Welcome to the FINAL PACKET!!! This packet covers Week 7 and 8 of Distant Learning in World Geography. Week 7 will be a continuation of learning about Western Europe. You will end Distant Learning with a short EOC written assessment and a Letter to Future Students in World Geography.

There are 5 Learning Intentions within Unit 5, by the end of this unit you will be able to...
1. Compare and contrast cultural patterns in Western Europe – including language, religion, and ethnicity.
2. Examine current economic issues and challenges that face Western Europe.
3. Identify how physical geography, productive resources, and trade have influenced the way people earn income.
4. Analyze present conflicts between cultural groups and the governments in Western Europe.
5. Give examples of how individuals and groups in Western Europe are affected by current global issues and investigate possible responses.

Suggested Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Task</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Memorial Day is a federal holiday in the United States for honoring and mourning the military personnel who have died while serving in the United States Armed Forces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Continue reading about <em>Immigration and Cultural Change in Europe</em>. Complete readings 3 – 5 and the reflection questions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Complete readings 6 – 8 and the reflection questions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Finish reading about <em>Immigration and Cultural Change in Europe</em>. Do readings 9 – 10 and the questions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Read about “Brexit” and answer the questions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>EOC Test – The test is a guided written response to one of the major standards in this course, give examples of how individuals and groups in different regions are affected by current global issues and investigate possible responses. Please check your teacher’s web page, calendar, and Teams page for possible ways to submit this online.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>LAST DAY!!! Complete the Letter to Future Students. If possible, please submit the letter via email or complete the letter using the online form. Check your teacher’s sites for online links.</td>
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**Vocabulary:**  By the end of this unit, you will know, use, and be able to define these terms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>ethnicity</td>
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<td>migrant</td>
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<tr>
<td>immigration</td>
<td>(previous unit vocabulary)</td>
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<td>emigrate</td>
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<td>culture</td>
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<td>economic</td>
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<td>postindustrial</td>
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<td>urbanization</td>
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<td>consumption</td>
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<td>demographics</td>
<td>(previous unit vocabulary)</td>
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<td>governmental systems</td>
<td>(previous unit vocabulary)</td>
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<td>representative democracy</td>
<td>(previous unit vocabulary)</td>
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<td>democracy</td>
<td>(previous unit vocabulary)</td>
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<td>monarchy</td>
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<tr>
<td>dictatorship</td>
<td>(previous unit vocabulary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>compare</td>
<td>(academic vocabulary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>contrast</td>
<td>(academic vocabulary)</td>
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Immigration and Cultural Change in Europe

The Colonial Legacy

What role has the history of European colonization had on immigration?

By the 1800s and 1900s, European countries, such as Britain, France, and the Netherlands, had divided up much of the world into colonies. France controlled much of Southeast Asia, what is now Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, and much of North and West Africa. Britain held possessions in the Caribbean, India, Burma, Malaysia, and large parts of sub-Saharan Africa. The Netherlands held colonies in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia.

Over a long history of colonialism, Europeans established links with the people in their colonies in a number of ways. Settlers from Europe established communities, schools, and businesses. Missionaries, people who travel to different regions or countries to spread religious ideas, built churches and schools, and tried to help colonial subjects. Sometimes, the children of wealthy colonial inhabitants were sent to school in the European country that controlled the colony. In Europe, these children adopted the culture of the colonizing power, establishing networks of friends and business partners there. Over time, these cultural and business connections further tied the economy of the colony to that of the colonizing country.

After the Second World War ended in 1945, colonialism began to fall apart. Most of the colonies gained their independence and established their own governments. However, the connections to their former colonizer remained. Since the 1960s, Europe has seen many people from the independent countries immigrate to the countries of their former colonizers.

How does the Colonial Legacy of Europe make immigration different from what we have in the United States?
Cultural Impact of Immigration in Europe

What has been the cultural impact of immigration on Europe?

Following the end of European colonialism, many Indians moved into Great Britain, many North Africans moved into France, and many Indonesians moved into the Netherlands. Some European countries encouraged immigrants to assimilate into their cultures. Assimilation is the process in which a minority group takes on the cultural traits of the majority group. Examples of this in the United States can be observed in new immigrants speaking English, watching American football, and celebrating the Fourth of July.

Immigrants have also added new elements to European culture. For example, chicken tikka masala has become a national dish in Great Britain. It combines the Indian dish, chicken tikka, with masala sauce, which is milder than most curry sauces. This sauce was added to satisfy the British appetite for gravy with their meat. The dish has become one of the most popular in the British Isles. Similarly, couscous, a North African dish, is popular in many places in France.

- What is assimilation?
- Give an example of the cultural impact of immigration in Europe.

