



Too rich to be relevant to the world's poor, [Europe] attracts immigration but cannot encourage imitation. Too passive regarding international security. Too self-satisfied, it acts as if its central political goal is to become the world's most comfortable retirement home. Too set in its ways, it fears multicultural diversity.

Zbigniew Brzeziński

# Setting the Boundaries



Europe is a continent that comprises the westernmost part of Eurasia. Europe is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.

To the east and southeast, Europe is generally considered as separated from Asia by the watershed divides of the Ural and Caucasus Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian and Black Seas, and the waterways of the Turkish Straits. Yet the borders of Europe - a concept dating back to classical antiquity - are arbitrary, as the primarily physiographic term *continent* also incorporates cultural and political elements.

# Setting the Boundaries



Europe includes 51 independent states. Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey are the *transcontinental* states, partially located in both Europe and Asia. Armenia and Cyprus politically are considered European states, though geographically they are located in West Asian territory.

Europe's largest state is Russia (37% of total continent area) and the smallest one is Vatican City, which occupies only a small area in the center of Rome.

# Setting the Boundaries: States of Europe



Albania	Estonia	Liechtenstein	San Marino
Andorra	Finland	Lithuania	Serbia
Armenia*	France	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Austria	Georgia*	Macedonia	Slovenia
Azerbaijan*	Germany	Malta	Spain
Belarus*	Greece	Moldova*	Sweden
Belgium	Hungary	Monaco	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland	Montenegro	Turkey
Bulgaria	Ireland	Netherlands	Ukraine*
Croatia	Italy	Norway	United Kingdom (UK)
Cyprus	Kazakhstan*	Poland	Vatican City (Holy See)
Czech Republic	Kosovo	Portugal	
Denmark	Latvia	Romania	
		Russia*	

\*Listed here as a geographic part of the continent  
but will be studied in another unit.

# Setting the Boundaries: Diversity



## **Europe is diverse.**

- different climates, landforms, agricultural output
- 51 different states, with many different languages and cultures
- long history of warfare, mostly along national lines
- Europe is globalizing, was a major colonial power
- European Union, a supranational organization
- cradle of the Industrial Revolution
- shared history amidst cultural diversity

# Physical Setting: Europe's Size and Northerly Location



Europe is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the size of North America. Much of Europe lies within the same latitude range as Canada. Even the Mediterranean lands are farther north than the border between the US and Mexico.



Size and Northerly Location of Europe

# Physical Setting: Human Transformation of a Diverse Landscape



## Four factors explain Europe's physical diversity.

- The complex geology of this western extension of the Eurasian land mass has the newest, as well as the oldest, landscapes in the world.
- Europe's latitudinal extent from the Arctic to the Mediterranean subtropics affects climate, vegetation and many human activities.



Iceland Landscape

# Physical Setting: Human Transformation of a Diverse Landscape



## Four factors explain Europe's physical diversity.

- This latitudinal control is modified by the moderating influences of the Atlantic Ocean, as well as the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Seas.
- The long history of human settlement has transformed and modified Europe's natural landscapes in fundamental ways over thousands of years.



British Atlantic coast

# Physical Setting: Landform and Landscape Regions



## European Lowlands

major rivers, high population, dense population, major cities, agriculture, industry

## Alpine Mountain System

“Spine of Europe,” tallest peak over 15K feet

## Central Uplands

between Alps and lowland, with iron, coal, other raw materials

## Western Highlands

Portugal, British Isles, Scandinavia, fjords



# Physical Setting: Seas, Rivers, Ports and Coastline



- **Europe's Ring of Seas**
  - strong ties to surrounding seas
  - Baltic Sea, North Sea, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea (Black Sea has fisheries, oil, natural gas)
- **Rivers and Ports**
  - many rivers navigable, connected by canals for barges
  - Seine, Rhine, Elbe, Danube (the longest)
  - Rotterdam (Rhine), London (Thames), Gdansk (Wisla)
- **Reclaiming the Dutch Coastline**
  - **polders** – protected and reclaimed landscapes; dikes, windmills, pumps prevent flooding



