

Southern Europe

Section 1: Physical Geography

Section 2: Greece

Section 3: Italy

Section 4: Spain and Portugal



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People, Places, and Change



Section 1 Physical Geography

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Major Landforms of Southern Europe:

- The Iberian Peninsula—where Portugal and Spain are located
- The Cantabrian and the Pyrenees Mountains
- The Southern Alps and the Apennines—located on the Italian peninsula
- Mediterranean islands—including Sicily, Sardinia, and Balearic Islands



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The Mediterranean Basin



Section 1

Physical Geography



Major Rivers of Southern Europe:

- The Ebro River—drains into the Mediterranean
- The Douro, Tagus, and Guadalquivir Rivers—flow into the Atlantic
- The Po River—Italy's largest river



Section 1 Physical Geography

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Major climate types and resources of Southern Europe:

- Primarily warm and sunny climate; highland climate in the Italian Alps; semiarid and cool, humid climates found in areas of Spain
- **Siroccos** blow moisture over Italy in spring and summer.
- Southern Europe depends on the sea for trade and the fishing industry.

Section 1
Physical Geography

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**Major climate types and
resources of Southern Europe:** *(continued)*

- Iron ore, bauxite, chromium, lead, zinc, and marble found in the region.
- Hydroelectricity is created by falling water.
- Climate and natural beauty support tourism.

The Physical Geography of SOUTHERN EUROPE

Shared Characteristics:

1. peninsulas 2. mountains 3. rivers 4. climate 5. resources

Spain and Portugal

1. Iberian Peninsula
2. Cantabrian and Pyrenees
3. several east-west
4. some semiarid climates; northern Spain is cool and humid
5. trade, fishing, iron ore, beaches

Italy

1. shaped like a boot
2. southern Alps, Apennines
3. Po and Tiber
4. sirocco
5. trade, marble

Greece

1. largest peninsula is Peloponnesus
2. very mountainous
3. most rivers are short
4. warm and sunny
5. bauxite, chromium, lead, marble, and zinc

Achievements of the ancient Greeks include:

- The first known democracy (Athens)
- The invention of theater
- Ancient Greek philosophers, artists, architects, and writers made important contributions to Western civilization.



Two features of Greek culture are:

- Religion—98 percent of Greeks are Eastern Orthodox Christians.
- The arts—ancient Greeks produced buildings, sculpture, poetry, plays, pottery, jewelry, and **mosaics** that were influential throughout Europe.

