

World Regions in Global Context, 5e (Marston)

Chapter 2 Europe

1) The overall life expectancy in Europe is:

- A) 75
- B) 79
- C) 72
- D) 60
- E) 80

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: Europe Key Facts

Geog. Standard: 4 Chapter 2

Chapter 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

2) Which of the following is the largest of the European peninsulas?

- A) Balkan Peninsula
- B) Iberian Peninsula
- C) Italian Peninsula
- D) Scandinavian Peninsula
- E) none of these

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G3

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

3) The Pyrenees Mountains designate the border between France and:

- A) Spain
- B) Italy
- C) Germany
- D) Belgium
- E) Switzerland

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

4) After World War II, this German city was divided between two countries, one under democratic rule, the other under Communist rule.

- A) Bonn
- B) Dortmund
- C) Berlin
- D) Amsterdam
- E) Munich

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

5) This physiographic region has many important coalfields within Europe.

- A) Northwestern Uplands
- B) Alpine System
- C) Central Plateaus
- D) North European Lowlands
- E) Mediterranean basin

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

6) This is a semiarid, treeless, grassland plain.

- A) tundra
- B) steppe
- C) polder
- D) taiga
- E) bora

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

7) The principal industry of the Alpine region is:

- A) sheep farming
- B) manufacturing
- C) banking
- D) fishing
- E) tourism

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

8) Which country first developed polder landscape techniques?

- A) Switzerland
- B) France
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Netherlands
- E) Italy

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 14

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G5

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

9) The Randstad, a densely populated, highly urbanized region, is located in this country.

- A) Sweden
- B) Belgium
- C) the Netherlands
- D) Germany
- E) Denmark

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

10) What is the single most dominant feature of the Northwestern Uplands landscape?

- A) grasslands
- B) deserts
- C) forests
- D) plains
- E) cropland

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

11) This mountain range is sometimes used to mark the boundary between Europe and Asia.

- A) Alps
- B) Carpathians
- C) Urals
- D) Pyrenees
- E) Apennines

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

12) In the steppe region of the North European Lowlands, what type of agriculture dominates the landscape?

- A) wheat
- B) sheep
- C) cattle
- D) corn
- E) fruit and vegetable

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

13) The climate of Southeastern Europe is classified as:

- A) Marine west coast
- B) Polar
- C) Highland
- D) Mediterranean
- E) Continental/midlatitudes

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

14) Deep, bowl-shaped basins on mountainsides which are shaped by ice action are called:

- A) moraines
- B) cirques
- C) fjords
- D) tarns
- E) alluvial fans

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G7

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

15) Besides the Black Death, what was the other factor halting the "great medieval colonization?"

- A) swidden agriculture
- B) financing by princes
- C) the Irish Potato Famine
- D) collapse of the Roman Empire
- E) Little Ice Age

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G7

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

16) Mistral winds blow down the Rhône Valley in southern:

- A) Germany
- B) France
- C) Italy
- D) Spain
- E) Poland

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

17) London is located on this river.

- A) Rhine
- B) Seine
- C) Elbe
- D) Thames
- E) Marne

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

18) Which country was the first in oversea expansions?

- A) France
- B) Spain
- C) the Netherlands
- D) Portugal
- E) Italy

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

19) A central business district is a central nucleus within a city, with mostly this kind of land use.

- A) residential
- B) commercial
- C) industrial
- D) recreational
- E) cultural

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.6 Describe the general patterns of urban development in the core regions of Europe.

20) Less than 3% of the European Union workforce is employed in this sector of the economy.

- A) agriculture
- B) industry
- C) services
- D) manufacturing
- E) office work

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

21) Spain and _____ used gold and silver from the Americas to increase their wealth during the colonial period.

- A) Portugal
- B) England
- C) France
- D) Germany
- E) Italy

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

22) Which of these countries never had a Communist government?

- A) Italy
- B) Spain
- C) Greece
- D) United Kingdom
- E) None of these countries ever had a Communist government.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

23) Approximately how many Jews were put to death during the Holocaust?

- A) 20 million
- B) 30 million
- C) 200,000
- D) 2 million
- E) 10 million

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

24) Industrialization came to the coalfield areas of northern France, Belgium, and Germany during this time period.

- A) 1790-1850
- B) 1850-1870
- C) 1870-1900
- D) 1900-1920
- E) 1940-1950

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

25) During what period did innovations in technology and business bring Europe into a new merchant capitalist economy?

- A) 9th-10th century
- B) 11th-12th century
- C) 13th-14th century
- D) 15th-16th century
- E) 19th-20th century

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

26) This is the best reason why Europe's population is growing so slowly at present.

