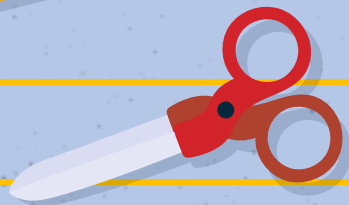
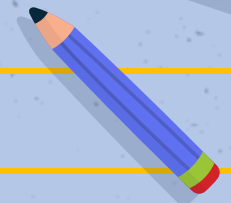
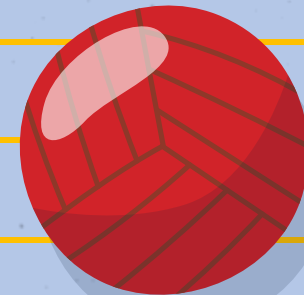
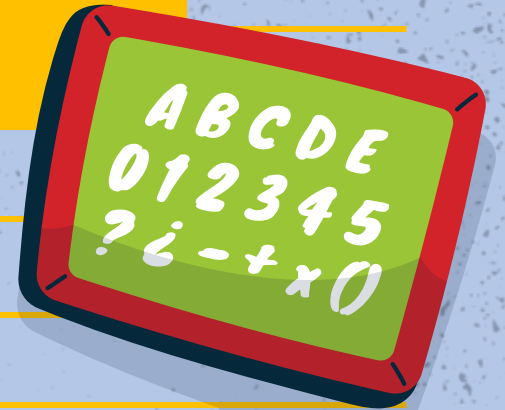


Check Out Google-Maps &  
Examine The Northern Region  
of Europe! Explain What You  
Find!

INVESTIGATE



**4.1**

**Northern Europe**



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

- **Analyze the landforms of the region & predict how humans interact.**
- **Examine the human geography & how culture exists**
- **Research conservation efforts & analyze resource management for the region**

# Landforms of Northern Europe

**Google It! Check out Google Earth & examine the area of Northern Europe for a few minutes**

**Discuss! How do you think the Ice Age affected the landforms of Northern Europe?**

**Glaciation-** Process of glaciers forming & spreading

**During the Ice Age, glaciers dug & moved Earth around Northern Europe, creating canyons & mountains**

# Landforms of Northern Europe

**Fjords-** Long-steep-sided glacial valleys not filled by seawater

The heaviness of the ice weighed the land down, now that it is gone, Europe is slowly rising back up in a process called Continental Rebound.

Northern Europe is made up of 5 countries:  
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland &  
Iceland

Part of this area is part of the cultural region called  
Scandinavia!



# Landforms of Northern Europe

**Norway is home to Svalbard, which is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean & created by glaciers**

**Archipelago-** a group of islands scattered in a body of water, such as a lake, river, or ocean

**Finland is a flat region with few hills or mountains, but 10% is covered with lakes & rivers**

**Iceland is an island country that is geographically active. They have about 200 volcanoes & frequent earthquakes!**

# Landforms of Northern Europe

**Iceland also relies upon geothermal energy & hydropower from its many rivers & waterfalls**

**Geothermal Energy-** A form of energy conservation that captures heat energy from within the Earth

**Hot Spring-** A spring whose water issues at a temperature higher than that of its surrounding

**Geyser-** A Spring that throws forth intermittent jets of heated water & steam

**Denmark has the island of Greenland, which is the largest island in the world!**



# Water Systems of Northern Europe

**When the glaciers receded, the moved earth plugged up rivers, creating thousands of lakes in the region**

**Most of the rivers in the region are short, & do not allow much travel between cities**

**The Kemi River in Finland supplies Finland with hydroelectric power**



# Climate, Biomes, & Resources

Northern Europe has a diverse climate pattern in the region that influences latitude, mountain barriers, & wind patterns

This creates a large variation of vegetation from forests to grasslands

Arctic temperatures in the North limits vegetation & causes animals to migrate south during the winter

