

World Regions in Global Context, 6e (Marston)
Chapter 2 Europe

1) By 2050, the ratio of workers to retirees in Europe is expected to be:

- A) 4:1
- B) 3:1
- C) 2:1
- D) 1:1
- E) none of these

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.28 Analyze the demographic factors that have affected population growth rates in Europe, including baby booms and busts.

2) Which of the following is the largest of the European peninsulas?

- A) Balkan Peninsula
- B) Iberian Peninsula
- C) Italian Peninsula
- D) Scandinavian Peninsula
- E) none of these

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G3 Read and interpret graphs and data.

Learning Obj: 2.1 Describe the physical geography of Europe in terms of its major landmasses, landforms, rivers and watersheds, and surrounding seas.

3) The Pyrenees Mountains designate the border between France and:

- A) Spain
- B) Italy
- C) Germany
- D) Belgium
- E) Switzerland

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.1 Describe the physical geography of Europe in terms of its major landmasses, landforms, rivers and watersheds, and surrounding seas.

4) After World War II, this German city was divided between two countries, one under

democratic rule, the other under Communist rule.

- A) Bonn
- B) Dortmund
- C) Berlin
- D) Amsterdam
- E) Munich

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

5) This physiographic region has many important coalfields within Europe.

- A) Northwestern Uplands
- B) Alpine System
- C) Central Plateaus
- D) North European Lowlands
- E) Mediterranean basin

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

6) What bowl-shaped basins are part of glaciated landscapes in the Northwestern Uplands?

- A) fjord
- B) cirque
- C) moraine
- D) glaciated valley
- E) glacial delta

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N8 The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

7) Which of the following is *not* true about the Alps?

- A) older than 500 million years

- B) source of hydroelectric power
- C) substantial agricultural economy
- D) source of limestone, lead and copper
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.1 Describe the physical geography of Europe in terms of its major landmasses, landforms, rivers and watersheds, and surrounding seas.

8) Which country first developed polder landscape techniques?

- A) Switzerland
- B) France
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Netherlands
- E) Italy

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N14 How human actions modify the physical environment

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G5 Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of science on society.

Learning Obj: 2.6 Summarize the steps in the transformation of Europe's ecosystems and human-influenced landscapes from prehistory through modern times.

9) What is a compact chain of mountains separate from other ranges?

- A) loess
- B) heathland
- C) massif
- D) meseta
- E) fjords

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N8 The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.1 Describe the physical geography of Europe in terms of its major landmasses, landforms, rivers and watersheds, and surrounding seas.

10) At the end of the medieval period, how much of Europe was covered in forest?

- A) 35%
- B) 75%
- C) 20%
- D) 50%
- E) 5%

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N8 The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.6 Summarize the steps in the transformation of Europe's ecosystems and human-influenced landscapes from prehistory through modern times.

11) What mountain range is sometimes used to mark the boundary between Europe and Asia?

- A) Alps
- B) Carpathians
- C) Urals
- D) Pyrenees
- E) Apennines

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.1 Describe the physical geography of Europe in terms of its major landmasses, landforms, rivers and watersheds, and surrounding seas.

12) What agricultural industry currently dominates the steppe landscape in the North European Lowlands?

- A) wheat
- B) sheep
- C) cattle
- D) corn
- E) fruit and vegetable

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N11 The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.6 Summarize the steps in the transformation of Europe's ecosystems and human-influenced landscapes from prehistory through modern times.

13) What is the climate of South Europe?

- A) Marine west coast

- B) Polar
- C) Highland
- D) Mediterranean
- E) Continental/Midlatitude

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.2 Explain the physical geographic factors that produce Europe's pattern of climates.

14) Europe produces which of the following greenhouse gases?

- A) ozone
- B) methane
- C) carbon dioxide
- D) nitrous oxide
- E) methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrous oxide

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N14 How human actions modify the physical environment

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G7 Demonstrate the ability to make connections between concepts across Geography.

Learning Obj: 2.4 Summarize Europe's role in causing climate change and its participation in efforts to reduce CO2 emissions.

15) Besides the Black Death, what was the other factor halting the "great medieval colonization?"

