

The Geography of Europe

Essential Questions:

- 1) How did Europe's physical landscape help determine economic activity, level of development, and demographic patterns?
- 2) How has Europe impacted throughout rest of the world in history?
- 3) What have been the causes and lasting effects of European political, religious and ethnic conflicts following the fall of the Soviet Union?

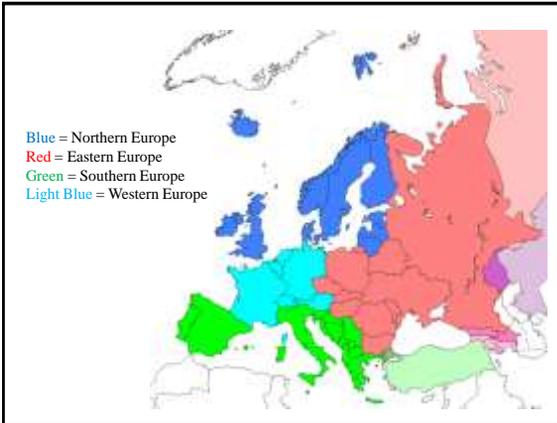
WARM UP Q. Can you identify all of the numbered countries?

1. Country? 2. Country? 3. Country? 4. Country? 5. Country? 6. Country? 7. Country? 8. Country? 9. Country? 10. Country? 11. Country? 12. Country? 13. Country? 14. Country? 15. Country? 16. Country? 17. Country?

Physical Geography Europe

The Land

- Europe is part of a large landmass called Eurasia.
- Europe is a large peninsula. A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.



Topography

- The Northern European Plain is a flat area that extends from France through the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, and into Russia. The Northern European Plain has very good soil called chernozem.

Peninsulas

- Europe has five major peninsulas:
 - A. Scandinavian Peninsula
 - B. Jutland
 - C. Iberian Peninsula
 - D. Italian Peninsula
 - E. Balkan Peninsula

Scandinavian Peninsula

- The Scandinavian Peninsula is in Northern Europe. Norway, Sweden, and part of Finland are on the Scandinavian Peninsula. The peninsula is surrounded by the Barents Sea, Baltic Sea, Norwegian Sea, and North Sea.



Fjords

- A **fjord** is a steep, narrow, u-shaped valley that is carved out by a glacier. They are found in Norway on the Scandinavian Peninsula because this area had many glaciers during the last ice age.



Jutland

- The country of Denmark is on Jutland.



Iberian Peninsula

- The countries of Portugal and Spain are on the Iberian Peninsula.



The Italian Peninsula



- Italy is on the Italian Peninsula.

The Balkan Peninsula



- The Balkan Peninsula is surrounded by the Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, and Black Sea.

Strategic Waterways

- A strategic waterway is a narrow body of water on an important transportation route or sea lane. Some examples are:
 - A. The English Channel
 - B. The Strait of Gibraltar
 - C. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus

The English Channel

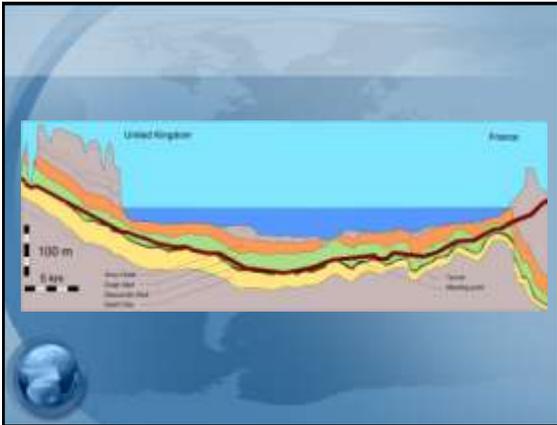
- The English Channel separates the island of Great Britain from France. The narrowest point is the Strait of Dover, which is 21 miles wide.



The Chunnel



- The Chunnel is a tunnel that runs underneath the English Channel and connects Britain to France.



Strait of Gibraltar



- The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The strait also separates the continents of Europe and Africa. At the strait's narrowest point it is eight miles wide.

Gibraltar



- The Rock of Gibraltar or Gibraltar is actually an overseas territory of the United Kingdom. It has been part of the U.K. for 300 years.

The only wild monkeys in Europe live on the Rock of Gibraltar.



The Bosphorus and Dardanelles

- The Bosphorus and Dardanelles separate Europe from Asia Minor (Turkey). Part of Turkey is in Europe and the other part is located in Asia.

Islands

- Some islands in Northern Europe are:
 - A. Great Britain
 - B. Ireland
 - C. Iceland
 - D. Great Britain and Ireland are the two major islands in an archipelago. Together they are called the British Isles.

Great Britain

- Great Britain is the name of an island. The United Kingdom refers to a country that is located on Great Britain and Ireland. The United Kingdom is composed of:
 - A. Wales
 - B. Scotland
 - C. England
 - D. Northern Ireland

Islands

- Some islands in the Mediterranean Sea are:
 - A. Sicily
 - B. Corsica
 - C. Sardinia
 - D. Crete

Mountains

- The Alps are located in Northern Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and France. The Alps are not very long and the tallest mountain is Mont Blanc (15,774ft).





Mountains

- The Pyrenees separate the Iberian Peninsula from France.



Climate and Vegetation

- Europe is in the middle and high latitudes, therefore, Europe has many different types of climates.
- A. In Northern Europe there is Tundra and Sub-arctic climates.
- B. Most of Western Europe has a Marine West Coast climate zone.
- C. Southern Europe has a Mediterranean climate.



Climate

- Wind currents and ocean currents have a large impact on the climate of Europe.
- A. The North Atlantic Drift is an ocean current that warms Europe.
- B. Europe is also warmed by wind currents called the Westerlies.



ASSIGNMENT:

- Complete the National Geographic lesson “Mission Geography: Europe” at the website <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/05/g68/geospy.html>

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE

- Natural resource use
- Demographics

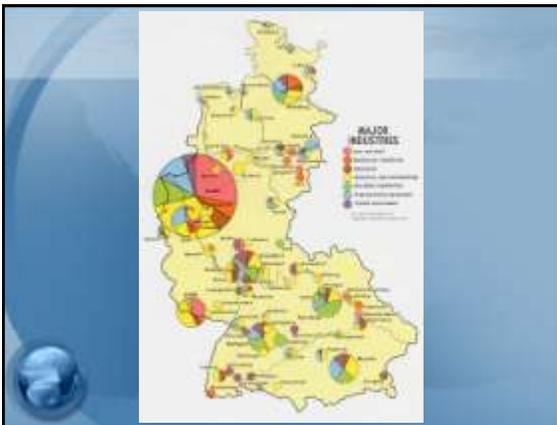
Natural Resources

- Europe has many different types of natural resources.
 - A. The Northern European Plain has fertile soil called chernozem. This land is good for farming.
 - B. The Ruhr and Po Valleys have deposits of iron ore and coal.
 - C. Some parts of Europe have forests such as Norway and Sweden.
 - D. There are large deposits of oil on the floor of the North Sea.
 - E. Mountainous areas have mineral resources.



