

## 6th Grade Social Studies Mid-Term Study Guide for Europe

### European Geography: SS6G8a, b

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ form the border between Spain and France.
2. The highest mountain range in Europe is the\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_forms the eastern boundary between Europe and Asia.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_is located between Europe and Africa. It is the worlds largest inland sea.
5. The two countries located on the \_\_\_\_\_are Spain and Portugal.
6. The two countries located on the \_\_\_\_\_are Norway and Sweden.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_originates in the Swiss Alps and flows northwest to the North Sea.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_flows from west to east from Germany to the Black Sea.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_is a narrow sea between Great Britain and France.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_is a vast, flat area stretching from France's Atlantic coast to the Ural Mountains in Russia.
11. The largest country in Europe is\_\_\_\_\_.
12. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland makeup the\_\_\_\_\_.
13. You must be able to label the following European countries:  
Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, UK, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, and Poland

### European Environment Concerns: SS6G9

1. Today, the UK's \_\_\_\_\_is mainly caused by emissions from cars and trucks. In the past, air pollution was the result of emissions from factories.
2. Germany's greatest environmental concern is \_\_\_\_\_and the damage to the Black Forest.
3. In April 1986, Chernobyl, Ukraine experienced the worst \_\_\_\_\_in history.

### European Cultural Characteristics of Languages: SS6G11

1. Germanic language includes German and English.
2. Romance language includes French and Italian.
3. Slavic language includes Russian.
4. The Slavic languages use a Cyrillic alphabet based on ancient Greek letters.

### European Cultural Characteristics of Religion: SS6G11

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the religion and culture of the Jewish people and the first recorded faith to worship only one God.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the religious faith of Muslims. Allah is the sole deity (Only One God) and Muhammad was the prophet.
4. Christianity is the \_\_\_\_\_ religion in both western and eastern Europe.
5. What major religion has Abraham as its founder? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which major religion in Europe has these major groups: Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Protestants? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What major religion in Europe has the Koran as their holy bible? \_\_\_\_\_

### European Standard of Living and Literacy Rate: SS6G11

1. The standard of living in a country is determined by one's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Literacy is the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A country with a \_\_\_\_\_ typically has a high standard of living.
4. The literacy rate and standard of living in Europe are high.

### Europe's Government: SSCG5

1. A country ruled by a \_\_\_\_\_ is known as a monarchy.
2. A government system in which a single ruler has complete authority and rules by himself. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A government system in which the \_\_\_\_\_ by voting for their leaders. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A government system in which \_\_\_\_\_ with power (often the ones who have money and land) rule. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A form of government in which a group of states or communities come together with support for each other to work on common problems is a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A form of government in which power is divided between the central government and lower levels of government is a \_\_\_\_\_ government.
7. A form of government in which one group (the central government) has all the power is a \_\_\_\_\_ government.

### **The Government of the United Kingdom: SSC65**

1. The United Kingdom has a \_\_\_\_\_ type of government.
2. The head of government in the UK is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Parliament is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ has the most power because they are elected by the people.
5. The monarch (\_\_\_\_\_) is a symbol of the country. Although she has little power, the queen is honored by the people of the UK and people around the world.

### **The Federal Republic of Germany: SS6CG5**

1. It has a federal system of government.
2. Power is shared between a central government and 16 state governments.
3. The president is the head of state but has little political power.
4. The chancellor is the powerful head of government.
5. The chancellor is elected by one of the houses of Germany's Parliament.
6. The two house of Germany's Parliament (legislature) is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Germany's constitution guarantees basic rights and personal freedoms.

### **The Russian Federation: SS6CG5**

1. This federation was established in 1991 when the Soviet Union was dissolved.
2. Its leader is a president who is elected by the people.
3. The president appoints a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Russia's Legislature is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Federal Assembly is made up of the Federal Council and the State Duma.
6. Russian ratified a constitution in 1993 that guarantees basic rights and personal freedoms.

