**Chapter 14 Notes**

**Section 1**

The Kjolen Mountains on the Scandinavian Peninsula divide Norway from Sweden. The rocky soil and uneven terrain make farming there difficult.

Glaciers cut deep valleys into Norway’s coastal mountains. The glaciers melted, the valleys filled with water and deep fjords were created. **A fjord is a** **narrow inlet of the sea set between high,** **rocky cliffs.**

The seas and oceans that surround Northern Europe are another important natural resource by providing rich stocks of fish.

Northern Europe’s mild climates are a result of the **North Atlantic Drift, an ocean** **current that brings warm, moist air across** **Atlantic Ocean.** Warm waters from this ocean current keep most of the region warmer than other locations around the globe at similar latitudes.

**Section 2**

Around 450 BC, the Celts (KELTS) arrived in the British Isles.

The United Kingdom is a union of four small countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom’s economy thanks to the Industrial Revolution.

This strong economy and mighty navy helped England build a large empire.

Industries like iron, steel, and textiles, or cloth products, boomed (grew rapidly) during the Industrial Revolution.

1840s a potato famine devastated Ireland - lack of support from the English gov. increased tensions between the two countries.

By the late 1800s the British Empire spread around the world.

Two symbols of Scottish culture are bagpipes and kilts.

The gov. of the United Kingdom is a **constitutional monarchy, a type of** **democracy in which a king or queen serves** **as head of state but a legislature makes the** **laws.**

**Magna Carta, or Great Charter,** is a document that **limited the powers of kings**

The Republic of Ireland – an Irish parliament and prime minister runs the government.

Sports like soccer and rugby are another shared trait among the people of Britain.

English is the language of business, education, and the Internet in many places.

In Ireland, computer equipment and software have become major industries.

Ireland became a separate state

* Northern Ireland’s Protestant majority chose to remain part of the United Kingdom.
* many Catholics in Northern Ireland believe they have not been treated fairly by Protestants.
* Some Catholics hope to unite with the Republic of Ireland.
* For many years the two sides have waged a bitter and violent struggle.

**Section 3**

Excellent sailors, the Vikings used longboats to attack villages along coasts or rivers.

In the 1100s the Viking raids ended. Powerful Scandinavian chiefs then concentrated on strengthening their kingdoms.

Ruins of a Viking colony have been found in present-day Newfoundland.

The countries of Scandinavia have large, wealthy cities, strong economies, and well-educated workers.

For almost 200 years, Sweden has been a neutral country.

About 50 percent of Denmark’s land is used for farming.

Greenland is geographically part of North America, but it is a territory of Denmark.

Much of Greenland is **uninhabitable**, **or not able to support human settlement, because a** thick ice sheet covers about 80 percent of the island.

Norway’s North Sea oil fields are expected to run dry over the next century.

Oil and natural gas provide Norway with the highest per capita GDP in Scandinavia.

Finland’s capital and largest city is **Helsinki**.

The Sami people are descendants of Scandinavia’s earliest settlers.

Tourists travel to see Iceland’s many geysers, volcanoes, and glaciers.

**Geysers are springs that shoot hot water** **and steam into the air.**