SS6G7 Locate selected features of Europe.

1. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: the Danube River, Rhine River, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, European Plain, the Alps, Pyrenees, Ural Mountains, and Iberian Peninsula.

2. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the countries of France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.
SS6G8 Explain environmental issues in Europe.

3. Explain the causes and effects of acid rain in Germany.
   Acid rain is caused by air pollution by the burning of fossil fuels. The water molecules mix with the air pollution, and it comes down as acid rain. This commonly happens in Germany and has destroyed a lot of the Black Forest. The country is trying to prevent air pollution as much as possible to then prevent acid rain.

4. Explain the causes and effects of air pollution in the United Kingdom.
   Air pollution comes from the burning of fossil fuels. It happens a lot in the United Kingdom. The country is trying to limit the burning of fossil fuels by looking into alternative resources.

5. Explain the causes and effects of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, Ukraine.
   The Chernobyl, Ukraine Nuclear Explosion was caused by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant overheating during a test. The explosion triggered another explosion and the radiation released during the explosions spread in the surrounding areas. Areas around Ukraine and even to Sweden were heavily impacted by the radiation. The radiation caused increased cancer cases in the areas. Animals and people were born with birth defects. People still cannot live within an 18 mile radius of the explosion site. Effects from the explosion will make the area uninhabitable for the next 20,000 years.

SS6G9 Explain the impact of location, climate, natural resources, and population distribution on Europe.

6. How does the location, climate, and natural resources of Germany impact trade and affect where people live?
   Germany is located on the European Plain, so people can live anywhere because the ground is flat. Germany is fairly mild in the non-mountainous areas, so people generally live at lower elevations. Germany has large deposits of coal and iron ore. People live near these deposits for employment. Germany is one of the most densely populated countries in Europe. 85% of the population lives in urban areas (cities).

7. How does the location, climate, and natural resources of United Kingdom impact trade and affect where people live?
   Around 90% of the UK’s people live in cities. The North Atlantic Gulfstream brings warmer air from the Gulf of Mexico and warms the United Kingdom. People are then able to live throughout the United Kingdom as the climate of the country is mostly mild and humid with no dry season. Many citizens in the United Kingdom live close to the coasts so they can have access to the sea to transport materials. Important natural resources include coal, oil, and natural gas. These can be found in the North Sea which serves as the northern boundary.

8. How does the location, climate, and natural resources of Russia impact trade and affect where people live?
   Most people (77%) live WEST of the Ural Mountains, where the climate is mildest, and the land is the most fertile. People live mostly in Western Russia due to the milder weather compared to the rest of the country. The weather is warmer than other areas of Russia there because of the low elevations of the European Plain and the North Atlantic Gulfstream/Current. The current brings warm temperatures from the Gulf of Mexico across the coast of Europe. The climate in Russia is cold and humid with no dry season. Russia has many natural resources, but these resources are difficult to get and transport because of the cold climate. Important natural resources include coal, oil, natural gas, and timber. These can be found throughout the country.

SS6G10 Describe selected cultural characteristics of Europe

9. Name some of the Latin Romance Languages:
   Italian, Romanian, Portuguese, Spanish, and French

10. Name some of the Slavic Languages:
    Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian

11. Name some of the Germanic Languages:
    German, English, Danish, and Dutch

12. Describe Judaism.
    Judaism is monotheistic. The Patriarch of Faith is Abraham. The name of believer is Jew. The holy book is the Torah. The day of worship is Saturday. The believe Jesus was an ordinary Jew and not the messiah. Their founder is Abraham. Holy sites are Jerusalem, Israel. Holidays include Hanukah. Symbol is the Star of David and the Menorah.

