

4.4

Eastern Europe



As a Young Geographer, I will be able to...

- Examine the physical geography of Western Europe
- · Investigate the history of the region & how that has affected life today
- Analyze how the region attempts to deal with climate issues

Landforms

The region of Eastern Europe is categorized by mountains (the Alpines & Carpathians) & plains

Lowlands within the mountainous regions are created by river erosion & deposits of rock fragments

Karst- Terrain dominated by limestone bedrock & characterized by rocky ground, caves, sinkholes, underground rivers, & absence of surface streams

The Carpathian mountains are less compact than the Swiss Alps, which leaves large basins in the region



Landforms

The Balkan Peninsula is dominated by the Balkan Mountains with a rugged landscape & deep snow in the winter

North of the Carpathians, the landscape displays broad plains that dominate Poland & Baltic countries

The Hungarian plan extends into Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, & Romania

The lowlands are home to farmers who cultivate grains, fruits, vegetables, & livestock



Water Systems

The Danube River is the second-longest river in Europe. It flows through 9 countries & into the Black Sea

It also serves as a natural barrier between countries & divides Budapest into 2 main parts

It connects to the Main River by the Main-Danube
Canal. This links seas & supplies the region with
hydroelectrical power

The Black Sea is an inland sea that links Europe to Asia & supports trade



Climate & Biomes

Much of the region has a humid continental climate with cold winters & hot summers

The Baltic Sea region & Northern European Plain have long cold winters & short summers

The Danube region has a moderate temperatures with an equal summer & winter length

The Adriatic Sea region has mild, rainy winters & hot, dry, sunny summers

History & Government

Shatter Belt- A region where political alliances are constantly splintering & changing based on ethnicity

Much of the region has suffered intense civil wars & during the Cold War much of the region was controlled by the Soviet Union

400 C.E.-1200 C.E. Slavic tribes spread across the region, defending against Mongol invasions

106 C.E. The Romans conquered the region of Romania, eventually becoming the Byzantine Empire, then Ottoman Empire before the end of World War I



Conflict, Union, Division

The ethnic tension of the region lead to the start of WWI with the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand

After WWI, the region was broken up & a new map was drawn up based on ethnicity, population, politics, & economics

Balkanization- Division of a region into smaller regions

The Soviet Union used this region as a buffer zone to protect the rest of the region from Western influence



Conflict, Union, Division

1950s-1980s- Various revolts against communist rule swept the region

1989- The Soviet Union collapsed leading Yugoslavia to split into different countries

Bosnian Croats & Bosnian Muslims were under stress in the region & faced violence from Serbia

Ethnic Cleansing- The expelling from a country or genocide of an ethnic group

NATO bombed Serbia & engaged in peacekeeping efforts in Serbia to end the conflict



Population Patterns

Most of the region is ethnically Slavic who descended from Indo-European people from Asia

The Roma are an ethnic group with no home country who have spread out through Europe

They have less education, poor healthy care, & shorter life expectancies than the rest of Europe

Agriculture & Industrialization have contributed to a diverse number of populations in the region



Society & Culture Today

Literacy rates are improving due to a recent history of free education for the population from the Soviet Union

Religious beliefs have contributed to violence between peoples such as Eastern Orthodox Christianity & Islam

Families today have fewer children but women have made strides in education & jobs

Folk Music is important to the cultures of the region, but major cities enjoy contemporary music from Western Europe & the U.S.



Economic Activities

The region has moved to market economic systems in the past 20 years

The region depends on agriculture from olives & citrus fruits & grapes.

Fishing is also a huge industry that the EU is monitoring to stop overfishing

The region is also a global center for low-cost manufacturing of electronics



Managing Resources

80% of Europe used to be covered by forests, 2/3rds have been removed over time

This has caused an issue in illegal logging in eastern Europe, high costs of electricity has contributed to people seeking lumber for heat

The forests in Poland are protected due to it having some of the oldest trees & a diverse population of animals

This has caused a debate for jobs in the region as it puts loggers out of work



Human Impact

Eastern Europe has put a heavy emphasis on industrialization & heavy manufacturing

Coal burning has led to issues to air, water, & soil quality & pollution

Air quality has affected neighboring countries & led to acid rain in various regions

Meltwater from melting snow & ice moves acid into lakes & rivers

Human Impact

Water moving through agricultural areas has picked up pesticides & fertilizers & polluted the Danube & Vistula Rivers

The EU has placed strict emissions regulations for the region to try & curb pollution

Vehicles & smokestacks have to hold special exhaust systems to remove sulfur & nitrogen



Addressing the Issues

Potential EU countries have to meet environmental standards before being admitted into the union

Member countries can face legal issues if they do not curb pollution matters

However, the pollution crosses boundaries & sets up financial difficulties trying to clean it up

The EU is trying to update the region to more modern implementations & implement cleaner mining methods