Ruhr and Po Valleys

- The Ruhr Valley is a region on the border of Germany and France. The Po Valley is located in Northern Italy. These areas are rich in coal and iron ore. These areas also have high concentrations of industry because it is cheaper to put industries next to the source of resources.





Mountain Regions

- The countries of Europe have advanced farming techniques, high crop yields, and fertile soil called chernozem.
- Mountainous areas such as Switzerland and Andorra rely on tourism, recreation, and mineral resources for their economy.
- Switzerland also relies on international banking.

Agriculture in Europe

- Crop yield means how much food can be grown per square mile or hectare. Crop yields are higher in Europe because:
 - A. They have chemical fertilizers
 - B. They have tractors and machines
 - C. They have genetically enhanced plants

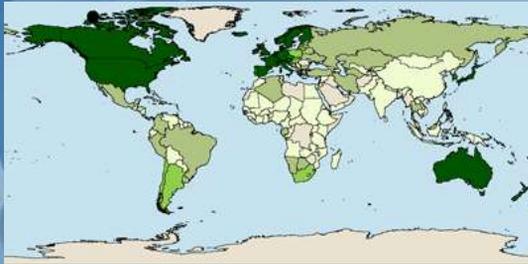
Polders

- The Netherlands and Belgium are called the Low Countries because they are low in elevation. These countries are small and do not have a lot of land for farming. In these countries the people have made polders in order to farm. Polders are reclaimed land from the sea.



Developed or Developing?

- All of the countries in Europe are considered developed.



Demographics

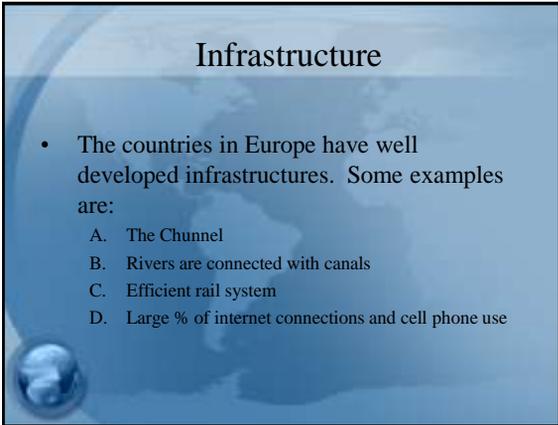
- A. High per capita GDP
- B. High life expectancy
- C. Low population growth rate
- D. Low infant mortality
- E. Low percentage of population under age 15
- F. High literacy rate





ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE CONTINUED...

Infrastructure, Economic systems, the EU, economic challenges



Infrastructure

- The countries in Europe have well developed infrastructures. Some examples are:
 - A. The Chunnel
 - B. Rivers are connected with canals
 - C. Efficient rail system
 - D. Large % of internet connections and cell phone use



Economic Systems

- There are three major types of economic systems:
 - A. Free market economy (operates on the idea of supply and demand and private ownership)
 - B. Mixed economy (government owns important industries)
 - C. Command economy (government owns all means of production)

Economic Systems

- After WWII ended in 1945, the Soviet Union controlled much of Eastern Europe and forced the countries to be communist and have a command economy. In 1990, these countries regained independence.



Economic Systems

- Eastern Europe is not as well developed as Western Europe because it was communist. The factories are obsolete and heavy industry in these areas has caused serious pollution.

Economic Systems

- Denmark and Sweden have mixed economies.

The Good - Healthcare is paid for by government, early retirements are common, unemployment is low.

The Bad - Denmark and Sweden rank number 1 and 2 in terms of how much taxes the people pay. Income tax in Denmark is around 42 - 63%.

Economic Unions

- Examples of economic unions:
 - A. EU - European Union
 - B. NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement
 - C. ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
 - D. OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

European Union

- The European Union is the dominant economic union in Europe. Most countries in Europe are members of the EU. Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland did not join the EU.
- One goal of the EU is to create a common market by getting rid of tariffs, improving transportation networks, introducing one currency, and making it easier for people to travel between countries.
- The European Union has introduced a single currency called the euro in order to promote and facilitate trade.

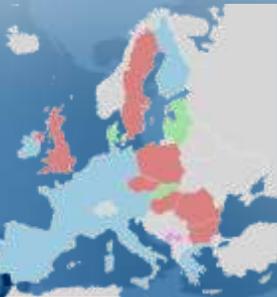
European Union



Euro



Euro



Blue = Area where euro is used

Red = Other eu members

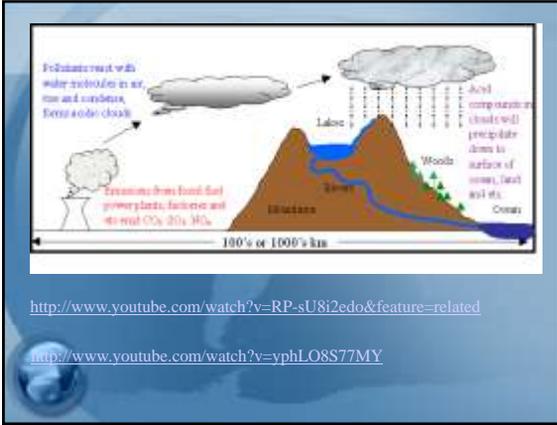


Economic Challenges

- Several areas in Europe are facing severe pollution problems:
 - A. Black Forest - Acid Rain
 - B. Venice - Water Pollution
 - C. Rhine, Danube, and Seine Rivers - Water Pollution







<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RP-sU8i2edo&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yphLO8S77MY>

ASSIGNMENTS:

- Complete the following:
 - “Introducing Europe” worksheet lessons on pages 4-5, 7-8, 11-12.

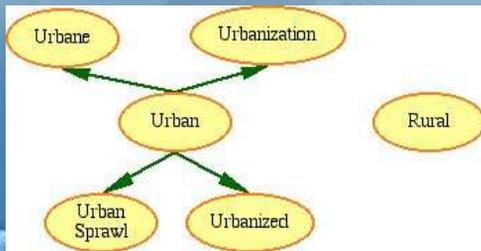
Europe

- Population Geography
- Cultural Geography
- Historical Geography
- Political Geography

Population of Europe

- Europe is one of the most densely populated areas of the world.
- Europe is highly urbanized.
- Europe has many large cities that serve as centers of culture and trade.

