

# HMH SOCIAL STUDIES

Enhance your instruction  
with digital learning

**GLOBAL GEOGRAPHY** DIGITAL HIGHLIGHTS



UNCOVER THE **CONNECTIONS**

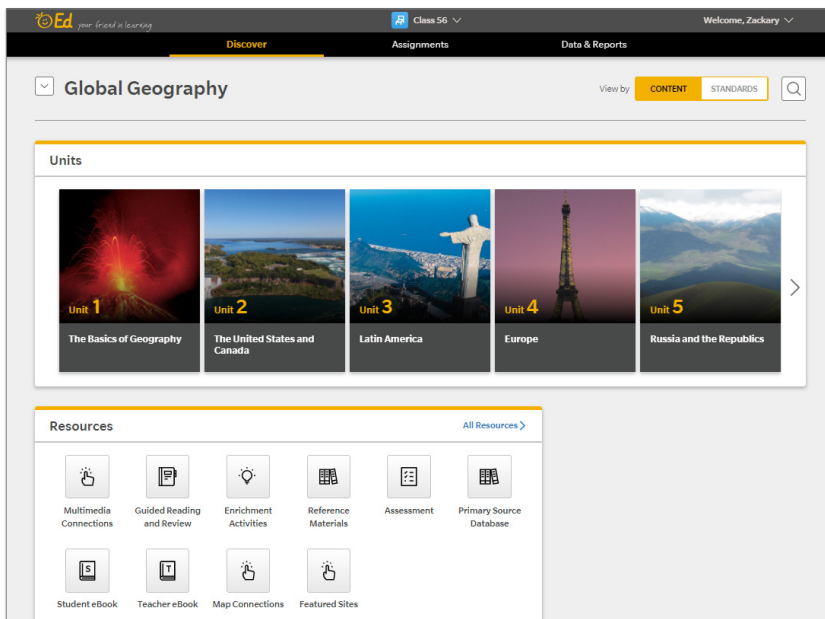
# ***HMH Social Studies Global Geography***

Designed for today's digital natives, ***HMH Social Studies Global Geography*** offers you and your students a robust but intuitive online experience. **Explore now!**



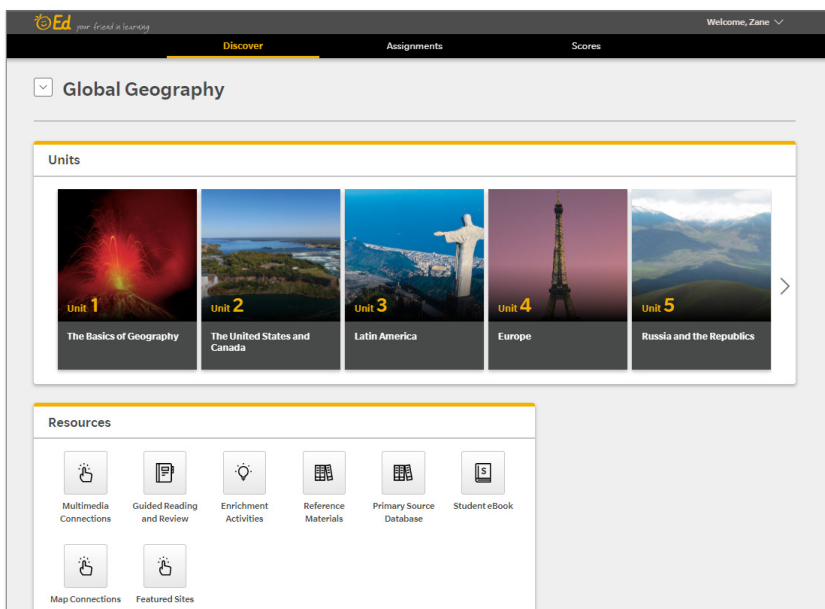
# Discover *HMH Social Studies*

**Discover** is where it all begins. Teachers and students can explore the eBook, key program resources, and more!



## TEACHERS ARE ABLE TO:

- Discover program content and resources
- Search content by topic
- Launch the Teacher or Student eBook
- Assign content to individual students, whole classes, or multiple classes



## STUDENTS ARE ABLE TO:

- Discover program content and resources
- Launch content in the Student eBook

# Online eBook Chapter and Section Navigation



## Contents

Students open the Table of Contents to access the topics they need.

## Bookmarks

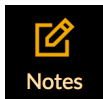
Students can add a bookmark to the page they want to access later. They can also create their own title for the bookmark and add a note to it.

