

Chapter 13: Eastern Europe

NAME: _____ DATE: _____ CLASS: _____

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

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| _____ 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