Chapter 01b: Europe: Regions of the Realm

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominates the Mainland Core demographically and economically.

A) France

B) Italy

C) the United Kingdom

D) Germany

E) the United States

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

2. Germany’s Ruhr industrial complex is linked via the Rhine River to the port of:

A) London

B) Genoa

C) St. Petersburg

D) Rotterdam

E) Rhinestad

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

3. Which country in the Discontinuous South was a charter member of the European Union?

A) Spain

B) Italy

C) Greece

D) Portugal

E) Slovenia

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

4. The major river in western Germany, which enters the North Sea through the Netherlands and which passes through the Ruhr is the \_\_\_\_\_\_:

A) Rhône

B) Danube

C) Elbe

D) Rhine

E) Seine

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

5. German reunification \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

A) occurred in 1990

B) has resulted in economic equalization between former East and West Germany

C) has led to a country with 8 Autonomous Communities

D) took place immediately after the end of World War II

E) is still only partially completed

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

6. The only European country with coastlines on the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and the North Sea is:

A) The Netherlands

B) Germany

C) Belgium

D) France

E) Austria

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

7. The Benelux consists of these countries.

A. The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg

B. Germany, France, Italy

C. The Netherlands, Germany, Belgium

D. The Netherlands, Belgium France

E. Luxembourg, Germany, France

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

8. Which of the following statements is true?

A) Paris initially benefited from an excellent site.

B) Paris initially benefited from an excellent situation.

C) The site of Paris is far inferior to that of any other French city.

D) Situation refers to the local physical attributes of a place.

E) Both A and B are true

Ans: E

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

9. The administrative headquarters of the European Union is located in:

A) Geneva

B) Paris

C) Brussels

D) Strasbourg

E) Berlin

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

10. Which of the following cities is located in the Randstad conurbation?

A) Berlin

B) Amsterdam

C) Copenhagen

D) Vienna

E) Brussels

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

11. Identify the country in Europe’s Mainland Core that is not a member of the European Union.

A) Austria

B) Luxembourg

C) the Netherlands

D) Switzerland

E) Belgium

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

12. Significant oil and natural gas supplies have been found beneath the:

A) Baltic Sea

B) Irish Sea

C) North Sea

D) River Thames

E) English Channel

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Moderate

13. The United Kingdom consists of:

A) The British Isles

B) England and Wales

C) England and Ireland

D) Wales, England, Scotland, and Northern Irland

E) Northern Ireland and England

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Easy

14. The population of Northern Ireland:

A) is overwhelmingly Catholic

B) is made up of refugees from Wales

C) is mostly Protestant

D) is not part of the United Kingdom

E) produced the Celtic Tiger phenomenon

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Moderate

15. The Discontinuous North

A) is comprised of the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden

B) has a largely inhospitable higher-latitude climate

C) is entirely separated by water from the rest of Europe

D) is the least developed region of Europe, due to its peripheral location

E) has always been able to exploit abundant natural resources

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Moderate

16. Which of the countries in the Discontinuous North has benefited the most from North Sea oil?

A) Denmark

B) Norway

C) Iceland

D) Finland

E) Sweden

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

17. The country located on the Jutland Peninsula and the smallest state (in area) in the Discontinuous North is:

A) Sweden

B) Norway

C) Estonia

D) Iceland

E) Denmark

Ans: E

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

18. Which city in the Discontinuous North serves as a break of bulk, or *entrepôt*, city?

A) Stockholm

B) Copenhagen

C) Oslo

D) Reykjavik

E) Helsinki

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Moderate

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has more in common, ethnically and linguistically, with Finland than its other neighboring states, and is therefore included as part of The Discontinuous North .