## Go to Page

Students can easily enter a page number to navigate to that page.

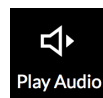
## Page Navigation

Students can click on the side arrows to navigate to the next or previous page.



### Notes

Students are encouraged to take notes while reading the text and highlight important concepts. They can easily access annotations and review them later to ensure comprehension.



### Audio

To support struggling readers, the student edition includes full text audio in a natural voice.

Section 2: Western Europe

Western Europe

**Main Ideas**

- France and the Germanic countries developed very different cultures.
- These cultural differences led to conflicts that shaped the history of Western Europe.

**Places & Terms**

**Benelux**    **nationalism**  
**Reformation**    **Holocaust**  
**Protestant**    **Berlin Wall**  
**feudalism**

**CONNECT TO THE ISSUES**  
**UNIFICATION** France and Germany have resolved their past conflicts and now cooperate in the European Union.

**Unit 4: Europe** 3

Unit 4: Europe > Chapter 13: Human Geography of Europe: Diversity, Conflict, Union > Section 2: Western Europe  
 Western Europe A HUMAN PERSPECTIVE  
 Today, the French call Émile Durkheim the father of French sociology...

March 7 2018, 8:11am

View on Page   Add Note

France and Germany have long had a deep rivalry, based in part on cultural differences.

March 7 2018, 8:11am

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**How have cultural differences in Europe caused conflict?**  
 Use the cluster diagram below to take notes about the history, economics, culture, and modern life of each subregion of Europe.

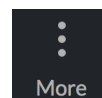
Northern                      Eastern

Western                      Mediterranean

Europe

### Taking Notes Graphic Organizers

Taking Notes Graphic Organizers help students process, summarize, and keep track of their learning.




### More


Students can zoom in and out on a page, as well as fit the page to height or width.

# Resources


**Resources**




Multimedia  
Connections




Guided Reading  
and Review




Enrichment  
Activities




Reference  
Materials




Primary Source  
Database



Student eBook



Map Connections



Featured Sites

**Resources** gives students instant access to valuable content, including Multimedia Connections, Guided Reading and Review, Enrichment Activities, Reference Materials, Primary Source Database, Student eBook, Map Connections, and Featured Sites.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Human Geography of Europe** Section 3

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**Northern Europe**

**Terms and Names**

**Northic countries:** Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

**parliament:** a representative lawmaking body, whose members are elected or appointed

**Britain:** the union of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, that has many high-tech companies

**terms:** a common European currency proposed by the European Union

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**Before You Read**

In this section, you will learn about the culture, economics, and life of Western Europe. In this section, you will learn about the history and development of Northern Europe.

**As You Read**

Use a cluster diagram to take notes on the human geography of Northern Europe.

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**A HISTORY OF SEAFARING CONQUERORS** (Pages 302–303)

**Who were the Vikings?**

Northern Europe includes the United Kingdom and Ireland. It also includes the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

Colin Clark and ancient Great Britain.

Roman conquests made Britain by about A.D. 43. In the 800s, Germanic tribes invaded. They moved out the Roman and pushed the Celts north and west.

Beginning about 700, many warring kingdoms ruled Europe. They were from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. These kingdoms or Vikings conquered parts of Britain. They settled in Normandy, a part of France named for them. They also won many other places.

In 1066, William the Conqueror of Normandy invaded England and began to rule it. The Normans spoke French. Over time, English acquired many French words.

Denmark, Sweden, and Norway each became a kingdom in the 900s. Sweden was powerful in the 1400s but never created an empire.

Great Britain had had an emperor. First, England was ruled by Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. In 1011, the nation became known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Britain's island location helped protect it from the Celts north and west.

After 1066, no more successfully invaded Britain. Britain built a navy and developed trade. By the 1800s, Britain had colonies around the world.

1. What groups affected the development of Britain?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 3, continued**

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**MOVING INTO THE MODERN AGE** (Pages 302–303)

**How did representative government develop?**

Britain's government has a monarch and a **parliament**. A parliament is a representative lawmaking body, the members are elected or appointed.

In 1215, English nobles forced the king to sign the Magna Carta. This document limited many of the king's political ideas. Over time, English nobles got more in Parliament. The government grew more representative.

The Nordic countries also have representative governments. Iceland has the oldest parliament in the world. It has been meeting since 930.