Population of Europe



Cities

<u>City</u>	<u>Site</u>
London	Where a river narrows
Paris	On an island
Rome	On a hilltop
Athens	On a hilltop

Culture

- Europe has many different ethnic groups, languages, and customs.
- Most people in Europe are Christians but there are different types of Christians.
- European culture has spread to other parts of the world.

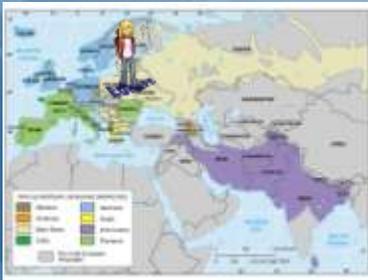
Culture

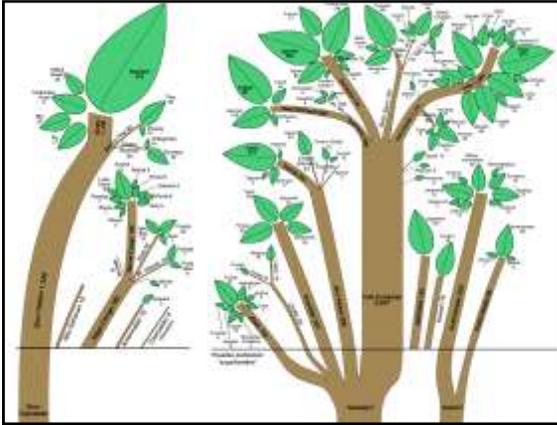
- European culture, including language, has spread to other parts of the world due to:
 - A. Exploration
 - B. Colonization
 - C. Imperialism

Indo-European Language Family (50% of World)

Main Branches:

- **Germanic**
 - Dutch, German
- **Romance**
 - Spanish, French
- **Baltic-Slavic**
 - Russian
- **Indo-Iranian**
 - Hindu, Bengali





Which languages share a common ancestor?

Some Indo-European Shared Words

English	Sanskrit	Greek	Latin	Armenian	Old Irish	Lithuanian
me	mam	eme	me	is	-	mane
father	pitar	pater	pater	hayr	athair	-
mother	matar	mater	mater	mayr	mathair	motina
brother	bhratar	-	frater	elbayr	brathair	brolis
daughter	duhitar	thugater-	-	dustr	-	dukter
cow	gav-	bous	bos	kov	bo	guovs (Latv)
eel (OE)	asvas	hippos	isovus	-	ech	asva, mare
hound	svan	kuon	canis	sun	con	sun
foot	pad	pod-	ped-	otn	-	-
new	navas	ne(w)os	novus	nor	nue	naujas
bears	bharati	pherei	fert	bere	berid	-
two	duva	duo	duo	erku	do	du
three	trayas	treis	tres	erek	tri	trys

Many Indo-European languages have common words for snow, winter, spring; for dog, horse, cow, sheep bear but not camel, lion, elephant, or tiger; for beech, oak, pine, willow, but not palm or banyan tree.

Indo-European Language Family - Germanic Branch

West Germanic

- English (514 million)
- German (128)
- Dutch (21)

East Germanic

- Danish (5)
- Norwegian (5)
- Swedish (9)



Germanic Branch - Icelandic

Iceland colonized by Norwegians in AD 874.

Largely unchanged because of isolation.

Highly developed literary tradition. Ancient sagas can be read by modern speakers of Icelandic.



Germanic Branch - English

Diffused throughout the world by hundreds of years of British colonialism. Brought to New World by British colonies in 1600s. Has become an important global *lingua franca*.



Development of English

Germanic Tribes (Germany/Denmark)

- Jutes
- Angles
- Saxons

Vikings (Norway)

- 9th - 11th Centuries

Normans (French)

- Battle of Hastings, 1066
- French was official language for 150 years.



Development of English - Adopted Words

Germanic Tribes (Germany/Denmark)

- kindergarten, angst, noodle, pretzel

Vikings (Norway)

- take, they, reindeer, window

Normans (French)

- renaissance, mansion, village, guardian



Indo-European Language Family - Romance Branch

Like English these languages have been spread by Colonialism.

- Spanish (425 million)
- Portuguese (194)
- most in Brazil
- French (129)
- Italian (62)
- Romanian (26)



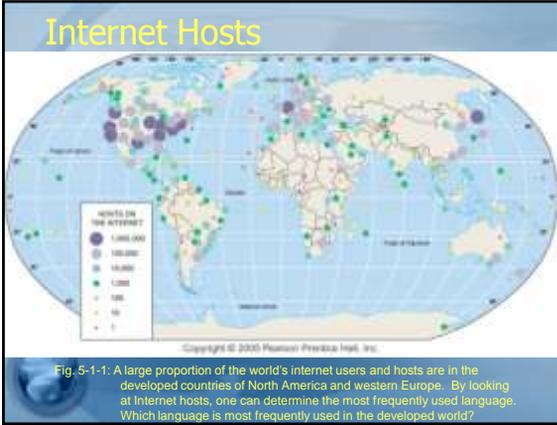
Indo-European Family - Romance Branch

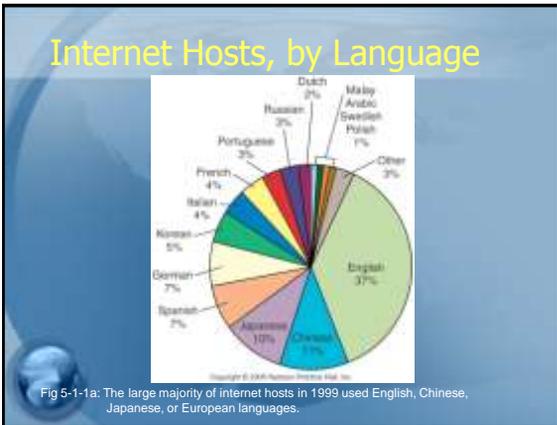
The Roman Empire, at its height in 2nd century A.D., extinguished many local languages. After the fall of Rome in the 5th century, communication declined and languages evolved again.



Literature was all written in Latin until the 13th and 14th centuries.

- Dante Alighieri's 1314 *Inferno* written in **vulgar latin** (Florentine).





Finding the Roots of Language Using a Dictionary

Where do words come from?

