Test Bank for World Regional Geography People Places and Globalization Version 2 0 2nd Berglee

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Chapter 2 - Europe
Identifying The Boundaries

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The traditional boundaries of the European continent include the North Atlantic Ocean to the west and Russia up to the _____ to the east.

   a. Pyrenees Mountains
   b. Alps
   c. Ural Mountains
   d. Carpathian Mountains
   e. Black Sea

   c; Medium

2. The _____ creates a natural boundary to the north. The southern boundary of Europe is the _____ and includes the islands of Malta and Cyprus as independent countries.

   a. Arctic Circle; Aegean Sea
   b. Arctic Ocean; Mediterranean Sea
   c. Scandinavian countries; Bay of Biscay
   d. North Pole; Italian Peninsula
   e. None of the above

   b; Medium

3. Europe is a northern continent. All the British Isles, for example, fall above the _____ parallel.

   a. fortieth
   b. forty-fifth
   c. fiftieth
   d. fifty-fifth
   e. sixtieth

   c; Medium

4. The _____ is perhaps the most important current for Western Europe's climate and is responsible for producing a temperate climate for a northern latitude location.

   a. Canaries Current
   b. Equatorial Counter Current
   c. North Equatorial Current
   d. Gulf Stream
   e. Labrador Current

   d; Easy

5. The _____ exert significant influence on the world's climates.

   a. oceans
   b. planets
   c. tectonic plates
   d. sun spots
   e. all of the above

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a; Easy

6. The _____ of Europe provide a diversity of geographic opportunities that have catapulted Europe through the Industrial Revolution and into the information age.

   a. water bodies
   b. physical landforms
   c. population distribution
   d. mountains
   e. natural resources

   b; Medium

7. Chief among the mineral deposits in Europe is _____, which is found in Sweden, France, and Ukraine.

   a. iron ore
   b. copper
   c. bauxite
   d. nickel
   e. dolomite

   a; Difficult

8. The ready access to vast areas of the Atlantic Ocean and a number of major seas, lakes, and rivers has elevated _____ to an important natural resource in Europe.

   a. hydropower
   b. natural gas
   c. wind power
   d. water
   e. fish

   e; Medium

9. An increase in _____ has also increased the demand on the environment.

   a. new technologies
   b. population
   c. manufacturing
   d. wealth
   e. none of the above

   b; Medium

10. _____ from industrialization has caused extensive damage to forests and fish populations in northern Europe.

    a. New technologies
    b. Wind energy
    c. Acid rain
    d. Wealth
    e. none of the above

    c; Medium

11. From about 150 BCE to 475 CE, the _____ brought many ideas together and controlled a large portion of Europe and North Africa.

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a. Greeks
b. Europeans
c. Romans
d. Mesopotamians
e. great explorers

c; Easy

12. The Roman Empire introduced _____ to Europe.

a. a common infrastructure
b. specialization of goods
c. currency
d. exploration
e. both a and b

e; Medium

13. The _____ (900–1200 CE) connected northern Europe with trade during the Dark Ages.

a. Vikings
b. Romans
c. Celts
d. Mongols
e. Greek

a; Easy

14. _____ included the development of colonies outside the home country, usually for the expansion of imperial power and the exploitation of material gain.

a. Industrialism
b. Exploration
c. Mercantilism
d. Colonialism
e. None of the above

d; Medium

15. The post-Renaissance era's progress in agricultural advancements is often referred to as the _____.

a. agrarian revolution
b. Green Revolution
c. Industrial Revolution
d. agricultural shift
e. all of the above

a; Medium

16. Columbus' explorations symbolized the beginning of the era of _____, which only diminished after World War II.

a. Greek intellectual dominance
b. The Roman Empire
c. European colonialism
d. navigation
e. industrial growth

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c; Medium

17. The _____, initiated in northern England in the late 1700s, introduced a period that changed how humans produced products.

a. agrarian revolution
b. Green Revolution
c. Industrial Revolution
d. agricultural shift
e. all of the above

c; Medium

18. With the mass production of goods and advancements in technology, there was a major shift in _____.

a. human labor
b. fishing
c. medical care
d. religious practices
e. none of the above

a; Medium

19. European urban development in the 19th century centered on _____ that had industrial activity.

a. resource areas
b. railways
c. population centers
d. port cities
e. mountains

d; Medium

20. The term _____ indicates a city that is more than twice as large as their second city and exceptionally expressive of national feeling and heritage.

