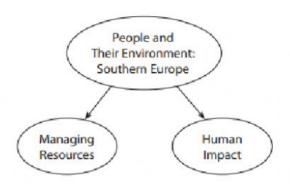
Chapter 12: Southern Europe

1AM	E DATE	CLASS	
IRECTIO	NS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below	w.	
1.	a body of mountain ranges formed by tectonic forces characteristhe Pyrenees	tic of A. tungsten	
		B. Iberian Peninsula	
2.	a very rare heavy-metal element essential to high-tech industry, along the Pyrenees	C. pollution hot spot	
3.	a place where an ecosystem has been killed or degraded by humactivity, as exemplified by dead zones in the Mediterranean Sea	D. erosion	
		E. Alps	
4.	an independently governed community and surrounding lands, ancient Athens and Sparta		
		F. Ebro	
5.	the period of cultural rebirth beginning in Italy during the 1300s	G. massif	
6.	the landform of Southern Europe which includes Spain and Portu	ugal H. deforestation	
7.	an environmental consequence of hotter, drier conditions and the this climate change may produce	e fires I. city-state	
8.	the removal of topsoil and the vegetation anchored by it, resulting	J. Renaissance	
9.	the longest river in Spain, used for hydroelectric power, but inacc to boats	cessible	
10.	the largest mountain range in Europe, separating the marine west climate to the north and the warm Mediterranean climate to the		
e questi	NS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best component. Tourism is a major component of Southern Europe's economy. The increasing dependence on the		
	A. manufacturing		
	B. financial C. services		
	D. agricultural		
12.	Which describes the population pattern of Southern Europe today?		
	A. declining		
	B. growing modestly		
	C. growing sharply		
	D. unchanged		

	13.	Which characterizes winters in Southern Europe?
		A. cold and snowy
		B. warm and rainy
		C. cool and dry
		D. mild and rainy
	14.	Which lists a geographical feature that has kept the Balkan Peninsula isolated and slow to develop economically, and another feature that has helped to offset, or balance, that isolation?
		A. surrounded by three seas/mountainous terrain
		B. mountainous terrain/surrounded by three seas
		C. Alpine mountains/network of navigable rivers
		D. network of non-navigable rivers/flat, inland plains
	15.	Which political-historical process led Southern Europe to transition from city-states and ethnic regions into modern countries?
		A. Renaissance
		B. nationalism
		C. complementarity
		D. colonialism
	16.	Greeks in ancient Athens introduced the concept of, which has influenced society, politics, and culture around the world.
		A. democracy
		B. mythology
		C. rule of law
		D. complementarity
	17.	Which is an example of a government effort to protect the environment of Southern Europe?
		A. World Wildlife Fund
		B. Forest Stewardship Council
		C. Nature Conservancy
		D. European Environmental Agency
	18.	What economic actions by the European Union have caused political tension among member states?
		A. The EU gave loans and subsidies to some members in Southern Europe, stretching resources and creating resentment among member states.
		B. The EU promoted economic stability and prosperity in Southern Europe so it outpaced growth and standards of living elsewhere in Europe.
		C. The EU allowed unresolved ethnic tensions within the Balkan Peninsula to spill over into other regions of Europe.
		D. The EU ended the membership of Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Spain due to their high unemployment, government overspending, and extreme debt.



- 19. Select an example that belongs under the heading "Managing Resources" in the graphic organizer above.
 - A. pollution hot spots
 - B. overdevelopment
 - C. waste from cruise ships
 - D. preventing deforestation
- 20. Select an the example that belongs under the heading "Human Impact" in the graphic organizer above.
 - A. limiting soil erosion
 - B. preventing chemical fertilizer runoff
 - C. overfishing to meet tourism demand
 - D. increasing awareness of the effects of climate change