World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 4: The Geography and History of Europe
Section 1: The Land and People of Europe

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ is located in the northern hemisphere. It is the second-smallest _____ and shares the same landmass as Asia to the east.

2. The _____ Mountains form the western border of the European Plain. This plain extends from France to _____.

3. _____ has many natural borders: the Pyrenees Mountains, the _____, and the English Channel.

4. _____ shares an international border with more countries that any other nation in Europe.

5. One of the largest countries in Europe, _____ is mostly plateaus (broad flat areas of high land) and fertile plains.

6. Most European _____ are in three main categories: Germanic, Romance, and Slavic languages.

7. About 20 percent of Europeans speak one of two Germanic languages—_____ or _____— as their native language.

8. Another large group is the _____ languages, which include French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish. Romance languages come from _____, the language of the ancient Roman Empire.

9. The _____ languages include Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian, which generally use a different _____.

10. Europe is home to many _____. The three largest are _____, _____, and Islam.

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11. All three are called _____ religions because they started with Abraham, and each has a belief in a single God, known as _____.

12. Despite facing _____ throughout history and the Holocaust, about 1.4 million _____ remain in Europe today.

13. _____ has historically been the dominant religion of Europe.

14. _____ is the dominant religion of the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Asia. There are around 43 million _____ in Europe.

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Chapter 4: The Geography and History of Europe
Section 2: Europe's Expanding Influence

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The _____ (1096 to 1272) were military expeditions sent by different _____ (leaders of the Roman Catholic Church) to capture important religious lands from the Muslim Turks.

2. Though the Crusaders were not successful, one result was that the people of Western Europe learned how to draw better _____ and build better _____. The Crusades also exposed the European Crusaders to desirable _____ from the East.

3. Because _____ and Genoa controlled the trade routes through the _____ Sea, the jealous European countries looked for another way to reach the Asian countries of _____, China, and the Spice Islands.

4. _____ established the earliest of the modern European colonial _____, and the Portuguese Empire lasted for centuries.

5. By 1571, a string of outposts _____ Portugal with _____, India, the South Pacific Islands, and Japan.

6. Exploration and _____ of this "New World" gave Spain enormous wealth. This wealth allowed the Spanish to build a powerful _____ and begin to spread Roman Catholic Christianity to other parts of the world.

7. Under Elizabeth's reign, the _____ dealt a severe blow to the Spanish navy and began English exploration and colonization in the New World.

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8. The British Empire became the _____ in history. At its peak, Great Britain controlled lands that are now _____, Australia, India, much of eastern _____, and numerous islands across the world.

9. By the 1920s, _____ of the world's population was under British control.

10. The _____ kings paid for explorations of their own and started colonies including _____ in Canada and islands in the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific, the North Pacific, and the North Atlantic.

11. France in the 1780s was Europe's _____ country by population.

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Chapter 4: The Geography and History of Europe
Section 3: Modern Europe

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Economic rivalries fueled by _____ created a tense atmosphere in Europe. Small feuds set the stage for two _____ _____.

2. The result was the _____ for Africa between 1885 and 1910. During this period, European countries divided control of the _____ continent among themselves.

3. _____ and _____ also led to increased colonization. European nations showed national _____ by competing for African colonies.

4. Due to competitive colonization efforts, _____ (the love of one's country) and _____ (using strong armies and threats of war) were on the rise in Europe.

5. In 1914, a series of events caused _____ to declare war on Russia and France. The _____ joined France and Russia and formed the _____ Powers. Austria-Hungary, the _____ Empire (Turkey and its colonies), and Bulgaria joined the Germans as the _____ Powers.

6. Because these large countries controlled lands around the world, the war was called the _____ _____.

7. At the end of World War I, leaders from the countries involved met at Versailles Palace outside Paris, France, to write a _____. The Treaty of Versailles explained what the winners would gain and what the losers would _____.

8. France and Great Britain wanted to make sure _____ could not attack them again. Their goal was to make German a _____ country.

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Section 3: Modern Europe

Guided Reading

9. People felt good about the _____, but an economic _____ (a severe economic downturn) was already beginning.

10. Businesses around the world _____ with the United States, and as Americans stopped buying goods, businesses in other countries _____.

11. What followed was called the _____ _____.

12. Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist or _____ Party claimed they could fix the country's problems, which they blamed on the _____ of Versailles and on the _____, who they alleged had control over money and the banks.

13. In 1933, Hitler became _____ (head of government) of Germany and soon gained complete control of the government.

14. By 1938, German troops controlled _____ and Czechoslovakia. His 1939 invasion of _____ finally forced France and Great Britain to declare war on Germany. This was the start of _____ _____ ____.

15. As a solution to their "Jewish problem," the Nazi regime initiated the _____— a systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of Jews and other groups they considered _____ in the countries they controlled.

16. Before the war ended, the Nazis had killed as many as _____ _____ in concentration camps.

17. To rebuild the country, the Allies divided _____ into four zones controlled by four countries: the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. _____, the capital city, was in the Soviet zone, but it was divided into four zones, too.

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18. The "hot war" of bombing and fighting became the _____ War in which countries threatened to attack each other with _____ weapons.

19. After World War II, _____ dictator Joseph Stalin placed most of Eastern European countries under communist control and took over the businesses and property. These countries became known as the Eastern _____.

20. As the _____ War continued, the United States and Soviet Union had ever-growing _____. As countries allied with one side or the other, the United States and Soviet Union had the ability to influence _____ events and project an image of _____ power.

21. During the Cold War, the countries of Europe increased their efforts to live _____ together on their small continent.

22. Using the _____ made trade much easier for citizens of the _____ Union.

23. With freedom of movement and a common _____, the small countries of Europe were finally united in a large single market that could _____ with countries like the United States.