

Greece

- _____ mainland + 2000 islands
- Mountains and yucky soil- not so much agriculture anymore- wheat, olives, etc- _____ raising in mtns
- Textiles, footwear, and chemicals
- Large shipping industry
- Tourism
- 60% urban- 1/3 in or around _____
- Speak Greek
- Greek Orthodox Christian
- Democratic republic, member of the EU

Eastern Europe

SECTION 4

Poland, Belarus, and the Baltic Peninsula

- Poland's Land and History
 - _____ of Germany
 - _____ in south and west
 - Mostly a fertile lowland plain- largest population area
 - Poland was prone to _____
 - Regained independence after WW1 only to be invaded again in 1939 by Germany
 - People suffered, _____ bombed to ashes

Poland, Belarus, and the Baltic Peninsula

- Struggle for Freedom

- _____ took over after WW2
 - _____ economy- gov't decided what, how, and for whom goods would be produced
 - Heavy industry and military goods- few consumer goods- led to _____
- 1978- _____ from Poland- encouraged people to resist communist rule
- 1980's- Polish workers and farmers created _____ - democratic change labor union
- 1989- free elections and democracy

Poland, Belarus, and the Baltic Peninsula

- Poland Today

- Formed a _____ economy- individuals and businesses make the decisions about the economy
- Economic change was rough at first- eventually rebounded
- Agriculture important- _____
- Industries are growing- urbanization- Warsaw and Krakow

Poland, Belarus, and the Baltic Peninsula

- Belarus
 - East of Poland- lowland plain
 - Was controlled by _____
 - Strong gov't, command economy
 - Main resource- _____ - chemical used in fertilizer
 - Government controlled farms
 - Eastern Orthodox Slavs
 - 2/3 in cities- _____

Poland, Belarus, and the Baltic Peninsula

- The Baltic Republics

- _____
- Part of the Soviet Union until 1991
- Estonia and Latvia- _____
- Lithuania- Roman Catholic
- Economic growth since 90s- dairy, beef, fishing, shipbuilding
- _____ highest average incomes of Baltic countries- telecommunications exporters