European Nationalism

What are the effects of European nationalism on immigration?

What does an American look like? A Canadian? An Australian? This is a difficult question to answer because the people who live in the United States, Canada, and Australia have come from all over the world. Most countries in Europe have a more recent history of mass immigration, primarily starting at the end of the Second World War.
An ethnicity is the name for a single set of traditions and cultures that a group recognizes as similar and distinctive. Usually, ethnic identities develop in a single place. Someone whose family has lived in Ireland for thousands of years may identify himself as ethnically Irish because of his shared heritage with other people from whose families have been in Ireland for thousands of years. Ethnic nationalism is the sense that people are part of a nation because they have the same ethnic background. Ethnic nationalism often strongly influences the cultural identity of the people in a nation. Language plays a strong role in determining cultural identity. For example, in France, a person married to a French citizen for five or more years can obtain French nationality only if the person is able to demonstrate good knowledge of written and spoken French.

For some Europeans, as with many other countries around the world, people who immigrate to their country and live and work there for many years are often still viewed as foreigners. This view is stronger when the immigrants do not look or sound like they belong to the same ethnic group as the majority of the native population. Also, many times, those born in the country resent the immigrants for taking work away from them. Because of the declining birthrate in European countries, the increase in immigration has helped to benefit the economies of these countries. Yet, the tensions between the native and immigrant population continue to be a problem in countries throughout Europe.

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When did Europe’s mass wave of immigration begin? How does this differ than the United States?

What is ethnicity?

What is ethnic nationalism? Give an example.

Immigration and Conflict in Europe

How has immigration caused conflict in Europe?

People immigrating to European countries often have problems being accepted in these countries. Even the children of immigrants born in the country often have trouble being welcomed.

Ghettos

Immigrants often settle in dense urban areas near other immigrants and social resources like churches, mosques, and general urban conveniences. These communities of immigrants in European cities are sometimes called
A ghetto is an area in a city where many people from a minority group live. Because these immigrants are often jobless, poverty is common in the ghettos. Impoverished areas tend to have higher rates of crime. This is because people with few job opportunities will seek opportunities in other, sometimes illegal, areas. These conditions have created frustration and resentment among some immigrant groups.

**Ethnic Unrest**

In 2005, two North African boys hiding from the French police were accidentally electrocuted in a power substation in the Clichy-sous-Bois suburb. Many in the immigrant community blamed the police for targeting the boys because of their ethnicity and causing their deaths. This incident sparked riots and protests by minority groups in Paris who felt they were being targeted and harassed by law enforcement. For three months, protesters in North African communities of Paris vandalized stores, burned cars, and rioted in the streets. Some Europeans have had difficulty showing sensitivity to the cultural traditions of immigrants. For example, in 2005 and 2006, a Danish newspaper and other European publications showed cartoons of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad as a terrorist; the depiction is offensive, not only because it depicts a major religious figure in a negative way, but because many Muslims believe that Muhammad should not be depicted at all. As a result, protests erupted in Europe and throughout the world.

**Ethnic and Racial Conflict**

Tension between Europeans and recent immigrants has strained many areas of European life. At soccer games, insensitivity to various ethnicities has involved racist behavior. Fans have chanted insults and throw things at players simply because they did not have light skin. In fact, a study documented 195 incidents of racist behavior at soccer matches from September 2009 to March 2011 in Poland and Ukraine alone. The study assumed that many more incidents went undocumented. International soccer organizations have started campaigns to encourage tolerance among fans and players.

- Explain 3 examples of how immigration has caused conflict in Europe.

**Response to Immigration**

How have European governments responded to the increase in immigration?

European countries have responded to the increase in immigration in various ways. Many countries have reduced guest-worker programs. These are programs for immigrants to come into the country legally and for a limited amount of time to work. For example, the British government stated prior to the admission of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU, in January 2007, that unskilled workers from these nations would only be admitted to Great Britain for jobs dealing with agriculture and food processing.

Immigration has also played an important role in political elections. In France’s 2007 elections, presidential candidate Nicolas Sarkozy used immigration issues to attract voters more likely to oppose immigration. After
winning the election, he increased efforts to remove undocumented immigrants from France. Some immigrants were taken from schools, businesses, and subway stations to be deported. Soon, pro-immigration groups began to protest this policy.

**The Rise of Nativism**

Nativism is a political attitude that favors native inhabitants over immigrants. Historically, nativism has become very popular in countries when immigration increases. In the mid-1800s, an American political party called the Know-Nothings became very popular because of their anti-immigrant opinions. As immigrants become a more common feature in Europe, an increasing number of Europeans have begun to oppose immigration in general. As a result, nativist political parties have gained a stronger following in many European countries. For example, in France in 2012, the presidential candidate of the nativist National Front party, Marine Le Pen, gained 17.9 percent of the vote. This result marks the highest percentage of presidential votes ever won by this party. During her campaign, Le Pen promised to cut back all immigration by 90 percent.

