

Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Low mountains and plentiful resources are key features of Northern Europe's physical geography.



The British Isles are known around the world for their rich history, vibrant culture, and healthy economies.



The countries of Scandinavia are among the most peaceful and prosperous in the world.

QUICK FACTS

Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and Places

Write each word defined below, and circle each letter marked by a star. Then write the word these letters spell.

- ___ * ___ —to give up all weapons
- ___ * ___ —a decision reached by two or more people or groups
- ___ * ___ —a narrow inlet of the sea set between high, rocky cliffs
- ___ * ___ —a region in far Northern Europe that crosses the Arctic Circle
- ___ * ___ —warriors from Northern Europe who raided much of Europe and the Mediterranean during the early Middle Ages
- ___ * ___ —unable to support human settlement
- ___ * ___ energy—energy produced by the heat of the planet's interior
- ___ * ___ —the capital of the Republic of Ireland
- ___ * ___ —main or most important

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 448–451)

- Identify** What are the major resources found in Northern Europe?
- Analyze** Explain how the North Atlantic Drift is responsible for the relatively mild climates in Northern Europe.
- Elaborate** In which region of Northern Europe would you prefer to live—the British Isles or Scandinavia? Why?

SECTION 2 (Pages 452–456)

- Describe** What culture traits do the people of the British Isles share in common?
- Make Inferences** Why did the people of Ireland want to break away from the British Empire?
- Predict** How might the conflict in Northern Ireland affect the future of the United Kingdom?

SECTION 3 (Pages 458–462)

12. **a. Recall** What countries make up Scandinavia?
- b. Compare and Contrast** In what ways are the countries of Scandinavia similar and different?
- c. Elaborate** Why do you think Scandinavian countries today are so prosperous and stable?

Social Studies Skills

13. **Writing to Learn** Read the paragraph below carefully, then summarize it in your own words. Finally, write a personal response to what you learned in the paragraph.

In the mid-1800s Ireland was devastated by a severe famine. For many Irish, the potato was a key part of their diet. When a disease infected potato crops around the country, millions were left without enough to eat. About 1.5 million Irish died as a result of the Irish Potato Famine.

FOCUS ON READING AND WRITING

Using Context Clues—Synonyms Use context clues to determine the meaning of the underlined words in the sentences below.

14. Wealthy in part because of its many natural resources, Scandinavia is one of the most affluent regions in Europe.
15. Thanks to the North Atlantic Drift, the British Isles are rarely affected by inclement, or harsh, weather.
16. Dissent, or disagreement, between Catholics and Protestants has caused years of conflict in Northern Ireland.

Writing a Letter Use your notes from the chapter and the directions below to write a letter.

17. Tell your friends and family members what you have seen on your travels in the British Isles and Scandinavia. You may want to organize the information by country. For example, you could start with a flight into London and end in Iceland. Include descriptions of fascinating physical features as well as any cities or cultural activities that are unusual or interesting.

Using the Internet

go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: SJ7 CHB

18. **Activity: Creating a Poster** What does a medieval king have to do with modern democracy? Magna Carta was signed in 1215 by King John I of England. It established the principle that no one, including the king, is above the law. It also opened the door to a more democratic government in England. Centuries later, emerging democracies in the United States and France looked to Magna Carta for guidance. Enter the activity keyword and learn more about Magna Carta and its relationship with modern democracy. Then create a poster to display some of the ways this document has influenced modern democratic governments.

Map Activity

19. **Northern Europe** On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with their correct labels.

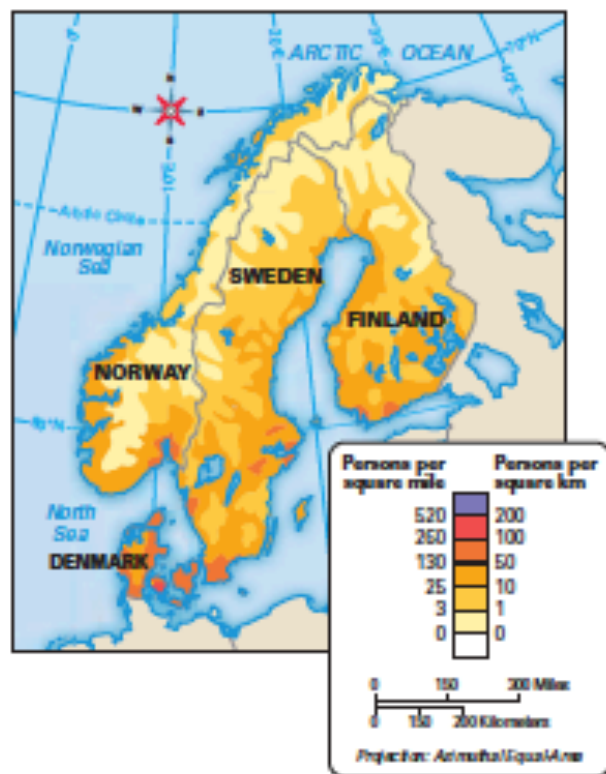
| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Dublin | Oslo |
| English Channel | Reykjavik |
| Helsinki | Scandinavian Peninsula |
| London | Stockholm |



DIRECTIONS: Read questions 1 through 7 and write the letter of the best response. Then read question 8 and write your own well-constructed response.

- What group of people from Northern Europe raided Europe between 800 and 1100?
 - Anglo-Saxons
 - Celts
 - Sami
 - Vikings
- Which of the following accounts for the relatively mild climate throughout much of Northern Europe?
 - Arctic Ocean
 - few mountains or hills
 - North Atlantic Drift
 - seasonal monsoons
- Which Northern European city is a major European economic center?
 - Dublin
 - Helsinki
 - London
 - Stockholm
- What important energy source does Iceland use to heat buildings?
 - geothermal energy
 - hydroelectric energy
 - natural gas
 - solar energy
- Since the early 1900s, disputes and even violence have disrupted life in
 - Finland.
 - Greenland.
 - Northern Ireland.
 - Scotland.

Scandinavia: Population Density



- According to the map above, which part of Scandinavia is *least* densely populated?
 - Northern Scandinavia
 - Southern Scandinavia
 - Eastern Scandinavia
 - Western Scandinavia
- Which of the following characteristics do the countries of Scandinavia have in common?
 - high standards of living
 - membership in the European Union
 - status as neutral nations
 - high unemployment rates
- Extended Response Question** Use the climate map in Section 1 and the map above to write a paragraph explaining how climate might affect settlement patterns in Scandinavia.