost many wars and much territory to Russia and the Soviets. Relations between Finland and its giant neighbor improved following World War II, even before the demise of the Soviet Union, it was Finland's chief trading partner.

ICELAND

Area: 39,750 sq.mi.(102,953 km²). **Population:** 278,000. **Capital:** Reykjavik, 103,500. **Government:** Republic. **Language:** Icelandic. **Religion:** Lutheran. **Exports:** Fish products, aluminum, wool, sheep products. **Climate:** Moderate. ☐ A former colony of Norway and Denmark, prosperous and socially progressive Iceland is closer to North America than to Europe. The treeless island is not quite as cold as its name suggests, although it does boast Europe's largest glacier, Vatnajökull. With the North Atlantic Drift passing by, harbors rarely freeze, and along some coastal areas a green ground cover is present for most of the year. Iceland has been called the "Land of Ice and Fire." It is the most seismically active nation in the world and is constantly being enlarged as new islands are formed by volcanic eruptions (p. 2). Homes are heated by hot springs. The word "geyser" comes from the most famous of Iceland's many hot springs, "Geysir," which intermittently spouts steam nearly 200 ft(61 m) high. Fishing and the processing of fish products constitute the principal industry, and the island's territorial waters are zealously guarded. The literacy rate in Iceland (99.9%) is the world's highest. Reykjavik, the most northerly of all capital cities, has more bookstores per capita than any other city. The Icelandic language is remarkably similar to the Old Norse spoken by the Viking settlers. Iceland's Parliament, the world's oldest form of representative government, was established by the Vikings in the 9th century.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

DENMARK

Area: 16,365 sq.mi.(42,352 km²). **Population:** 5,350,000. **Capital:** Copenhagen, 1,400,000. **Government:** Constitutional monarchy. **Language:** Danish. **Religion:** Lutheran. **Exports:** Meat, fish, dairy products, machinery, porcelain, pharmaceuticals, furniture. **Climate:** Mild but damp. ☐ With few natural resources other than a low, flat, and fertile landscape (enriched by glacial moraine), this tiny nation provides its citizens a very high standard of living. Danish foods such as butter, cheese, bacon, and ham are the profitable exports of a highly regulated agricultural industry. Cooperative farms are restricted in size, and farmers must pass licensing examinations. Denmark is a major exporter of housewares and furniture—"Danish modern" has become an international style. Most Danes live and work on the many ferry-connected islands east of the Jutland Peninsula, which Denmark shares with Germany. Except for the 40 mi.(840 km) border across the peninsula, Denmark is totally surrounded by water. It has almost 500 islands. On the easternmost island, 10 mi.(16 km) from Sweden, is Copenhagen, the capital and cultural and industrial center. In its harbor is a statue of "The Little Mermaid," a character from a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale. In the heart of Copenhagen is the famous Tivoli Gardens amusement park, northern Europe's entertainment center. Denmark owns Greenland and the Faeroe Islands, which lie north of the British Isles. Both of these self-governing possessions were founded by Viking explorers.



NORWAY

Area: 125,051 sq.mi.(323,631 km²). **Population:** 4,540,000. **Capital:** Oslo, 485,000. **Government:** Constitutional monarchy. **Language:** Two forms of Norwegian, plus many dialects. **Religion:** Lutheran. **Exports:** Oil, fish, timber products, chemicals, aluminum, ships. **Climate:** Moderate along the coast and southern parts. ☐ Norway, the northernmost Scandinavian country, is a mountainous plateau with little farmland; only 3% of the country is cultivated. Farms are confined to the southern lowlands around Oslo, the nation's capital and industrial, cultural, and recreational center. Norway's scenic western coastline has over 100,000 islands; its special beauty comes from the many majestic fjords (flee ords)—long, narrow inlets of ocean that penetrate steep, coastal cliffs. The name "Viking" comes from the Old Norse word "vik," which means "inlet." Sogne Fjord, the longest, is 127 mi.(204 km) long. The 1,700 mi.(2,720 km) coastline is actually many times longer if one includes the coasts of the thousands of islands and fjords. Fishing is no longer Norway's main industry. It has been displaced by oil and natural gas from the North Sea. Norway has become quite wealthy; how to spend it all is a growing problem. The nation also produces aluminum from imported bauxite. Norway is blessed with an endless amount of cheap energy in addition to oil and natural gas; it has the largest amount of hydroelectricity, per capita, in the world. The snowcapped mountain ranges that supply the waterpower also provide Norwegians with their favorite form of recreation: skiing.

SWEDEN

Area: 173,231 sq.mi.(443,124 km²). **Population:** 8,890,000. **Capital:** Stockholm, 700,000. **Government:** Constitutional monarchy. **Language:** Swedish. **Religion:** Lutheran. **Exports:** Machinery, timber, autos, transportation equipment. **Climate:** Moderate in the south. ☐ Both capitalists and socialists can admire Sweden, sometimes called the "Land of the Middle Way." Public and private ownership share in the profit-driven industrial economy, which provides its citizens with a high standard of living plus a broad range of social benefits and services. The Swedes spend more on vacations, per capita, than any other nation. The majority of the people live in urban apartments, but many own second homes in the country. Except for the long, gray winters, Sweden could be the "perfect country." It is the largest of the northern countries and occupies a long, narrow plain that slopes from the mountains (which it shares with Norway) eastward to the Baltic Sea. Over half the nation is covered by forests, whose growth is monitored by a regulatory program as comprehensive as Finland's. Lake Vanern, the largest freshwater lake in western Europe, is the heart of a lake and canal linkage between Göteborg and the Baltic Sea. The northeastern coast remains frozen six months of the year. Most Swedes live in the southern lowlands region. Here, located on the Baltic, is Stockholm, the beautiful capital city built on 14 islands connected by bridges. Swedish industry is based on three abundant resources: iron ore, timber, and hydroelectric power. The nation is unique in the way it zealously guards the environment from industrial harm. Like Switzerland, Sweden maintains a large standing army, and like its neutral counterpart on the continent, it avoided the great wars of this century.