## **Compare and Contrast the Parliamentary and Presidential type of Government: SSC65**

1. Both are democratic governments: People Vote
2. Parliamentary Government: Legislature holds power
3. Presidential Government: Power is divided

## **The European Union**

The European Union (EU) is an organization of more than 25 countries.

The EU has its own flag.

Its purpose is:

1. To create a \_\_\_\_\_ environment between European countries.
2. To promote \_\_\_\_\_ among members leading to one common market.
3. To help ensure the \_\_\_\_\_ of member nations.
4. To cooperate and assist each other in social issues such as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One of its important accomplishments is the establishment of a single currency called the \_\_\_\_\_.

## **The Economic System of Europe: SS66E5**

1. An economy in which decisions are made primarily by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is called a \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
2. An economy in which decisions are made mostly by the \_\_\_\_\_ is called a \_\_\_\_\_ economy. Think of the government commanding the economy.
3. An economy in which decisions are based by both individuals and the government is a \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
4. An economy in which decisions are based largely on \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional economy.

## **Comparing European Economies**

1. Between the countries of the UK, Germany, and Russia, which has the most economic freedom? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Between the countries of the UK, Germany, and Russia, which has the least economic freedom? \_\_\_\_\_

**Trade Barriers: SS6E6**

1. This type of trade barrier is a government order refusing to trade with another country. \_\_\_\_\_ (The United States has a trade embargo with Cuba.)
2. This type of trade barrier sets a \_\_\_\_\_ on the number of goods that can enter a country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. This type of trade barrier puts a \_\_\_\_\_ on imports. \_\_\_\_\_

**Voluntary Trade: SS6E6**

1. What is a free-trade zone? \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the money people use to make trade easier.

**Economic Growth: SS6E7**

1. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?
2. What is standard of living?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is based on a person's income and education.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to read and write.
5. Who would be an entrepreneur? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is human capital?
7. What is physical capital?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Something, such as a forest, a mineral deposit, or fresh water, that is found in nature and is necessary or useful to humans. Resources supplied by nature.

**Europe's Historical Understanding: SS6H6 a**

1. Which country helped lead the way in finding a water route to India?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Prince Henry the Navigators accomplishments include:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is cartography?

### **Historical Understanding Empire Building: SS6H6b**

1. What were the Crusades?

2. What is a colony?

3. The Empire of \_\_\_\_\_:

- a. It started with Prince Henry and his mapmaking school.
- b. Bartolomeu Dias reached the southern tip of Africa and discovered the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean
- c. Portuguese sailors explored the coasts and islands of East Asia; established forts and trading posts
- d. By 1571, a string of outposts connected Portugal with Africa, India, the South Pacific Islands, and Japan
- e. It's most profitable colony was Brazil until 1822.

4. The Empire of \_\_\_\_\_:

- a. 1490s Christopher Columbus, an Italian, discovers the islands of the Bahamas, although he thought he was in Asia.
- b. The "New World" gave Spain enormous wealth.
- c. The Spanish conquered the Inca and Aztec Empires.
- d. Spain claimed and ruled huge areas of North and South America for over 300 years.
- e. Spain controlled the Philippines until almost the twentieth century.

5. The Empire of \_\_\_\_\_:

- a. At its peak, Great Britain controlled Canada, Australia, India, much of eastern Africa, and numerous islands across the world.
- b. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century North America was under the control of Great Britain.
- c. Great Britain: England, Scotland, and Wales

6. The Empire of \_\_\_\_\_:

- a. During the reign of Napoleon I, France dominated much of the European continent. By 1812, France controlled much of Germany, Italy, and Spain.
- b. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, France controlled, Canada, Louisiana, several islands in the Caribbean, and some outposts in India and on the West African coast.

