Chapter 16 Section 1: Spain and Portugal Handed out 2/25/14

1. Both Spain and Portugal are located on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula, which is separated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees Mountains.
2. Spain has a great deal of Muslim influence, especially architecturally, from being occupied by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although by 1492 Christian rulers had conquered the whole area.
3. Spain’s global influence peaked with a worldwide empire in the 1500s that included most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America as well as parts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and some Pacific Islands. Thus, 400 million people around the world speak Spanish today and foods like potatoes and corn are eaten around the world.
4. Eventually Spain’s empire fell apart by the 1800s and in 1936 a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took place between monarchists and democrats.
5. Today, Spain’s government is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a king but also a democratically elected legislature.
6. Because of the many different regions of Spain with different histories, Spain grants a high degree of   
     
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to several regions so that those regions can govern themselves with decisions about local health care, education, and other issues.
7. Most Spanish people are religiously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and most speak a form of Castillan Spanish, but some speak   
     
   near the Pyrenees speak the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages.
8. Spain’s coastline, mountains, and islands have become important parts of Spain’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.
9. Though Spain is an economically developed country, it still has high levels of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Regional independence movements are active in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the border of France and the   
      
    Mediterranean Sea and in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country in the Pyrenees where the terrorist group known as the   
      
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for many bombings.
11. Spain and Portugal are similar in the both built up large overseas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that later declined. Today, Portugal   
      
    is poorer than Spain, but it is the world’s leading producer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Short Answer Practice: Why do some independence groups seek independence by using violence while others use more peaceful methods? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each approach? Give a specific example for each group.

Chapter 16 Section 2: Italy   
  
1. Timeline: Italy has had a number of important historical events in its history. Fill in at least 5 of them on the following timeline; several important dates have been added already (but you need to label them!).

1861

1300-1500s

476 AD

2. Short Answer Practice: Pick three major events from Italy’s history. Explain how each of those events still has an impact on Italy today (politically, economically, or culturally).   
  
  
  
  
  
3. Within Italy are two microstates: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is surrounded by Rome and led by the pope and   
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , an old city-state republic in the mountains northeast of Rome.

4. Italy’s political situation is very fragile—it has had 50 different governments since World War II and parties must join   
  
together to form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments since no one party usually has a majority.

5. Like other Mediterranean countries, the major meal takes place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then is followed by a nap.  
  
6. Italy’s major political and economic divide is between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Many of Italy’s largest industrial areas are located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ valley and include the cities of   
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most of Italy’s major farming is in this area, making it the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Italy.

8. In contrast to the North, Southern Italy has a climate that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and as a result the population is poorer and the economy less developed, in part due to soil erosion and deforestation.   
  
9. In future years, Italy’s population is expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to a low birthrate. This could have major   
  
economic consequences unless new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is allowed to replace the population.   
  
10. Short Answer Practice. Compare and contrast Northern and Southern Italy. How are they similar and how are they different? Be specific.