Polder landscape

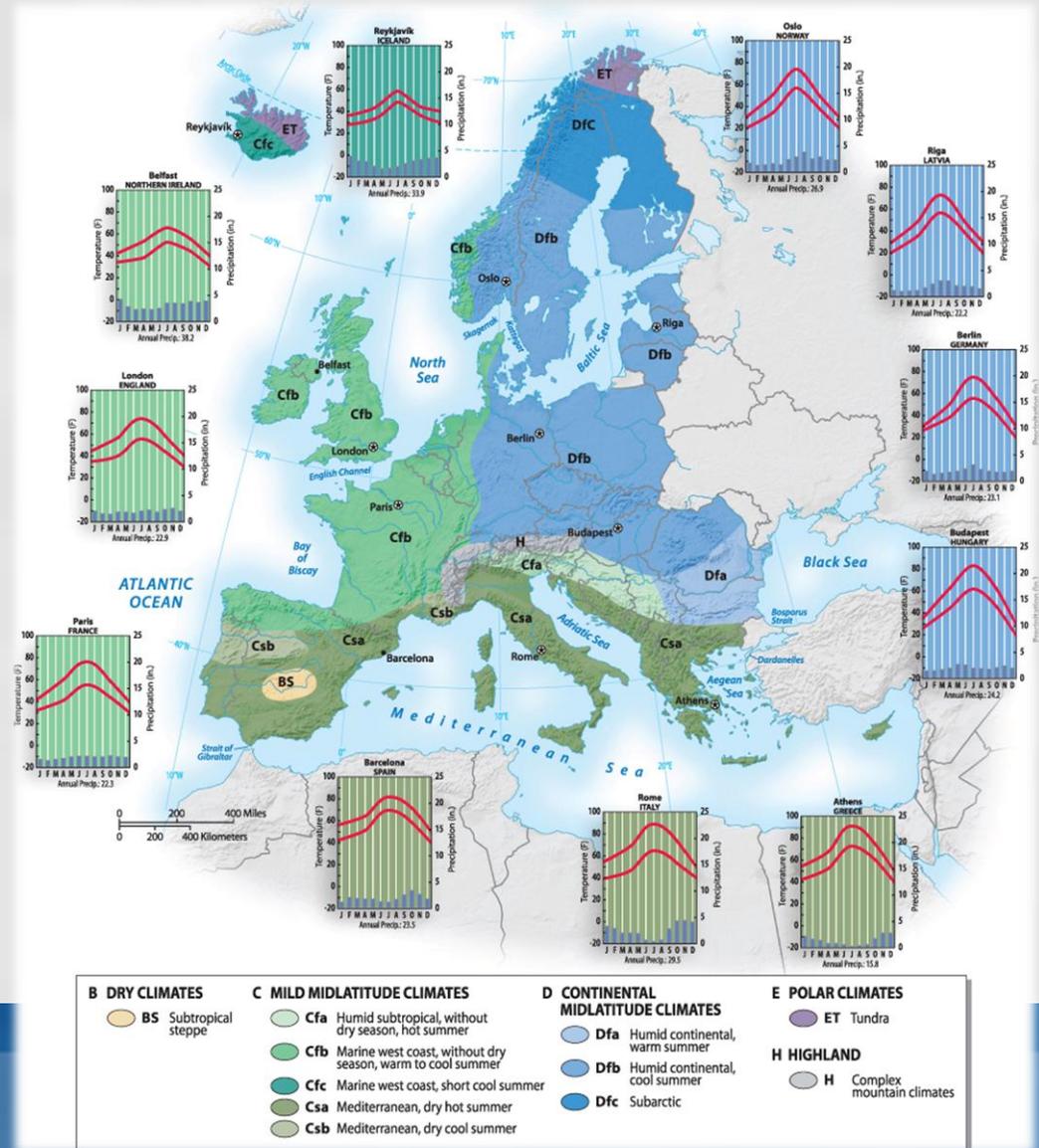
# Physical Setting: Europe's Climates



Europe's climate is moderated by the North Atlantic Current (a warm water current from North America's Gulf Stream). Europe has three climate types:

## 1. Marine West Coast

winter averages above freezing, with rain and snow; summers often cloudy, with drizzle and rain