- Many words in the English language are derived from words in other languages. Dictionaries usually provide information about the derivation of words. In this activity, you will peruse an electronic dictionary or encyclopedia looking for words that have their derivation in other languages.
- For print dictionaries:
The abbreviations below are used as examples:

FR -- French
fr. -- from
Gk -- Greek
L -- Latin
MD -- Middle Dutch

The abbreviation guide is usually found near the beginning of a print dictionary. Example:

- blare** [fr. MD *blaren* to shout]
- cir - cle** [fr. L *circus* circle; Gk *kirkos* ring] **dis-tant** [fr. FR *distant* remote]
- es-pi-o-nage** [fr. FR *espion* spy]
- force** [fr. L *fortis* strong]

Origins of Language Assignment

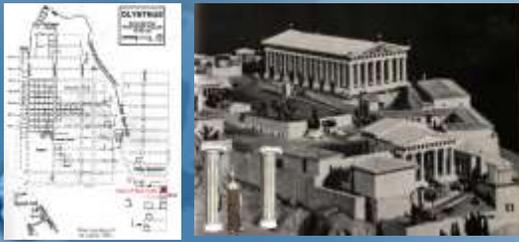
Assignment:

- (1) First, find ten *interesting* words -- each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet -- for which you can document word origin/derivation from another language. Start with www.dictionary.com.
- (2) Second, research the roots/origins of modern-day Romance languages, such as Spanish, French, Italian, etc. In about 8-10 sentences, summarize the origins of Romance languages as well as argue in support of one of the many origin-of-language theories out there, as proposed by prominent linguists. Where should you go to find this information? Start with:
 - <http://www.putlearningfirst.com/language/01origin/history1.html>
 - <http://www.ship.edu/~cgboeree/langorigins.html>
 - <http://www.answers.com/topic/origin-of-language>

Historical Geography Of Europe

Origin of the Concept of State

- The concept of a state first emerged in the river valley civilizations of Mesopotamia (the present-day Middle East) as well as Egypt.
- Here, the first city-states evolved. A **city-state** is a sovereign state that comprises a town and the surrounding countryside.
- Athens and Sparta became rival city-states in the 3rd Century B.C.E and nearly destroyed each other during the Peloponnesian Wars
- Some city-states began to control larger territories, eventually forming empires (Ex. Rome)



Democracy

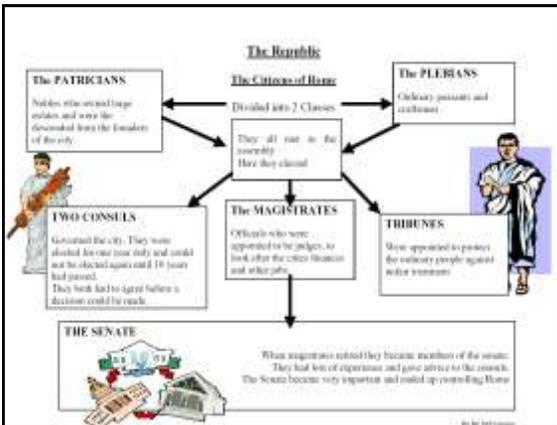
- Europe is also the birthplace of democracy. Greece and the early Roman republic both had democracies.
 - A. Athens had a direct democracy
 - B. Rome had an indirect democracy

How similar was Rome's government to ours?

The U.S. Capitol Building where our Congress (the Senate and House of Representatives) meets →



← SPQR= Senate and the People of Rome



ANCIENT EUROPEAN CIVILIZATIONS GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENTS:

- Complete the following:
 - 1) The National Geographic Lesson "Using Geography to Learn about History" at the website <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/17/g912/greece.html>
 - 2) Go to <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MqMXIRwQniA> and watch the Youtube video about how to navigate through Ancient Rome in Google Earth! Then, you will complete the assignment "The Roman Record" which utilizes Google Earth and the website <http://sites.google.com/site/theromanrecord/>.

Medieval World Cities

After collapse of Roman Empire in 5th Century, Europe's cities were diminished or abandoned.

European Feudal Cities

- ☞ Begin in 11th Century
- ☞ Independent cities formed in exchange for military service to feudal lord.
- ☞ Improved roads encouraged trade
- ☞ Dense and compact within defensive walls



Paris, France



Cittadella, Italy

Four Defining Characteristics of Medieval Cities

- **CHARACTERISTICS:**
 - **1) Charter**
 - **2) Walls**
 - **3) Marketplace**
 - **4) Cathedral**



The medieval city

The charter

- **The Charter**—a written document -- gave cities political independence and authority
- Made the city responsible for its own defense and government
- Allowed cities to coin their own money
- These freedoms contributed to development of urban social, economic, and intellectual life

The medieval city

- The wall

- Symbol of the separation between country and city
- Within the wall most inhabitants were free; outside most were serfs
- People inside were able to move about with little restriction
- Goods entering the gates were inspected and taxed

The medieval city

The marketplace

- Symbolized role of economic activities in the city
- City depended on the countryside for food and produce was traded in the market
- Center for long-distance trade linking city to city

The medieval city



The cathedral

- Usually the town's crowning glory
- Symbol of the important role of the church
- Often close to the marketplace and town hall, indicating close ties between religion, commerce, and politics
- Church was often prevailing political force

Historian David Macaulay's Discussion of Medieval Cathedrals

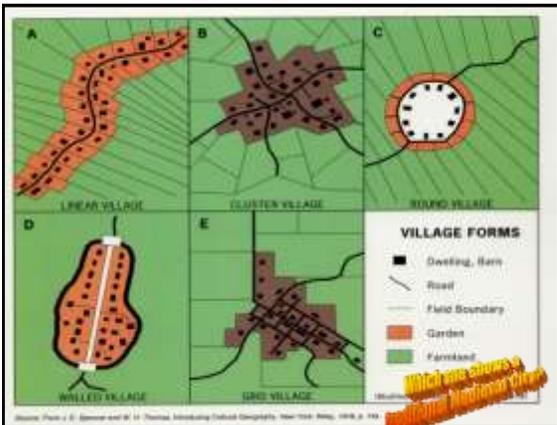


Cool Video Clip: 3D Rendering of Medieval Paris & cathedral



Which characteristics of a Medieval city can you spot?





Where will you choose to set up?

Town A: You are a group of apprentices. You do not like to run out of tools, so you need a quarry. You also need a place to store your tools, so you need a warehouse. You also need a place to live, so you need a dwelling.

Town B: You are a group of Blacksmiths. A Blacksmith needs a source of iron, so you need a quarry. You also need a place to live, so you need a dwelling. You also need a place to work, so you need a workshop.

Town C: You are a group of Farmers. A farmer needs a place to live, so you need a dwelling. You also need a place to work, so you need a field. You also need a place to store your crops, so you need a barn.