- A) decline in birthrates
- B) increase in death rates
- C) out-migration to other regions
- D) AIDS infection
- E) Europe is actually growing rapidly at present.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

27) Which of the following is defined as a national economy in which all aspects of production are centrally controlled by government agencies?

- A) command economy
- B) common market
- C) capitalism
- D) welfare state
- E) swidden

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

28) Which of the following led to attempts at ethnic cleansing in the late 20th century?

- A) Croat nationalism
- B) Muslim nationalism
- C) Serbian nationalism
- D) Basque nationalism
- E) none of these

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

29) During the Cold War, which region of Europe contained the "satellite states?"

- A) Northwestern Europe
- B) Eastern Europe
- C) Southern Europe
- D) Northern Europe
- E) Central Europe

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

30) This has been the overall result of the European Union's policy toward agriculture.

- A) a withdrawal from mixed farming in Europe
- B) a decrease in production of wheat and dairy products in Europe
- C) decreased specialization in oil seeds like canola in Europe
- D) an increase in farm imports from outside Europe
- E) decreased investment in European agriculture

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.4 Summarize the importance of the European Union and its policies.

31) After an unsuccessful initiative program, this became the goal of COMECON.

- A) economic self-sufficiency
- B) mutual trade among the Soviet bloc
- C) a move to Chinese Communism
- D) export production for the West European market
- E) capitalist investment

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

32) This is the best estimate of Europe's contribution to the world's aggregate GNP.

- A) 13%
- B) 23%
- C) 33%
- D) 43%
- E) 73%

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

33) The "Southern Crescent" of Europe includes all these cities except:

- A) Paris
- B) Milan
- C) Turin
- D) Munich
- E) Zürich

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

34) When was the Marshall Plan instituted?

- A) after World War I
- B) after World War II
- C) at the end of Communism
- D) during the Gulf War
- E) none of these

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

35) What is "Balkanization"?

- A) the combination of territories held together by an authoritarian government
- B) the division of a territory into smaller and often mutually hostile political units
- C) the division of a territory into smaller and often mutually dependent political units
- D) the formation of federations of small political units
- E) none of these

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

36) Beginning around 750 B.C.E., the ancient Greeks developed a series of fortified city states called:

- A) poleis
- B) latifundia
- C) apparatchiks
- D) foggara
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

37) In the 1990s, the most extreme example of ethnic cleansing occurred in the _____ region.

- A) Kosovo
- B) Serbia
- C) Croatia
- D) Latvia
- E) Estonia

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

38) Which country was expelled from the Soviet bloc due to ideological differences?

- A) Bulgaria
- B) Czechoslovakia
- C) Hungary
- D) Yugoslavia
- E) Finland

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

39) Historically, the river basins of the Rhine, the Seine, and the Thames became focused on intermediary centers of trade and transshipment that helped transform Europe. The cities along these river basins were referred to as:

- A) edge cities
- B) primate cities
- C) hinterlands
- D) entrepot seaports
- E) growth poles

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.6 Describe the general patterns of urban development in the core regions of Europe.

40) Xenophobia is:

- A) a hate, or fear, of Americans
- B) a hate or fear of religion
- C) a hate, or fear, of foreigners
- D) a love, or acceptance of foreigners
- E) a love, or acceptance of Americans

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

41) What is the predominant religion in southern Europe?

- A) Protestantism
- B) Roman Catholicism
- C) Eastern Orthodox
- D) Judaism
- E) No one religion predominates in southern Europe.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.8 Assess the importance of religion in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

42) What percent of Europe's population is approximately over 65 years of age?

- A) 9%
- B) 16%
- C) 37%
- D) 45%
- E) 56%

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

43) All of these are major cities of Europe's "Golden Triangle" except:

- A) London
- B) Rome
- C) Paris
- D) Berlin
- E) None of these are in the "Golden Triangle."

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.6 Describe the general patterns of urban development in the core regions of Europe.

44) One of the largest and most successful growth centers within metropolitan Paris is called:

- A) La Defense
- B) Potsdamer Platz
- C) Londinium
- D) Hague
- E) Docklands

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.6 Describe the general patterns of urban development in the core regions of Europe.

45) What does the German word *Gastarbeiter* mean?

- A) German nationalism
- B) internal passport
- C) guest worker
- D) foreigner
- E) none of these

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

46) Europe is home to approximately _____ Muslims.