A) Estonia

B) Latvia

C) Lithuania

D) Kaliningrad

E) Sweden

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Moderate

20. The Iberian Peninsula is isolated from the rest of Europe by which mountain range?

A) Appennines

B) Alps

C) Pyrenees

D) Pennines

E) Carpathians

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

21. Which country in the Discontinuous South confronts a significant devolutionary movement among its Basque population?

A) Portugal

B) Spain

C) Cyprus

D) Italy

E) Greece

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

22. Italy’s economic core, no longer focused on Rome, is located today in:

A) Sicily

B) the Po River Valley

C) the Naples-Venice conurbation

D) the border zone centered on the Ancona Line

E) the Mezzogiorno

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

23. Which of the following cities is located in Italy’s and Europe’s core area?

A) Milan

B) Rome

C) Barcelona

D) Naples

E) Geneva

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

24. Northern and Southern Italy are divided by the:

A) Alps

B) Appennines

C) Po River

D) Ancona Line

E) Strait of Gibraltar

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

25. The land body located directly across the Strait of Gibraltar from southernmost Spain is:

A) the Iberian Peninsula

B) Northern Africa

C) Italy’s ‘boot’

D) the Balkan Peninsula

E) Scandinavia

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

26. The Autonomous Community located in northeastern Spain just south of the Pyrenees Mountains that is centered on industrialized Barcelona is known as:

A) Portugal

B) Andalusia

C) Catalonia

D) Gibraltar

E) Basque Country

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

27. Spain and the United Kingdom are in dispute over which piece of territory:

A) Cyprus

B) Kosovo

C) Macedonia

D) Malta

E) Gibraltar

Ans: E

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

28. The capital and primate city of Greece is:

A) Sparta

B) Malta

C) Athens

D) Cyprus

E) Cyclades

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

29. The divided eastern Mediterranean island contested by both Greece and Turkey is:

A) Cyprus

B) Crete

C) Malta

D) Sicily

E) Gibraltar

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

30. The international community recognizes which government on Cyprus?

A) Greek Cypriot

B) Turkish Cypriot

C) Islamic

D) Maltese

E) Ottoman

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

31. A sub region of the Discontinuous South is a zone of politico-geographical splintering and fracturing known as:

A) an irredentist region

B) a periphery

C) a shatter belt

D) Balkanization

E)a transition zone

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

32. The term *Balkanization* refers to:

A) a hybrid language spoken in Bulgaria and Romania

B) the landmass located just to the west of the Adriatic Sea

C) Serbian supranationalism

D) the division and fragmentation of a sub region of the Discontinuous South of Europe

E) the imposition of the Slavic religion

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

33. The Danube River empties into the:

A) Adriatic Sea

B) Mediterranean Sea

C) Aegean Sea

D) Black Sea

E) North Sea

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Hard

34. Which of the following countries in the Eastern Periphery does not form part of the European Union?

A) Bulgaria

B) Hungary

C) Ukraine

D) Slovakia

E) Romania

Ans: C

H1 Section Heading: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Moderate

35. The industrial heartland of Poland is located in:

A) the Bohemian Basin

B) the Warsaw area

C) the Vistula Valley

D) Silesia

E) the Baltic coastal zone

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Moderate

36. The Russian exclave located between Lithuania and Poland is called:

A) Kaliningrad

B) Belarus

C) Latvia

D) Estonia

E) the Baltic Corridor

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Moderate

37. Which former Soviet Socialist Republic, with its capital at Mensk (Minsk), also called White Russia, is still strongly linked to Moscow?

A) Belarus

B) Lithuania

C) Moldova

D) Estonia

E) Ukraine

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Moderate

38. Slovakia contains a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minority.

A) Czech

B) Hungarian

C) Serbian

D) Slovenian

E) Russian

Ans: B

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Moderate

39. When a state seeks to acquire the neighboring territory that is home to ethnically similar people and territory on the other side of its international border by appealing to a concentrated group, this action is termed:

A) colonization

B) devolution

C) interference

D) irredentism

E) Balkanization

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Easy

40. The largest ethnic minority in Ukraine are the:

A) Bulgarians

B) Moldovans

C) Crimeans

D) Russians

E) Polish

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Easy

41. Bulgarians during the Soviet period were loyal to Moscow because:

A) the Russians are a fellow Serbian population

B) the capital Sofia is close to the Russian border

C) the Russians were responsible for driving the Turks from this area

D) the Russians were responsible for freeing Bulgaria from the control of the EU

E) both countries have coastlines on the Baltic Sea

Ans: C

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Moderate

42. Which of the following is not a state created by the breakup of former Yugoslavia?

A) Bosnia

B) Macedonia

C) Croatia

D) Slovakia

E) Slovenia

Ans: D

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

43. Which state contains Serb, Croat, and Muslim populations that were finally brought together in 1995 at a U.S.-run peace conference?