Britain had the first oil and coal. This helped grow its industry. In the 1800s, the industrial revolution spread to other nations, and they developed goods. In the 1800s, the industrial revolution spread to other nations, and they developed goods. In the 1800s, the industrial revolution spread to other nations, and they developed goods.

After World War II, nearly all of Britain's colonies gained independence. Some of these former colonies have had other conflicts. Many of these conflicts came about because the British set the new nation's boundaries without regard to where ethnic groups lived.

When ethnic conflict between Northern Ireland, Catholics and anti-British Protestants occur there.

2. What three things characterized Britain as it moved toward modern times?

---

**ECONOMICS: DIVERSITY AND CHANGE** (Page 303)

**Where are technology industries growing?**

Sweden and the United Kingdom have strong motor vehicle and aerospace industries. Both produce paper products, food products, and pharmaceuticals.

Technology is changing the economy. Industry's production of computer software and hardware has been a major part of its economy since the 1970s. A sector of Scotland is called **Silicon Glen** because of its high-tech companies.

Most nations of the region joined the European Union (EU). EU members have moved farther apart during the year. The **euro** is a common currency to be used by EU members.

3. What are the strengths of Northern Europe's economy?

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**CULTURAL SIMILARITIES AND MODERNITY** (Page 303)

**How is the United Kingdom changing?**

The Nordic nations have populations that consist mostly of one ethnic group diverse in recent years.

Most people in Northern Europe speak a Germanic language. Of non-Germanic languages, there is spoken only in the far north. Celtic languages survive only on the edges of the British Isles.

After the Reformation swept through the region, several different Protestant churches took root. Only Ireland is mainly Catholic.

**Guided Reading and Review** includes the **Guided Reading Workbook** and the **Taking Notes Graphic Organizers**.

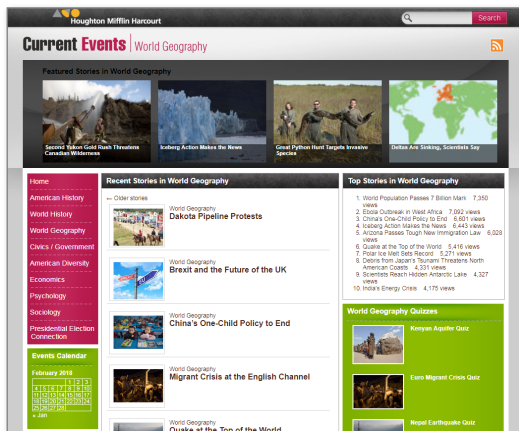
**Multimedia Connections** extend and enrich the content with additional **HISTORY**® videos, primary sources, maps, and CGI films.



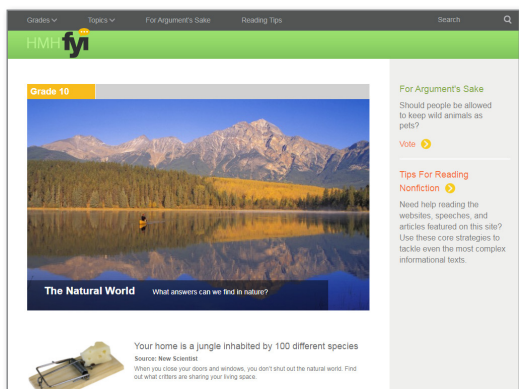
**Map Connections** gives students access to an online collection of geography tools, online learning games, and dynamic interactive maps.



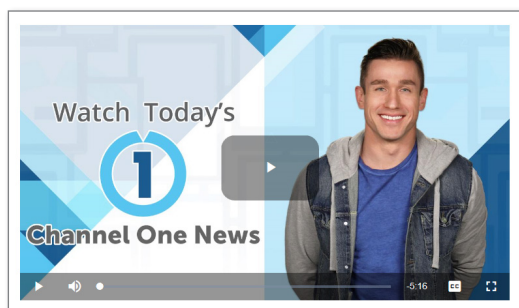
# Featured Sites



**HMH Current Events** provides trustworthy articles on today's news to connect the classroom to current events. The site spotlights today's headlines with blogs, quizzes, activities, and web links.



The **HMHfyi** experience provides text and sources for research and extended reading on social studies topics. The site offers links to current websites with thematic connections to social studies topics, such as community, people to know, and history, as well as tips for reading information text.



