

**Quarter 3 Study Guide: Europe**

**(1) SS6G8 The student will locate selected features of Europe.**

- a. Locate on a world and regional political- physical map: the Danube River, Rhine River, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, European Plain, the Alps, Pyrenees, Ural Mountains, Iberian Peninsula, and Scandinavian Peninsula.
- b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the countries of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.





**(2) SS6G9 The student will discuss environmental issues in Europe.**

a. How are specific European countries addressing specific environmental concerns :  
Acid rain in Germany?

Air pollution in England?

b. How has the nuclear disaster that occurred in Chernobyl, Ukraine affected the region and other surrounding areas?

**(2) SS6G10 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, natural resources, and population distribution on Europe.**

a. Compare how the location, climate, and natural resources of the United Kingdom and Russia affect where people live and how they trade.

XXXXXXXXXX	Location	Climate	Natural Resources
United Kingdom			
Russia			

- b. Compare how the location, climate, and natural resources of Germany and Italy affect where people live and how they trade.

<b>XXXXXX</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Natural Resources</b>
<b>Germany</b>			
<b>Italy</b>			

**(3) SS6G11 The student will describe the cultural characteristics of Europe.**

- a. Explain the diversity of European languages as seen in a comparison of German, English, Russian, French, and Italian.

How does the diversity of languages in Europe (German, English, Russian, French, Italian) reflect its unique cultural characteristics?

- b. Describe the major religions in Europe; include Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

What are the characteristics of the three major religions in Europe (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)?

<b><u>Judaism</u></b>	<b><u>Christianity</u></b>	<b><u>Islam</u></b>

- c. Explain how the literacy rate affects the standard of living in Europe.

What is the relationship between literacy rate and standard of living?

**Government/Civics Understandings**

**(4) SS6CG4 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.**

- a. Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.

<b><u>Unitary</u></b>	<b><u>Confederation</u></b>	<b><u>Federal</u></b>

- b. Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.

<b><u>Autocratic</u></b>	<b><u>Oligarchic</u></b>	<b><u>Democratic</u></b>

c. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.

**Parliamentary**

**Presidential**

(5) **SS6CG5 The student will explain the structure of modern European governments.**

a. Compare the parliamentary system of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom), the federal system of the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany), and the federation of the Russian Federation (Russia), distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms.

XXXXXXXXXX	Type of Government	Form of Leadership	Role of Citizen
United Kingdom			
Germany			
Russia			

b. Describe the purpose of the European Union and the relationship between member nations.

What is the purpose of the European Union?

What is the relationship of it's the member nations of the European Union?

**Economic Understandings**

(7) **SS6E5 The student will analyze different economic systems.**

a. Compare how traditional, command, and market, economies answer the economic questions of 1 -what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce.

	How it answers: How to produce? What to produce? For whom to produce?
Traditional	
Market	
Command	

b. Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure and market and pure command.

c. Compare the basic types of economic systems found in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Russia.

	Type of Economy
United Kingdom	
Germany	
Russia	

**(8) SS6E6 The student will analyze the benefits of and barriers to voluntary trade in Europe.**

a. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.

<b>Trade Barrier</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Tariff</b>	
<b>Quota</b>	
<b>Embargo</b>	

b. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

**Why is it necessary to exchange currencies for nations to trade?**

**(9) SS6E7 The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Europe.**

a. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).

b. Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).

**What is the relationship between human capital, capital investment, and gross domestic product (GDP)?**

c. Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.

d. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

### **Historical Understandings**

**(10) SS6H6 The student will analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions.**

a. Identify the causes of European exploration and colonization; include religion, natural resources, a market for goods, and the contributions of Prince Henry the Navigator.

b. Trace the empires of Portugal, Spain, England, and France in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

**Why did European nations build colonial empires in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Australia?**

c. Trace the colonization of Australia by the United Kingdom.

**Why did the United Kingdom colonize Australia?**

d. Explain the impact of European empire building in Africa and Asia on the outbreak of WWI.

**How did the existence of large European colonial empires in Africa and Asia impact the outbreak of WWI?**

**(11) SS6H7 The student will explain conflict and change in Europe to the 21<sup>st</sup> century.**

- a. Describe major developments following World War I: the Russian Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, worldwide depression, and the rise of Nazism.

How did the Russian Revolution contribute to instability in Europe during and after WWI?

How did the Treaty of Versailles and world-wide depression impact Europe in the years between WWI and WWII?

How did the idea of Nazism lead to WWII?

- b. Explain the impact of WWII in terms of the Holocaust, the origins of the Cold War, and the rise of Superpowers.

Why is the Holocaust a significant event of WWII?

How did the differing philosophies of the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII lead to the Cold War?

- c. Explain how the collapse of the Soviet Union led to the end of the Cold War and German reunification.

What events led to the collapse of the Soviet Union?

What events led to the reunification of Germany?