# Physical Setting: Europe's Climates

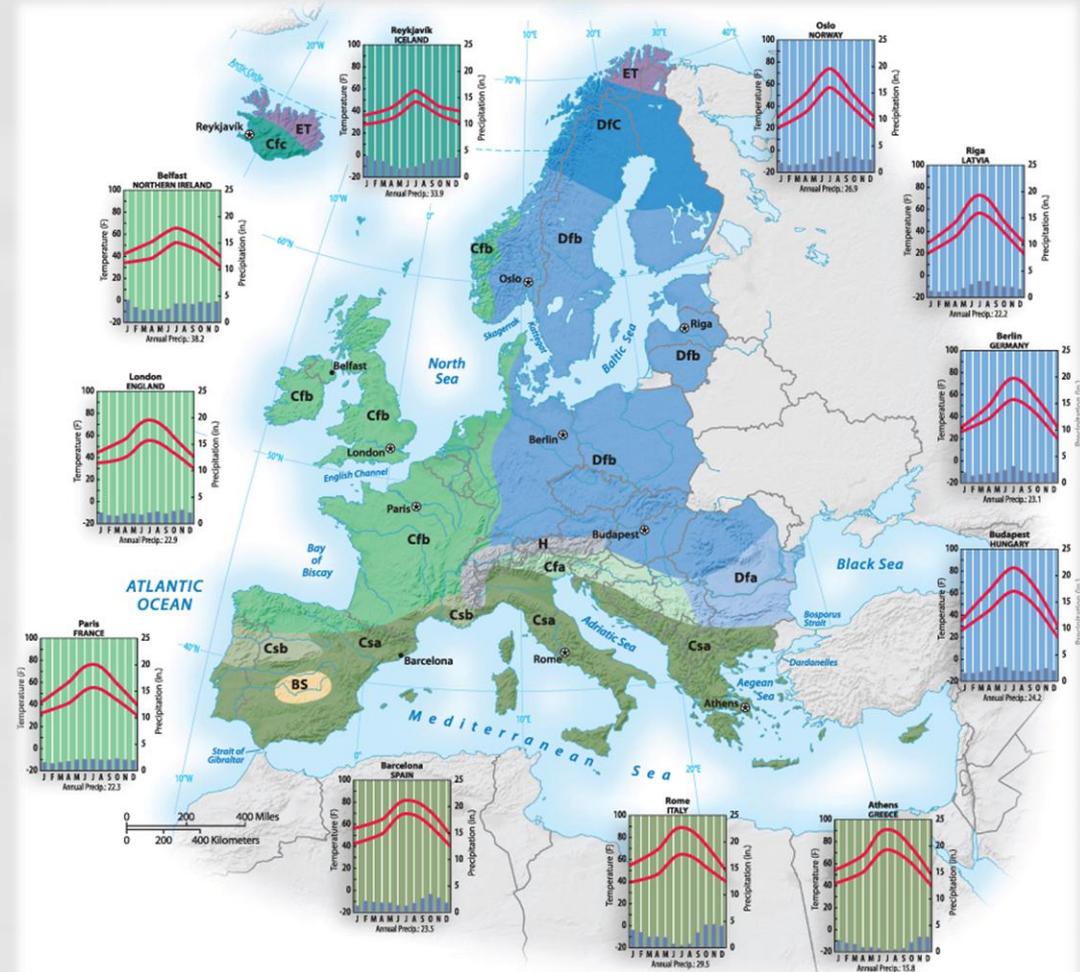


## 2. Continental

hot summers, cold winters,  
1-2 months average below  
freezing, rain adequate for  
farming

## 3. Mediterranean

dry summer, drought  
possible, irrigation used



B DRY CLIMATES	C MILD MIDLATITUDE CLIMATES	D CONTINENTAL MIDLATITUDE CLIMATES	E POLAR CLIMATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BS Subtropical steppe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cfa Humid subtropical, without dry season, hot summer</li> <li>Cfb Marine west coast, without dry season, warm to cool summer</li> <li>Cfc Marine west coast, short cool summer</li> <li>Csa Mediterranean, dry hot summer</li> <li>Csb Mediterranean, dry cool summer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dfa Humid continental, warm summer</li> <li>Dfb Humid continental, cool summer</li> <li>Dfc Subarctic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ET Tundra</li> </ul>
			H HIGHLAND
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H Complex mountain climates</li> </ul>

# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Europe



## Local and Global, East and West

- Agriculture, resource-extraction, industrial manufacturing and urbanization have created air and water pollution and acid rain.
- Western Europe is one of the world's greenest regions because of its pro-environment policies since the 1970s.
- European voters support the environment in Europe and globally, including the reduction of greenhouse gases.
- Eastern Europe neglected its environment under Soviet-style economics; Soviet-designed nuclear plants may be dangerous.
- Ongoing economic and political evolution make it difficult to solve Eastern Europe's environmental problems.

# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Europe



There is a major gap between western and eastern Europe. Intergovernmental cooperation is needed when environmental problems cross borders.



Forest affected by acid precipitation in Bohemia, Czech Republic



# Physical Setting: Climate Change



## • Current Problems

- melting glaciers, dwindling sea ice and sparse snow cover
- Kyoto Protocol
- EU's Emission Trading Scheme

## • Current Results

- wind Power in Northern Europe
- solar Panels in Germany



# Population and Settlement: An Aging Europe



- last stage Demographic Transition
- very slow or no growth
- birth rates lower than death rates (among world's lowest)
  - Germany has a negative rate of natural increase (RNI)
  - many states with RNIs below population replacement levels
  - many concerns for the future
- *causes*: women in workforce, contraception available, lack of affordable housing
- Pro-growth policies: Some states offer incentives for more children.
- immigration stops population loss

# Population and Settlement: Slow Growth and Rapid Migration



## Migration to and within Europe

- **Growing resistance to immigration**
  - scarce jobs should go to Europeans
  - concerns about terrorism
  - dilution of national culture
- **Immigrants provide labor and tax revenues, support retirees**
- **The EU is working toward a common immigration policy.**
  - guest worker program
  - *gastarbeiter* in Germany (mostly Turks)
  - eastern Europeans are attracted to the economic opportunity in western Europe (pull factor).

