

EXERCISE 2

EUROPEAN WORLD REGION

Name _____
Time of Class _____

Lab Instructor _____
Lab Due Date _____

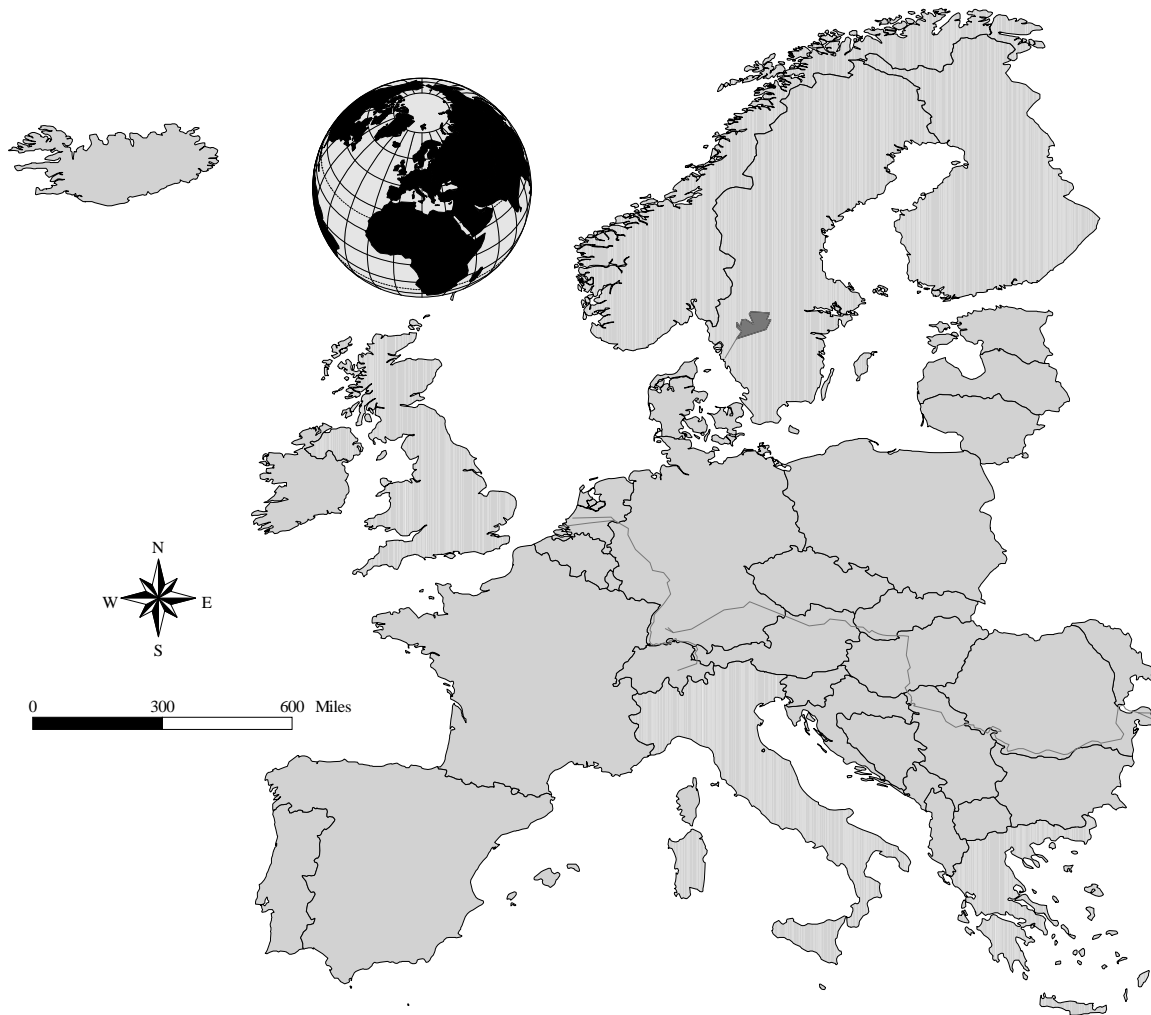


Figure 2.1 Europe

Directions – Part I and Part II are homework. Do Not Turn Part I and Part II me. I will ask several questions from the homework on the exam!

PART I: True or False – Overview

- 1) ___ The Netherlands climate is characterized by humid continental conditions with a dry season.
- 2) ___ Iceland is a member of the European Union.
- 3) ___ Finnish is derived from the Indo-European language family.
- 4) ___ Swedish is a Slavic language.
- 5) ___ Portugal’s climate is Marine West Coast without a dry season.
- 6) ___ The Thirty Years War was a battle fought between Christian and Muslim adherents.
- 7) ___ The United Kingdom has the largest population in Europe.
- 8) ___ Rome, Milan, and Turin form the famous Italian Industrial Triangle.
- 9) ___ Slovenia has the lowest urban population of any country in Europe.
- 10) ___ Walloon is the major spoken language of southern Belgium.

