Northern Europe
Population Patterns

**MAIN Idea**

Population patterns in northern Europe have been shaped by the influences of migration and the distinct ethnic groups of each country.

- The continent of Europe is home to more than 160 separate ethnic groups.
- The most populated and diverse area of northern Europe is the British Isles.
Population Patterns (cont.)

- The United Kingdom has about 635 people per square mile.
- Denmark and Ireland also have high densities.
- Internal migration has occurred from rural to urban areas.
- The largest and oldest urban area is London.
Culture

The centuries-old cultures of northern Europe shape daily life in the region today.

- Language—mostly Indo-European
- Religion—most are Protestant.
- Education—some of the world’s most educated populations
- Health care—excellent health care
- The arts—William Shakespeare, Hans Christian Andersen, romanticism
Western Europe
Population patterns

**MAIN Idea**

Western Europe’s population patterns have been shaped by physical geography, migration, and world events.

- Germany, with a population density of about 598 per square mile, is the most populous country in all of Europe.
The Reformation introduced ____________________ to Europe.

a. Protestantism    c. Judaism
b. Catholicism      d. Islam
Population patterns (cont.)

- The Netherlands and Belgium have the highest levels of population density due to their small land areas with major urbanization.

- Some of the world’s most famous cities:
  - Paris
  - Brussels
  - Amsterdam
Western Europe’s Ethnic Mix

France
- French: 76.9%
- North African: 5.0%
- Italian: 1.9%
- Portuguese: 1.5%
- Fleming: 1.4%
- Basque: 1.3%
- Jewish: 1.2%
- German: 1.2%
- Vietnamese: 1.0%
- Catalan: 0.5%
- Other: 8.1%

Germany
- German: 88.2%
- Turkish: 3.4%
- Italian: 1.0%
- Greek: 0.7%
- Serb: 0.6%
- Russian: 0.6%
- Polish: 0.4%
- Other: 5.1%

Netherlands
- Netherlander: 81.6%
- Indonesian: 2.5%
- German: 2.5%
- Turkish: 2.1%
- Surinamese: 2.0%
- Moroccan: 1.8%
- Other: 7.5%

Switzerland
- Swiss: 80.2%
- Yugoslav: 4.8%
- Italian: 4.5%
- Portuguese: 1.9%
- German: 1.5%
- Spanish: 1.2%
- Other: 5.6%

The ancient _______ and _______ developed many basic architectural elements such as columns, arches, and domes.

a. Celts, Normans          c. Vikings, Sami
b. Greeks, Romans          d. Angles, Saxons
The culture of western Europe has been influenced by its history, its values, and its location as a crossroads of European cultures.

- Religion—primarily Christian, most Roman Catholic
- Education—compulsory education
- Health care—comprehensive health care funded by the government
- Recreation—Although there is a variety of things to do in Europe. Hiking and mountain climbing is popular. The tallest mountain in Europe is Mt. Blanc
This is the largest ethnic group in Europe.

- a. Russian
- b. German
- c. Italian
- d. French
Southern Europe
Population patterns

**MAIN Idea**

The unique cultures and ancient history of southern Europe have shaped the subregion’s population patterns.

- Many people of southern Europe are descended from people who built civilizations there centuries ago.
- Italy is the most populated country in southern Europe, with a population density of about 505 per square mile.
Early civilizations, global trade, and world events have shaped southern Europe.

- Two early civilizations laid the foundations of European and Western civilization:
  - 400s and 300s B.C.—Ancient Greece
  - 27 B.C. and A.D. 180—The Roman republic in Italy
With its long coastline, Europe handles

a. more than half the world’s international shipping.

b. less than half the world’s international shipping.

c. all shipping with Asia.

d. all shipping in the Western hemisphere.
Culture

**MAIN Idea**

Religion, the arts, and southern Europe’s rich intellectual traditions have shaped the subregion’s societies and governments.

- Education—literacy rates are above 95%; education is compulsory.
- Health care—government funded, but varies depending on the country.
Eastern Europe
Population Patterns

**MAIN Idea**

Eastern Europe’s population patterns have been shaped by physical geography, migration, and political and ethnic struggles.

- Most eastern Europeans are ethnically Slavic.
What kind of economies did eastern European countries have before the fall of communism?

a. traditional economies   c. market economies

b. mixed economies   d. command economies
Religious and ethnic conflict have influenced culture in eastern Europe.

- **Language**—Indo-European languages
- **Religion**—Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, and Islam
- **Education**—literacy rates are high.