- A) swidden agriculture
- B) financing by princes
- C) the Irish Potato Famine
- D) collapse of the Roman Empire
- E) Little Ice Age

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G7 Demonstrate the ability to make connections between concepts across Geography.

Learning Obj: 2.7 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the ancient Greek and Roman empires and feudalism.

16) In what country do mistral winds blow down the Rhône Valley?

- A) Germany
- B) France

- C) Italy
- D) Spain
- E) Poland

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.2 Explain the physical geographic factors that produce Europe's pattern of climates.

17) What river is London is located on?

- A) Rhine
- B) Seine
- C) Elbe
- D) Thames
- E) Marne

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.1 Describe the physical geography of Europe in terms of its major landmasses, landforms, rivers and watersheds, and surrounding seas.

18) European industrialization was dependent on raw materials from where?

- A) welfare states
- B) satellite states
- C) feudal systems
- D) overseas expansion
- E) viticulture

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N11 The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.11 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the three waves of industrialization.

19) Which of the following has been a "world city" since the 17th century and is influential in contemporary globalization?

- A) Venice
- B) London
- C) Paris
- D) Milan
- E) Berlin

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.32 Describe the characteristics of cities and towns in Europe, including variations in settlement size and economic role.

20) Which of the following is *not* an effect of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

- A) Germany increases mixed farming
- B) moorlands and wetlands under threat
- C) Ireland and the UK specialize in milk
- D) guaranteed prices for crops
- E) France specializes in sugar beets

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N11 The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.15 Summarize the political and economic steps that led to the formation of the European Union, including the problem of uneven development.

21) During the colonial period, Spain and other European countries relied on gold and silver from:

- A) the Americas
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa
- C) Northern Africa
- D) Southeast Asia
- E) Antarctica

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.9 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the emergence of global trade during the Age of Discovery.

22) Which of these countries never had a Communist government?

- A) Italy

- B) Spain
- C) Greece
- D) United Kingdom
- E) None of the above ever had a Communist government.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

23) Approximately how many Jewish people were put to death during the Holocaust?

- A) 2 million
- B) 3 million
- C) 850,000
- D) 6 million
- E) 10 million

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.12 Evaluate the role of imperialism and war in the competition among European societies during the 19th and 20th centuries.

24) In what era was industrialization in the coalfield areas of northern France, Belgium, and Germany?

- A) 1790-1850
- B) 1850-1870
- C) 1870-1900
- D) 1900-1920
- E) 1940-1950

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.11 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the three waves of industrialization.

25) During what period did innovations in technology and business bring Europe into a new merchant capitalist economy?

- A) 9th-10th century
- B) 11th-12th century
- C) 13th-14th century
- D) 15th-16th century
- E) 18th-19th century

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.11 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the three waves of industrialization.

26) Why is Europe's population growing so slowly?

- A) decline in birthrates
- B) increase in death rates
- C) out-migration to other regions
- D) AIDS infection
- E) Europe is actually growing rapidly today.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.28 Analyze the demographic factors that have affected population growth rates in Europe, including baby booms and busts.

27) Which of the following is defined as a national economy in which all aspects of production are centrally controlled by government agencies?

- A) command economy
- B) common market
- C) capitalism
- D) welfare state
- E) swidden

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N11 The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

28) Which of the following led to attempts at ethnic cleansing in the late 20th century?

- A) Croat nationalism
- B) Muslim nationalism
- C) Serbian nationalism
- D) Basque nationalism
- E) none of these

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.20 Describe how regionalism and irredentism led to ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

29) During the Cold War, which region of Europe contained the "satellite states?"

- A) northwestern Europe
- B) eastern Europe
- C) southern Europe
- D) northern Europe
- E) central Europe

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

30) In modern Europe, which of the following is *not* a legacy of the Roman Empire in the landscape?

- A) straight roads, maintained over generations
- B) Delphi and Olympia
- C) Hadrian's Wall
- D) aqueducts and sewage systems
- E) street layouts

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.7 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the ancient Greek and Roman empires and feudalism.

31) What was the goal of the Communist Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)?

- A) economic self-sufficiency
- B) mutual trade among the Soviet bloc
- C) a move to Chinese Communism
- D) export production for the West European market
- E) capitalist investment

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

32) What is Europe's contribution to the world's aggregate gross national income (GNI)?