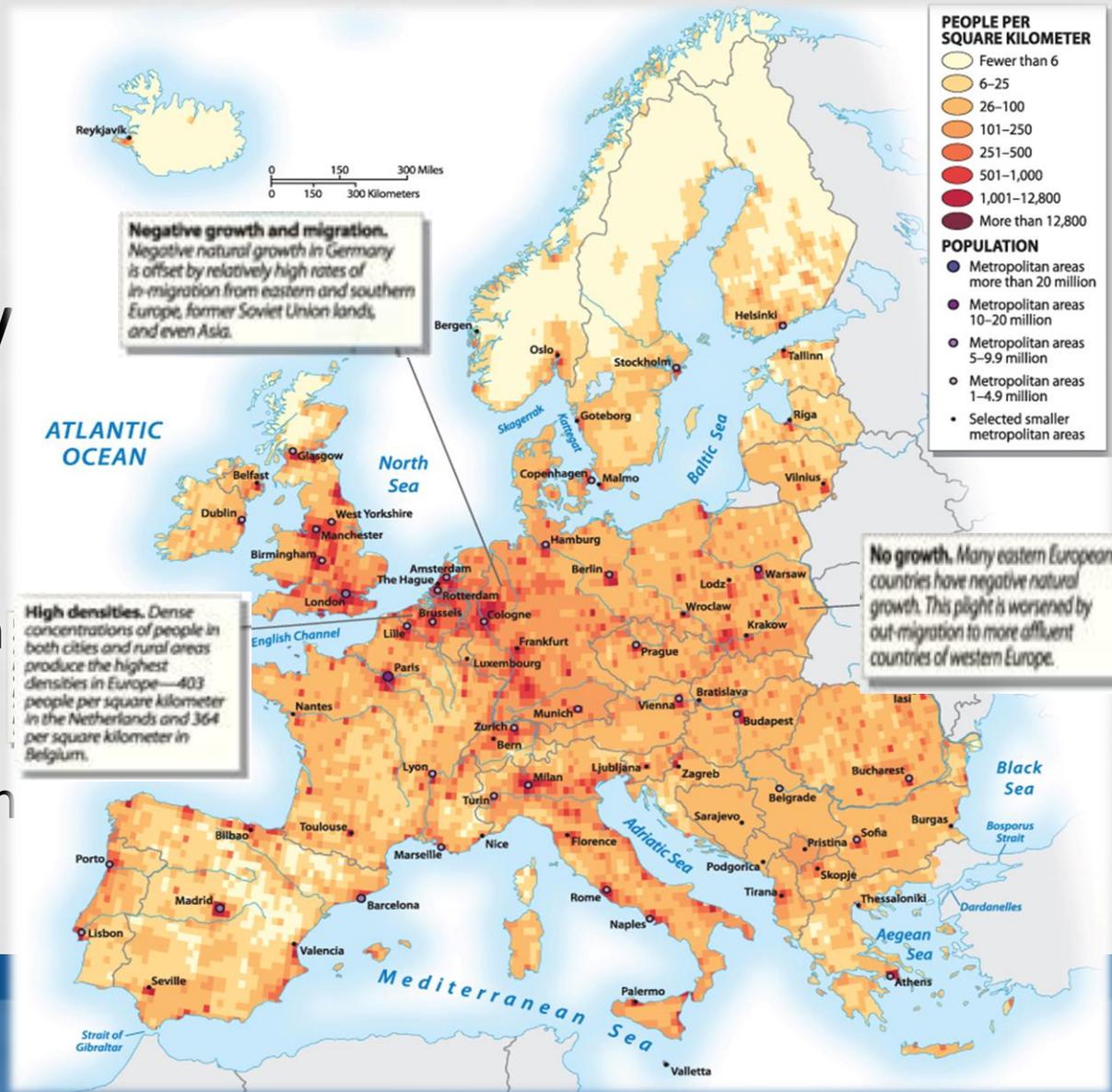


# Population and Settlement: Density



## Population Density in the Core and Periphery

- 742.45 million, although figures vary according to which definition of European boundaries is used
- highest densities are in historic industrial core



# Population and Settlement: Urban Europe



## The Landscapes of Urban Europe

- **Modern Europe is highly urbanized** - over 50% in most states, 90% in the UK and Belgium.
- The Past in the Present

There are three landscape types:

1. **Medieval landscape** (900-1500 AD) - densely settled, buildings next to streets, green space only near churches and public squares
2. **Renaissance-Baroque** (1500-1800) - wider streets, large gardens, monuments, open space, ornate architecture
3. **Industrial** (1800-present) - walls, fortifications removed, industrial areas build on edge of cities, urban sprawl developed



Marais District of Paris has Medieval and Renaissance-Baroque landscapes

# Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



## POPULATION INDICATORS

Country	Population (millions) 2012	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2010–15*
<i>Western Europe</i>								
Austria	8.5	101	0.0	1.4	67	15	18	2.4
Belgium	11.1	364	0.2	1.8	99	17	17	1.9
France	63.6	115	0.4	2.0	78	19	17	1.6
Germany	81.8	229	-0.2	1.4	73	13	21	0.2
Liechtenstein	0.04	229	0.4	1.5	15	16	14	
Luxembourg	0.5	204	0.3	1.5	83	18	14	9.7
Monaco	0.04	36,356	0.0	—	100	13	24	
Netherlands	16.7	403	0.2	1.7	66	17	16	0.6
Switzerland	8.0	194	0.2	1.5	74	15	17	2.2
United Kingdom	63.2	260	0.4	2.0	80	18	17	3.3
<i>Eastern Europe</i>								
Bulgaria	7.2	65	-0.5	1.5	73	13	19	-1.4
Czech Republic	10.5	133	0.0	1.4	74	14	15	2.0
Hungary	9.9	107	-0.4	1.2	69	15	17	1.5
Poland	38.2	122	0.1	1.3	61	15	14	0.1
Romania	21.4	90	-0.4	1.3	55	15	15	-0.5
Slovakia	5.4	110	0.2	1.4	54	15	13	0.7
<i>Southern Europe</i>								
Albania	2.8	99	0.6	1.4	54	23	9	-3.1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.8	75	-0.1	1.2	46	15	14	-0.3
Croatia	4.3	76	-0.2	1.5	56	15	17	0.5