13. Describe Christianity.
    Christianity is monotheistic. The Patriarch of Faith is Abraham. The name of believer is Christian. The holy book is the Bible. The day of worship is Sunday. The believe Jesus was the messiah. Their founder was Abraham. Holy sites are Jerusalem, Israel and Bethlehem, Israel. Holidays include Christmas and Easter. Symbol is the Cross.
Islam is monotheistic. The Patriarch of Faith is Abraham. The name of believer is Muslim. The holy book is the Koran. The Day of worship is Friday. The belief of Jesus was a prophet. Their founder was Mohammad. Holy sites are Jerusalem, Israel, and Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Holidays include fasting during Ramadan. Symbol is the crescent moon and star.

SS6CG3 Compare and contrast various forms of government.

15. What is the difference between autocratic and democratic governments?
In an autocracy, the citizens have little to no role in choosing the government's leaders. Instead, one ruler (dictator) or single political party holds unlimited power. In a democracy, citizens have many ways to express themselves and participate in the government process. That is because citizens can vote for what the government does, the laws it makes, and the people who are in power.

16. What is the difference between parliamentary and presidential democracies?
In a parliamentary democracy, the parliament members are chosen by citizens voting in elections. The parliament members then vote among themselves for the Prime Minister.

In a presidential democracy, the citizens vote for the legislative branch and the executive branch (president).

SS6E7 Analyze different economic systems.

17. What is a traditional economy?
Traditional is the oldest type of economy. There is no money involved. People simply trade items for items they want or need.

18. What is a command economy?
In a command economy, the government makes all economic decisions about what goods are produced, for whom they are produced for, and how much is produced.

19. What is a market economy?
In a market economy, the people through supply and demand make all economic decisions about what goods are produced, for whom they are produced for, and how much is produced.

20. Why do all countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command?
All countries are mixed economies because there is no such thing as a pure command economy or a pure market economy. All countries have elements of government control and supply and demand control in their economies.

21. What type of economy is found in the United Kingdom?
The United Kingdom has a mixed economy that is very close to a pure market economy. The government has a limited role in the country's economy, but it also gives people a lot of economic freedoms.

22. What type of economy is found in Germany?
The United Kingdom has a mixed economy with many market elements. The German citizens and businesses have a high level of economic freedom because they own most of the country's land, factories, and other resources. However, the government still collects high taxes and regulates industries.

23. What type of economy is found in Russia?
Russia has a mixed economy, but since it used to be a communist country, it has many elements of a command economy still in place. Russian people have a moderate level of economic freedom, but the government still controls many of the country's resources.

SS6E8 Analyze the benefits of and barriers to voluntary trade in Europe.

24. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.
Countries specializes, or is really good at making or providing, certain goods or services. Because countries specialize in different things, countries trade their specialties with other countries' specialties.

25. What are tariffs?
Tariffs are taxes on imported goods.
26. What are quotas?
Quotas are limits on how much of a good or service is allowed into a country.

27. What are embargoes?
Embargoes are when a country completely stops trading a particular item or all items with another country.

28. Explain why do countries have exchange rates?
Countries have exchange rates because not all countries have the same money and the countries monies have different values. For example, a Peso in Mexico is currently worth less than the United States Dollar Bill.

29. What is the purpose of the European Union?
The European Union (EU) is an organization of more than 25 member European Countries. The purpose of the EU is to unite the independent countries in cooperation. It has a single currency (money) called the Euro. It allows free movement of people and goods among member nations. It protects citizens and the environment. It promotes trade and economic growth.

SS6E9 Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Russia.

30. How does the ability to read and write (literacy) affect how much money someone makes?
A person who can read and write is more than likely going to have a higher paying job than someone who cannot read and write. That higher paying job will allow the person to have nicer belongings than the person with the lower paying job.

31. What is human capital?
Human capital is money spent on education and healthcare. Examples include medicine, college or high school degrees, textbooks, etc..

32. What is physical capital?
Physical capital is money spent on technology and items to help a person or business. Examples include computers, tablets, phones, lamps, desks, etc..

33. What are natural resources?
Natural resources are items that come from nature. Examples include trees, oxygen, natural gas, water, etc..

34. What is an entrepreneur?
An entrepreneur is a person who takes a risk to start a business.