- A) 2-4 million
- B) 20-30 million
- C) 15-20 million
- D) 1-2 million
- E) 5-10 million

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.8 Assess the importance of religion in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

47) A country that has a centralized, autocratic government and values nation and race over the individual is referred to as:

- A) communism
- B) democracy
- C) command economy
- D) fascism
- E) socialism

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

48) "La Defense" is an example of a:

- A) 19th century suburb
- B) medieval city
- C) central business district
- D) growth center
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

49) In 2008, the average number of children per family in Europe was:

- A) 2.1
- B) 1.2
- C) 1.5
- D) 3
- E) 4

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

50) Europe's current urbanization rate is approximately 73 percent.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Section: Europe Key Facts

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.6 Describe the general patterns of urban development in the core regions of Europe.

51) Temperate forests cover approximately 25% of Europe today.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 14

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G3

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of

distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

52) Massif refers to a compact chain of mountain that is separate from other ranges.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

53) Loess is a fine-grained, extremely fertile soil.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G7

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

54) The United Nations Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding global agreement to reduce greenhouse emissions into the atmosphere.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 14

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G7

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

55) Northwestern Europe is dominated by midlatitude climates.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geog. Standard: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

56) The first wave of European industrialization was located in the coal fields of northern France, Belgium, and Germany.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

57) Almost all Western Europeans live in a European Union member country.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.4 Summarize the importance of the European Union and its policies.

58) Ukraine is a former Soviet republic which has successfully reintegrated with the rest of Europe.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

59) Most of the immigrants going to the Netherlands are from former colonies in Indonesia.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

60) World War II resulted in smaller ethnic minorities in Southeastern Europe than before the war.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

61) Enclaves are culturally distinct territories that are surrounded by the territory of a different cultural group, whereas exclaves are portions of a country or of a culture group's territory that lie outside its contiguous land area.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Territory

Geog. Standard: 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

62) The Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region of France is the world's leading area for the production of lavender and other aromatic flowers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Geographies of Indulgence, Desire and Addiction

Geog. Standard: 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

63) Women in Europe generally have a significantly longer life expectancy than men.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.9 Assess the importance of ethnicity in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

64) Slavic languages dominate southern Europe.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Section: Cultures and Populations

Geog. Standard: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.7 Assess the importance of language in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

Match each country with its capital.

A) Paris

B) Lisbon

C) Dublin

D) Zagreb

E) Bucharest

F) Madrid

G) Riga

H) Kiev

I) Oslo

J) Sofia

65) Ireland

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

66) Portugal

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

67) Spain

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

68) France

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

69) Croatia

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

70) Bulgaria

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

71) Romania

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

72) Ukraine

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

73) Latvia

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

74) Norway

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 2

Geog. Standard: 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Global Sci Out: G2

Learning Outcomes: 2.5 Identify the principal core regions within Europe.

Answers: 65) C 66) B 67) F 68) A 69) D 70) J 71) E 72) H 73) G 74) I

75) Identify and give three main characteristics for each of Europe's physiographic provinces.

76) What was the Cold War? When did it begin and end? Why did the Soviet Union establish a buffer zone in Eastern Europe?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

77) Where are the majority of Europe's Muslims located? What events contributed to the migration of Muslims to Europe? What are some of the problems Muslims face living in the largely Christian European realm?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.8 Assess the importance of religion in shaping ongoing change within Europe.

78) What is meant by the phrase "European Dream"? Compare and contrast the "European Dream" and the "American Dream."

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis / Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2.4 Summarize the importance of the European Union and its policies.

79) What is the status of women in European society today? Is the status of women similar throughout all regions of Europe, or are some women more advantaged than others?

Learning Outcome: 2.4 Summarize the importance of the European Union and its policies.

80) How did the Marshall Plan and COMECON help rebuild Europe after World War II? Which regions or economies benefited first?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.3 Describe the reintegration of Eastern Europe.

81) What was the European Diaspora? When did it begin and where did these Europeans settle? When did the final surge of emigration begin and why?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.1 Understand how Europe's landscapes developed around regions of distinctive geology, relief, landforms, soils, and vegetation.

82) When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin? What fueled this revolution? In what manner did this revolution diffuse throughout Europe?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

83) How has Europe benefited from its location and its major physical features?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.2 Explain the rise of Europe as a major world region and understand how Europeans established the basis of a worldwide economy.

84) Given that Europe already has 19 of the world's 20 oldest countries, (average age of population) how are these countries coping with the aging population?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge / Comprehension

Learning Outcome: 2.4 Summarize the importance of the European Union and its policies.

85) Discuss the state of the European Union today. What are the main challenges facing the EU today? Do you think this supranational organization will remain viable, or do you think it will ultimately fail? Why or why not?

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application / Analysis

Learning Outcome: 2.4 Summarize the importance of the European Union and its policies.