MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC QUALITIES
- Western Extremity of Eurasia
- Lingering World Influence
- High Degrees of Specialization
- Manufacturing Dominance
- Numerous Nation-States
- Urbanized Population
- High Standards of Living

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES
- Alpine System
- Western Uplands
- Central Uplands
- North European Lowland

EUROPE
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
- British Isles
- Northern Europe
- Mediterranean Europe

At the heart of the land hemisphere
- Maximum efficiency for contact with the rest of the world
- Every part of Europe is close to the sea.
- Navigable waterways
- Moderate distances
AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

- Began in Europe in the 1750s
- Based on new agricultural innovations
- Enabled increased food production
- Enabled sustained population increase

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Developed in the UK between 1750-1850
- Evolved from technical innovations that occurred in British industry
- Proved to be a major catalyst towards increased urbanization
- Produced a distinct spatial pattern in Europe

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Movement across geographic space

- Involves contact of people in two or more places for the purposes of exchanging goods or ideas

- Principles
  - COMPLEMENTARITY
  - TRANSFERABILITY
  - INTERVENING OPPORTUNITY

SPATIAL INTERACTION

- Two places, through an exchange of goods, can specifically satisfy each other’s demands.
- One area has a surplus of an item demanded by a second area.

COMPLEMENTARITY

- The ease with which a commodity may be transported or the capacity to move a good at a bearable cost
- Rivers, Mountain Passes, Road networks
- Advances in transportation technology

TRANSFERABILITY
INTERVENING OPPORTUNITY

- The presence of a nearer source of supply or opportunity that acts to diminish the attractiveness of more distant sources and sites.

CITIES

- The term is a **political designation**.
- Refers to a municipal entity that is governed by some kind of administrative organization.
- The largest cities (especially capitals) are:
  - the foci of the state
  - complete microcosms of their national cultures

PRI MATE CITIES

- A country’s largest city
- **Jefferson’s criteria:**
  - Always disproportionately larger than the second largest urban center -- more than twice the size
  - Expressive of the national culture
  - Usually (but not always) the capital

SIMILARITIES

- Central core
- Suburban ring

Differences

- High suburban density
- Apartments
- Public transportation
- Land scarcity
- Centralized Urban planning
**Population of Europe**

- Falling share of the world's population
- Fertility at an all-time low
- Fewer young people
- Smaller working age population

Fertility rates 'could threaten Europe's population'

---

**Population of Europe**

- Population Growth Rate: 0%
- Birth Rate: 10 births/1,000 population
- Death Rate: 11 deaths/1,000 population
- Labor force: (sources - CIA Fact Book)
  - Industry 41%
  - Agriculture 6%
  - Other (services, etc.) 53%
- Population profiles:
  - Current snapshots
  - Reveal historical events
  - Enable projections

---

**Supranationalism**

- A venture involving three or more states
- Political, economic, and/or cultural cooperation to promote shared objectives

New "Euro" Currency

---

**European Supranationalism**

1944

**Benelux Agreement**

- Netherlands
- Belgium
- Luxembourg

Why would anyone want to give away international autonomy, one of the most sought after goals in this century?

---

**History of European Supranationalism**

- Primary function of the OEEC
  - To accept and distribute funds allocated under the Marshall Plan

Developed by the U.S. to assist the rebuilding of European countries at the end of WW II

---

**European Union (EU)**

- Original Members: (12) Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
- Established: 7 February 1992
- Effective: 1 November 1993
- Aimed to coordinate policy among the members in three fields:
  - economics
  - defense
  - justice and home affairs
Supranationalism

Problems

- Loss of autonomy
- Disparities in levels of economic development
- Technical barriers
- Cultural barriers

Western Europe

- France
- Belgium
- Luxemburg
- Netherlands
- Germany
- Austria
- Switzerland

British Isles

- United Kingdom
  - England
  - Wales
  - Scotland
  - Northern Ireland
  - Ireland

REGIONS OF EUROPE

- WESTERN EUROPE
- BRITISH ISLES
- NORTHERN (NORDIC) EUROPE
- MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE
- EASTERN EUROPE
Northern Europe
- Iceland
- Norway
- Sweden
- Finland
- Estonia
- Denmark