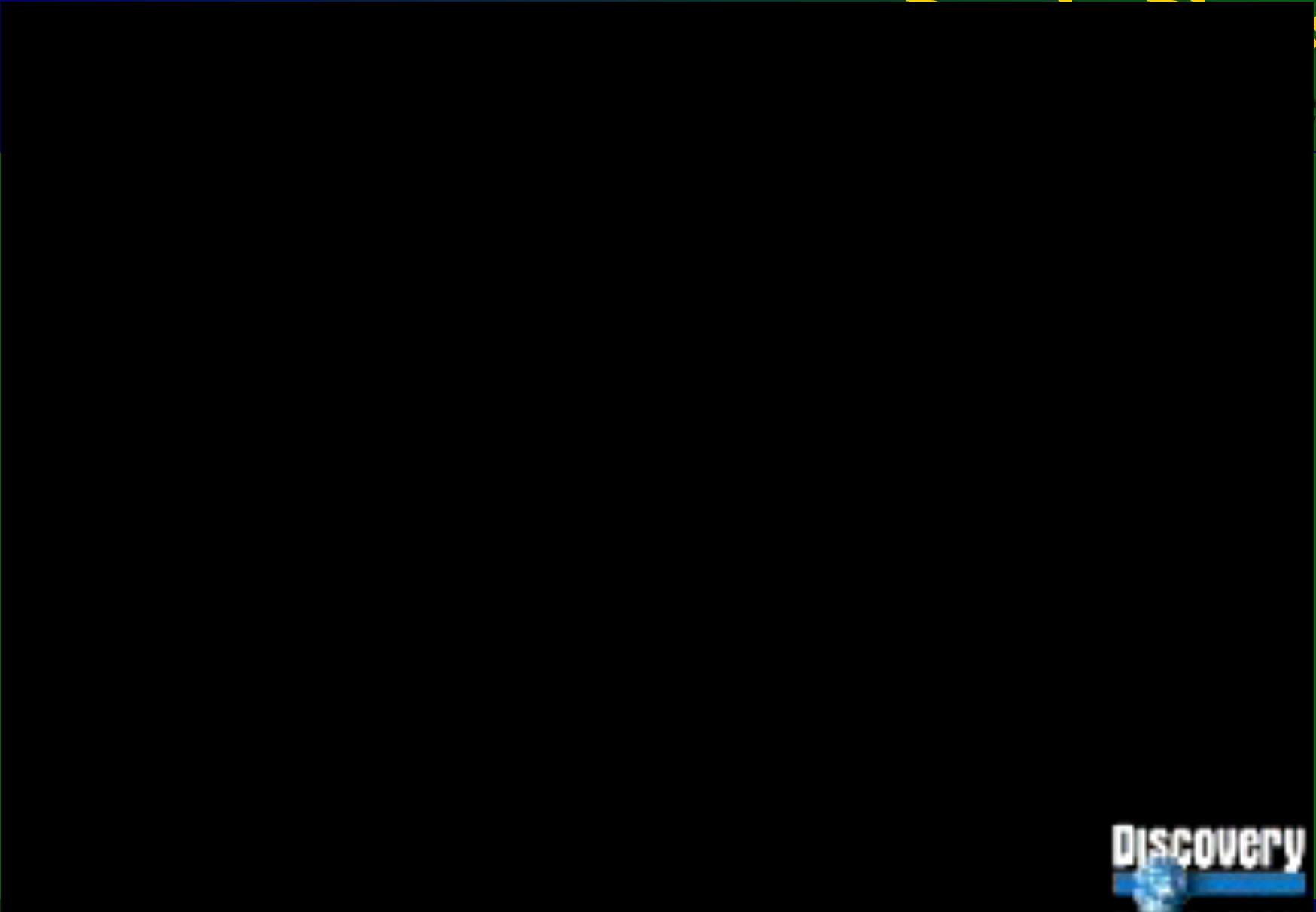
Section 2 Greece

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Greece Today

- Economy—Greece lags behind other European countries in economic development
- Agriculture is the main industry, but old methods are used due to the mountainous terrain. Tourism and shipping are also key industries.
- A lack of natural resources limits industry in Greece.
- Economic growth is centered in Athens.
- Air pollution damages historical sites and public health in Athens.