**Channel One News**<sup>®</sup>, a digital content and curriculum provider, encourages young people to be informed, digital-savvy citizens while sparking conversations on current events. Engaging Daily Newscasts feature:

- Reports from young digital journalists
- Headline news and feature stories each day
- Transcript for the entire newscast

Associated Curriculum provides:

- Quizzes
- Discussion Prompts
- Vocabulary

# Teacher's Editions Support All Learners

Units

Unit 4  
Europe

Teacher eBook Student eBook View Resources >

- Chapter 12: Physical Geography of Europe: The Peninsula of Peninsulas
- Chapter 13: Human Geography of Europe: Diversity, Conflict, Union
- Chapter 14: Today's Issues: Europe

A Teacher Review icon can be found in the Student eBook, allowing educators to view highlights and responses students have made within their eBooks.

Section 3: Northern Europe

Go to Page...

- Unit 1: The Basics of Geography
- Unit 2: The United States and Canada
- Unit 3: Latin America
- Unit 4: Europe
  - Unit 4: Europe
  - Unit 4 Preview: Today's Issues in Europe
  - Unit 4 Atlas: Patterns of Physical Geography
  - Unit 4 Atlas: Patterns of Human Geography
  - Unit 4 Atlas: Regional Patterns
  - Unit 4 Atlas: Regional Data File
  - Chapter 12: Physical Geography of Europe: The Peninsula of Peninsulas
  - Chapter 13: Human Geography of Europe: Diversity, Conflict, Union

CHAPTER 13 SECTION 3

**SECTION 3 OBJECTIVES**

- Learn about seafaring conquerors and the formation of the British Empire.
- Examine major historical trends leading to the modern age.
- Identify the major trends in Northern Europe's economy.
- Examine modern Northern European culture.
- Learn about life in Northern Europe.

**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps**, p. 304

**Geographic Thinking**  
Seeing Patterns, pp. 303, 305  
Using the Atlas, p. 306  
Determining Cause and Effect, p. 307

**Focus & Motivate**  
Ask students which Northern European countries are closely tied geographically and historically. (Nordic countries and countries of the British Isles)

**Instruct: Objective 1**

**A History of Seafaring Conquerors**

- What are some of the groups that invaded Northern Europe? (Celts, Romans, Germanic tribes, Vikings)
- What cultural impact did the British Empire have in many parts of the world? (It resulted in the spread of English and other cultural influences.)

**Main Ideas**

- The United Kingdom and the Nordic countries have seafaring histories that often led to conquest.
- The region played a role in developing representative government and industry.

**PLACES & TERMS**  
Nordic countries, Silicon Glen, parliament, euro

**CONNECT TO THE ISSUES**  
**UNIFICATION** Some nations in Northern Europe have held back from full participation in the European Union.

**MOVEMENT** This helmet is from Sutton Hoo, an Anglo-Saxon burial site in England. The Anglo-Saxons began invading England in the 400s.

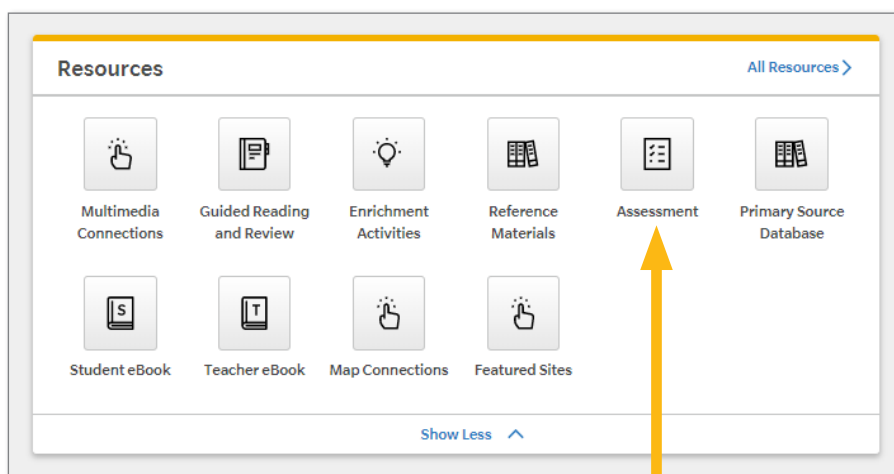
**A HUMAN PERSPECTIVE** In World War II, Germany perfected a new military tactic, the *blitzkrieg*. Using a massive force of dive-bombers, tanks, and artillery, the German army rapidly surprised, attacked, and defeated a foe before it could mount a defense. Germany used *blitzkriegs* to invade Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. But Germany couldn't launch a swift land attack against the United Kingdom on the island of Great Britain. Germany tried to destroy Britain by first bombing it from the air, but such a campaign took time, so Britain was able to fight back. In time, Britain and its allies won the war. Throughout its history, Britain's status as an island has been a geographic advantage.