- A) 13%
- B) 3%
- C) 33%
- D) 53%
- E) 73%

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N11 The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.12 Evaluate the role of imperialism and war in the competition among European societies during the 19th and 20th centuries.

33) The "Southern Crescent" of Europe includes all these cities *except*:

- A) Paris
- B) Milan
- C) Turin
- D) Munich
- E) Zürich

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.32 Describe the characteristics of cities and towns in Europe, including variations in settlement size and economic role.

34) When was the Marshall Plan instituted?

- A) after World War I
- B) after World War II
- C) at the end of Communism
- D) during the Gulf War
- E) none of these

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.12 Evaluate the role of imperialism and war in the competition among European societies during the 19th and 20th centuries.

35) What is "balkanization"?

- A) the combination of territories held together by an authoritarian government
- B) the division of a territory into smaller and often mutually hostile political units
- C) the division of a territory into smaller and often mutually dependent political units
- D) the formation of federations of small political units
- E) none of these

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.20 Describe how regionalism and irredentism led to ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

36) Beginning around 750 B.C.E., the ancient Greeks developed a series of fortified city states called:

- A) poleis
- B) green cities
- C) entrepot
- D) cordillera
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.7 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the ancient Greek and Roman empires and feudalism.

37) What wave of industrialization was highly localized and exploited a few key resources?

- A) First Wave

- B) Second Wave
- C) Third Wave
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.11 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the three waves of industrialization.

38) Which of the following countries was absorbed into the Soviet Union?

- A) Bulgaria
- B) Czechoslovakia
- C) Hungary
- D) Estonia
- E) Romania

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

39) Historically, the river basins of the Rhine, the Seine, and the Thames became focused on intermediary centers of trade and transshipment that helped transform Europe. What were cities located on the rivers called?

- A) edge cities
- B) primate cities
- C) hinterlands
- D) entrepot seaports
- E) growth poles

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N11 The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.32 Describe the characteristics of cities and towns in Europe, including variations in settlement size and economic role.

40) What is xenophobia?

- A) a hate or fear of women
- B) a hate or fear of religion
- C) a hate or fear of foreigners

D) a love or acceptance of foreigners

E) a love or acceptance of religion

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.31 Analyze the sources of recent migration streams into Europe and the factors motivating these migrants.

41) What agreement led to a common European currency?

A) Maastricht Treaty

B) Treaty of Westphalia

C) Common Agricultural Policy

D) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.15 Summarize the political and economic steps that led to the formation of the European Union, including the problem of uneven development.

42) What is Europe's approximate population density per square kilometer?

A) 10

B) 100

C) 1,000

D) 10,000

E) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.28 Analyze the demographic factors that have affected population growth rates in Europe, including baby booms and busts.

43) All of these are major cities of Europe's "Golden Triangle", *except*:

A) London

B) Rome

C) Paris

D) Berlin

E) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.32 Describe the characteristics of cities and towns in Europe, including variations in settlement size and economic role.

44) Which of the following is *not* true about the concept of "modernity"?

A) Europeans compared their values to those in African and Native American cultures

B) Paris became a city for revolutionary ideas

C) Futurists condemned the past as "corrupt"

D) Vienna café culture included design and psychiatry

E) Thinkers and artists emphasized tradition over innovation

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N10 The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.25 Explain the concept of modernity and how it has contributed to the cultural sensibility of contemporary Europeans.

45) What does the German word *Gastarbeiter* mean?

A) German nationalism

B) internal passport

C) guest worker

D) foreigner

E) none of these

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.31 Analyze the sources of recent migration streams into Europe and the factors motivating these migrants.

46) Europe is home to approximately _____ Muslims.

A) 2-4 million

B) 20-30 million

C) 15-20 million

D) 1-2 million

E) 5-10 million

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.23 Discuss the religious diversity of contemporary Europe, including Islam.

47) Which of the following is an example of irredentism—the claim of government over a minority living outside its borders?

- A) Nazi Germany on Italy
- B) France on Germany
- C) Ireland on Scotland
- D) Nazi Germany on Austria
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.20 Describe how regionalism and irredentism led to ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

48) What is *not* an aspect of the welfare state?

- A) unemployment benefits
- B) social housing
- C) low taxation
- D) medical care
- E) university education

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.14 Describe the economy and society of contemporary Europe, including the welfare state.