a. conglomerate
b. primate city
c. urban core
d. central business district
e. megalopolis

b; Medium

21. The replacement rate to maintain an even population-growth pattern in Europe would be a fertility rate of about _____ children.

a. 1.0
b. 1.2
c. 2.0
d. 2.1
e. none of the above

d; Difficult

22. The _____ that began with the Industrial Revolution in Europe continues today in developing countries.

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a. manufacturing
b. agrarian revolution
c. rural-to-urban shift
d. market capitalism
e. age of exploration

c; Difficult

23. As a whole, Europe's population was _____ percent urban in 2017. As a comparison, China's population was about _____ percent urban the same year.

a. 15; 75

b. 15; 55

c. 75; 55

d. 90; 75

c; Difficult

24. The _____ that transformed Europe (17th & 18th centuries) was a result of diverse actions that focused on ending continual warfare for the control of territory and introducing peaceful agreements that recognized sovereignty of territory ruled by representative government structures.

a. political revolution
b. agrarian revolution
c. Industrial Revolution
d. urban growth
e. all of the above

a; Difficult

25. The term _____ refers to a homogeneous group of people with a common heritage, language, religion, or political ambition.

a. group
b. core population
c. people
d. nation
e. none of the above

d; Difficult

26. European countries have progressed to the point where the concept of forming or remaining a(n) _____ is a driving force in many political sectors.

a. colonial power
b. nation-state
c. empire
d. cultural center
e. common market

b; Difficult

27. The term _____ refers to the process whereby regions or people within a state demand independence and autonomy at the central government's expense.

a. centripetal

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b. centrifugal
c. devolution
d. transference
e. demolition
c; Difficult

28. The primary source of the cultural forces that continually apply pressure on a country include _____.

a. religion
b. language
c. ethnicity
d. politics
e. all of the above
e; Difficult

29. The closest resemblance to a unified Europe was the Roman Empire, which was held together by _____.

a. transportation systems
b. military force
c. trade networks
d. a common culture
e. a common religion
b; Medium

30. During the twentieth century there were three major divisions in Europe, all products of _____ forces.

a. centrifugal
b. competing
c. military
d. centripetal
e. both c & d
a; Medium

31. With the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 a new era arrived in Europe and the power of _____ emerged.

a. NATO
b. financial services
c. unification
d. neocolonialism
e. revolution
c; Difficult

32. Implemented from 1948 to 1952, the _____ helped rebuild war-torn Europe with American aid and business connections.

a. Common Market
b. Marshall Plan
c. American public
d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

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e. U.S. Armed Forces

c; Medium

33. With unification there are often common standards and a common currency with the additional reality that a common _____ might develop.

a. market
b. cultural landscape
c. world view
d. industrial output
e. language

b; Difficult

34. _____ entered the EU in 2013, and in 2016 _____ voted to exit the EU.

a. France; Italy
b. The Netherlands, Spain
c. Croatia; The United Kingdom
d. Germany; Croatia

c; Medium

35. 80 percent of the surface of _____is covered in ice and its total population is just over 56,000.

a. Iceland
b. Greenland
c. Norway
d. Ireland

b; Easy

36. Competition for _____ drives the need for smaller countries to join to compete economically in the global marketplace.

a. labor
b. resources
c. investments
d. material wealth
e. both a & b

e; Medium

37. Europe has traditionally been divided into _____ based on location according to the four points of the compass.

a. countries
b. regions
c. industrial centers
d. ranges
e. hemispheres

b; Easy

38. In the EU, economic conditions have often superseded cultural factors and have dominated the need for _____.

a. a revived Industrial Revolution

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b. a Common Market
c. small average family size
d. increased integration
e. none of the above
d; Medium

39. Which northern European language is not an Indo-European language but is instead from the Uralic language family.

a. Swedish
b. Danish
c. Finnish
d. Norwegian
e. Icelandic
c; Medium

40. _____ in northern Europe are among the highest in the European realm.

a. Standards of living
b. Unemployment
c. Immigration rates
d. Military expenditures
e. All of the above
a; Medium

41. The northern European countries have exploited the opportunities and advantages of their _____ to expand their economies.

a. social welfare system
b. population
c. natural resources
d. peripheral location
e. vast land areas
c; Medium

42. Southern Europe includes three large peninsulas that extend into the _____ and the _____.

a. Mediterranean Sea
b. Atlantic Ocean
c. Aegean Sea
d. North Sea
e. a & b
e; Medium