Mediterranean Europe
- Portugal
- Spain
- Italy
- Greece
- Cyprus
- Malta

Mediterranean Europe
- Six countries
- A discontinuous region
- On the periphery
- Cultural continuity dates from Greco-Roman times
- Mediterranean climate
  - Hot - dry summers
  - Warm/cool - moist winters

Eastern Europe
- Eastern Europe’s largest region
- Adjoins 3 of 4 other European regions
- Contains the most countries
- Includes Europe’s largest state
- Incorporates Europe’s poorest country
- In 1990, none of its states could meet the criteria for membership in the EU
- Reaches into the Russian zone of influence

Subregions of Eastern Europe
- Countries facing the Baltic Sea
- The landlocked center
- Countries facing the Adriatic Sea
- Countries facing the Black Sea
**COUNTRIES FACING THE BALTIC SEA**
- **Poland**
  - A Classically Nation-state
  - Traditionally Agrarian - Wheat
  - Post WWII Industry - Silesia
  - Warsaw - Primate City
- **Lithuania**
  - Lost Independence in 1940, Regained in 1991
  - Kaliningrad - A Russian Exclave
- **Latvia**
  - Similar History as Lithuania
  - Constitute Bare Majority in Own Country
- **Belarus**: Russia's Closest Ally

**THE LANDLOCKED CENTER**
- **Czech Republic**
  - The Region's Most Westernized
  - Prague - A Primate City
- **Slovakia**
  - The Least Developed, Most Rural Part of "Czechoslovakia"
- **Hungary**
  - A Nation-State of 9.9 Million
  - Budapest - A Primate City

**COUNTRIES FACING THE ADRIATIC SEA**
- **Slovenia**: First to Secede;
  - Ethnically Most Homogeneous
- **Croatia**
- **Bosnia**: Centrally Positioned
- **Serbia**: Largest and Most Populous
- **Macedonia**: 65% Macedonian, 21% Albanian
- **Albania**: Remnant of Turkish Ottoman Empire; 70% Muslims; Lowest Economic Ranking in Europe

**COUNTRIES FACING THE BLACK SEA**
- **Bulgaria**: Liberated by Russia in 1878
- **Romania**: A Former Roman Province; Raw Materials (Coal, Iron Ore, Oil, Natural Gas)
- **Moldova**: Agricultural
- **Ukraine**: Largest and Most Populous; Agricultural and Natural Resources Available

**KEY CONCEPTS**
- **Balkanization**
  - From the verb *balkanize*, which means to break up (as in a region) into smaller and often hostile units
- **Ethnic Cleansing**
- **Devolution**
- **Shatter Belt**

**BALKANIZATION**
- From the verb *balkanize*, which means to break up (as in a region) into smaller and often hostile units
- Originates from a mountain range in Bulgaria
- Applied to the southern half of Eastern Europe, i.e., the Balkan Countries of the Balkan Peninsula

The former Yugoslavia has become the independent countries and the province of Kosovo is currently fighting to break away of what is left of Yugoslavia.
UNDERLYING FORCES
- CENTRIFUGAL FORCES
  - REFER TO FORCES THAT TEND TO DIVIDE A COUNTRY
  - Religious, linguistic, ethnic, or ideological differences
- CENTRIPETAL FORCES
  - FORCES THAT UNITE AND BIND A COUNTRY TOGETHER
  - A strong national culture, shared ideological objectives, and a common faith

IRREDENTISM
- A POLICY OF CULTURAL EXTENSION AND POLITICAL EXPANSION AIMED AT A NATIONAL GROUP LIVING IN A NEIGHBORING COUNTRY

ETHNIC GROUPS IN EASTERN EUROPE

ETHNIC CLEANSING
- REFERS TO THE FORCIBLE OUSTER OF ENTIRE POPULATIONS FROM THEIR HOMELANDS BY STRONGER POWERS BENT ON TAKING THEIR TERRITORIES

DEVOLUTION IN EUROPE
- THE PROCESS WHEREBY REGIONS WITHIN A STATE DEMAND AND GAIN POLITICAL STRENGTH AND GROWING AUTONOMY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

SHATTER BELT
- A TERM APPLIED TO EASTERN EUROPE BY GEOGRAPHERS TO DESCRIBE A ZONE OF CHRONIC POLITICAL SPLITTERING AND FRACTURING
- WHY HERE?

Every divided country or partitioned people is unhappy. -- Leo Tolstoy