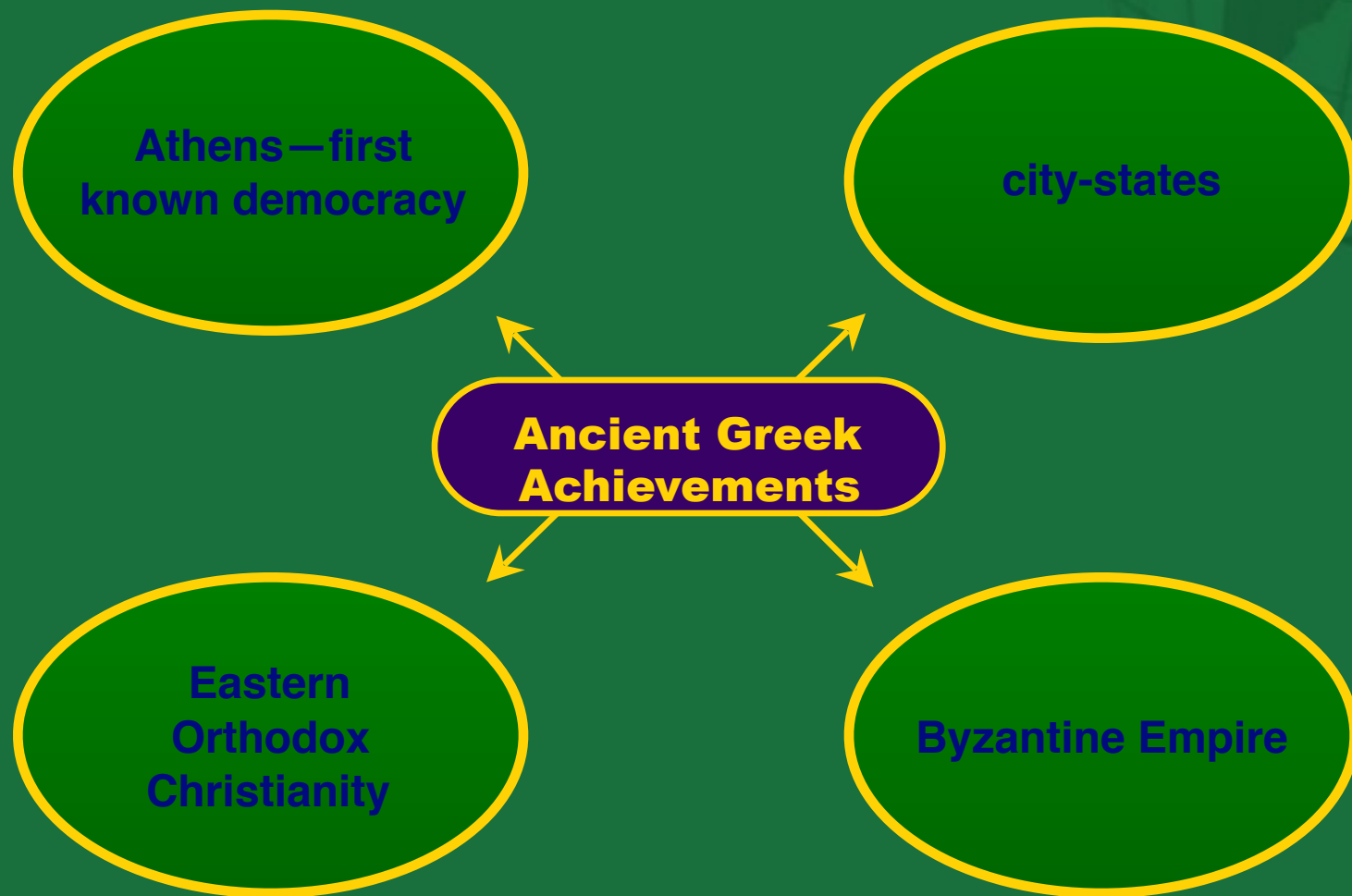




SECTION 2

Greece

**PEOPLE, PLACES,
AND
CHANGE**



Italy's Early History

- 750 B.C.—Rome established by Latin tribe; Romans gradually conquered the rest of Italy and surrounding lands, establishing the Roman Empire.
- Roman influences are found in modern language, law, politics, and art.
- Christianity began in the Roman province of Judaea.
- 1300s—the Renaissance began in Italy



