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 or 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