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

**European Geography: SS6G8a, b**

1. The __________ forms 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 world's 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 is 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: SSCG5**

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: SSCG5
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 18th century North America was under the control of Great Britain.
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 18th 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 21st Century: SS6H7a
1. What lead 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:

1. War Guilt Clause
   ________________________________________________________________
   __________

2. Reparations
   ________________________________________________________________
   __________

3. Disarmament
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   __________

4. Territorial Clauses
   ________________________________________________________________
   __________

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?
_____________________

6. What is genocide?
_________________________________________________________

7. The end of WWII
Japan refused to _______________. The United States drops the atomic bomb.