Section 3 Italy

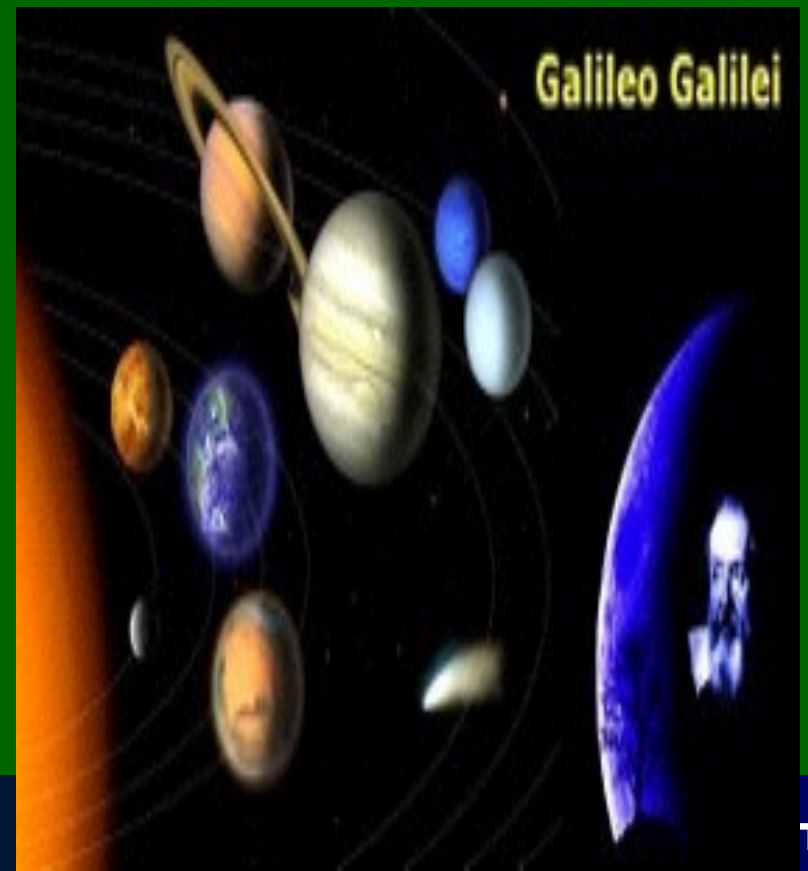
HOLT People, Places, and Change

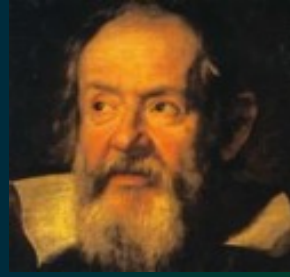
Italy and the World Culture

- The Roman Catholic church is based at the Vatican in Rome.
- Artists and scholars from the Italian Renaissance include Leonardo Da Vinci, Galileo Galilei, Francesco Petrarch, and Christopher Columbus.
- Italian composers, designers, actors, and filmmakers continue to influence world culture.



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People, Places, and Change

Born: 15 February 1564

Birthplace: Pisa, Italy

Died: 8 January 1642

Best Known As: The inventor of the astronomical telescope

Galileo was an Italian scientist whose work in the 17th century helped unlock many secrets of astronomy and natural motion. Galileo's achievements include: building the first high-powered astronomical telescope; inventing a horse-powered pump to raise water; showing that the velocities of falling bodies are not proportional to their weights; describing the true parabolic paths of cannonballs and other projectiles; coming up with the ideas behind [Newton's](#) laws of motion; and confirming the [Copernican](#) theory of the solar system. Because he believed that the planets revolved around the sun, and not the Earth, Galileo was denounced as a heretic by the church in Rome. He faced the Inquisition and was forced to renounce those beliefs publicly, though later research, of course, proved his theories correct. His works include *Sidereus Nuncius* (*The Sidereal Messenger*, 1610), *Il saggiaiore* (*The Assayer*, 1623), and *Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo tolemaico, e copernicano* (*Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*, 1632).

The Vatican officially recognized the validity of Galileo's work in 1993...

Section 3 Italy

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Italy Today

- Italians are bound by language, the Roman Catholic church, and strong family ties.
- Grapes are Italy's most important crop and make Italy the world's largest wine producer.
- Tourism is important to the Italian economy.
- Northern Italy is more industrialized than the south.



