Chapter 10: Northern Europe

Unit 4
Section 1: Physical Geography
Landforms

• Northern Europe shaped by many forces
  – Glaciation
  – Fjord
  – Lakes
  – Rivers
  – Streams
  – Islands
Landforms

- Northern Europe:
  - Scandinavian Peninsula:
    - Norway and Sweden
  - Jutland Peninsula:
    - Denmark
    - Finland
    - Iceland
Landforms

Norway and Sweden:

- Mountainous in the north
- Southern Sweden has lowlands closer to the Baltic Sea
- Glaciers formed thousands of lakes
- Fjords
- Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean (part of Norway)
Landforms

Finland:
• Mostly flat, some hills and mountains
• Has lots of inland waters
• Thousands of islands off the coasts
Landforms

Iceland:
• Island country in the North Atlantic
• On a geological hot spot along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
• 200 volcanoes
• Earthquakes
• Mountains
• Hot springs
• Geysers
Water Systems

- Glaciers carved out lakes and islands
- Most rivers are short and not useful to transport people and goods
- Larger rivers are used to generate power/energy
Climate, Biomes, and Resources

• Arctic tundra region in the most northern parts
  – Few plants and animals live in this region
  – Subarctic region just below, more grows/lives here, but still very cold year-round

• Along the Atlantic Coast:
  – Milder winters
  – Coniferous forests

• Interior of the peninsulas:
  – Cold, wet winters
Section 2: Human Geography
History and Government

- 736-1050AD: Viking Age
  - Scandinavian Viking raiding parties roamed through Europe
  - Viking kingdoms expanded and eventually became Denmark, Sweden, Norway

- Due to the geography of the region, many groups developed in isolation from each other
History and Government

• As time continued (around 1000AD), more unity between people and continental

• Late 1300s:
  – Denmark, Norway (Iceland was a part of Norway), and Sweden (Finland was a part of Sweden) made up the Kalmar Union
    • Denmark was in charge
    • Increased trade and made all of the regions wealthier
History and Government

• By the 1800s: the majority of the areas were independent and had their own independent status

• After WWII: most of the countries developed democracies
  – Some countries are under a constitutional monarchy
  – Social-democratic legislation in much of the region
Society and Culture Today

• Mainly protestant, however, very religiously tolerant
• Very educated (some of the best schools in the world!)
• Welfare states—a state that assumes primary responsibility for the social welfare of its citizens
Economics

- Hydroelectric power
- Geothermal energy
- Oil and natural gas
- Wind energy
- Fishing
- Forestry
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture
Section 3: Human-Environment Interaction
Managing Resources

- Invasive species
- Managing forestlands
- Preserving tidal marshes/wetlands
- Alternatives to fossil fuels