Chapter 3

A Geographic Profile of Europe

 1. Which is not one of the four subregions of Europe?

a. Northern Europe

b. Eastern Europe

c. Southern Europe

d. Coreland

**e. Microstates**

 2. Physically, Europe is best characterized as being a large:

a. Island

**b. Peninsula**

c. Basin

d. Mountain range

e. Continent

 3. Which is not one of the largest European nations in terms of population?

a. United Kingdom

b. France

c. Germany

d. Italy

**e. Poland**

 4. The traditional physical dividing line between Europe and Asia lies mainly in the:

a. Alps

**b. Urals**

c. Carpathians

d. Apennines

e. Pyrenees

5. The population of Europe (as defined in this book) is about \_\_\_\_\_\_ that of the United States.

a. Half

b. The same

**c. Twice**

d. Three times

e. None of the above

 6. Europe essentially defined the:

**a. Demographic transition**

b. Cultural landscape

c. Dependency theory

d. Agricultural Revolution

e. Malthusian scenario

 7. The country with the highest population growth rate in Europe is:

**a. Albania**

b. Poland

c. Portugal

d. Hungary

e. Ireland

 8. The population replacement level is:

a. The number of births minus the number of deaths

b. The final stage of the demographic transition

c. The same as zero population growth (ZPG)

**d. The number of births needed to keep the population steady**

 9. To reverse population decline and keep the ratio of working-age people to the elderly the same, Europe needs to:

a. Issue baby bounties to all women

**b. Accept millions of new immigrants each year**

c. Head back to the second or third stages in the demographic transition

d. Extend welfare benefits to more children

e. Shift population from the lesser-populated eastern European countries to the coreland

 10. Which country is the largest destination for migrants to Europe?

a. Italy

b. United Kingdom

c. France

**d. Germany**

e. Spain

 11. The newest ten members of the European Union will initially not have the luxury of \_\_\_\_\_ that the older members have.

**a. Freedom of movement between member nations**

b. Any subsidies on their agricultural products

c. Being able to join NATO as well

d. Having a permanent vote in the European Council

 12. Why is northern Europe an attractive magnet for immigrants?

a. They have low unemployment and low tax rates

**b. They have generous welfare benefits and accept asylum-seekers**

c. They allow migrants to work without being taxed

d. Illegal immigrants are returned to their home countries so only legal migrants get work

e. Some nations in this region are almost 50 percent immigrant or the descendants of immigrants now

 13. Immigration can be a drain upon European nations because:

a. New residents do not have to pay taxes, thus they do not generate any revenue for their new home countries

b. Most European nations prohibit immigrants from holding jobs

c. Europe’s people overpopulation problem means most cities and nations in the region cannot handle more immigration

**d. They often have large families on welfare, costing the state money instead of generating new tax revenue**

e. They take away too many jobs currently held by higher-paid Europeans

 14. Which is not an island off the coast of Europe?

a. Sardinia

**b. Ceylon**

c. Crete

d. Iceland

e. Corsica

15. The British Isles lie roughly as far north as:

a. Greenland

b. Alaska

**c. Labrador**

d. New England

e. Florida

 16. Europe has a largely temperate climate because of:

a. Europe’s southerly latitudes

b. Warm winds blowing northward from the Sahara Desert

c. Persistent high pressure over the region

**d. The North Atlantic Drift**

e. b and d

 17. Much of Europe can be described climatically as:

a. Subarctic

**b. Marine west coast**

c. Humid subtropical

d. Humid continental

e. Mediterranean

18. The Adriatic Sea lies off the coast of which country?

a. France

b. Norway

c. Bulgaria

**d. Croatia**

e. Latvia

 19. Mt. Blanc, the tallest mountain in the Alps, lies on the border between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Switzerland; Italy

b. Liechtenstein; Austria

c. Austria; Italy

**d. France; Italy**

e. Switzerland; France

20. Coniferous forests cover much of the land area of which area?

a. Iberian Peninsula

b. United Kingdom

**c. Scandinavia**

d. Iceland

e. The Baltics

21. Why was the pound (pond) lock an important development?

a. It allowed the creation of reservoirs for drinking water in drier locations

b. It paved the way for the explosion of railroads over the region in the 1800s

c. It allowed swamp and marshlands to be drained and that land converted into croplands

**d. It made possible the transport of inland goods to the coasts by interconnected waterways**

e. It let the Dutch create mechanisms for holding back the rising sea levels and preserving their land from flooding

22. Which of these cities is not a seaport located on the lower course of a river?

a. Hamburg

b. London

c. Antwerp

d. Rotterdam

**e. Copenhagen**

23. The Danube River empties into the:

a. Aegean Sea

b. Mediterranean Sea

**c. Black Sea**

d. North Sea

e. Baltic Sea

 24. The first millennium B.C. witnessed a great expansion of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ peoples.