\*Net Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database*.  
Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

# Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



## POPULATION INDICATORS

Country	Population (millions) 2012	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2010-15*
Cyprus	1.2	127	0.6	1.4	62	17	12	6.2
Greece	10.8	82	0.1	1.5	73	14	19	2.7
Italy	60.9	202	-0.1	1.4	68	14	21	3.4
Kosovo	2.3	210	1.2	2.0	—	28	7	0.0
Macedonia	2.1	80	0.2	1.5	65	17	12	0.0
Malta	0.4	1,262	0.2	1.4	100	15	16	2.4
Montenegro	0.6	45	0.2	1.6	64	19	13	-0.8
Portugal	10.6	115	-0.1	1.3	38	15	19	1.9
San Marino	0.03	530	0.3	1.2	84	15	16	
Serbia	7.1	92	-0.5	1.3	59	15	17	0.0
Slovenia	2.1	102	0.1	1.5	50	14	17	2.2
Spain	46.2	91	0.2	1.4	77	15	17	4.3
<i>Northern Europe</i>								
Denmark	5.6	130	0.1	1.8	72	18	17	2.2
Estonia	1.3	30	-0.0	1.5	69	16	17	0.0
Finland	5.4	16	0.2	1.8	68	16	18	1.5
Iceland	0.3	3	0.8	2.0	94	21	12	3.3
Ireland	4.7	67	1.0	2.1	60	21	12	2.2
Latvia	2.0	32	-0.5	1.1	68	14	17	-0.9
Lithuania	3.2	49	-0.2	1.5	67	15	17	-1.7
Norway	5.0	13	0.4	1.9	80	19	15	3.0
Sweden	9.5	21	0.2	1.9	84	17	19	3.3

\*Net Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database*.  
Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Globalization



## Globalization and Cultural Nationalism

- Before modern media technologies, European culture spread across the world, changing the speech, religion, dress and habits of millions of people on every continent.
- Since World War II, Europe has been inundated with North American culture (music, TV, consumer goods).
  - UK, Italy, Hungary accept it.
  - France, Germany resist, subsidize indigenous films and create “academies” to keep English out of the language (officially, e-mail in France is “courriel”).

American culture in Europe



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Immigration



## ● Migrants and Culture

- many Muslim migrants to Europe (4.5 million in France, 7.5% of population; 2.5 million Muslim Turks in Germany)
  - Ethnic clustering and **ghettoization** are common.
  - far right-wing nationalists (eg, skinheads, neo-Nazis)



Turkish store  
in Germany

- The **Schengen Area** operates very much like a single state for international travel purposes with external border controls for travelers entering and exiting the area, and common visas, but with no internal border controls. It currently consists of 26 European states.



Schengen Border Station



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



preservation of local language

Millions of Europeans learn multiple languages. The EU recognizes more than 20 official languages.



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



- **Germanic languages**

- German, English, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Faroese
- found north of Alps

- **Romance languages**

- Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Romanian
- found in southern states

- **Slavic languages**

- largest number of languages, including Serbian-Croatian-Slovene, Bulgarian-Macedonian, Czech-Slovak, Sorbian, Lekhitic (Polish and related tongues), Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian.
- Cyrillic alphabet
- found in eastern regions



Cyrillic sign

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



Many of today's ethnic tensions result from historical religious events.

- the schism between Western and Eastern Christianity
  - the Protestant Revolt
  - conflicts with Islam



St Stephen's Cathedral, Passau Germany



St Peter's Basilica, Vatican City



Inside Notre-Dame Cathedral, Paris

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



## The Schism Between Western and Eastern Christianity

- division in 1054 AD between Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches, Greek missionaries rejected rule of Roman bishops
- Roman Catholics - Latin alphabet; Eastern Orthodox - Cyrillic

## The Protestant Revolt

- Began with a 16<sup>th</sup>-century split over the Catholic Church's teachings.

## Conflicts with Islam

- east Europe: Ottoman Turks brought Islam to Balkans (almost to Vienna, Austria).
- west Europe: Moors (Moroccans) brought Islam to Spain.



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



## A Geography of Judaism

- During the Roman Empire, Jews settled in Moorish (Islamic) Spain after being expelled from Palestine.
- They were expelled from Spain when Christians conquered that region.
- Many Jews settled in “the Pale” of eastern Europe (east Poland and even further east).
- 6 million Jews in that area were murdered during the Nazi occupation in the 1940s, others suffered in concentration camps.



