



Name: _____

Date: _____

SECOND SEMESTER • CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE • 104 POINTS

Instructions: Complete each activity as directed. Review your assignment for completeness and accuracy and submit it for evaluation.

Definitions - Use a complete sentence to explain or define the following terms.

**10
POINTS**

1. annex

2. bulkanized

3. Chernobyl

4. collective farm

5. diversity

6. ghetto

7. Holocaust

8. multiplier effect

9. privatization

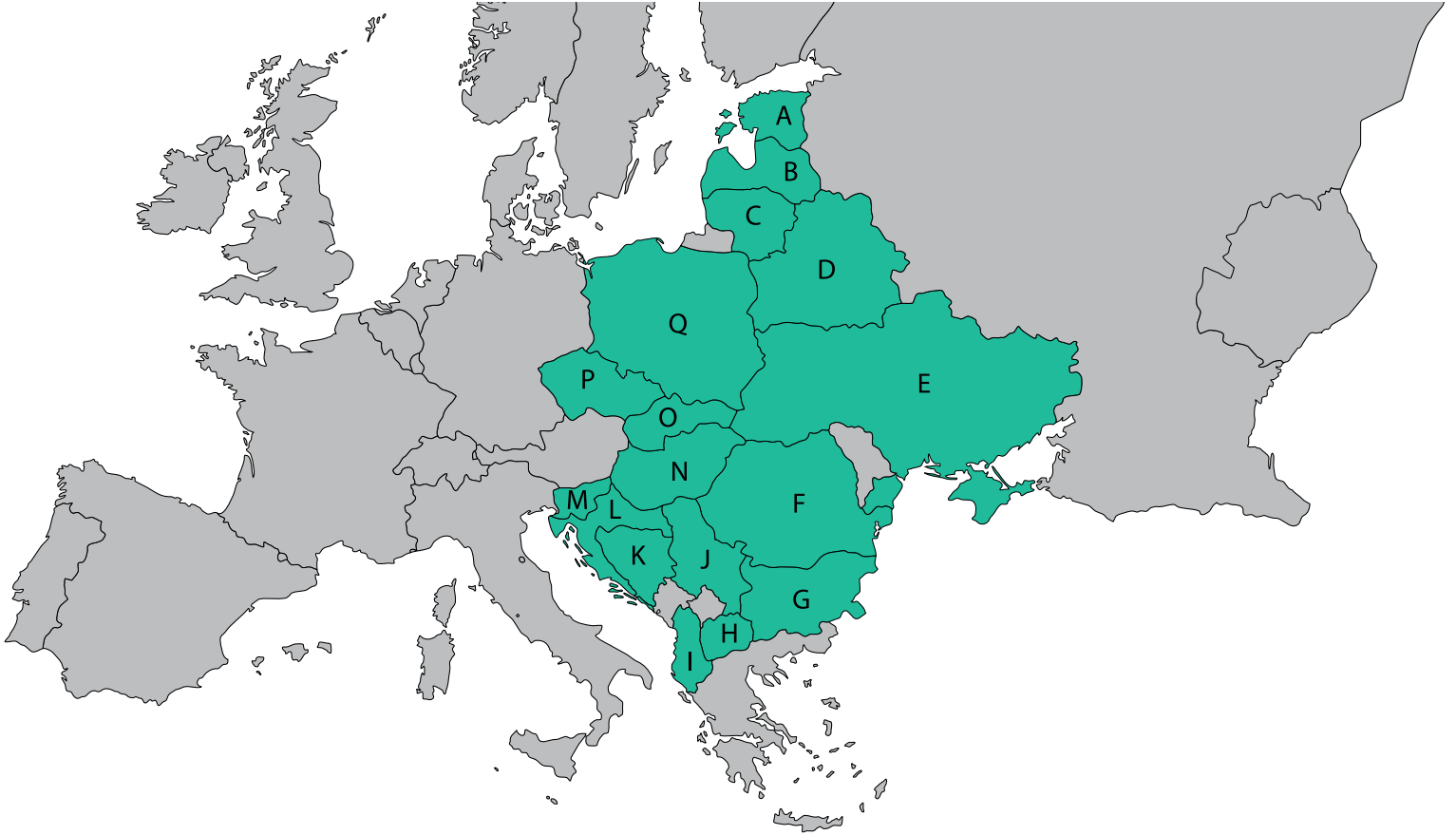
Matching - Match the correct term in Column B with the proper statement in Column A. One term will not be used.