Town D: You are a group of Miners. A miner needs a place to live, so you need a dwelling. You also need a place to work, so you need a mine. You also need a place to store your minerals, so you need a warehouse.

Town E: You are a group of Soldiers. A soldier needs a place to live, so you need a dwelling. You also need a place to work, so you need a barracks. You also need a place to store your weapons, so you need a warehouse.

Legend: Bridge, Road, Town, Warehouse, Castle, River, Quarry.

Problems of the medieval city



- Problems created for contemporary urban life by medieval city design:
 - Streets were narrow, wandering lanes, rarely more than 15 feet wide
 - Today, in 141 German cities, 77 percent of streets are too narrow for two-way traffic

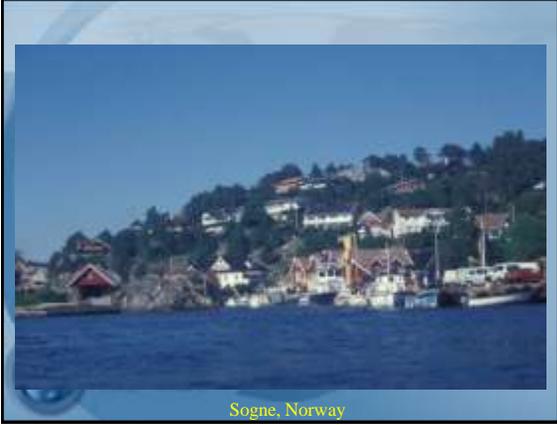
European Cities Today: Characteristics



- ❖ 1. **Complex street patterns** - prior to automobile, weird angles
- ❖ 2. **Plazas and squares** - from Greek, Roman, Medieval
- ❖ 3. **High density and compact form** - wall around city or low-growth zoning
- ❖ 4. **Low skylines** - many built before elevators, others required cathedral or monument to be highest structure
- ❖ 5. **Lively downtowns** - center of social life, not just office work
- ❖ 6. **Neighborhood stability** - Europeans moved less frequently than we do.
- ❖ 5. **Scars of War** - many wars, many cities originally defensive
- ❖ 8. **Symbolism** - gothic cathedrals, palaces, and castles
- ❖ 9. **Municipal Socialism** - many residents live in buildings that are owned by city gov't. Some of these are massive housing projects, others small scale apartment buildings.



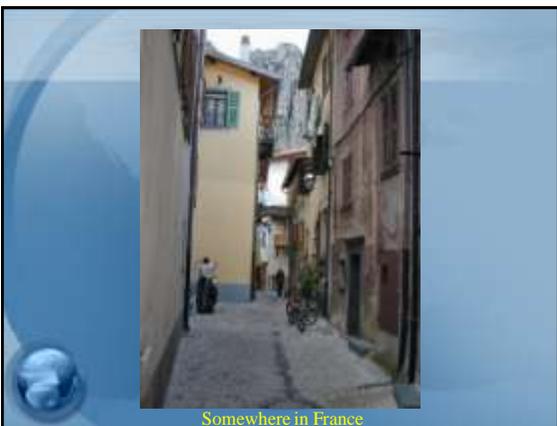
Ferrara, Italy



Sogne, Norway



Venice, Italy



Somewhere in France



Amsterdam, The Netherlands



Florence, Italy



Copenhagen, Denmark

Exploration

- Following the medieval era, Europeans started to explore the world in the mid-15th century.
- The first European countries to explore were Portugal and Spain. These countries were looking for a route to Asia in order to buy spices.

European Exploration and Land Claims, 1492-1600

Directions

1. Which explorer was the first to establish a new colony in Asia? For which European country did he sail?
2. Which explorer was the first to sail to the west coast of North America? For which European country did he sail?
3. By 1600, in which continents did Portugal claim or control territory or colonies?
4. Which explorer was the first to sail to what are today the Caribbean Islands, Hispaniola, Haiti, and North America? For which European country did he sail?
5. Which explorer was the first to find a voyage that eventually became called the round? For which European country did he sail?
6. Which country had a prince who had explored down the length of the Atlantic and down to Brazil and South America? Why were these explorations?
7. By 1600, in which continents did Spain claim territory?
8. Which European country was using the global sea routes to North America's west coast? Name three of those voyages.

Practice Exercise!

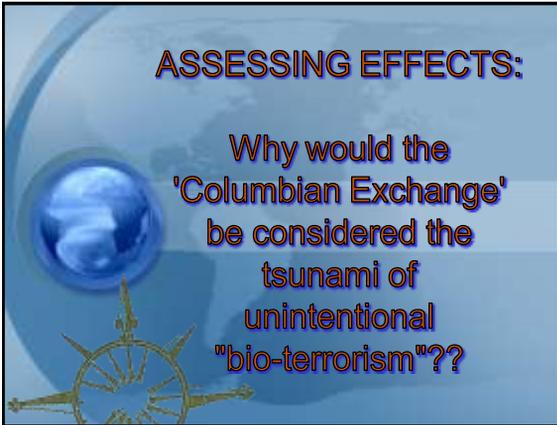
Discoveries in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries

Legend:

- Spain
- Portugal
- France
- Netherlands

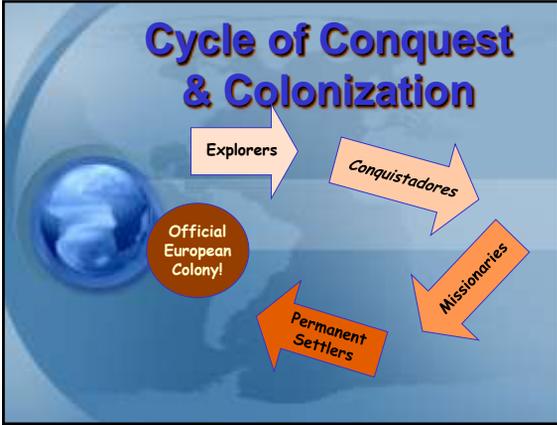
"THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE"

Forms of Biological Life Going From:		
	Old World to New World:	New World to Old World:
Diseases:	Smallpox Cholera Chickens Pox Malaria Yellow Fever Syphilis The Common Cold	Typhoid
Animals:	Horses Cattle Pigs Sheep Goats Chickens	Turkeys Llamas Alpacas Domestic Pigeons
Plants:	Rice Wheat Barley Oats Coffee Sugar cane Bananas Soybeans Olives Cassava Daisies Cloves Ragweed Kernicky Bhangana	Coco (Milk) Potatoes (White & Sweet Varieties) Beans (Bean, Kidney, & Lima Varieties) Tobacco Peanuts Squash Peppers Tomatoes Pumpkins Pineapples Cacao (Source of Chocolate) Cacao (Source of Chewing Gum) Papyrus Soybean (Tapioca) Guava Avocado



The Growth of Powerful Nation-States and Exploration Leads to ...

