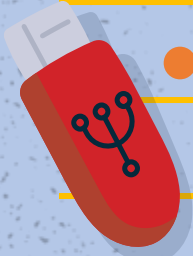
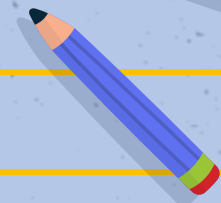
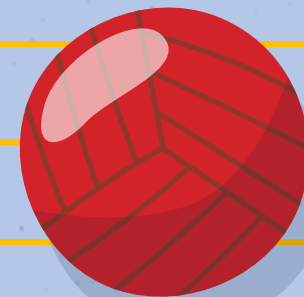
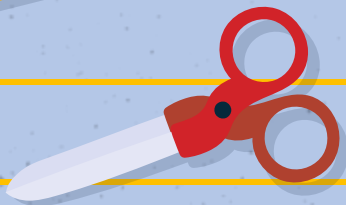


Check Out Google-Maps & Examine
The Northwestern Region of Europe!
Explain What You Find!

INVESTIGATE



4.2

Northwestern 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 & Water Systems

This region is home to the mainland countries of Europe: The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Monaco, & Luxembourg

The United Kingdom & Ireland lie off the coast

This area holds some of Europe's most iconic landscapes & cities



Landforms & Water Systems

Much like Northern Europe, much of this region has also been affect by Ice-Age glaciers

The Great European Plain is a relatively flat region stretching from SE England to Germany!

The plain has many rivers that help agriculture & fertile soil due to loess

Loess- Fine, yellowish, brownish topsoil made up of particles of silt & clay deposited by the wind & glaciers

Landforms & Water Systems

Most of the region lies within 300 miles of a sea or an ocean coast, these (& rivers) provide important transportation, trade, & rec activities

The melting snow of the Alps provides water for 11 important lakes that provide power, transportation, & important tourist destinations

25% of the Netherlands is below sea level, which causes constant flooding

Dikes- Large banks of earth & stone that hold back water

Polder- Low-lying area from which seawater has been drained to create new land



Landforms & Water Systems

England's Thames River allows ships to reach ports in London

The most important river in Europe is the Rhine River as it connects the North Sea with France and Germany

The Seine river flows through Paris & empties into the English Channel

The Rhone River is the longest river in France



Landforms & Water Systems

Canals connect these rivers & they provide the region with important hydrolytic power

The Danube River flows through Germany & empties into the Black Sea creating an important waterway



Climate, Biomes, & Resources

Northwestern Europe has a mild climate compared with other regions.

When the Atlantic winds reach the Alps, the winds rise up the slopes & the temperature of the air cools

Mistral- A strong northerly wind from the Alps that can bring cold air to southern France

Foehn- A dry wind that blows from the protected sides of mountains, sometimes melting snow

Avalanche- A large mass of ice, snow, & rock that slides down a mountainside

Climate, Biomes, & Resources

Most of the subregion has a marine west coast climate with mild winters, cool summers, & rainfall

This leaves the region with rich soil called humus, formed by decaying leaves

Deciduous trees- Trees that lose their leaves seasonally, such as beech & oak trees

Coniferous trees- Trees that produce cones, such as fir & pine trees

Natural Resources

The region has an abundance of coal & iron ore that fueled region in the 1700s

Now, much of the region energy comes from natural gas, oil, nuclear, & hydroelectricity

Germany has few natural resources & imports more than half its energy needs



History & Government

The region has been influenced by Christianity & thousands of years of migrations & invasions

Ancient Rome built a massive empire through the region, building roads & cities

Beginning in the C.E. 1000s, armies began to fight in a series of religious wars against the Islamic people called **The Crusades**

The goal of The Crusades was to regain the Holy Land from Muslim rule, Europeans never won permanent control of the region



History & Government

The Crusades opened up trade routes in the eastern Mediterranean which allowed an exchange of ideas between Europe & Southwest Asia

1400s- The Renaissance spread through Europe creating major changes in art, politics, culture, & religion

1500s- Martin Luther launched the Protestant Reformation, decreasing the power of the Catholic Church

Early 1700s- The Enlightenment had educated Europeans begin to value reason & question tradition. “Maybe life could improve!”