43. _____ in southern Europe has not been as strong as that of Western Europe.

a. Rural-to-urban shift
b. Cultural identity
c. Industrialization
d. Both a & c
e. none of the above
a; Medium

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44. The _____ mountain chain runs through northern England and was the source of the coal, ores, and waterpower that fueled the Industrial Revolution.

a. Pennines
b. Alps
c. Carpathian
d. Pyrenees
e. Apennines

a; Medium

45. After World War II ended in 1945, Europe was divided into Western Europe and Eastern Europe by the _____.

a. North Atlantic Treaty
b. nation-states of the region
c. Axis powers
d. Iron Curtain
e. Berlin Wall

d; Medium

46. When the _____ collapsed in 1991, the bordering countries declared independence and began the process of integration into the European community.

a. German Empire
b. Soviet Union
c. Berlin Wall
d. Common Market
e. euro

b; Medium

47. Governments that had been controlled by Communist dictators or authoritarian leaderships before 1991 were opened up to _____ with public elections.

a. democratic processes
b. Western influence
c. central planning
d. immigration
e. none of the above

a; Medium

48. _____ took a different path from most of the other Eastern bloc countries in that it did not distance itself from its Russian connection. This country has consequently experienced authoritarian governments well into the twenty-first century.

a. Hungary
b. Romania
c. Poland
d. Belarus
e. Czech Republic

d; Medium

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49. Poor health and childhood poverty are two of the main reasons _____ has a declining population.

a. Ukraine

b. Germany

c. Poland

d. Romania

a; Medium

True/False Questions

1. A portion of Turkey is in Europe, but most of the physical region of Turkey is located in Asia.
True; Easy

2. Europe's northern position has little effect as an influence in the evolution of the European character.
False; Easy

3. Europe has four major landforms: the Alpine region, Central Uplands, Northern Lowlands, and Western Highlands.
True; Easy

4. The Alpine Ranges encircle the Mediterranean coastlines, which have more temperate type C climates characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters.
True; Medium

5. On the western edges of the European continent arise short rugged mountains called highlands that extend throughout Norway, parts of Britain, and portions of the Iberian Peninsula of Portugal and Spain.
True; Medium

6. Rivers are scarce in Europe and this reality has inhibited adequate transportation for travel and trade throughout its history.
False; Medium

7. Increasing population and dense, highly urbanized areas have placed greater stress on Europe's natural biodiversity.
True; Medium

8. The seas around Europe provide about 20 percent of the world's fish catches.
False; Medium

9. Because of its extensive history, soil resource issues in Europe have always been a top priority.
False; Difficult

10. With the desire to avoid the environmental damage, the European Energy Commission is devoting substantial resources to encouraging use of renewable resources such as wind and solar energy.
True; Medium

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11. Historical events in global development have favored Europe because of its physical geography and cultural factors.
True; Easy

12. Only a few select regions of the world outside Europe were targeted for colonialism.
False; Medium

13. The agrarian revolution led to the industrial developments such as the steam tractor and steel implements that further advanced agricultural production worldwide.
True; Easy

14. The development of the waterwheels provided a mobile power source during the Industrial Revolution.
False; Medium

15. With the mass production of goods and advancements in technology, there was a major shift in human labor.
True; Easy

16. The rural-to-urban shift that began with the Industrial Revolution in Europe continues today in developing countries.
True; Medium

17. One may instinctively think that the primate city is the same as the capital city of a country; this, however, is not always the case.
True; Easy

18. As a core economic global power, Europe has experienced a decrease in immigration.
False; Easy

19. Though the political borders of many European countries resemble nation-states, there is too much diversity within the nations to consider the ideal of creating a nation-state a true reality.
True; Medium

20. The three main branches of Christianity in Europe are Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox.
True; Easy

21. Supernationalism is defined as the voluntary association of three or more independent states willing to yield some measure of sovereignty for mutual benefit.
False; Difficult

22. The Benelux Agreement, the Marshall Plan, and the Treaty of Rome all helped set the stage for the European unification that evolved into the EU.
True; Medium

23. Despite many problems, since World War II steady efforts have been made toward European unification.
True; Medium

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24. Unification has produced economic problems between the wealthy industrialized countries and the poorer regions of northern Europe.
False; Medium