- European countries colonized other parts of the world.
- **Colonization** is when a group of people from one country settle in another country.





Colonization Leads to...

- **Imperialism** is when a country takes over another country. European countries took over countries and regions all over the world. They did this to control resources and also to compete with other European countries.

Imperialism and the Industrial Revolution

- Imperialism was made possible by the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution was a period of time from the late 18th to mid 19th centuries when machines replaced human labor in Europe.

Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

- The most important machine invented in Europe at this time was the steam engine.
- With the steam engine Europeans could make trains, steamships, better mining equipment, and eventually better weapons. This allowed them to take over other parts of the world.

Imperialism in Political Cartoons ...

IMPERIALISM

What is it and what purposes has it served in world history?

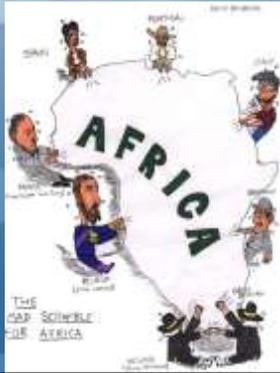
Prepare to answer this question through political cartoon analysis!

Read the following quote in order to define the purpose of a political cartoon:

- "A cartoonist is a writer and artist, philosopher, and punster, cynic and community conscience. He seldom tells a joke, and often tells the truth, which is funnier. In addition, the cartoonist is more than a social critic who tries to amuse, infuriate, or educate. He is also, unconsciously, a reporter and historian. Cartoons of the past leave records of their times that reveal how people lived, what they thought, how they dressed and acted, what their amusements and prejudices were, and what the issues of the day were." Ruff, Thomas P., and Jennifer T. Nelson. *Classroom Ready Activities for Teaching History and Geography in Grades 7-12*. Needham, MA: Allyn and Bacon, 1999.

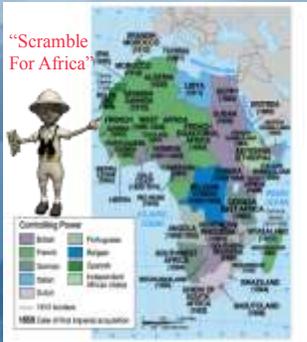
Imperialism: Political Cartoon Analysis

- Answer the questions below:
 - 1) Which countries does each character represent in the cartoon? Are these characters presented in stereotypical ways? Explain.
 - 2) What major event is taking place? Challenge: Name that event!
 - 3) Does the cartoon present a positive or negative view of colonialism and imperialism? Support your answer.
- **Thinking Beyond:**
 - 4) Provide several reasons why stronger countries fought for colonies during the imperialistic age.
 - 5) How did stronger countries maintain control over their colonies?
 - 6) What are the long-term effects of colonialism and imperialism upon the culture, politics, and economics of the now independent nations of Africa?

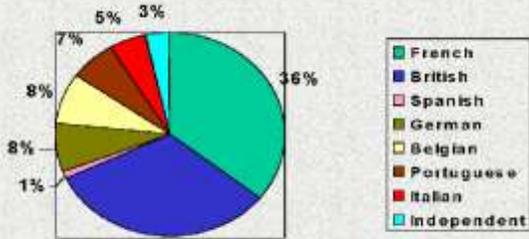


Competition for Colonies

- Powerful city-states and eventually nation-states began to compete for colonies.
- Colonies are territories which are legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent.
 - Why did European countries between 1500 to 1900 establish colonies in distant areas?



AFRICA POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN 1913



Percentage of Africa Controlled by European Countries in 1913

Imperialism: Political Cartoon Analysis

Answer the questions below. **Note:** Requires some prior knowledge and/or research!

- 1) Which countries does each character represent in the cartoon? Are these characters presented in stereotypical ways? Explain.
- 2) What major event is taking place?
- 3) Does the cartoon present a positive or negative view of colonialism and imperialism? Support your answer.



Thinking Beyond:

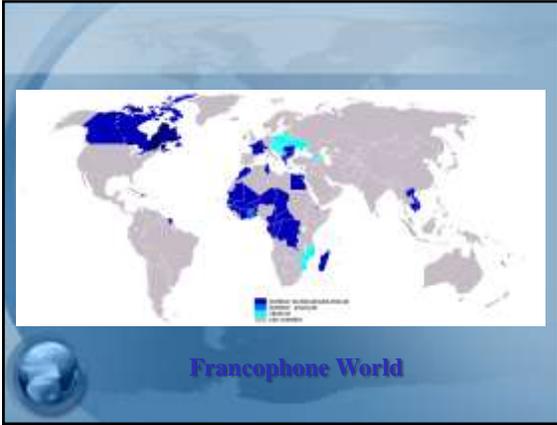
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Spanish Empire



Portuguese Empire



Colonization & Imperialism- Summary:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Area Colonized</u>
Portugal	Brazil, Timor, Mozambique
Spain	Mexico, Central and South America
France	Canada, Caribbean
United Kingdom	Canada, United States, Caribbean, Australia, New Zealand
Netherlands	South Africa, Caribbean



Political Conflicts In Europe

- How does territoriality serve as a source of conflict in different areas of the world?
- What are the factors which cause political conflicts?



Do Now: Free Write--Imagine a World Without Political Geography. A World Without Borders...



Focus Question: Would the world be better off or descend into anarchy?



Western View of Communist "Red Bloc" during Cold War, 1945-1990

The Domino Theory

CHINA, NORTH KOREA, NORTH VIETNAM, LAOS, CAMBODIA, THAILAND, MALAYA, INDONESIA, BURMA, HONG KONG

"Lumping" of Communist countries failed to recognize differences among communists or local causes of conflict.

Why can this map be considered propaganda?

Enlargement of Soviet bloc after World War II

Berlin Wall, 1961-89

WER MAUERT HAT'S NOTIG

The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)



Checkpoint Charlie



The Berlin Wall



Do you agree that I have nice teeth?

Kennedy visited Berlin to express his solidarity with the West Germans.

"Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us."

"All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner.' (I am a Berliner)"



Task: Why does Kennedy smile when he says "As a free man...I am a Berliner"?





What eventually happened to the Berlin Wall?



Video Clip: Fall of the Wall (2:50 seconds)



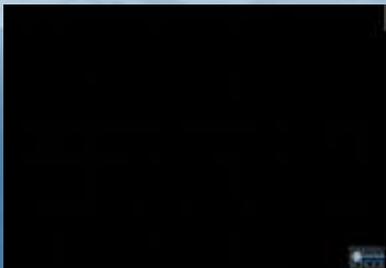
- Why did Communist Russia (USSR) lose control over its territory in Eastern Europe? Why did the wall and why was this so symbolic and momentous?