Jewish Synagogue in Berlin

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



## The Patterns of Contemporary Religion

- Europe is becoming secularized.
  - **secularization**: the move away from traditional organized religion
- **Roman Catholic**
  - southern into eastern Europe
- **Protestantism**
  - northern Europe
- **Eastern Orthodox**
  - The Eastern Orthodox Church, officially the Orthodox Catholic Church, is the second largest Christian Church and one of the oldest religious institutions in the world.
  - Greece, Eastern Europe and Russia, with a few around the eastern Mediterranean
- **Christianity**
  - Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria

# Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map



- **Europe has a large number of independent states (countries).**
  - Europe invented the concept of the **nation-state**: a relatively homogenous cultural group (nation) with its own political territory (state), fostered by ethnic and cultural nationalism.
- **Redrawing the Map of Europe through War**
  - World War I
    - France, UK, Russia versus Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary
    - The outcome encouraged **irredentism**: state policies designed to reclaim lost territory.
  - Depression Era (1930s) - three ideologies emerged:
    - (1) Western democracy and capitalism, (2) Soviet-style communism, (3) Fascist totalitarianism in Germany and Italy
  - World War II era (1939-45)
    - Germany occupied neighboring states, beginning with Poland.
    - Axis (Germany, Italy) vs Allies (Britain, France, USSR, **US**)
    - **Axis surrendered in 1945, Allies divided Europe, Cold War began**



WWI trench soldiers

# Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map



- **Cold War Geography (1946-1991)**
  - USSR (Russia) occupied states of E Europe to create a **buffer zone** (region to protect Russia from further European invasion).
  - Western Allies occupied Western Europe; the two groups divided Berlin, Germany.
  - The **Iron Curtain** was a *symbolic* separation between East and West.
  - The **Berlin Wall** was a physical structure dividing E and W Berlin.
  - Cold War
    - NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in W Europe (US) and Warsaw Pact in E Europe (USSR)
    - Both sides stockpiled weapons, waged propaganda war, raised fears.



Berlin Wall

# Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map



## ● Cold War Thaw

- Began in 1989 when Poland elected a non-communist leader.
- *causes*: political instability in the USSR, desire for economic and political change in Eastern European states
- Revolutions in most Warsaw Pact states were non-violent.
- *outcome*: revival of **nationalistic** feelings
  - Czechoslovakia divided peacefully (Czech Republic and Slovakia).
  - Yugoslavia divided through armed conflicts and ethnic cleansing.
  - Germany reunited.
  - The Soviet Union dissolved.



Demolishing  
the Berlin Wall

# Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map



Notice the evolution from a few large empires to many nation-states during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

**balkanization** - a geopolitical term used to describe the process of fragmentation or division of a region or state into smaller regions or states that are often hostile or uncooperative with one another

# Geopolitical Framework: A Century of Change



# Geopolitical Framework: Issues in Europe



## Current Issues

integration

autonomy

ethnic nationalism

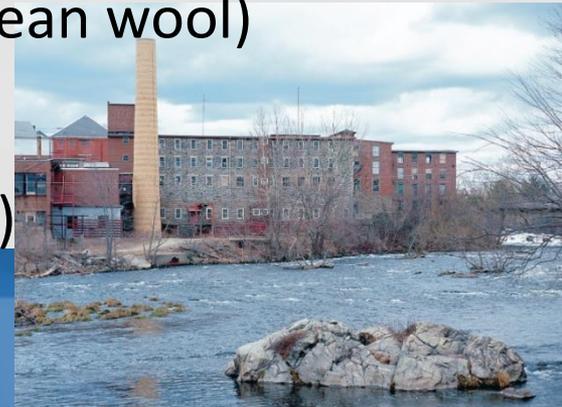
gender

# Economic and Social Development: Industrialization



- **Europe's Industrial Revolution (1730-1850)**
  - Machines replaced people in manufacturing.
  - Inanimate energy sources (water, steam, fossil fuels) powered machines.
- **Centers of Change**
  - England's textile industry was the center of industrial innovation.
    - water sources (power waterwheels, clean wool)
    - weak **guilds**
    - ample raw materials (wool and cotton)

textile factory  
In England



# Economic and Social Development: Industrialization



- **Locational Factors of Early Industrial Areas**
  - Steam engine improvements made water power obsolete.
  - coal a cheap fuel source, factories built near coal mines
  - Iron and steel manufacturing became important.
  - London became an important port and financial center.
- **Development of Industrial Regions, Continental Europe**
  - First industrial regions established about 1820 on French-Belgian border.
  - near coal fields of Sambre-Meuse Rivers
  - remain important today

# Economic and Social Development: Industrial Regions of Europe



The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to Continental Europe.



Ruhr Industrial landscape



# Economic and Social Development: Integration



- **Rebuilding Postwar Europe: Economic Integration in the West**
  - The Marshall Plan helped rebuild Western Europe after WWII.
  - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) - linked eastern European aid and recovery to the centralized command economies of communism.
- **ECSC and EEC**
  - European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and European Economic Community (EEC)
    - ancestors of today's European Union
    - Started as coordinated effort to drop coal and steel tariffs.
    - Grew to create a common market for France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.



