

**Study Guide & Test Bank
for
World Regional Geography
2013 Edition**



**GEA 2000
Indian River State College**

James W. Lett, Ph.D.

Study Guide and Test Bank for World Regional Geography 2013 Edition

Copyright © 2013 by James W. Lett, Ph.D.

Contents

CHAPTER 1: Planet Earth	5
CHAPTER 2: United States & Canada	17
CHAPTER 3: Latin America.	27
CHAPTER 4: Europe	35
CHAPTER 5: Russia & the Near Abroad	43
CHAPTER 6: Middle East & North Africa	49
CHAPTER 7: Sub-Saharan Africa	55
CHAPTER 8: Monsoon Asia	63
CHAPTER 9: Oceania	69
CHAPTER 10: Political Dependencies & Antarctica	75
APPENDIX: TEXTBOOK UPDATES	83



The world at night

CHAPTER 1

Planet Earth

Background

This unit covers basic geographic information for the entire world, including principal land forms, islands, and bodies of water. The goal of this unit is to help you build a skeleton framework of basic geographic knowledge that will serve as an outline for all of the units to come. As we move around the world region by region in the upcoming units, we'll be filling in the details to flesh out that skeleton.



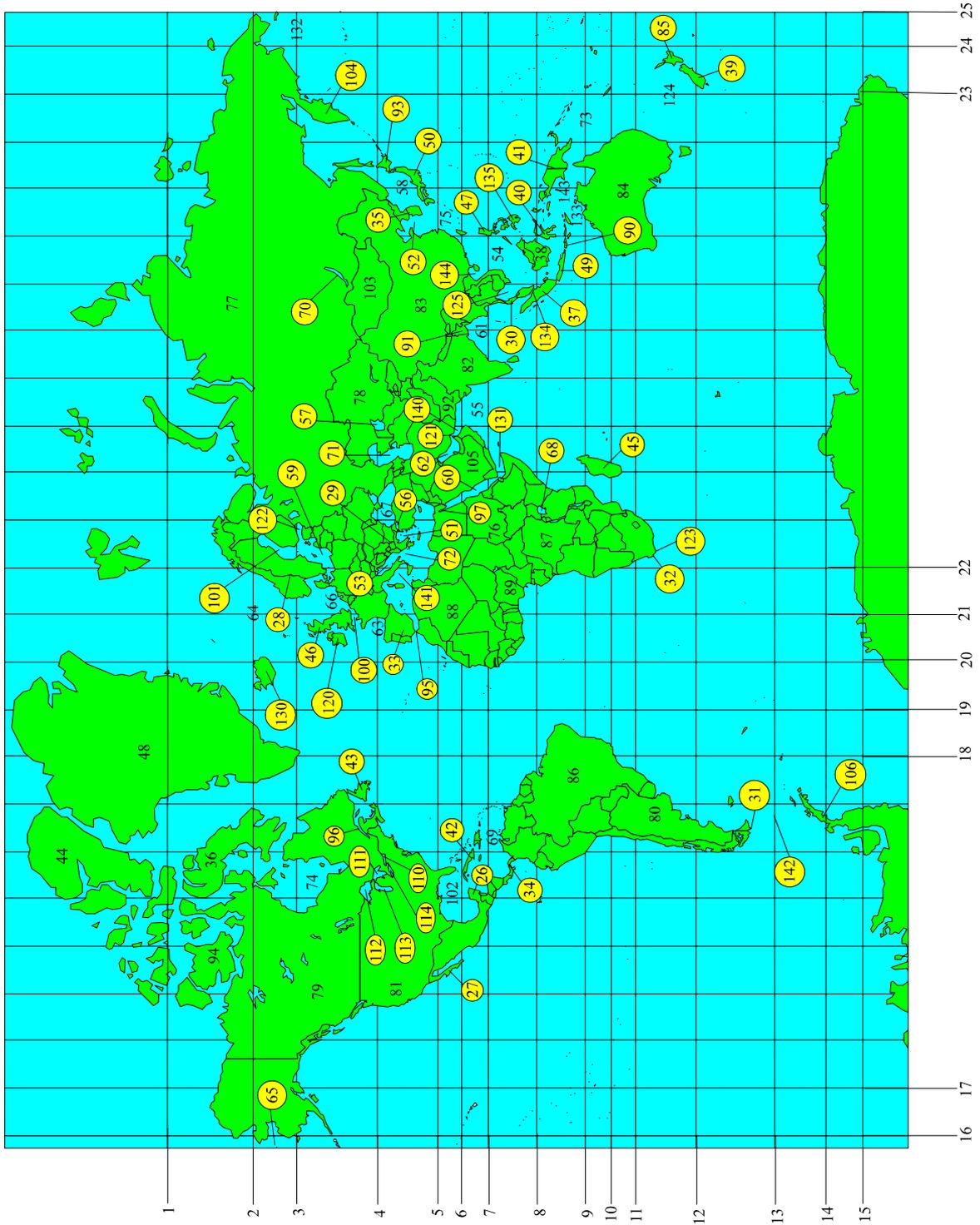
As a result, this unit is necessarily very extensive—in fact, there's considerably more information contained in this unit than in most of the other units. Don't be intimidated by that fact, however. Most of the units to come will be much easier, not only because they'll contain less information, but because you'll already be familiar with some of the context as a result of the foundation of knowledge you've built in Unit 1. When we explore the three countries of Transcaucasia that lie between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, for example, you'll already be familiar with their location as a result of your familiarity with the Black and Caspian Seas.