25. In 2010, there were twenty-three official EU business languages.
True; Easy

26. Some countries outside of the EU have adopted the euro as their national currency.
True; Medium

27. The United Kingdom and EU referendum is commonly referred to as Brexit.
True; Easy

28. Human rights, education, and social concerns are high priorities of the governments of northern Europe, and the quality of these elements rank highly by global comparisons.
True; Easy

29. Economic and political relationships are less integrated than they were in past eras when nation-states and empires were more significant.
False; Easy

30. The differences in climate, terrain, and natural resources provide for a diversity of economic activities that influence cultural development within the European community.
True; Medium

31. Northern Europe has worked diligently to integrate itself with the global community and yet maintain its cultural identity.
True; Medium

32. The Baltic States have been associated with Eastern Europe through the Soviet era but, like their neighbors to the north, have become more economically integrated with Western Europe.
True; Medium

33. After World War II ended in 1945, Europe was divided into Western Europe and Eastern Europe by the Berlin Wall.
False; Easy

34. Poland has a long-standing history of working to oppose the Communist domination of its country.
True; Easy

35. The Kosovo and former Yugoslavia provide an excellent study in the dynamics of ethnicity, culture, and political geography.
True; Medium

36. In 2014, Vladimir Putin's Russian military invaded the Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine and annexed it as Russian territory.
True; Medium

Short Answer Questions

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1. Cooperation continues between Eastern and Western Europe, and the _____ has emerged as the primary economic and political entity of Europe.
   European Union (EU); Easy

2. The stage for the transition from communism to capitalism was further set in the Soviet Union by encouraging economic reform and societal openness - concepts known throughout the world by the Russian words _____ and _____, respectively.
   perestroika; glasnost; Easy

3. In 1991, _____ began pushing for the nationalistic goal of uniting all the ethnic Serbs that lived in the various parts of Yugoslavia into a Greater Serbia.
   Slobodan Milošević; Medium

4. Europe is close to North Africa, and Morocco's coast can be seen across the _____ from Spain.
   Strait of Gibraltar; Easy

5. The _____ that was prompted by the Industrial Revolution first impacted Europe and continues to impact _____.
   rural-to-urban shift; developing countries; Medium

6. _____ can move water for thousands of miles from one _____ to another.
   Ocean currents; temperature zone; Medium

7. The four main physical landforms of Europe are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
   Alpine region, **Central Uplands**, **Northern Lowlands**, and **Western Highlands**; **Easy**

8. There has been significant _____ in Europe, and the Industrial Revolution's effects have contributed to _____ of a number of species.
   Deforestation; the extinction; Medium

9. In March 2007, European leaders agreed that a binding target of _____ of all energy must be from alternative sources by 2020. Also, each EU member must have at least _____ of its transportation fuels maintained by sustainable biofuels.
   20 percent; 10 percent; Medium

10. Discuss the significance of the Gulf Stream on Western Europe.

    The Gulf Stream is an ocean current that carries warmer water from the South Atlantic to the North Atlantic. The Gulf Stream is perhaps the most important current for Western Europe's climate and is responsible for producing a temperate climate for a northern latitude location.
    Medium

11. Briefly explain the various ways in which water moderates coastal environments.
    Difficult

12. The shift to _____ for energy, the use of the _____ for power, the _____ of iron, and the concept of _____c hanged how goods were produced.
    coal; steam engine; smelting; mass production; Medium

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13. Which principle states that as countries industrialize and urbanize, family size naturally goes down and incomes traditionally go up? _____
The population growth principle; Medium

14. The _____ that was prompted by the Industrial Revolution first impacted Europe and continues to impact _____.
rural-to-urban shift; developing countries; Medium

15. The cultural forces that pull a nation together are called _____ and other cultural forces that tend to pull it apart are called _____.
centripetal forces; centrifugal forces; **Medium**

16. Briefly explain the relationship between the main religions of Europe and the three dominant language groups.

    Though there are additional language groups, the dominant three coincide with the three main religious divisions. In the east, where the Eastern Orthodox Church is dominant, the Slavic language group prevails. In the north, along with Protestant Christianity, the Germanic language group dominates. In southern Europe, where Roman Catholicism is dominant, the Romance languages are more commonly spoken**.**
    Medium

17. Western Europe as a region is highly _____ and has a high _____.
industrialized; standard of living; Medium

18. After World War II the confrontation between _____ and capitalism developed into the _____.
communism; Cold War; Medium

