

Name: _____

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Class: _____

Chapter 6: Federal Republic of Germany

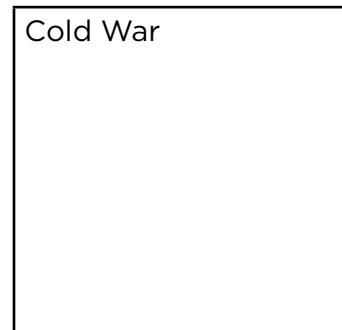
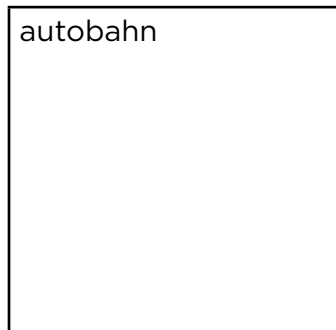
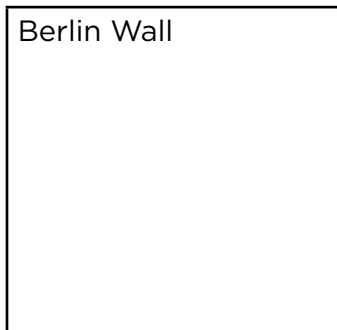
Vocabulary: Know the Terms

Directions: Write the term on the line next to the definition or example that best matches the term.

autobahn	acid rain	alliances	reparations	Nazi Party
Cold War	Berlin Wall	Warsaw Pact	Länder	Bundestag
Bundesrat	president	chancellor	welfare state	prime minister

_____ 1. legislature	_____ 8. friendly agreements
_____ 2. East vs. West	_____ 9. repayments
_____ 3. head of state	_____ 10. states
_____ 4. upper house	_____ 11. government services
_____ 5. chief executive	_____ 12. environmental issue
_____ 6. city divider	_____ 13. fascists
_____ 7. highway	_____ 14. communist alliance

Directions: Draw an image in each square that represents the term.



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Section 1: The Geography of Germany

Section 1: Physical Geography and Acid Rain

Directions: Use the map to answer each question in one or two sentences.

Physical Map of Europe



1. What are some major European landforms that are located in Germany?

2. Explain the importance of the northern coasts to Germany.

3. How does the European Plain in Germany affect agriculture?

4. What are some characteristics of the Alpine region of Germany?

Continued on next page.



5. How do rivers play an important part in German manufacturing and trade?

6. What are the natural resources in Germany that have been beneficial to Germany's strong economy?

7. What is the relationship between the Gulf Stream and Germany's marine climate?

Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions that accompany the article.

ACID RAIN IN GERMANY

Germany is a country of old forests, beautiful rivers, and historic artwork and buildings. Over the past thirty years, acid rain has taken its toll on these landmarks. Acid rain has ruined nearly half of the Black Forest in southwestern Germany. It has damaged the soil and the trees growing in it. Many acres of diseased trees are at risk of dying. Sulfur and nitrogen found in acid rain eat holes in the surfaces of statues and buildings. Acid rain pollutes rivers, like the Danube and the Rhine, and kills the wildlife living there.

When it comes to the problem of acid rain, Germany is its own worst enemy. The main sources of acid rain are smoke from factories and power plants. These facilities burn fuels like natural gas, coal, and oil. Cars and buses that burn gasoline and diesel produce these gases too. Germany, however, depends on manufacturing. The country is one of the leading exporters of cars, steel, and chemical products. These industries have mostly coal-burning factories. Germans also own more cars than people of most other countries do. This adds to acid rain through auto emissions.



Nature plays a part in the acid rain problem. The toxic smoke from manufacturing plants is carried by air currents to other places before it falls to earth as acid rain. Germany shares its borders with many other countries. With other countries involved, it is also a more difficult problem to solve. For example, air currents bring the chemical-filled smoke from coal-burning factories in the United Kingdom to Germany. The chemicals fall to earth in Germany as acid rain.

Germany has been working on the problem of acid rain. In southern Germany, plants that use water power from streams and rivers in the region are replacing many coal-burning factories. The German government has passed laws to reduce emissions from automobiles and factories. Factories are switching to cleaner fuels. They are building taller smokestacks that scrub the smoke before it enters the air. In 2007, Germany, as a member of the European Union, promised to increase its use of cleaner, renewable energy by 20 percent. Germany's goal is to decrease the use of fossil fuels like coal and oil.

Germany is developing new types of energy. It is the leading producer of wind turbines and solar power technology in the world. It is home to the largest wind farm and the largest solar energy plant in the world. Because of these changes, the country's harmful emissions are falling. This is reducing the amount of acid rain.