France, however, is not the only European country that has seen the rise of nativism. The True Finn party proposes tightening Finland’s immigration policy to reduce immigration. In 2011, the True Finns increased its number of seats in the parliament from 5 in 2007 to 39, making it the third strongest party in the nation. Similar nativist parties in the Netherlands and Denmark have also gained in strength and popularity over the years.

**Responses to Nativism**

In other European nations, such as the United Kingdom and Germany, nativist parties have had less success. One reason for this is that mainstream conservative parties have begun advocating stricter control of immigration. Some studies also note that most radical right parties with nativist platforms had reached the peak of their popularity in the 1990s.

Nativist politics have also had an impact on refugees and asylum seekers—those people seeking to enter a foreign country to avoid violence or harm at home—who want to move to Europe. There were 120,000 asylum applications in the first half of 2010 in 38 European countries. To appropriately deal with the issue of asylum seekers, Europe adopted the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum in 2008. This pact helps to make policies toward asylum seekers in Europe more uniform across countries. However, even as pacts like this are signed and the need for asylum continues to rise, nativist policies and anti-foreigner feelings have made it more difficult to get asylum in Europe for some refugees.

- How have European governments responded to the increase in immigration?
- What is nativism? Give a current example.
- Give 2 examples of responses to nativism.
A Movement Toward Integration and Tolerance

How have European governments attempted to improve the integration and tolerance of immigrants?

Temporary Immigrants
In Germany, the government has traditionally viewed immigrants as guest workers who do not need to become German citizens. This approach, though, has prevented immigrants from adopting German citizenship. In 2007, however, the government launched its first National Integration Plan. This approach stresses learning the German language, encouraging public discussion about public issues, vocational training, and improving employment opportunities. Also, the German government sponsored the National Conference of Islam in Germany to help more Muslims participate in the political process.

Assimilation Policies
France is also trying to write laws and policies that help immigrants adapt to their new culture. The French Immigration Act of 1998 is one example. The law was designed to integrate more immigrants into French society. It makes French citizenship more accessible for children of legal immigrants and encourages more civic participation among immigrants.

French society considers assimilation extremely important. For this reason, the French government has often combined harsh words against intolerance with appeals for immigrants to work harder to assimilate. For instance, in 2003, Muslims in France formed the French Council of the Muslim Faith (CFCM) to improve relations between Muslims and other French citizens. The group attempts to educate French citizens about Islam while also encouraging Muslim immigrants to see themselves as French.

A Multicultural Approach
In contrast, the British and Dutch governments have tried to improve the tolerance of immigrants by stressing multiculturalism. With this approach, immigrants are not pressured to assimilate into the larger cultural group. Rather, they are encouraged to practice the culture of their native countries, and the majority group is encouraged to accept them. However, this approach has received some criticism recently. Since the terrorist bombings in London in 2005, some in Britain have become concerned that Muslim immigrants have remained too isolated from mainstream British society. As a result, tolerance toward Muslim groups has suffered. To resolve the problem, the British government has promoted dialogue with the Muslim community by implementing outreach programs to Muslim leaders and youth groups to discuss problematic issues.

An International Approach
Some policies toward tolerance and understanding have taken an international approach. For example, 30 European cities have formed an organization called the Cities for Local Integration Policy (CLIP). This group enables local immigration officials to learn from each other and improve their own integration and tolerance policies. CLIP addresses the issues of housing, equality and diversity, intergroup relations, and ethnic entrepreneurship.
Give 4 examples of how European governments attempted to improve the integration and tolerance of immigrants.

The Issues

Over the last few decades, Europe has seen a rise in the number of immigrants coming from countries in Asia and Africa. However:

- Immigrants often face discrimination within Europe, which limits their economic opportunities.
- Immigrants in Europe sometimes end up living in isolated communities where unemployment is high.
- Some immigrant communities become isolated and then struggle to adapt to the culture of their new country.

Figure 9. Jobless Rates of National vs. Foreign Citizens

Source: Citi Research, Eurostat

1 - Foreign-born European residents face higher unemployment rates.
Policy Alternatives

Immigrants provide a valuable work force in Europe, which has improved the economy of many nations. However, to fully make use of this resource, many scholars claim that European nations need to reduce discrimination against immigrants and handle illegal immigration more efficiently.

1. EU governments could set up sensitivity training and ad campaigns to fight discrimination. Also, harsh laws could be put into effect against employers who use discriminatory hiring practices.