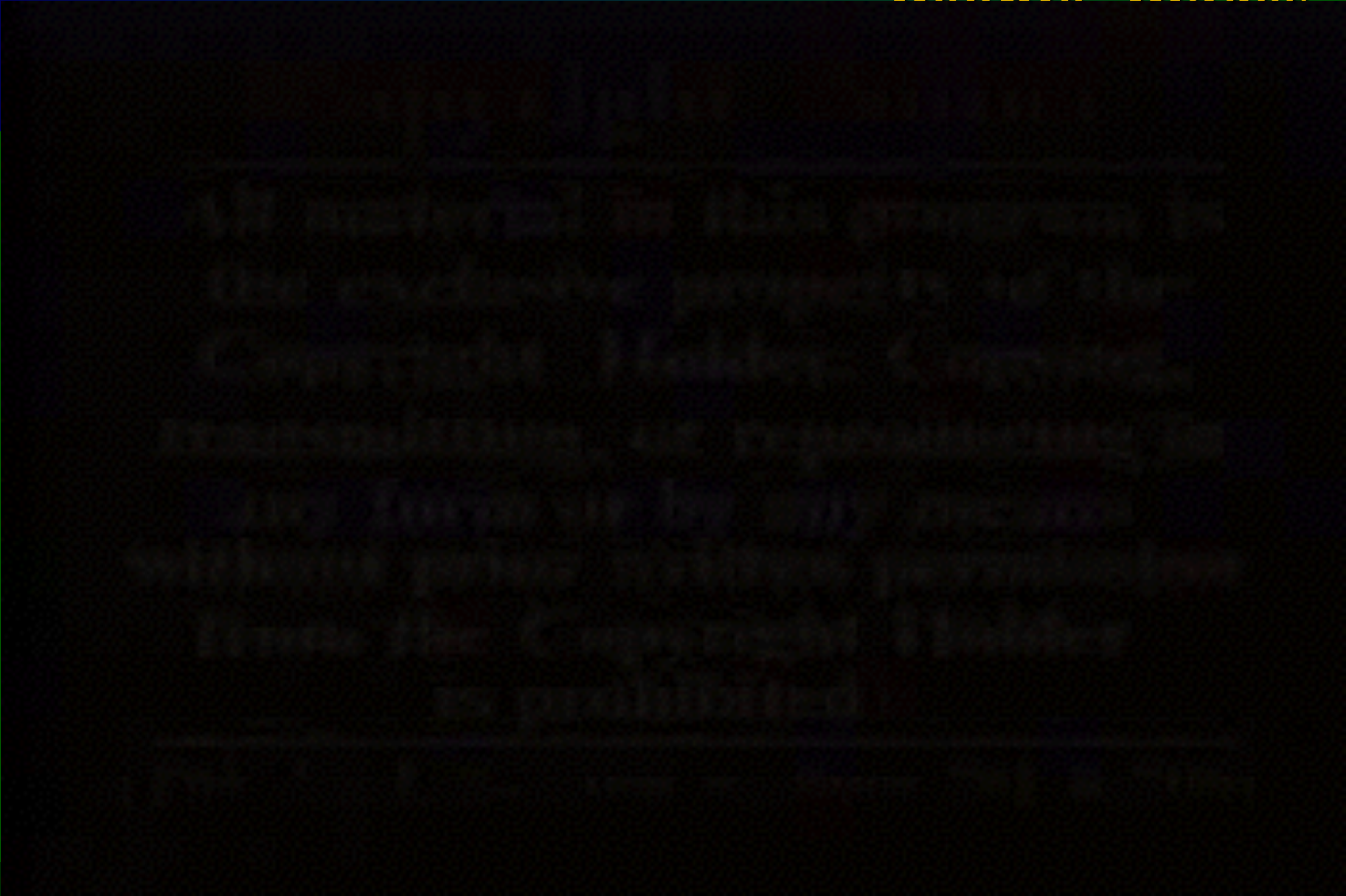
Italy (4:15)

Google Earth



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The History and Culture of ITALY

History

- 750 B.C. Rome established
- Roman Empire
- Christianity
- Renaissance
- coalition governments

Culture

- Latin
- Roman Catholic Church
- Mediterranean diet
- glassware
- jewelry
- painting
- sculpture

Section 4 Spain and Portugal

HOLT People, Places, and Change

Major events in the history of Spain and Portugal:

- 1492—King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella conquered the last Moorish outpost in Spain, Granada. They also sponsored Columbus's voyage to the Americas.
- 1490s—Spain and Portugal establish large empires in the Americas
- 1588—Philip II invades England but is defeated, and power begins to decline

Section 4 Spain and Portugal

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Major events in the history of Spain and Portugal: *(continued)*

- 1936–1939—The Spanish civil war is fought and won by General Francisco Franco.
- Today both Spain and Portugal are democracies.



Section 4

Spain and Portugal

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People, Places, and Change

The Cultures of Spain and Portugal

- Castilian is the most widely spoken dialect.
- Basque separatists use violence to protest Spanish rule.
- Spain and Portugal are strongly Roman Catholic.
- The diet is typical of the Mediterranean region.
- Art reflects African influences.
- Spain and Portugal belong to the European Union.
- Tourism, agriculture, clothing, and timber are important economic industries.



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Spain and Portugal 3:00

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People, Places,

Myths and Legends

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People, Places,
and Change

SECTION 4

Spain and Portugal



The Culture of SPAIN and PORTUGAL

Food and Festivals

- olives and olive oil
- limes • wine • fish
- wheat
- foods from the Americas
- Roman Catholic holidays
- bullfights

The Arts

- porcelain
- fado singers
- flamenco dancers
- Picasso

Today

- European Union
- agricultural products: wine, fruit, olive oil, olives, and cork
- clothing
- timber products
- cars and trucks
- tourism