A) Bosnia

B) Macedonia

C) Kosovo

D) Montenegro

E) Slovenia

Ans: A

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

44. An unusual aspect of Albania is:

A) its location on both the Black and Adriatic Seas

B) its majority Eastern Orthodox population

C) its unexpected recent admission to the EU

D) its population growth rate, which is the slowest in all of Europe

E) its dominantly Muslim population

Ans: E

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Hard

**True/False**

45. The leading states of the region we have defined as the Mainland Core are France and Germany.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

46. The Ruhr is located in the Paris Basin.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

47. The city of Paris has great advantages of site, but major disadvantages in its situation.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

48. Although reunified since 1990, former East Germany still lags economically behind former West Germany.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

49. The *Randstad* conurbation connects the capital cities of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

50. To a considerable degree, Belgium and the Netherlands are in a position of economic complementarity.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Moderate

51. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom. Scotland, and.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Easy

52. Northern England, well endowed with major industrial areas, is the United Kingdom’s most affluent subregion.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Moderate

53. The northeastern corner of Ireland historically was a haven for English and Scottish Protestants and remains under British control.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Easy

54. The Republic of Ireland (Eire) is situated in the northern portion of that island, and is today once again ruled by the British government.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Moderate

55. Regionally, Iceland is a part of the Discontinuous North.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

56. Due largely to its peripheral location, the Discontinuous North remains largely underdeveloped.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Moderate

57. The three largest countries in the Discontinuous North all contain their major concentrations of population in the southern part of their national territory.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

58. Stockholm is Norway’s capital city. .

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

59. Denmark, because of its location south of the waterways that lead to the entrance of the Baltic Sea, is not considered part of the region of the Discontinuous North.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

60. An *entrepôt*, such as Copenhagen, is a place where goods are collected, stored, and transshipped.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

61. After its medieval period of prominence, the Po Plain has lost nearly all of its national importance within Italy.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

62. Although the Po Plain has great agricultural advantages, what marks this lowland today is the greatest development of manufacturing in Mediterranean Europe.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

63. Greece’s vegetation has been seriously reduced by centuries of deforestation.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

64. There are no members of the European Union in the Eastern Periphery.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Easy

65. The *balkanization* of a region implies its political unification.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

66. Bratislava is to Slovakia as Sofia is to Bulgaria.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Easy

67. Slovenia seceded from Yugoslavia in the early 1990s.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Easy

68. Albania was part of former Yugoslavia.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

69. Kosovo is a country fully recognized by all other countries.

Ans: F

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Moderate

70. Bulgaria, which did not appear on the map until 1878, joined the EU in 2007.

Ans: T

H1 Section Reference: The Eastern Periphery

Difficulty: Easy

**Fill-in-the-blank**

71. The Alps are mostly found in Austria and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Switzerland

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

72. The northernmost territorial component of the United Kingdom, which is today prone to devolution, is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Scotland

H1 Section Reference: The Core Offshore

Difficulty: Moderate

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the general term for a large, megalopolis-like urban complex that is formed by the coalescence of two or more metropolitan areas.

Ans: Conurbation

H1 Section Reference: The Mainland Core

Difficulty: Easy

74. The country in the Discontinuous North that is not located on the European mainland is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Iceland

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Easy

75. Even more than the United Kingdom, th European country that has benefited most from the North Sea oil boom is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Norway

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Moderate

76. The Iberian Peninsula is isolated from the rest of Europe by a high range called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains.

Ans: Pyrenees

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

77. Italy’s economic core area, no longer focused on Rome, is now centered on the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Milan

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous South

Difficulty: Easy

78. Kaliningrad is Russia’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

Ans: Exclave

H1 Section Reference: The Discontinuous North

Difficulty: Hard