19. _____ is defined as the _____ association of three or more independent states willing to yield some measure of _____ for mutual benefit.
Supranationalism; voluntary; sovereignty; Difficult

20. The EU is an_____ trading bloc designed to compete with the_____ and _____.
economic; United States; Japan; Medium

21. According to the 1993 _____ European Council, "a country has to meet certain requirements to join the EU. These requirements include a _____ which respects human rights and the rule of law; a functioning _____ capable of competition within the EU; and the acceptance of the_____ of membership, including EU law.
Copenhagen; stable democracy; market economy; obligations; Difficult

22. The historical political regional labels for Europe are used more for _____ than for _____.
identification; regional analysis; Medium

23. The region of Western Europe includes the regions of _____, _____, _____, and the _____.

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northern Europe, southern Europe, Central Europe, and the British Isles; Easy

24. Which region of Western Europe defines the core economic region of Europe and has stable democratic governments, a relatively high standard of living, and is considered a powerhouse of global economics.
Central Europe; Medium

Essay Questions

1. What are the causes of acid rain in Europe? How does acid rain affect the environment?

   Acid rain is caused by industrial pollution whereby nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide mix with water molecules in the atmosphere to create acidic precipitation. Acid rain has caused extensive damage to forests and fish populations in northern Europe. Atlantic fisheries are also experiencing a decline in production due to acidic precipitation.
   Medium

2. Discuss the significance of Western Europe's varied climates and landforms for its wealth, opportunities and relative advantages.

   With moderate climates and a favorable relative location, Europe has varied landforms that provide abundant resources and raw materials that have provided for Europe's industrialization, manufacturing base and relative wealth. Major agricultural production is an important characteristic of Europe's varied landforms that enable the provision of substantial food for a large European population as well as food exports. Another important physical attribute is the relatively extensive access to rivers and seas, allowing for easy transportation throughout and around the continent.
   Difficult

3. Discuss the issues surrounding Western Europe's important natural resources, i.e. fisheries, forests, soil, and fossil fuels.

   Fish are an important natural resource in Europe. The seas around Europe provide about 10 percent of the world's fish catches. European fishing activity has increased as population has increased. Stocks of various fish species are considered to be at risk because of the twin threats of overfishing (overexploitation) and changes in the environment that are affecting natural mortality and slowing spawning. Changes to the fishery are a major concern for strictly ecological reasons and also because fish comprise such a significant portion of the European economy.

   Forest covers more than 40 percent of the continent's land area, with the majority on the Russian side. Some areas of forest have been entirely and permanently removed and overexploited through intensive logging. Other areas of forested lands contend with environmental pressures such as acid precipitation and air pollution. The good news is that the percentage of forested land in Europe is rebounding because of an extensive tree-planting initiative in the past decade. Most of the forested land is managed, and about 85 percent of the forests produce exploitable, yet renewable, resources.

   Soil resources are of critical importance for growing food, supporting livestock, supporting other natural resources, such as the forests, and supplying groundwater. However, soil resources are only just beginning to receive attention in Europe. Problems to be addressed include loss of topsoil from development and building activities, older-style agricultural practices, mining, contamination from industries and other sources, and acidification as a result of acid rain.

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The burning of coal has produced high levels of air pollution. Acid rain has been a major concern in the northern countries, where wind currents consolidate the conditions. In Scandinavia, acid rain has diminished fish populations in many of the lakes. Forest health is also being challenged, which is diminishing the economic conditions of regions that depend on forests for their economic survival. With both coal and oil resources largely depleted and the desire to avoid the environmental damage caused by their continued combustion and the construction of dams dams, the European Energy Commission is devoting substantial energy and resources to encouraging use of renewable resources such as wind and solar energy.

Difficult

4. Explain how divisive centrifugal cultural forces tend to divide and separate people in a state, whereas cohesive centripetal cultural forces tend to unify a state.

   Cultural forces continually apply pressure on a country. Some of these cultural forces pull the nation together (centripetal forces) and others pull it apart (centrifugal forces). When there is division, conflict, or confrontation, the centrifugal forces are at play. When unification, agreement, or nationalism is being exercised, centripetal forces are evident. The sources that tie a country together can also be the sources that divide a country. Ethnic unity can be a positive force, while ethnic division and conflict can be a divisive force. If centrifugal forces become strong, the result may be outright civil war.
   Medium

5. With the planet's human population increasing overall, one might think that a smaller family size is a positive trend. Explain the problems a country may face with a smaller average family size.