PART II: Fill-In-The-Blank – Overview

- 1) What language is the global lingua franca? _____
- 2) What are the two largest language families?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
- 3) List four important environmental issues in Europe
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
- 4) European landscapes can be organized into four major topographic regions. List the four regions:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

Part III: Map Making – European per Capita Gross National Income Purchasing Power Parity

This project requires you to create a map illustrating the spatial distribution of economic development of Europe. You will construct a map of Europe illustrating per capita Gross National Income (GNI) adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in United States dollars for each country. The GNI was formally the Gross National Product (GNP). GNI illustrates the total market value of all the goods and services produced by European countries during a given year. Per capita GNI denotes that the total market value of each European country has been divided by the total population. By incorporating Purchasing Power Parity a more accurate GNP is established. PPP is a measure used to indicate the relative purchasing capacity of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because the cost of goods and services vary greatly from one country to the next, PPP allows a more precise comparison of actual living standards across countries. For example, the cost of shoe in China would be cheaper than a similar shoe in the United States. Be aware that PPP is an estimate and not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time. The chief purpose of the per capita GNI PPP is to indicate a nation's comparative wealth. The significance of per capita GNI PPP as a comparative tool is also limited because it does not account for varying cultural values on the definition of wealth. The notion of wealth to rural Albanian farmer is quite different from that of a London businessman. The basis of this exercise is to provide you with an understanding: 1) of the regional variation and distribution of "wealth" in Europe; and 2) that the preconceived notion that Europe is homogeneously wealthy is not true. Even countries which are a part of the European Union display a high degree of economic differences. One of the forerunning objectives of the Union is to equalize the standards of living among its members.

You will be making one of the most common and useful map types known to Cartographers -- a choropleth map. This map type uses different shades of color in order to depict thematic variables or levels or proportions of a single thematic variable.

A step by step guide for making a choropleth map:

- 1) Go to the Population Reference Bureau's website at <http://www.prb.org/> and download or print the most recent World Population Data Sheet. The current link is downloadable as a .pdf file at <http://www.prb.org/pdf06/06WorldDataSheet.pdf>. Study the per capita GNI PPP data for Europe under the Demographic Data and Estimate for the Countries and Regions of the World section. GNI PPP is the thematic variable that you will map.
- 2) Divide the data into ranges or categories. Each range will later be mapped and represented in a legend. On a piece of paper arrange the data from lowest to highest. Divide the data into a system of natural breaks. Think about how the data naturally "clumps" together. Each cluster could then represent a category within your legend. Another way of dividing the data into categories is to conform the data to a normal curve ("U" shaped). The bulk of the data would fall into the medium ranges, while less of the data would fall into the low and high ranges. Regardless of the method you choose, divide the data into **four** ranges. Choose the ranges, such that they best represent the data

set. In other words, **do not choose a category with no or little data in it.** If a range has fewer than three countries, I will count off for not properly thinking out your map

- 3) Construct a legend representing your ranges. The legend must start with zero in the lowest range.
- 4) You will notice that not all countries in Europe have data available. Do not assume that the no data means zero. No data means that no value can be assigned, but some value does exist. So, construct a fifth “range” and call it “no data available” in the map legend.
- 5) Color the countries according to your ranges. Use lighter colors that are different enough to clearly illustrate one range from the next. Base maps for the region are provided on the following two pages. The first map is a practice map and the second map is for the final product that will be handed-in. **Do not use a pattern/texture (dots, lines, or hachures) as a means to delineate your ranges,** unless you use a ruler and neatly draw lines no more than 1/4 inch apart. Do not mix pattern and shading. Take your time and map the data accurately and neatly. A messy or cluttered map is not very useful. The neatness factor of your map counts toward your grade.
- 6) If the country is too small to be seen at the map scale, do not worry about coloring it.
- 7) Along the top of the map layout include a descriptive title.
- 8) Near the bottom of the map layout provide a source from which the data came (do not say the data came from your instructor). The source of the data used in this exercise was:

Population Reference Bureau. 2006. *2005 World Population Data Sheet*. Washington, DC. Include the full citation. The source must appear on your map. If you do not credit the source of information from which the maps were made, you are inadvertently plagiarizing.
- 9) The map is complete. You may add artistic touches making it visually pleasing, but do not clutter or detract from clearly conveying the map’s purpose. Do not label the country names on the map.
- 10) Finally, Your map should be critiqued. A half-page map critique describing your mapping technique, why you did something the way you did it, how you classified the data, your mistakes, your good points, and what you believe to be the most important issue the map illustrates, should be attached to the map. How well does the map illustrate the data? Generally describe your map-making process. You may find it difficult to critique yourself; yet, this is a very important part to the making of any map.



Practice Map

