

The Republic of Ireland

- The Land

- Became independent from GB in _____ -
mostly Catholic
- Shaped like a _____
 - Interior- lowland and hills, coastal is rocky cliffs
- Lush, green fields- _____
- Low-lying areas are full of _____ (plants that have partly decayed)
- Dug from _____ (low swampy lands)-
can be dried and used for fuel

The Republic of Ireland

- The Economy

- Agriculture:

- Sheep and cattle
 - Sugar beets and potatoes

- 1840s- _____ - over a million people died, another million emigrated to the US

- Manufacturing:

- Largest industry- clothing, pharmaceuticals, computer equipment
 - Increased _____ (how much a person does in a specific amount of time)- leads to more goods, more profits, and more pay

The Republic of Ireland

- The People
 - Irish are ancestors of the _____
 - 2 languages- _____ and English
 - 60% of population live in cities or towns- 1/3 in _____
 - Irish culture is huge- music and dance
 - Literature- George Bernard Shaw (playwright), William Butler Yeats (poet), James Joyce (novelist)

Republic of Ireland

- Conflict Over Northern Ireland
 - Many Catholics in NI would like to be united with Ireland
 - Protestants won't let them- dominant group
 - Led to violence- 1960s-1990s
 - 1998- Northern Ireland officials met and agreed to end disputes
 - Still continue a little today

Scandinavia

- Five Nations:

- The Land

- Mild climate from _____.
- Central Scandinavia- long cold winters, short warm summers
- Northern Scan. near the Arctic Circle- _____ - midsummer the Sun never sets, midwinter the Sun never rises

Scandinavia

- _____ around coastlines
- Denmark, southern Sweden and Finland- lowlands
- Mountains along border of Norway and Sweden
- Iceland- island in North Atlantic- along to separating faults- _____ (springs that shoot hot water and steam into the air)- 200 _____ (most not active)
- Norway- _____ (fee-AWRDS)- narrow inlets of the sea

Scandinavia

- The Economies

- Wealthy and prosperous
- Agriculture- not a lot, but just enough
- _____ - especially in Norway and Iceland
- Manufacturing and service industries are also big
- Energy
 - Norway- oil and natural gas from _____
 - Iceland- _____ energy (produced from natural steam) and hydroelectric
 - Finland- hydroelectric
 - Sweden- _____ and oil
- Sweden uses iron ore to make _____ and _____
- Wood used for shipbuilding in Finland and Denmark
- Copenhagen, Denmark is a major port for Baltic Sea

Scandinavia

- People and Culture
 - Low population density except _____ (smallest but climate is mild and farming is good)
 - Scandinavia (minus Finland) are descendants of Germanic people
 - Finland- people originally came from Siberia- Finnish language and culture is different in many ways
 - _____ Church dominates all countries

Scandinavia

- _____ controlled and raided western Europe, the North Atlantic, and even North America in the Middle Ages
- Finland was controlled by Sweden and then Russia for many years
- Denmark, Norway, Sweden- constitutional monarchies
- Finland and Iceland- republics
 - Iceland's Parliament- the _____ - began in 930ad- one of the oldest
- Welfare states- many benefits but very high _____ too