   Small families do not provide enough young people to cover the available entry-level service jobs. With a declining European population, the question arises as to who will apply for the entry-level jobs. As a core economic global power in need of entry level (and other) jobs, Europe has experienced an increase in immigration. With a lower fertility rate and an increase in postindustrial activity, Europe is a magnet for people from poorer peripheral countries and even peripheral regions within Europe who are looking for opportunities and advantages. There has been increasing tension between the long-standing European cultural groups and immigrants from developing countries who often speak non-European languages or follow religions other than Christianity. The main religion of immigrants from North Africa or the Middle East is Islam, which is the fastest-growing religion in Europe.
   Difficult

6. Explain how the Industrial Revolution gave the European countries an advantage in the world marketplace.

   The Industrial Revolution introduced an industrial period that changed how humans produced products. The shift to coal for energy, the use of the steam engine for power, the smelting of iron, and the concept of mass production changed how goods were produced. With coal for fuel and steam for power, the engines of industry were mobile and moved full speed ahead. Industrialization with cheap labor and adequate raw materials brought enormous wealth to the industrial leaders and their home countries.
   Medium

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7. Explain why the economic pact called the Benelux Agreement was formed; identify its signees and what their unique assets were that they brought to the agreement.

   After World War II ended in Europe, the three small countries of Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg realized that together they would be much stronger and recover more quickly from the war than if they remained separate. Belgium had banking and business; the Netherlands had industry, farming, and the world-class port of Rotterdam on the Rhine River; and Luxembourg had agricultural resources. To help recover from World War II, in 1944 the three countries signed an economic pact called the Benelux Agreement (after the first syllables of each country's name), which provided a successful example of unification and cooperation.
   Medium

8. What two forces are Europeans caught between with regards to forging a unified Europe?

   Europeans are caught between holding on to cultural heritage and moving forward economically in a competitive global economy. European countries have to confront both the centrifugal forces that rally their nations to remain uniquely independent and the centripetal forces that call for integration into the EU, which results in the loss of some of their autonomy. European cultures have a history of struggling to retain their heritage and traditions. The strong devolutionary forces that advocate for nation-state status are challenged by the need to belong to a larger union for economic survival.
   Medium

9. Discuss the rural-to-urban shift in southern Europe as compared to that of Western Europe. Explain why this is the case and because of this reason why there is a marked difference between northern and southern Italy, and northern and southern Europe as a whole.
   Rural-to-urban shift in southern Europe has not been as strong as that of Western Europe. For example, only about 50 percent of the people in Portugal are urban; in Spain and Greece, about 60 percent are urban, whereas Europe as a whole is approximately 76 percent
   Medium

10. Describe the evolution of Germany from its inception in 1871 to its preeminence in the European Union today.

    Germany's location in Central Europe has meant that throughout history many peoples—all with their own cultures, ideas, languages and traditions—have traversed Germany at one time or another. Germany's present geopolitical configuration is quite young, as it reunified the eastern and western portions into a single entity in 1990. Germany was formed in 1871 during the leadership of Otto von Bismarck in an attempt to create a Germanic power base. Germany, as part of the Central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria), was defeated in World War I by the Allies. The German Republic was created in 1918 when Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles after having been defeated in World War I.

    In 1933, with an environment of poverty, disenfranchisement, and great instability in the government, Germany gave way to the appointment of Adolf Hitler as chancellor of Germany. In a move to expand Germany, Hitler started to expand its borders. Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939 incited what would become World War II. In 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union and declared war on the United States. After Germany's defeat, the country was divided into East Germany, controlled by the Soviet Union, and West Germany, controlled by the Allied powers. The Iron Curtain divided the two Germanys, with the Berlin Wall dividing the city of Berlin. The Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall were major symbols of the Cold War. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down, and the two Germanys were reunited in 1990. Today, Germany is a vibrant country and an active EU member. Germany is

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Europe's largest economy, with strong exports of manufactured goods. In the theory of how countries gain national wealth, Germany has promoted manufacturing as a major component of its economy. The service sector also contributes heavily to the economy. Deutsche Bank holds the enviable position of being one of the most profitable companies on the *Fortune* 500 list.
Difficult

11. Describe the evolution of post-World War II Yugoslavia-from Tito's reign to the break-up of the country. Include the different forces involved in each stage of the country's history in the latter half of the 20th century.
Difficult

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