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- _____ 8. How does nature play a role in Germany's acid rain problem?
- a. The poisonous emissions from cars cause acid rain.
 - b. Air currents carry toxic smoke from other countries' factories to Germany.
 - c. The rivers of southwestern Germany are used to make electricity for other countries.
 - d. Germany has many buildings that are being destroyed by the chemicals in the acid rain.
- _____ 9. What are the main causes of acid rain in Germany?
- a. farms and forests
 - b. water power and electricity
 - c. coal burning factories and automobile emissions
 - d. solar power and wind turbines blowing the poison gases
- _____ 10. Which is an effect of acid rain?
- a. cleaner rivers
 - b. diseased forests
 - c. buildings and statues that look new
 - d. increased automobile manufacturing
- _____ 11. Which solution to Germany's acid rain problem would be the most challenging?
- a. reducing automobile emissions
 - b. increasing the use of wind and solar power
 - c. getting other countries to stop using fossil fuels
 - d. changing from coal-burning power plants to water-powered ones



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Section 2: A Brief History of Germany

Section 2: Important Events in German History

Directions: Explain the cause(s) and effect(s) for the major event in German history. Some examples have been completed for you. Fill in the blank boxes on your own.

Events	Causes	Effects
German Unification		Germany quickly becomes a major political power in Europe and begins to compete for colonies in Africa.
World War I	M.A.I.N. Causes M <u>ilitarism</u> A <u>lliances</u> I <u>mperialism</u> N <u>ationalism</u>	
World War II		

Directions: In one or two sentences, explain the significance of each person, event, or term in German history.

1. alliances

2. reparations

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3. Adolf Hitler

4. Berlin Wall

5. The Holocaust

6. World War I

7. World War II

8. Cold War

9. reunification



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Section 3: The Government of Germany

Section 3: German Government

Directions: Complete the chart by writing two facts for each of the descriptions of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The German Government

Type of Government	Form of Leadership	Legislative Branch	Citizen Participation
Fact: 	Fact: 	Fact: 	Fact:
Fact: 	Fact: 	Fact: 	Fact:

Directions: For each question, write the letter of the BEST response on the line beside each question.

- _____ 1. What leader is in charge of the day-to-day operations of government and the military?
- Chancellor
 - Emperor
 - Kaiser
 - President
- _____ 2. Which are German states that share powers with the national government?
- Bundestag
 - Empires
 - Länder
 - Republics
- _____ 3. What is another name for the Constitution of Germany?
- Basic Law
 - Federal Law
 - Länder Law
 - Supreme Law

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- _____ 4. Which describes government guarantees to citizens if they are in need?
- a. Federation State
 - b. Democratic State
 - c. Republic State
 - d. Welfare State
- _____ 5. At what age do German citizens get the right to vote?
- a. 16
 - b. 17
 - c. 18
 - d. 21
- _____ 6. What do the German citizens directly vote to elect?
- a. Bundestag
 - b. Bundesrat
 - c. Chancellor
 - d. Senators

Directions: Write a complete paragraph to explain the prompt.

Germany is a democracy, and its people have many of the same freedoms as United States citizens. What are some of those freedoms the two countries protect?



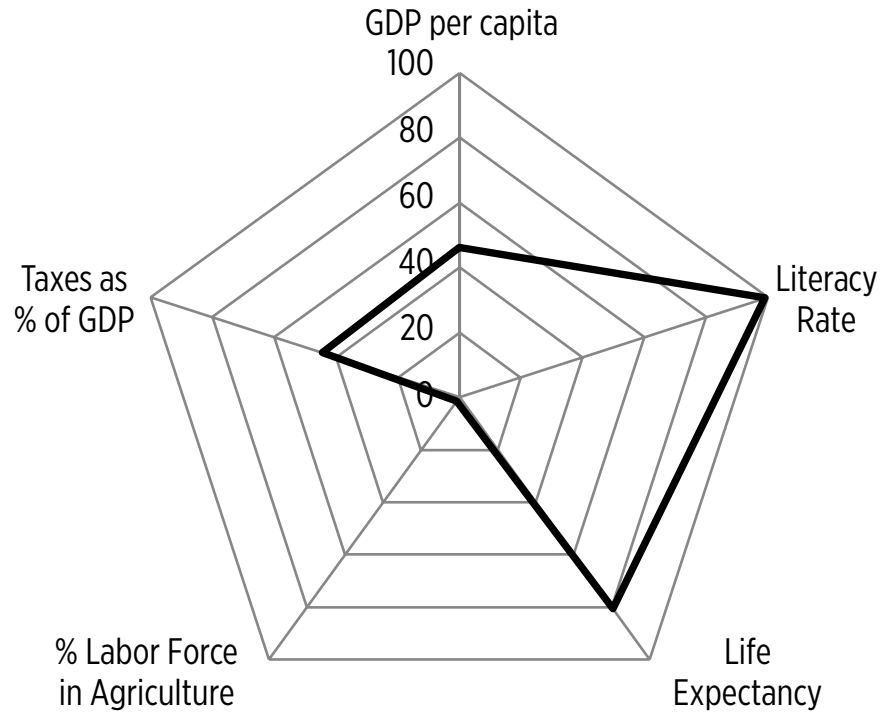
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Section 4: The Economy of Germany