49) In 2012, the average number of children per family in Europe was:

- A) 2.1
- B) 1.2
- C) 1.6
- D) 3
- E) 2.5

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.28 Analyze the demographic factors that have affected population growth rates in Europe, including baby booms and busts.

50) Which of the following is *not* true about feminism in Europe?

- A) machismo culture in Southern Europe creates challenges
- B) Scandinavian young men are threatened by feminist laws
- C) "baby boom" generation made progressive social laws
- D) developed as postwar movement
- E) women occupy senior positions in politics

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N10 The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.27 Evaluate the status of women in Europe, including how women's status varies across the region.

51) What percentage of temperate forests cover Europe today?

- A) 5%
- B) 15%
- C) 20%
- D) 75%
- E) 95%

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N14 How human actions modify the physical environment

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G4 Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Geography.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

52) What created the geographic beer-wine division in Europe?

- A) spread of viticulture by Roman Empire
- B) increased grain production in the Warm Medieval Period
- C) reduced temperatures in the Little Ice Age
- D) Spanish and Portuguese overseas expansion
- E) Appellation Controlee system in France

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Geographies of Indulgence, Desire, and Addiction

Geog. Standard: N5 That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G5 Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of science on society.
Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

53) Which of the following is a fertile, wind-borne soil?

- A) massif
- B) fjord
- C) meseta
- D) loess
- E) moraines

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N8 The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

54) What legally binding global agreement seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere?

- A) Marshall Plan
- B) Maastricht Treaty
- C) Treaty of Westphalia
- D) Emissions Trading Scheme
- E) United Nations Kyoto Protocol

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.4 Summarize Europe's role in causing climate change and its participation in efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions.

55) What is a characteristic of Northwestern Europe's midlatitude climates?

- A) westerly winds and marine conditions
- B) cold and dry continental conditions
- C) cold spells, frost and polar conditions
- D) winter rain and dry, arid conditions
- E) humid, subtropical condition

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G7 Demonstrate the ability to make connections between concepts across

Geography.

Learning Obj: 2.2 Explain the physical geographic factors that produce Europe's pattern of climates.

56) Which of the following are ways Freiburg has become one of Europe's "greenest cities"?

- A) goal of reducing emissions by 40%
- B) policy of walking, cycling and public transportation
- C) strict standards of energy use in housing
- D) home to green industries like photovoltaics
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N14 How human actions modify the physical environment

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.4 Summarize Europe's role in causing climate change and its participation in efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions.

57) Which of the following was *not* an initial member of the European Union?

- A) France
- B) United Kingdom
- C) Italy
- D) Belgium
- E) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G3 Read and interpret graphs and data.

Learning Obj: 2.15 Summarize the political and economic steps that led to the formation of the European Union, including the problem of uneven development.

58) How do high speed rails, like the Gotthard Base Tunnel, affect European geography?

- A) geography is not suited to rail travel
- B) some areas are less accessible and fall behind economically
- C) failure of technology to counteract centrifugal forces
- D) each area has similar rates of access and development
- E) more cities in Eastern Europe are on the time tables than Western Europe

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.17 Explain the importance of high-speed rail to Europe's contemporary society and economy.

59) Where is the region of origin for most of the immigrants going to the Netherlands?

- A) the Caribbean
- B) Mediterranean countries
- C) former colonies in Africa
- D) Indonesia
- E) the Balkans

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.31 Analyze the sources of recent migration streams into Europe and the factors motivating these migrants.

60) Which of the following is *not* true about immigration to Europe?

- A) right-wing parties are increasing in popularity
- B) Europe's aging population needs immigrants as a workforce
- C) many immigrants come from former colonies
- D) host populations have combined "European-ness" with Islam
- E) Muslim immigrants challenge the separation of religion and public life

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.31 Analyze the sources of recent migration streams into Europe and the factors motivating these migrants.

61) What are culturally distinct territories that are surrounded by the territory of different cultural groups?

- A) the Golden Triangle
- B) irredentism
- C) balkanization
- D) exclave
- E) enclave

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G7 Demonstrate the ability to make connections between concepts across Geography.

Learning Obj: 2.19 Assess regionalism and irredentism as factors opposing the trend toward the formation of strong nation-states in Europe.