## • The European Community and Union

- In 1965 the EEC created a council, court, parliament and commission and changed its name to the European Community.
- In 1991, the EC became the European Union (EU), and more members joined.
- The EU has wider mission, established by the Maastricht Treaty: common foreign policies and mutual security agreements, greater economic integration and a common currency.



official flag of the European Union

# Economic and Social Development: The European Union (EU)



The European Union has 28 member states. Each member state is party to the founding treaties of the union and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of membership. Unlike members of most international organizations, the member states of the EU are subjected to binding laws in exchange for representation within the common legislative and judicial institutions.



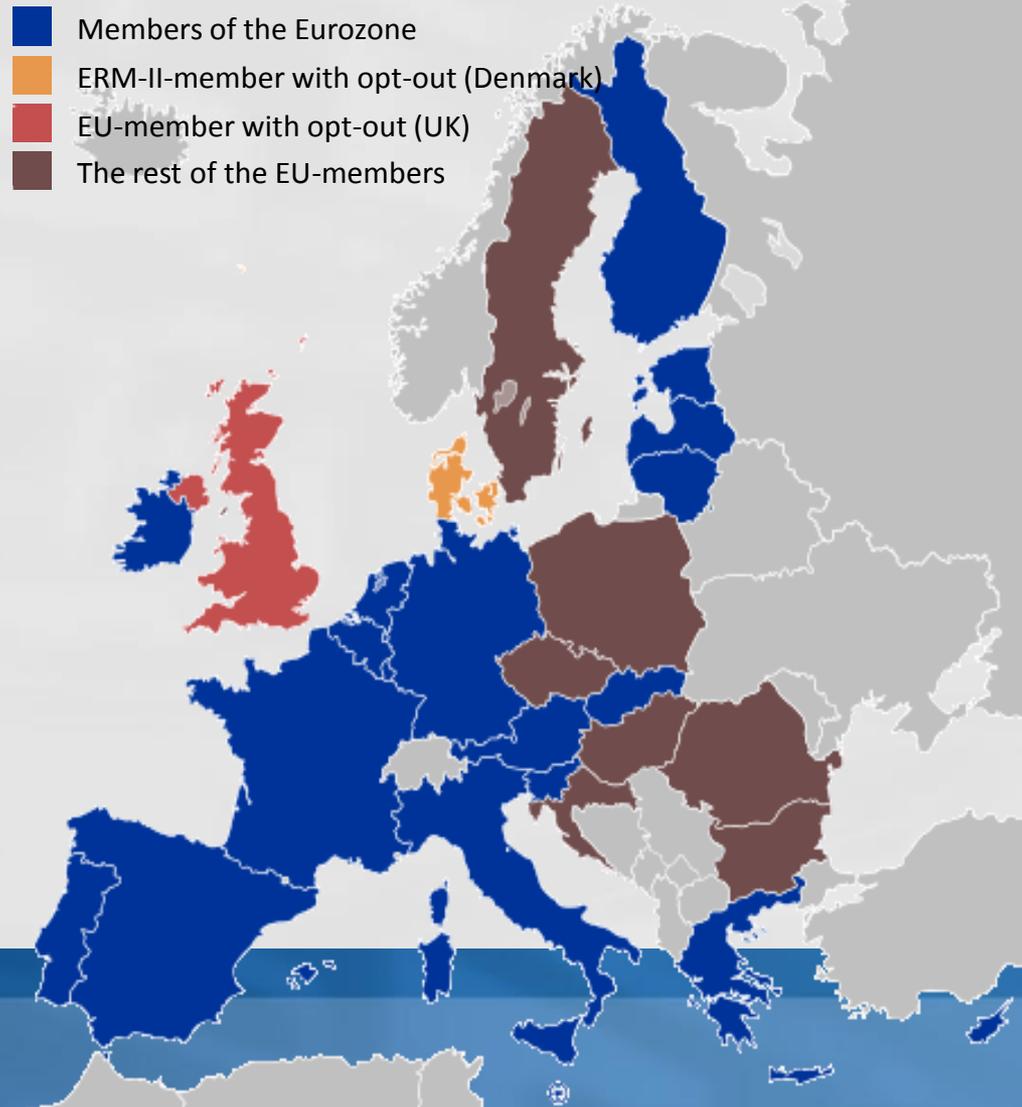
# Economic and Social Development: The European Monetary Union (EMU)



## Euroland: The European Monetary Union

- January 1, 1999: 11 of the 15 EU member states joined the European Monetary Union and adopted the **euro**.
- The euro was a common currency for business and trade transactions.
- On January 1, 2002, citizens in the Euroland states began using the euro in their everyday lives.

**The Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), 2015**





## Economic Integration, Disintegration and Transition in Eastern Europe

- **Historically, Eastern Europe has been less well developed than Western Europe.**
  - under control of outsiders (Ottoman Turks, Hapsburgs, Germans, Soviet Russians)
- **The Soviet Plan**
  - Soviet Russians (communists) redeveloped Eastern Europe after WWII as a **command economy** (centrally planned and controlled economy generally associated with socialist or communist states in which all goods, services, agricultural and industrial products are strictly regulated).

