- Germany's Land
 - Surrounded by ______
 - North- Northern European Plain
 - Central- rock highlands with coal
 - South- Alps- threatened by acid rain
 - Rivers- important to economy
 - ______- begins in the Black Forest
 - ______- central highlands to North Sea- Hamburg
 - _____- Swiss Alps, through Germany and Netherlands to North Sea

- History and Government
 - Used to be a bunch of states- 1871 united into Germany
 - 20th century- started 2 world wars
 - After WW2- divided into 4 zones- West Germany(______), East Germany(______)
 - Reunited in 1990 with the fall of the SU
 - Like the US today- federal republic- shared powers
 - Elected President is only a symbol; chancellor (appointed by Parliament) makes the decisions

- Germany's People
 - 82.5 people- largest population in Europe- 90% urban
 - Berlin- government and cultural capital

 - 90% of Germans are native- the rest are mostly from Eastern Europe and Turkey
 - Mostly Protestant or Catholic

- The Economy
 - Global leader
 - Agriculture- surplus
 - Industry- steel, chemicals, cars, electrical equipment
 - Invested into research- has paid off
 - The challenge of reunification
 - East was less trained and less equipped than the west
 - East still ______

- The Alpine Countries
 - ______(only 62 square miles- smaller than DC- population 40,000
 - Swiss- "gatekeepers"- travel routes through Alps go the Switzerland

 - Stable democratic gov't despite surrounding wars
 - Geneva-_____
 - Each city is unique bc of mtns
 - Many ethnic groups- languages: German, French, Italian, Romansch
 - Hydroelectric power, electrical equipment, clocks, cheese, chocolate, knife, banks

- Austria
 - Tourism- skiing
 - Timber, iron ore, hydroelectric power
 - Produce machinery, chemicals, metals, and vehicles
 - Banking and insurance
 - Speak German, are Roman Catholic
 - 1/5 of Austrians live in _______- capital on Danube
 - Mozart and other composers