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 1 of the course, which is presented in the **Introduction** to the required textbook, *Places of the World*. The **Introduction** includes a set of "Review Exercises" that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 1 will be selected from the list of questions that begins on the following page (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to define fundamental terms in the field of geography, to include terms for various bodies of water (i.e., oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, lakes, straits, channels, estuaries, fjords, and canals) and terms for various land forms (i.e., archipelagoes, continents, islands, capes, peninsulas, and isthmuses), and you will be able to describe fundamental geographic concepts (i.e., mapping location using latitude and longitude, and comparing the size of countries in terms of population and area). In addition, you will be able to locate and identify major bodies of water and land forms throughout the world, and to identify the location of principal lines of latitude and longitude. Furthermore, you will be able to describe the fundamental dimensions of the earth (diameter, circumference, and surface area), and you will be able to describe the absolute and relative sizes of the oceans and continents. You will also be able to describe the location of the earth in the context of the solar system, and to identify and describe the planets in the solar system with regard to their relative size and location.

Test Questions for Unit 1



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. The closest planet to the sun is _____.
2. The second closest planet to the sun is _____.
3. The third closest planet to the sun is _____.
4. The fourth closest planet to the sun is _____.
5. The fifth closest planet to the sun is _____.
6. The sixth closest planet to the sun is _____.
7. The seventh closest planet to the sun is _____.
8. The eighth closest planet to the sun is _____.
9. The largest planet in the solar system is _____.
10. The second largest planet in the solar system is _____.
11. The third largest planet in the solar system is _____.
12. The fourth largest planet in the solar system is _____.
13. The fifth largest planet in the solar system is _____.
14. The sixth largest planet in the solar system is _____.
15. The seventh largest planet in the solar system is _____.
16. The eighth largest planet in the solar system is _____.