The Wall comes tumbling down!



•Soon after Reagan's speech and amidst growing international protest, the USSR allowed the wall to be torn down! **East and West Berlin reunited into one Germany!**

What was so "cold" about the "Cold War?"



54 minutes

1. What kind of "war" was the Cold War?
2. Why did relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union heat up and cool down over time? Explain this process of "heating" and "cooling" with reference to the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Space Race, the Berlin Wall, and the Korean War.
3. Apply your understanding of the Cold War to a more modern-day political conflict. What important insights can be gained?

After the Cold War

Preview

- Main Idea / Reading Focus
- The Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Map: The Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Europe after Communism
- Map: The European Union
- The United States Today



After the Cold War

Main Idea

The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 and the Cold War came to an end, bringing changes to Europe and leaving the United States as the world's only superpower.

Essential Questions:

- How did the Soviet Union break up?
- What changes occurred in Europe after communism ended?
- What challenges does the United States face today?



Summarize

How and why did the Soviet Union break up?

Answer(s): Republics fought for freedom and independence, Communist Party leaders tried to overthrow the government and end Gorbachev's reforms, and republics gained independence.



The Breakup of the Soviet Union

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of Soviet-backed regimes in Eastern Europe showed the dramatic crumbling of Soviet power.

Soviet Union Collapses

- Soviet Union consisted of 15 separate republics
- Some had been independent nations before World War II and long wanted freedom
- 1990, Lithuania declared independence; appeared other republics planned same
- Not clear if Soviets had will, power to stop movement

Government in Crisis

- August 1991, hard-line Communists tried to end Gorbachev's reforms in coup
- Effort failed due to opposition of **Boris Yeltsin**, leader of republic of Russia
- Yeltsin favored more radical changes than Gorbachev
- Did not want to see hard-liners take over Soviet Union

Failed Coup

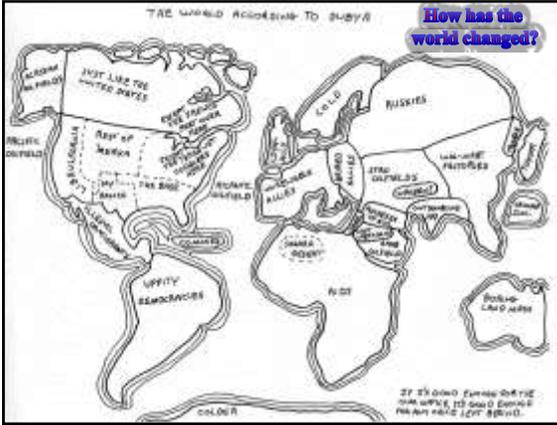
Gorbachev's Power Gone

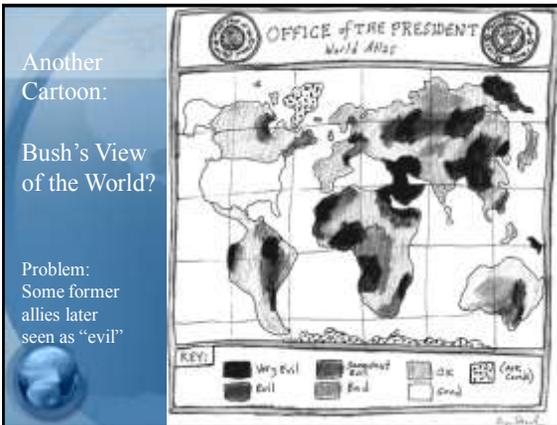
- Although coup failed, Gorbachev's power largely gone
- Republic after republic declared independence
- By end of 1991, Soviet government had ceased to function

End of Soviet Union

- Twelve republics united in loose confederation, Commonwealth of Independent States
- Mighty Soviet Union, once one of two most powerful countries in world, no longer existed
- Cold War finally over after more than 40 years of tension, conflict









Why did these changes occur in Europe, 1990-93?



North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 2002



European Union

Began as European Economic Community (EEC), 1957. Stronger in 1994

10 new members joined, 2004

Turkey, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria want to join.



Assignment: Eastern Europe and the End of Communism

- Read “Life under Communism in Eastern Europe” and complete the accompanying comprehension questions. Also complete the following graphic organizer:

ACTIVITY

Life Under Democracy and Capitalism

1. Form small groups and make a chart like the one below. Fill it in as completely as you can.

	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Democratic Political System		
Capitalist Economic System		

2. Each group should then discuss the following questions and report its conclusions to the entire class.

- What is the greatest advantage of democracy? Why?
- What is the greatest disadvantage of democracy? Why?
- What is the greatest advantage of capitalism? Why?
- What is the greatest disadvantage of capitalism? Why?

Mixed Results

Early results of Russia's reforms mixed

- Some entrepreneurs prospered, most ordinary Russians did not
- Prices rose sharply
 - Many Russians could not afford to buy goods in stores
 - Some questioned benefits of market reform
- Early 2000s, Russia rebounded somewhat from economic crises; still, path from communism to capitalism not easy

Ethnic Conflicts in Europe

- Because Europe has many ethnic groups and types of religion there have been several conflicts.
- A. There was an ethnic and religious conflict in the Balkans from 1992 - 1995
- B. There is an ongoing conflict in Northern Ireland.

Other Ethnic Unrest

Ethnic Unrest

- After Soviet Union fell, underlying issues in region bubbled to top
- Two were ethnic unrest, need for new governments
- One example of ethnic unrest took place in Chechnya, in Caucasus region

Chechnya

- Chechnya considered part of Russia
- When Chechens tried to gain independence from Russia, dispute led to bloody fighting, insurgency that still affects region today

Azerbaijan

- Early 1990s, another example of ethnic conflict occurred when ethnic Armenian minority sought to break away from country of Azerbaijan
- Tens of thousands died in fighting that followed

Challenging Political Transition

Transition from communism to new government challenging for some former republics

- 2004, Ukraine held election
- Election had to be repeated amid widespread charges of fraud
- Results of elections left Ukraine deeply divided
- Such transitions continue to trouble the region

Economic Change

Market Reforms

- End of communism brought mixed results for Eastern European economies
- Market reforms created new opportunities for many people
- Some started businesses; some got management, technical jobs

Strain on Western Europe

- Others fared less well; earnings not increasing for all workers
- High unemployment in some areas, forcing many to move to West
- Newcomers compete with longtime residents for jobs, resources

The European Union

- **European Union (EU)**: single economic unit in competition with U.S.
- Many of newer members far poorer than older Western Europe members; some in wealthier nations worry their economies will suffer



Assignment: "How are the new eastern democracies doing?"