62) What unique asset allowed Great Britain to develop its global empire?

- A) powerful navy
- B) English language
- C) first overseas expansion
- D) the Hanseatic League
- E) discovery of gunpowder

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.10 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the practice of colonialism.

63) Compared to men, women in Europe generally earn:

- A) the same
- B) 16% more per hour
- C) 16% less per hour
- D) 50% less per hour
- E) 50% more per hour

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G4 Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Geography.

Learning Obj: 2.27 Evaluate the status of women in Europe, including how women's status varies across the region.

64) What are the three main language groups in Europe?

- A) Romance, Hellenic, Celtic

- B) Romance, Germanic, Slav
- C) Germanic, Slav, Celtic
- D) Germanic, Celtic, Baltic
- E) Romance, Germanic, Baltic

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N10 The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G3 Read and interpret graphs and data.

Learning Obj: 2.22 Identify the major language families of Europe, including Romance languages and their origins.

Match each country with its capital.

- A) Riga
- B) Dublin
- C) Kiev
- D) Oslo
- E) Lisbon
- F) Sofia
- G) Zagreb
- H) Madrid
- I) Paris
- J) Bucharest

65) Ireland

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

66) Portugal

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

67) Spain

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

68) France

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

69) Croatia

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

70) Bulgaria

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

71) Romania

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

72) Ukraine

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

73) Latvia

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

74) Norway

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: N1 How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Global Sci Out: G2 Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

Answers: 65) B 66) E 67) H 68) I 69) G 70) F 71) J 72) C 73) A 74) D

75) Identify and give three main characteristics for each of Europe's physiographic provinces.

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N4 The physical and human characteristics of places

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.5 Describe Europe's physiographic regions in terms of their natural and cultural landscapes.

76) Describe the ethnic conflict in the Balkans. Who were the main groups involved? How did this conflict remap Europe? How was nationalism a motivating factor?

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.20 Describe how regionalism and irredentism led to ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

77) Where are the majority of Europe's Muslims located? What events contributed to the migration of Muslims to Europe? What are some of the challenges Muslims face living in the European realm?

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.31 Analyze the sources of recent migration streams into Europe and the factors motivating these migrants.

78) What is meant by the phrase "European Dream"? Compare and contrast the "European Dream" and the "American Dream."

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N10 The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.26 Identify the social values that underlie the "European dream" and that have helped form contemporary European identity.

79) What is the status of women in European society today? Is the status of women similar throughout all regions of Europe, or are some women more advantaged than others?

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N9 The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.27 Evaluate the status of women in Europe, including how women's status varies across the region.

80) What was the Cold War? How did Europe divide politically during this era? Analyze the relationship between Europe and the Soviet Union in terms of territory and economic institutions.

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N13 How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.13 Discuss the rise and fall of state socialism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe's reintegration.

81) Discuss Europe's population issues today. What was the European Diaspora? What are current growth rates? How does migration affect population issues?

Section: Culture and Populations

Geog. Standard: N12 The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.28 Analyze the demographic factors that have affected population growth rates in Europe, including baby booms and busts.

82) When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin? How did this revolution diffuse throughout Europe? How did industrialization impact the rest of the globe?

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N17 How to apply geography to interpret the past

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.11 Analyze how European society and economy developed, including the three waves of industrialization.

83) What is modernity? How do you think this concept affect the politics, culture and economy of Europe? How do you think this concept has dispersed around the globe?

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N10 The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.25 Explain the concept of modernity and how it has contributed to the cultural sensibility of contemporary Europeans.

84) Evaluate climate change in Europe. What are the main causes? What are some of the efforts to mitigate climate change?

Section: Environment, Society, and Sustainability

Geog. Standard: N14 How human actions modify the physical environment

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.4 Summarize Europe's role in causing climate change and its participation in efforts to reduce CO2 emissions.

85) Discuss the state of the European Union today. What are the main challenges facing the EU today? Do you think this supranational organization will remain viable, or do you think it will ultimately fail? Why or why not?

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: N18 How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

Global Sci Out: G8 Communicate effectively in writing.

Learning Obj: 2.15 Summarize the political and economic steps that led to the formation of the European Union, including the problem of uneven development.