**A History of Seafaring Conquerors**  
Today, Northern Europe consists of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Nordic countries. The **Nordic countries** are Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. The history of this region has been a history of using the sea and of conquest.

**EARLY CONQUERORS** In ancient times, waves of migrating people settled Northern Europe. Each new group tended to push the previous residents out of its way. As a result, the earlier groups ended up living at the tips or along the coasts of Northern Europe's peninsulas and islands. For example, the Sami, descendants of one of the earliest migrating groups, now live in far northern Scandinavia and Finland. Ancient Britain was invaded by many peoples, including the Celts. Rome conquered southern Britain by about A.D. 80. In the 400s, Germanic tribes invaded, driving out the Romans and pushing the Celts north and west. Beginning about 795, a group of seafaring warriors from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden terrorized Europe. These

The Teacher's Edition supports you as you plan and deliver instruction for different levels of students and different types of activities.

# Teachers have access to all of the **Student Resources**, plus **Answer Keys** and **Assessments**



Chapter Tests are automatically scored for reporting to provide immediate feedback.

Online Assessment Chapter Test: Human Geography of Europe: Diversity, Conflict, Union  
ID: 1\_9781328994998-00289

10 of 30

The linguistic and religious differences in Western Europe can be traced to

- the Renaissance and Reformation.
- ancient Greece and the Roman Empire.
- the Roman Empire and the Reformation.
- the Crusades and the Renaissance.



Online Assessment Chapter Test: Human Geography of Europe: Diversity, Conflict, Union  
ID: 1\_9781328994998-00289

13 of 30

Which statement is true about present-day France and Germany?

- Mining is a major part of their economies.
- Tourism is a major part of their economies.
- They are among Europe's top dairy producers.
- They are among Europe's top manufacturing nations.



# Assignments

**Assignments** serves as the “traffic control” area of the system for teachers to monitor student progress.

Assignment Name	Due Date	Not Started	In Progress	Ready to Grade	Completed
Student eBook	01/28/2018	3	0	0	0
Guided Reading Workbook	01/28/2018	3	0	0	0
Multimedia Connections: Ancient Greece	01/26/2018	1	0	0	1
Primary Source	01/20/2018	3	0	0	0
Online Assessment	12/21/2017	2	1	0	0

## TEACHERS ARE ABLE TO:

- View a list of the assignments they’ve assigned
- Monitor student progress on assignments
- Explore details about an individual assignment
- View completed assessments for individual students

Assignment Name	Due Date	Status
Student eBook	07/03/2017	Completed
Guided Reading Workbook	07/03/2017	Completed
Multimedia Connections: Ancient Greece	07/03/2017	In Progress <a href="#">I'm Done</a>
Primary Source	07/03/2017	In Progress <a href="#">I'm Done</a>
Online Assessment	07/03/2017	Not Started

## STUDENTS ARE ABLE TO:

- View their assignments
- Complete and submit assignments or assessments
- Save an assignment and come back to it later
- Monitor their own progress on assignments

# Data and Reports

**Data and Reports** gives teachers insight about student performance and data on assessments to help inform their instructional perspective.



## TEACHERS ARE ABLE TO:

- View a Performance Report for all or individual classes
- View a distribution of class proficiency across assessments
- View class proficiency on an individual assessment
- Review individual student scores on assessments
- View assessment reports for individual assessments

# Scores

**Scores** gives students access to view scores for assessments they have completed.

Assignment Name	Due Date	Submit Date	Score
Student eBook	12/20/2017	12/13/2017	33.3%
Guided Reading Workbook	12/13/2017	12/06/2017	0.0%
Multimedia Connections: Ancient Greece	11/14/2017	11/08/2017	26.7%
Primary Source	11/14/2017	11/07/2017	18.8%
Online Assessment	11/05/2017	11/04/2017	66.7%

## STUDENTS ARE ABLE TO:

- Sort the list by Assignment Name, Due Date, and Submission Date
- View grades after all grading activities have been completed

# HMH SOCIAL STUDIES



UNCOVER THE **CONNECTIONS**

For more information and to review online materials, visit:  
**[hmhco.com/hmh-social-studies](http://hmhco.com/hmh-social-studies)**

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