Section 4: Standard of Living in Germany

Directions: Study the graphic, then answer the questions below.

Germany: Spider Graph



1. According to the chart, how long does the average German live?

2. Based on the literacy rate and GDP data from the chart, what can you infer about Germany's standard of living?

3. Do you think Germans pay a lot of taxes? Explain.



Chapter 6: Federal Republic of Germany**Quick Review**

Directions: For each question, write the letter of the BEST response on the line beside each question.

- _____ 1. Which river that runs from south Germany to the North Sea is vital to Germany's economy?
- Danube River
 - Rhine River
 - Seine River
 - Tiber River
- _____ 2. Which German capital city was split east from west during the Cold War?
- Berlin
 - Frankfurt
 - London
 - Moscow
- _____ 3. Which mountain range in southern Germany has shaped a unique culture?
- Alps
 - Apennines
 - Pyrenees
 - Urals
- _____ 4. Which river, the longest in Europe, flows across south Germany from west to east?
- Danube
 - Rhine
 - Seine
 - Tiber
- _____ 5. Which is a major human-environmental issue caused by climate and manufacturing?
- acid rain
 - deforestation
 - erosion
 - water runoff
- _____ 6. Which landform that stretches across northern Germany ensures suitable land for farming?
- Alps Mountains
 - Danube River
 - European Plain
 - Great European Plain
- _____ 7. Which Prussian led Germany to unite by starting a war with Austria?
- Adolf Hitler
 - Kaiser Wilhelm
 - Otto Von Bismarck
 - Peter the Great

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- _____ 8. Which is the correct order of events in German history?
- World War I, German unification, World War II, Cold War, reunification
 - World War I, World War II, German unification, Cold War, reunification
 - German unification, World War I, World War II, Cold War, reunification
 - German unification, World War I, World War II, reunification, Cold War
- _____ 9. The National Socialist Party of Germany was better known as which party?
- Communist
 - Brown Shirt
 - Nazi
 - Red Shirt
- _____ 10. Also known as “Der Fuhrer,” who was the leader of the Nazi Party of Germany?
- Adolf Hitler
 - Josef Stalin
 - Otto Von Bismarck
 - Peter the Great
- _____ 11. Why did Germany become the center of the Cold War?
- The country was split North from South between capitalist and communist.
 - The country was split West from East between capitalist and communist.
 - The country became communist after World War II and was ruled by Russia.
 - The country became capitalist after World War II and was ruled by United States.
- _____ 12. Which best describes East Germany, set up after World War II?
- capitalist
 - communist
 - democratic
 - republican
- _____ 13. What was torn down in 1989, reuniting East Berlin and West Berlin?
- Berlin Wall
 - Communist Curtain
 - Iron Curtain
 - German Wall
- _____ 14. Which of the following describes life in Germany today?
- Germans struggle economically and have few personal freedoms.
 - Germans are wealthy but do not enjoy protected personal freedoms.
 - Germans struggle economically but enjoy many personal freedoms.
 - Germans are very wealthy and enjoy personal freedoms and liberty.
- _____ 15. Which describes the annexation of countries by more powerful countries?
- Alliances
 - Imperialism
 - Militarism
 - Nazism

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- _____ 16. Which of the following was not a reason for Hitler's rise to power in Germany?
- a. democracy
 - b. fascism
 - c. reparations
 - d. Treaty of Versailles
- _____ 17. Which refers to the Nazi genocide of Jews and other "undesirable" peoples?
- a. Cold War
 - b. Holocaust
 - c. Holodomor
 - d. Red Scare
- _____ 18. In Germany, who is the most powerful government executive?
- a. Chancellor
 - b. Premier
 - c. President
 - d. Prime Minister
- _____ 19. What is the name of the upper house in Germany's legislative branch?
- a. Bundesrat
 - b. Bundestag
 - c. Chancellor
 - d. Senate
- _____ 20. Which is the directly elected lower house of Germany's legislature?
- a. Bundesrat
 - b. Bundestag
 - c. Chancellor
 - d. Senate

