

Chapter 13: Eastern Europe

NAME: _____ DATE: _____ CLASS: _____

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

_____ 1. a country whose name reflects its first-century conquerors	A. Bulgaria
_____ 2. a World Heritage site in Bulgaria dedicated to protecting biodiversity in a bird sanctuary and a lake	B. Carpathian Mountains
_____ 3. a rugged extension of the Swiss Alps that forms a major barrier to travel, a climate barrier, and a land divide between the Danube and the Maritsa Rivers	C. Montenegro
_____ 4. a less-compact extension of the Swiss Alps that includes mountains and basins in Slovakia and Romania	D. Yugoslavia
_____ 5. a country that attempted to reverse Balkanization by combining many ethnic groups	E. Adriatic Sea
_____ 6. a country with one of the highest rates of deaths from urban air pollution, home to the Balkans	F. Balkan Mountains
_____ 7. a country that separated from Serbia; the least populated country in Eastern Europe	G. Bialowieza Forest
_____ 8. a major trade and transportation route located between the Italian and Balkan Peninsulas	H. Romania
_____ 9. a heavily traveled transportation route that forms a border between Poland and Germany	I. Srebarna Nature Reserve
_____ 10. a nationally protected site that contains bison, wolves, and some of the tallest trees in Europe	J. Oder River

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 11. Yugoslavia only existed from the 1940s to the 1990s because	
A. its ethnic groups broke off into their own countries.	
B. it was renamed to better represent its ethnic diversity.	
C. it was broken up and taken over by neighboring countries.	
D. its corrupt government was removed and the territory was absorbed by neighboring countries.	
_____ 12. Which two ethnic groups were most affected by ethnic cleansing during the 1990s?	
A. Serbs and Bosnian Croats	
B. Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Muslims	
C. Bosnian Muslims and Albanians	
D. Macedonians and Bosnian Croats	

13. Most of Eastern Europe has a _____ climate.

- A. subtropical
- B. steppe
- C. continental
- D. Mediterranean

14. A broad lowland area north of the Carpathians covering most of Poland and many Baltic countries is the

- A. Northern European Plain.
- B. Hungarian Plain.
- C. Black Sea Basin.
- D. Transylvanian Plateau.

15. Why is the industrial area of Poland, eastern Germany, and the Czech Republic called the black triangle?

- A. Its karst terrain has black rocky soil.
- B. The burning of coal coats the area with black soot.
- C. The Black Sea lies at its center.
- D. Its black market economy has dominated the area after the fall of communism.

16. Which subregion of Eastern Europe experiences short, mild winters and year-round rain?

- A. the Dinaric Alps
- B. the northern Adriatic
- C. basin northeast of Black Sea
- D. Northern European Plain

17. The earliest people of Eastern Europe were

- A. Mongols and Serbs.
- B. Serbs and Celtic.
- C. Slavs, Germanic, and Celtic.
- D. Mongols, Serbs, and Slavs.

18. Many people in Eastern Europe burn wood to heat their homes because

- A. they consider it more natural than other fuel sources.
- B. it is cheaper than electricity.
- C. wood is readily available in wooded areas near their homes.
- D. fuel sources other than wood are scarce.

19. Which statement about countries during the communist era is true?

- A. Almost no communist countries in Eastern Europe had anti-pollution laws.
- B. Most countries in Eastern Europe had anti-pollution laws, but they did not enforce them.
- C. A few countries in Eastern Europe had laws regulating pollution, but they were of little use because most pollution came from Northwestern Europe.
- D. While there was some pollution in the northern countries of Eastern Europe, there was little pollution in the southern communist countries due to a lack of mining and industry.

20. Which geographic feature played the greatest role in the development of most major cities in Eastern Europe?

- A. mild climate
- B. access to navigable water
- C. access to energy resources
- D. fertile soil