2. Controlling illegal immigration would be more efficient if the EU nations contributed resources to border countries to prevent illegal crossings.

3. Europe should increase the number of legal work permits allowed to better control immigration and bring in new workers.

4. A more efficient system of legal work permits could be established in EU countries that would be funded by application fees.

After World War II ended in 1945, Europe needed help getting back on its feet. During the war years, many European cities had been bombed. Homes, factories, roads, bridges, railroads, and sewer pipes had been destroyed. The economy was also in shambles. Post-war trade exports, for example, were little more than half what their pre-war levels had been. Rebuilding Europe became a global priority.

But there was still a big problem. Europe needed manpower to do the work of rebuilding. Many young men had died while fighting in World War II. The loss of life during the war not only reduced the number of able-bodied men in Europe, but it also affected the birth rate. Women began to outnumber men. There weren’t always enough men for women to marry and have children with. The solution to this population problem forever changed Europe and marked a turning point for many European nations.

- What are 4 potential policy alternatives that could reduce discrimination against immigrants and handle illegal immigration more efficiently.

Finally, answer the ESSENTIAL QUESTION... How is Europe adapting culturally, economically, and politically to rising immigration?
What is Brexit and why does the UK want to leave the EU?

What does Brexit mean?

Brexit is the word for Britain leaving the European Union. The word is actually just the word ‘Exit’ with ‘Br’ put on the front of it – Br stands for Britain.

What is the European Union?

The European Union is a just a load of countries that decided to all come together and make a group – they called it the European Union (or the EU). Being in the group means lots of different things, from people being able to go to the other countries more easily and the countries sharing certain laws. The European Union was set up with the goal of ending the frequent and bloody wars between European countries. The idea is built on the theory that uniting countries economically and politically will lead to lasting peace.

Why is Britain leaving the EU?

Many British citizens feel like their country is different because it is not connected physically to the rest of Europe. Many also feel that they should have greater control of immigration and laws that were part of the EU agreement. On 23 June 2016, the UK held a referendum. That’s a big vote all about one question. Adults voted on whether the UK should leave the EU or stay in it.

When the vote finished – 48% of people wanted to stay but 52% voted to leave the EU, so the people in charge started doing the work that would let Britain leave the EU.

We decided to leave 4 years ago, why is it taking so long?

No country has ever left the EU before so there have been lots and lots of things to sort out before we could leave. On top of that, lots of people were not happy about leaving which slowed the process down.

The Big Problem

The big problem was that that our Prime Minister (the person who runs the country) had to decide how everything would work with the EU – they had to make a deal. Then they had to tell everyone in The House of Commons (where all the laws are made by people that are elected) and they had to agree with that deal before we could leave the EU. The House of Commons kept on not agreeing with the deal because they didn’t like it and this delayed the process.

In January 2020, the House of Commons finally agreed to a deal.

1. What does “Brexit” stand for?
2. What does the EU stand for?
3. What was the referendum about (the big vote on what)?
4. Why has it taken so long for England to leave the EU.
5. What happened on January 31st 2020?
**Geography Perspectives EOC 2020**

*Please use a word document to complete this assessment. Once you have finished, email the document to your teacher by June 2\textsuperscript{nd}.*

*Standard: 6-9.GWH.5.1.4 – Discuss present conflicts between cultural groups and nation-states in the Western Hemisphere*

Answer the following question, using one of the conflicts you learned about in class, either in the building or remotely. Remember to cover all of the information about the conflict that you can. When answering the question you’ll want to:

1- name the conflict  
2- describe the conflict  
3- tell which groups of countries are involved  
4- provide the outcome or discuss if it’s still ongoing and what the outcome is for the scenario you choose  
5- Provide your own opinion or solution to the conflict

**Question:** Discuss a present conflict going on in the Western Hemisphere, between cultural groups or nation states.
A Letter to Future World Geo Students

Welcome to World Geography! I had World Geography during the COVID shutdown. Hopefully by now things are back to normal. The purpose of this letter is to let you know what to expect from class this semester.

Before the shutdown, this is what I remember about the class:

Before COVID, my favorite part of the class (other than being with my friends) was...

My least favorite part of the class was...

This is what I remember most about the work and my teacher...

THEN THINGS CHANGED!!!
After the COVID shutdown, did you work on raising your grade? What did you do?

PACKETS! Don’t get me started!
How much of the packets did you do and how long did it take to do the entire week’s worth of work?

This is what I remember about the packets (god, bad, or otherwise) ...

This was my favorite part of the shutdown...

My least favorite part of the shutdown was...

Here is my advice for future students in World Geography...

Sincerely,

(Your signature here)

P.S. Good Luck!

(Please take a picture of your letter and email it to your teacher or submit your answers with the online form)