

Name: _____

World Geography: _____

Study Guide: Chapter 19, Section 4

Date: _____

Section 4: Baltic States and Border Nations

1. In Section 4, the text is going to discuss six countries:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

The difference between these six countries and the rest of the countries in Chapter 19 is that although all of the countries in Chapter 19 used to be controlled by the Soviet Union, the six countries, in Section 4, were actually a part of the _____.

2. The Baltic States are _____, _____, and _____.

3. All three Baltic States share a combined total population of just _____.

4. Describe the geography of Estonia. _____

5. Name two ways in which the Estonians are different from the Latvians and Lithuanians:

A. _____

B. _____

6. The location of the Baltic states has been a blessing because: _____

7. The location of the Baltic states has been a curse because: _____

8. "Under Soviet rule, ...the Soviet Union took advantage of their strategic location on the Baltic Sea by establishing _____ in all three Baltic Nations. Tens of thousands of people were _____ from their homelands."

9. "Ethnic diversity is one of the key _____ for the Baltic states. In Estonia and Latvia there are large _____ minorities. In fact, Latvians constitute (make up) little more than _____ (50%) the population of Latvia. As are result,

many Latvians favor measures that would _____ the extent of _____ influence in the country. Such measures include policies that would:

- A. _____
- B. _____.”

10. Describe the economies of :

- A. Estonia- _____
- B. Lithuania- _____
- C. Latvia- _____

11. Why is Kiev considered the “mother” of Russia, when it lies in the Ukraine? Think and use your supplemental materials. _____

12. “Foreign Domination By the 1200s, _____ power had moved (from Kiev) northeast to Moscow and foreign power fought for control of the region. For nearly five centuries, the region was controlled by foreign powers—the _____, then _____, then _____.

13. The dominate religion in the Ukraine is _____.

14. The Ukrainians may sometimes call their country *Malaya Russiya* or _____, but feelings of nationalism still remain strong.

15. In the 1920s why did five to eight million Ukrainians die of famine when the country has such good farmland? _____

16. Why is the “accident” at Chernobyl seen as a HUGE environmental disaster? _____

17. On page 409, why does the author think/say that the Ukraine has great potential for development? _____

18. Identify chernozem. _____

19. Name three reasons why the author feels that the Ukraine faces several difficulties in the area of industry.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

20. Belarus

- A. Population- _____
- B. Ethnic group- _____
- C. Religion- _____

21. " In 1996, Belarus and Russia signed a pact to form a " _____ " that would strengthen _____, _____, and _____ ties. In subsequent years, additional treaties called for the development of _____, a joint _____, and other measures to integrate the two nations."

22. Belarus Industry

- A. Something positive- _____
- B. Something negative- _____

23. "Belarus suffered severely from the _____ disaster. Winds blew the _____ cloud northward from the _____. More than _____ of the country's _____ was contaminated. As a result, people had to stop using this land to produce food."

24. Moldova is most closely tied with which other Eastern European country? _____

25. Why do you think that Moldova chose not to unify with Romania in 1994? _____

26. Moldova's economy depends on the exports of _____, _____, and _____.