**15
POINTS**

_____ 1. Country along with Lithuania and Estonia who were officially Baltic Sea republics of the Soviet Union until 1991	A. Albania
_____ 2. Country known as the garden of Eastern Europe	B. Belarus
_____ 3. Country ruled by Nicolae Ceausescu, who led the country to economic ruin	C. Bosnia-Herzegovina
_____ 4. Dominant ethnic group is the Magyars	D. Bulgaria
_____ 5. Embroiled in war between three different ethnic groups after declaring independence	E. Czech Republic
_____ 6. Experienced conflict based on its national language policy	F. Estonia
_____ 7. Is made up of the regions of Bohemia and Moravia	G. Hungary
_____ 8. Joined in the country of Yugoslavia until the early 2000s	H. Kosovo
_____ 9. Key point of conflict was ethnic Albanians in the late 1990s	I. Latvia
_____ 10. Known as "Europe's hermit"	J. Macedonia
_____ 11. Language is closely related to Finnish	K. Moldova
_____ 12. More than one-fifth of its farmland was contaminated by the fallout of the Chernobyl accident	L. Poland
_____ 13. Part of former Yugoslavia expected to recover quickly from problems due to war and independence	M. Romania
_____ 14. Part of the former Czechoslovakia	N. Serbia and Montenegro
_____ 15. Population is mostly of Romanian descent and still has strong ties to Romania	O. Slovakia
	P. Slovenia

Identification - Identify the countries labeled on the following map.

**18
POINTS**



A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

G. _____

H. _____

I. _____

J. _____

K. _____

L. _____

M. _____

N. _____

O. _____

P. _____

Q. _____

Reading Maps - Based on the maps and discussion, answer the questions that follow.

Changing Boundaries and the Balkan Peninsula

Competition for Territory

Some types of regions are defined by their physical characteristics. Others are defined by people or groups who seek to control an area and define its boundaries. These attempts at control can lead to competition. Sometimes this competition is solved peacefully, but often territorial disputes lead to violent conflict.

People find many motives for this conflict. Valuable resources or vital trade routes can lead people to fight for economic control of a region. Different political philosophies may lead groups to compete for power. Religious or ethnic differences also can bring cultures into conflict. Migration and changes in patterns of settlement often play a role as well. The Balkan Peninsula in southeastern Europe is one region where most, if not all, of these factors have led to conflict over territorial borders. For thousands of years the peninsula has been an unstable region of divided loyalties, frequent conflict, and changing boundaries.



Balkan Peninsula, c. 1370

Religious and Ethnic Divisions

The Balkan Peninsula was once part of the ancient Roman Empire. Before the Empire fell, it split into two halves. One part of the Balkan Peninsula was in the Eastern Empire, later called the Byzantine Empire for its capital in Byzantium. The other part of the peninsula was part of the Western Empire, where Rome remained the imperial capital.

Christianity, the official religion of the later Roman Empire, was also divided. The Greek-speaking Orthodox Church developed in the east while the Latin-speaking Roman Catholic Church dominated the west.

Over several centuries, Slavs, Bulgars, Magyars, Jews, and other ethnic groups moved into southeastern Europe. They established a number of states and adopted different religions. For example, Croats became Roman Catholic whereas Serbs became Orthodox. Following the rise of Islam in the 600s, Muslim groups also moved into the Balkan Peninsula and gained control of territory.

Rise and Fall of Empires

By the late 1400s, Muslim Turks of the Ottoman Empire ruled the Balkan Peninsula. To the north was the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire. For hundreds of years the borders between these three empires shifted back and forth. Meanwhile, ethnic and religious differences led to hatred and conflict. By the late 1800s, all three empires showed signs of struggle and decline. Serbs, Greeks, Romanians, and Bulgars all gained independence. In the early 1900s, several small wars broke out in the Balkan Peninsula. The peninsula's explosiveness earned the region a nickname: "the powder keg of Europe." In 1914, a Serb assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, starting a chain of events that led to World War I and the fall of all three empires.

Violent Conflict Continues

After the war, the victorious Allied nations established new countries in Europe. One of these was the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later called Yugoslavia. The monarch of the new multinational country was the king of Serbia. In the 1920s, King Alexander tried to unite the nationalities by forcing them all to use one language, Serbo-Croatian. He also created new political boundaries that ignored the ethnic groups' historical territories. Alexander's actions worsened relations between the groups. In 1934, the king was assassinated by a Macedonian from Bulgaria who was supported by Croatian revolutionaries. As you have learned, conflict and changing boundaries are still a part of the Balkans today.



Balkan Peninsula, 1885



Balkan Peninsula, 1920

6. What different nationalities established small states in the Balkan Peninsula?

7. How did divisions in early Christianity affect the development of the Balkan Peninsula?

8. What other ethnic and religious groups came to the Balkans?

9. In the 1800s, what three empires competed for power in the Balkan Peninsula?

10. How did the creation of Yugoslavia lead to conflict in the Balkan Peninsula?

Charting - Complete the chart about Central Europe and Northern Eurasia.

**24
POINTS**

Physical Characteristics	1. 2. 3.
Major Climates	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
Major Ecosystems	1. 2.
People and Cultures	1. 2. 3.
Economics, Technology, and Environment	1. 2. 3. 4.
Major Rivers	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