**Australia as a Colony of the United Kingdom: SS6H6c**

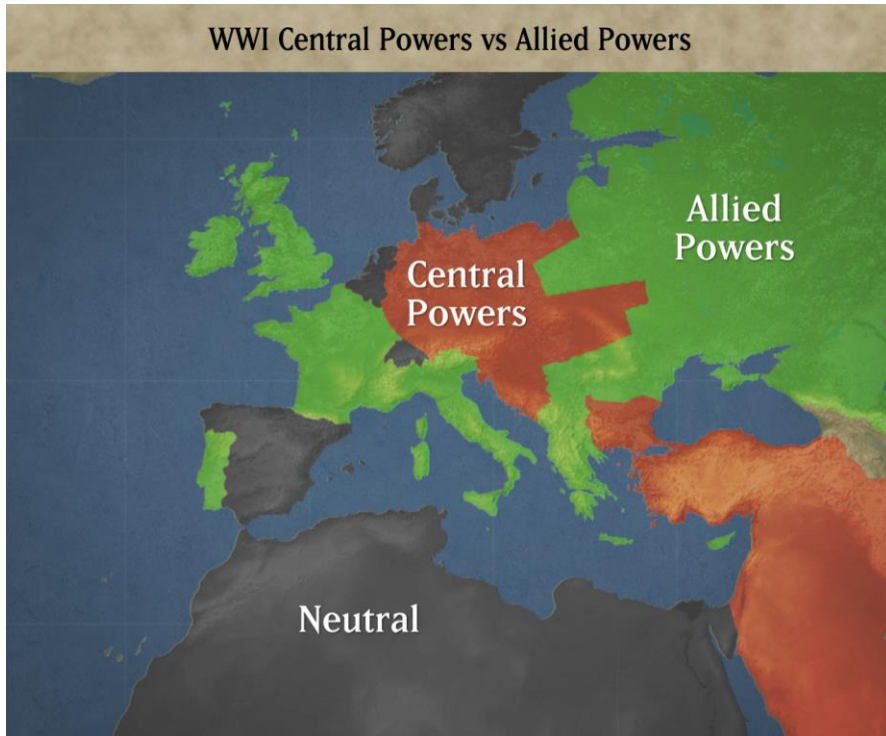
What four reasons did Great Britain have for colonizing Australia?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

In 1770, Captain James Cook claimed Australia as a British colony.

**European Empire Building: SS6H6d**

1. Why did European countries Scramble for Africa?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. How did Nationalism lead to WWI?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How did Militarism lead to WWI?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Who were the Allied Powers and Central Powers during WWI?



Allied Powers:

Central Powers:

5. The Ottoman Empire

6. What was the immediate cause of WWI (Great War)?

**Conflict and Change in Europe to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: SS6H7a**

1. What led to the Russian Revolution?



2. The purpose of the Treaty of Versailles was

In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage world war one had caused.

**The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles were:**

- |                       |              |                |   |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1. War</b>         | <b>Guilt</b> | <b>Clause</b>  | - |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <b>2. Reparations</b> |              |                | - |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <b>3. Disarmament</b> |              |                | - |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
| <b>4. Territorial</b> |              | <b>Clauses</b> | - |
| <hr/>                 |              |                |   |
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3. What lead to WWII?

Hitler \_\_\_\_\_  
German's angry about being blamed \_\_\_\_\_  
Hitler builds a \_\_\_\_\_.  
Hitler wanted more \_\_\_\_\_.  
Hitler takes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
Hitler invades \_\_\_\_\_.

On September 1, 1939, the beginning of the German attack, Great Britain and France sent Adolf Hitler an ultimatum - either withdraw German forces from Poland or Great Britain and France would go to war against Germany.  
On September 3, with Germany's forces penetrating deeper into Poland, Great Britain and France both declared war on Germany.

4. What were the (4) effects of the Great Depression?

5. Which large group of people did Hitler target during the Holocaust?

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6. What is genocide?

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7. The end of WWII

Japan refused to \_\_\_\_\_. The United States drops the atomic bomb.