**Migrate-** To move to one place to another



# Climate, Biomes, & Resources

**The Atlantic coast has a milder climate that allows large coniferous forests**

**The rest of the region has warmer climates due to the Baltic Sea, Inland waters, & airflows warmed by the Gulf Stream**

**Gulf Stream-** a powerful ocean current that carries warm water from the Gulf of Mexico up into the Atlantic Ocean

# Human Geography

**793-1050 C.E.- Viking Age-** Scandinavian Viking parties raided Europe in large warships

**The Norse faith & language became the basis for present-day Nordic languages & cultures**

**1100s-** Finland integrated with Denmark, Christianity spread, & the Kalmar Union ruled

**Integrate-** To blend into a functioning whole



# Human Geography

Trade began to grow & this caused the countries of Northern Europe to become continental

**Continental-** Relating to or characteristic of a continent, society became similar to each other

The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw a mass increase for industrialization which caused people to split into new class systems

**Industrialization-** the process of introducing large-scale industry to a region or country, which transforms the economy from being based on agriculture to manufacturing

# Human Geography

**After WWII, the Nordic countries developed democracies.**

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, & Iceland have democratic governments**

**Norway, Sweden, & Denmark also have constitutional monarchies**

**Constitutional Monarchy-** A system of government that is ruled by a king or queen whose power is limited by its country's constitution.



# Human Geography

**All Nordic countries have large, tax-funded public welfare sectors & social democratic legislation**

**Programs support health care, education for elementary-college, & retirement income for seniors**

**The Sami are the native people of northern Norway & have lived in the region for thousands of years**

**Many migrants from Somalia have migrated to Northern Europe for work due to war efforts.**

# Human Geography

**Norway is the largest oil producer in Europe, & the second largest of natural gas**

**A majority of Norway lives in Oslo, the capital of the country, & along the coast lines**

**Denmark has the Greenland & Faeroe Islands as self-governing entities that allow international students to study in the area**

**Iceland is one of the world's most ethnically diverse populations**



# Human Geography

**Northern European Countries have low populations due to the climate & mountainous terrain**

**Entrepot-** Commercial Center where goods are received & reshipped- Copenhagen, Denmark, is a huge port!

**Break-of-Bulk-** Act of unloading, transferring, or distributing part or all of a shipment



# Human Geography

**Most of Northern Europe is Protestant Christian, but Finland does not have a official religion & most don't practice**

**The area is one of the most educated with nearly 100% able to read & students learn many languages including English**

**Welfare-State-** State that assumes primary responsibility for the social welfare of its citizens

**Nordic countries have high & successful birthrates due to increased leave for parents & women have equal work opportunities**

# Management of Resources

**Commercial fishing is important in the region. 70% of Iceland exports are fish & fish products**

**Forestry, manufacturing, & agriculture are also major industries in the region**

**Overfishing & water pollution has put the region in danger, especially in the Baltic sea**

**Water here is semi-salty, which makes it easier for soil & water not to mix, this kills plankton**



# Management of Resources

**Invasive Species-** Non-indigenous or non-native species that threaten an ecosystem of an area

Deforestation has caused a rise in carbon dioxide being released from the soil in the region

Industrialization has damaged or destroyed many freshwater tidal marshes causing floods & killing animals

Peat is used as a biomass fuel in Finland, which releases large amounts of carbon dioxide in the air



# Management of Resources

**Climate change is affecting the area rapidly, this is causing the ice to melt & causes the sea to rise**

**Rising temperatures are hurting agriculture, killing animals, & causing key species to migrate away or remain all year long (why might this be bad?)**

**Chemical use & air pollution from the UK is collecting in the ocean & causing acid rain**

**The region is committed to conservation & recycling programs**

**Ecotourism-** Practice & business of recreational travel based on concern for the environment

# Find Me Five!

What are 5 Things you  
learned about today?

Could be from a picture, information, or just  
a fun fact!

**RADICAL!**