# Economic and Social Development: Transition



## ● Results of Soviet Plan

- Poland and Yugoslavia resisted collectivization.
- Collectivization didn't improve food production.
- focus on heavy industry that relied on cheap fuel and raw materials from USSR

## ● Transition and Turmoil Since 1990

- After the USSR disintegrated, East European states went through major changes.
- Many East Europe states introduced **privatization** - the transfer to private ownership of those firms and industries previously owned and run by state governments.
- The loss of cheap raw materials and fuel from the USSR resulted in a drop in industrial output; unemployment and inflation rose.

# Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



## DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual %Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) <sup>2</sup>	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011) <sup>3,1</sup>
<i>Western Europe</i>									
Austria	39,790	1.8	.885	—	81	9	4	—	0.131
Belgium	38,290	1.6	.886	—	80	10	4	—	0.114
France	34,750	1.3	.884	—	82	9	4	—	0.106
Germany	38,100	1.0	.905	—	80	9	4	—	0.085
Liechtenstein	—	—	.905	—	81	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	61,240	—	.867	—	80	—	—	—	0.169
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	41,810	1.6	.910	—	81	8	4	—	0.052
Switzerland	49,960	1.9	.903	—	82	8	5	—	0.067
United Kingdom	35,840	1.8	.863	—	80	9	5	—	0.209
<i>Eastern Europe</i>									
Bulgaria	13,440	4.8	.771	<2	74	22	13	98	0.245
Czech Republic	22,910	3.8	.865	<2	78	14	4	—	0.136
Hungary	19,550	2.2	.816	<2	74	19	6	99	0.237
Poland	19,160	4.3	.813	<2	76	17	6	100	0.164
Romania	14,290	5.0	.781	<2	73	37	14	98	0.333
Slovakia	22,980	5.4	.834	<2	75	18	8	—	0.194
<i>Southern Europe</i>									
Albania	8,520	5.4	.739	4.3	75	41	18	96	0.271
Bosnia & Herzegovina	8,910	4.6	.733	<2	76	19	8	98	—
Croatia	18,890	3.2	.796	<2	77	13	6	99	0.170

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Human Development Report, 2011*.

<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

<sup>3</sup>Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2012*.

# Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



## DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual %Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) <sup>2</sup>	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011) <sup>3,1</sup>
Cyprus	30,300	3.1	.840	—	78	11	4	98	0.141
Greece	27,630	2.6	.861	—	80	13	4	97	0.162
Italy	31,810	0.5	.874	—	82	10	4	99	0.124
Kosovo	3,290	5.3	—	—	69	—	—	—	—
Macedonia	10,920	3.3	.728	5.9	72	39	12	97	0.151
Malta	24,660	—	.832	—	81	—	—	92	0.272
Montenegro	12,770	—	.771	<2	74	—	—	—	—
Portugal	24,590	0.7	.809	—	79	15	4	95	0.140
San Marino	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—
Serbia	11,090	4.1	.766	<2	74	29	7	—	—
Slovenia	26,530	3.3	.884	<2	80	10	3	100	0.175
Spain	31,800	2.4	.878	—	82	11	5	98	0.117
<i>Northern Europe</i>									
Denmark	41,100	0.9	.895	—	79	9	4	—	0.060
Estonia	19,810	4.6	.835	<2	76	21	5	100	0.194
Finland	37,070	2.1	.882	—	80	7	3	—	0.075
Iceland	28,270	—	.898	—	82	—	—	—	0.099
Ireland	33,540	2.8	.908	—	79	9	4	—	0.203
Latvia	16,380	4.8	.805	<2	74	21	10	100	0.216
Lithuania	18,060	5.3	.810	<2	73	17	7	100	0.192
Norway	58,570	1.7	.943	—	81	9	3	—	0.075
Sweden	39,730	2.2	.904	—	82	7	3	—	0.049

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Human Development Report, 2011*.

<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

<sup>3</sup>Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2012*.

# Economic and Social Development: Comparative Wealth



# Economic and Social Development: Regional Disparities



## Regional Disparities Within Eastern Europe

- **Successful transitions in Czech Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Poland**
  - never adopted centralized communism
  - had good transportation links to the west
  - developed strong manufacturing centers with skilled workforce
- **Unsuccessful transitions in Macedonia, Moldova, Albania**
  - adopted centralized communism
  - had few links to the west (no market for goods)
  - were dependent on Russia for raw materials
  - had agriculture-based economies
  - had internal political conflict
- **Other states are in the middle, with both good and bad outcomes.**



Polish agriculture

# Economic and Social Development: Varying Challenges



## Europe's challenges vary.

- **Western Europe is one of the wealthiest areas on earth.**
  - progressive approach to environment
  - Ideas of nationalism seem to be giving way to a **pan-European identity** and a region-wide currency.
  - Europe must deal with immigrants and the resulting political tension, and address political problems in other regions.
- **Eastern Europe faces very different challenges.**
  - not as rich in natural resources
  - political strife
  - economic stagnation
  - environmental degradation
  - Eastern Europe wishes to join the West.



THE END