a. Greek; Slavic

b. Germanic; Greek

c. Slavic; Celtic

d. Germanic; Roman

**e. Celtic; Greek**

25. Modern-day Romance languages evolved from:

a. Romanian

b. Greek

**c. Latin**

d. Basque

e. Romany

 26. In which country is a Uralic language not spoken?

**a. Albania**

b. Romania

c. Hungary

d. Estonia

e. Finland

27. Which of the following nations has the largest estimated percentage of Muslims?

a. France

b. Germany

c. Macedonia

**d. Bosnia and Herzegovina**

e. Netherlands

28. About what percentage of Europeans consider religion to be “very important” in their daily lives?

a. 1

**b. 21**

c. 41

d. 61

e. 81

29. The global balance of power shifted towards Europe during the:

a. Creation of the Silk Road

b. Industrial Revolution

c. Agricultural Revolution

**d. Age of Discovery**

e. Roman Empire

30. Which was not one of the main manifestations of growing European power in the world?

a. The transfer of wealth from other parts of the world to Europe

b. The establishment of European languages and religions around the globe

**c. The mass forced migrations of slaves and other laborers to Europe**

d. The attempted subjugation of non-European indigenous peoples

e. The creation of agricultural and resource colonies

 31. Which of these nations was not a major player in the initial exploration and colonization of the world?

a. Netherlands

b. Portugal

c. France

**d. Germany**

e. Spain

32. Why was Europe able to acquire so many overseas colonies?

a. Europe created 90 percent of the world’s manufactures and agricultural products, and was far ahead of any other region

b. Constant warfare among European nations encouraged people to leave Europe and settle elsewhere

**c. Europe’s technological rivals, including China, never ventured beyond their own borders**

d. Europeans were able to create large companies that had access to enough money and labor to allow for extensive overseas colonization

 33. The increase in production of manufactured goods during the Industrial Revolution came about initially because of the invention of:

a. Coke

**b. The steam engine**

c. Steel

d. Textiles

e. The pound lock

34. European nations lost most of their colonies after:

a. World War I

**b. World War II**

c. The Cold War

d. The Thirty Years War

e. The French Revolution

 35. An economy largely focused on high technology and service industries is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

a. Information

**b. Post-industrial**

c. Manufacturing

d. Internet

 36. One of the major problems of a deindustrialized economy according to the text is:

a. The newer industries require governmental subsidies to stay afloat

b. More people are returning to employment in the agricultural sectors

c. All the wealth built up during the heavy manufacturing days is now dwindling away

**d. Not as many people are required to work in the new technologies as in the old**

e. Most service positions are dead-end jobs with no prospects of advancement or pay increases

 37. Agriculturally, Europe is:

**a. Not self-sufficient**

b. A minor player on the global scene

c. Producing an oversupply of food

d. The home of many genetically-modified strains of foodstuffs

e. Dependent upon its former colonies in Latin America

 38. The three leading European nations in terms of total fish catch are located:

a. Around the Mediterranean Sea

b. In the Balkan Peninsula between the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea

**c. Adjacent to the North Sea and the Norwegian Sea**

d. Next to the Baltic Sea

39. After World War II, Russia and many Eastern European countries entered into a treaty known as the:

a. Communist Bloc

**b. Warsaw Pact**

c. Berlin Wall

d. Iron Curtain

e. Soviet Union

40. Which of these countries is currently applying to join the European Union?

a. Slovakia

b. Slovenia

c. Switzerland

**d. Turkey**

e. Cyprus

 41. The desire of Europeans for their continent to be “war proof” was the main reason behind the creation of the:

**a. European Union**

b. United Nations

c. Maastricht Treaty

d. Schengen Agreement

e. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

 42. The country with the highest GDP-PPP in the world is:

a. Liechtenstein

**b. Luxembourg**

c. Norway

d. Monaco

e. Denmark

43. Why will the ten newest members of the EU not receive the same level of agricultural subsidies as the older members?

a. The older members fear subsidizing the agricultural production of the new members will bankrupt the EU

b. The newer members are using older technologies without the same quality controls and high production costs the older members face

c. The older members are afraid subsidizing the newer members agriculturally would reduce the market share of their own agricultural products

d. All of the above

**e. a and b**

 44. According to the text, the watershed event that began to make Europeans feel more secure was when:

a. World War II ended

**b. The Berlin Wall fell**

c. The European Union was formed

d. NATO intervened in the war in the Balkans

e. The Warsaw Pact went into effect

 45. In terms of area, the average European country is about the size of:

a. Virginia

b. Massachusetts

**c. Arkansas**

d. Wisconsin

e. Maine

## True-False Questions

1. The Transylvanian Alps form the boundary between Romania and Bulgaria.

**False**

2. The Strait of Gibraltar separates Gibraltar from Spain.

**False**

3. Belgium’s two main languages are French and Dutch, known locally as Walloon and Flemish.

**True**

4. Of the European countries without Muslim majorities, France has the largest percentage of Muslim residents.

**True**

5. The Schengen Agreement allows for free circulation of people among 15 European nations, and is a separate supranational organization from the EU. **TRUE**