- Read "Emerging Democracies in Eastern Europe and Russia: How Are They Doing?" and answer the accompanying comprehension questions.

ACTIVITY

Characteristics of a Democracy: What's Most Important?

Below is a list of some characteristics of a democracy. Form small groups to discuss and rank the characteristics from most (1st) to least (9th) important. Each group should then report its ranking, and give reasons for its number one and number 10 choices.

- ___ freedom of speech
- ___ freedom of the press
- ___ freedom of assembly
- ___ freedom of religion
- ___ right to privacy
- ___ right to a fair trial
- ___ equal protection of the law
- ___ right to own property and a business
- ___ right to join a labor union and strike
- ___ free and fair elections

After the Fall of the Soviet Union: Conflict in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia



Bosnian Serb soldiers surrounding a house in eastern Herzegovina, take shelter as the Bosnian Croats inside return fire.

Roots of Conflict

The collapse of the Iron Curtain brought new opportunities and new challenges to Europe. The end of communism brought much economic change as well as new threats to peace.

<p>Yugoslavia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communist governments with strict control • In Yugoslavia, control helped suppress tensions between various ethnic, religious groups living there 	<p>Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tensions began to surface • Nationalism grew as ethnic, religious tensions increased • Independence • Serbia tried to prevent breakup of Yugoslavia 	<p>Bosnian Serbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict broke out • Bosnia and Herzegovina at war • Independence declared in 1992 • Bosnian Serbs went to war to stop independence
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Kosovo Crisis

- Kosovo lies in southern Serbia and has a mixed population of which the majority are ethnic Albanians (Muslims).
- Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic altered the status of the region, removing its autonomy and bringing it under the direct control of Belgrade, the Serbian capital.
- During the mid-1990's, Milosevic ordered the genocide ("ethnic cleansing") of all Muslims living in the area, especially in Albania and Bosnia.

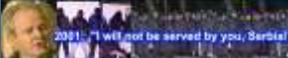



The "New" Hitler?

Reputations at stake

- Serb aggression threatened peace throughout the Balkans and created a humanitarian crisis.
- President Milosevic's conduct directly challenged the credibility of NATO, the United States, and the United Nations.
 - Could the nations of the world take a united stance against Milosevic in order to end the bloodshed and genocide?
 - What should this action take the form of? Create a list of different responses to stop the conflict.





Which Strategy is Best? Defend one!

U.S. Grand Strategy

- Maintain a peaceful, prosperous US-led Europe
- Convince NATO to transition from old Cold War common defense against external threats to new Continental security coalition
- Persuade NATO to acquire means and will to conduct "out of area" military ops

Kosovo War Aims

- Stop the Serbian slaughter & expulsion of ethnic Albanians and Bosnians
- Remove Milosovic from power
- the stationing in Kosovo of an international military presence;
- agree to work on basis of past agreements in conformity with international law and the UN charter;
- the unconditional and safe return of all refugees and displaced persons
- Accomplish the above with minimal collateral damage and casualties

European Strategy

- Maintain a peaceful, prosperous & independent Europe
- Prevent spillover into Albania & Macedonia, thence to Greece & Turkey
- Maintain NATO relationship with Russia and give it a role in helping end the crisis
- Demonstrate European unity

Common Effort Concealed Widely Differing Objectives

Video: President Clinton's Response to Political Conflicts in Bosnia, Somalia, and Haiti



- What are the causes of conflict in Bosnia, Somalia, and Haiti?
- Why did Clinton decide to intervene in the conflicts in Bosnia, Somalia, and Haiti? How did America's mission to promote democracy influence his decision?
- How does America's mission continue to influence its policy-making decisions in foreign affairs, especially in regard to the Middle East? Is this an effective policy?

NATO Action

- After the failure of repeated international diplomatic efforts since the Spring of 1998, NATO, with U.S. cooperation, conducted air strikes against strategic targets in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, aimed at ending the repression of Kosovar Albanians by the Yugoslav government.
- Eventually, Milosevic was removed from power, found guilty for his war crimes ("ethnic cleansing" of Muslims), and sentenced to life in prison where he recently died due to presumed natural causes.




Lessons Learned by U.S. Military

- Global reach can work but duration uncertain
- Reach back can work
- Force structure “numbers” & resources are inadequate for current level of commitments (all services)
- Older platforms with smart weapons may be seen as good enough
- Smart weapons may be better than smart platforms
- Need the right force structure for the future
- Support and training as important to victory as strike
- C4ISR is currently the weakest link in joint & coalition ops
- On the brink of another “Hollow Force”
- Biggest lessons may be in future consequences of Kosovo

Political Lessons Learned by Europeans

- Militarily, Europe remains dependent on Americans
 - Best technology, weapons & platforms “Made in U.S.A.”
 - Poles unwilling to pay the cost of matching unique U.S. capabilities
- U.S. cannot always be counted on to serve the Alliance’s interests
 - U.S. focus shifted with opinion polls
 - Fear U.S. commitment could falter if U.S. forces take heavy casualties
- EU can provide diplomatic muscle (Martti Ahtisaari saves the day) Many foreign policy interests are similar among EU Nations
 - Refugee issue
 - Humanitarian (ethnic cleansing)
 - Threat of rising Islamic fundamentalism
 - Need to build external identity
- Europe can overcome internal diversity to maintain cohesion
 - German Luftwaffe conducted first combat missions since 1945
 - Greece provided logistical support despite popular opposition
 - Italy and France (which have Communist ministers) offered air bases

Assignments:

- Complete the following:
- 1) **“Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo, 1998-1999: Understanding Ethnic Conflict in a Multinational State.”** Downloadable from my website.
- 2) **The National Geographic lesson “Yours, Mine, and Ours: Determining Boundaries”** at the website <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/13/g912/yoursmine.html>

Why do ethnic/religious divisions still exist today in Europe?

- Complete the following lesson “**Printing Error? Discussing the Consequences of Publishing Controversial Cartoons**” from <http://www.nytimes.com/learning> or downloadable from my website!
– Wanna see what the cartoons looked like?....

Post 9/11: Is this how the U.S. and the Western World view Muslims?

Extension



- **150-Word Prompt:** Examine these Danish cartoons which provoked a great uproar among Muslim communities in the Middle East, resulting in riots, leaving hundreds dead! If these cartoons are offensive, how so? Are these cartoons representative of all Muslims, including how they feel about the U.S.? Is there hope for easing tensions? Explain



