History & Government

Late 1700s- The Industrial Revolution transformed manufacturing in Europe from human labor to machines

Great Britain was the epicenter of this movement & eventually spread technology to the rest of the world

Industrial Capitalism- An economic system in which business leaders use profits to expand companies

Communism- Idea that society should be based on public ownership & communal control of property



History & Government

Jobs & urban lifestyle changes reduced the need for children to help with agriculture, family sizes decreased

1914-1918- An alliance system between the Central Powers began to fight with the Allied powers in Word War I

1939-1945- Hitler's Nazi party begins a conquest that leads into World War II

Holocaust- Mass murder of 6 million Jews by Germany's Nazi regime during WWII

History & Government

The Soviet Union leads a communist struggle against democratic nations during the Cold War

1950s- Several European countries form trade agreements creating the **European Union & the creation of a common currency- **the euro****

****Devolution-** The granting of self-rule to local & regional authorities**

Such as the United Kingdom granting power back to Wales, Scotland, & North Ireland



Population Patterns

**Many cities created major trading centers around rivers.
The Thames- London & The Seine-Paris**

**Most of this region is densely populated with the
Netherlands & Belgium having the highest
population densities**

**Migration is typically driven by poverty, people leaving a
location in search of a better life**

Guest worker- A foreign laborer living & working
temporarily in another country

Population Patterns

**2015- More than a million refugees from North Africa
flee to the region to escape the Syrian civil war**

**Aging populations have had a major effect on
demographics.**

**Low birthrates & higher life expectancies have the
number of working people shrinking but
retired people growing**



Society & Culture Today

Many countries in the region have 1 or more official languages

**Christianity is the primary religion of the region,
consisting mainly of Roman Catholics &
Protestants**

**Compulsory education for children & comprehensive
health care & social services are valued**



Society & Culture Today

Countries show equal work opportunities for both men & women & women have been active in politics

Many art movements began in Europe such as Romanticism in the early 1800s

Realism focused on everyday life & the depiction of what was real

Impressionism was the capture of immediate experiences of the natural world



Economic Activities

In the 1800s, the deposits of coal & iron ore sparked a growth of heavy industry

The region today produces everything from computers to transportation equipment

Switzerland & Great Britain have top industries in banking & insurance

Tourism is a major industry for this region of Europe



Economic Activities

Transportation is important in the region & includes highways, high-speed railroads, waterways, & air travel

The region has fertile farmland & exports a variety of fruits, especially grapes & citrus fruits, & livestock

Agribusiness- Industry engaged in agriculture on a large scale, sometimes including the manufacture & distribution of farm supplies



The European Union

The EU unites most of Europe into one trading community

It accounts for 1/6th of the world's trade in goods

Its large trade activity is due to its elimination of tariffs & trade barriers between its nations

Its location & education of workers have given it an advantage over other regions in the world

Managing Resources

The region is highly developed & industrialized, which means it consumes large amounts of natural resources

Pollution from the area contaminates marine & animal life & creates health hazards for people

Countries used to dump waste into the ocean, but growing populations have kept pollution close to land

75% of fishing stocks are overfished & has led to invasive species in the area



Managing Resources

Europe has made strides to curbing its overfishing problems

New roads & railways have been limited the migration patterns of wildlife which isolates them into small areas

Air pollution is a problem throughout Europe from manufacturing & heavy use of vehicles

Some communist former communist countries are still using old factories which give off heavier pollutants

Managing Resources

**Tall smoke stacks have lead pollutants to spread wider
& across national borders**

Acid Deposition- Wet or dry airborne acids that fall to
the ground

**Snow carries pollution across Europe, when it
melts, the pollution makes its way to rivers
& lakes**



Addressing the Issues

The EU has created a number of environmental protection laws

Many power plants burn natural gas instead of coal & some countries are looking to solar & wind power

Kyoto Protocol- An amendment to the International Treaty on Climate Change designed to reduce greenhouse gasses in specific countries

Cap-And-Trade- A Method for managing pollution in which a limit is placed on emissions & businesses or countries can buy & sell emissions allowances

Find Me Five!

**What are 5 Things you
learned about today?**

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

RADICAL!