17. A _____ is a relatively large arm of a body of water that penetrates into a surrounding landmass.
18. A _____ is a relatively small arm of a body of water that penetrates into a surrounding landmass.
19. A _____ is a narrow strip of water that separates two nearby landmasses and connects two larger bodies of water.
20. A _____ is a wide strip of water that separates two nearby landmasses and connects two larger bodies of water.
21. A(n) _____ is a piece of land that projects into a body of water and is surrounded by water on three sides.
22. A(n) _____ is a point of land that extends into a body of water.
23. A(n) _____ is a narrow strip of land that separates two nearby bodies of water and connects two larger landmasses.
24. A(n) _____ is a collection of closely grouped islands.
25. A(n) _____ is an artificial channel or strait.
26. A(n) _____ is a body of water (either fresh or salt) that is entirely surrounded by land and that has no natural outlet to the world ocean.
27. A(n) _____ is a relatively small body of land that is entirely surrounded by water.
28. A(n) _____ is a relatively large body of land that generally serves to define the boundaries between oceans.
29. A(n) _____ is an extremely large body of water whose borders are defined by continental landmasses.
30. A(n) _____ is a relatively large portion of the ocean that is partially shaped by landmasses.
31. A(n) _____ is the area at the mouth of a river where the river's current meets the sea's tide, mixing freshwater and saltwater.
32. A(n) _____ is a long narrow arm of the sea bordered by steep cliffs, typically formed by glacial erosion of river valleys.
33. The island of Baffin is indicated by the number ____ on the map.

34. The island of Borneo is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
35. The island of Celebes is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
36. The island of Cuba is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
37. The island of Ellesmere is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
38. The island of Great Britain is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
39. The island of Greenland is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
40. The island of Honshu is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
41. The island of Iceland is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
42. The island of Ireland is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
43. The island of Java is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
44. The island of Luzon is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
45. The island of Madagascar is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
46. The island of Mindanao is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
47. The island of Newfoundland is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
48. The island of New Guinea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
49. North Island is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
50. South Island is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
51. The island of Sumatra is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
52. The island of Victoria is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
53. The Antarctic Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
54. The Arabian Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
55. Baja California is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
56. The Balkan Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.

57. Cape Agulhas is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
58. Cape Horn is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
59. The Cape of Good Hope is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
60. The Iberian Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
61. The Isthmus of Panama is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
62. The Korean Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
63. The Malay Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
64. The Scandinavian Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
65. The Sinai Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
66. The Yucatan Peninsula is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
67. The circumference of the Earth is approximately _____miles.
68. The Gulf of Aden is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
69. The Adriatic Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
70. The Aegean Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
71. The Gulf of Aqaba is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
72. The Arabian Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
73. The Arafura Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
74. The Aral Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
75. Lake Baikal is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
76. The Baltic Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
77. The Bay of Bengal is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
78. The Bering Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
79. The Bering Strait is indicated by the number ____ on the map.

80. The Bay of Biscay is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
81. The Black Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
82. The Bosphorus is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
83. The Gulf of Bothnia is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
84. The Gulf of California is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
85. The Caribbean Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
86. The Caspian Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
87. The Coral Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
88. The East China Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
89. The English Channel is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
90. The Dardanelles is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
91. The Drake Passage is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
92. Lake Erie is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
93. The Gulf of Finland is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
94. The Strait of Gibraltar is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
95. Hudson Bay is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
96. Lake Huron is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
97. The Ionian Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
98. The Sea of Japan is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
99. The Sea of Marmara is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
100. The Mediterranean Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
101. The Gulf of Mexico is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
102. Lake Michigan is indicated by the number ____ on the map.

103. The North Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
104. The Panama Canal is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
105. The Persian Gulf is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
106. The South China Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
107. The Strait of Hormuz is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
108. The Strait of Malacca is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
109. The Norwegian Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
110. The Gulf of Oman is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
111. Lake Ontario is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
112. The Red Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
113. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
114. Lake Superior is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
115. The Gulf of Suez is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
116. The Tasman Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
117. The Gulf of Thailand is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
118. The Timor Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
119. Lake Titicaca is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
120. The Gulf of Tonkin is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
121. The Tyrrhenian Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
122. The Yellow Sea is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
123. Lake Victoria is indicated by the number ____ on the map.
124. In terms of geographic area, the largest of the seven continents is _____.
125. In terms of geographic area, the second largest of the seven continents is _____.

126. In terms of geographic area, the third largest of the seven continents is _____.
127. In terms of geographic area, the fourth largest of the seven continents is _____.
128. In terms of geographic area, the fifth largest of the seven continents is _____.
129. In terms of geographic area, the sixth largest of the seven continents is _____.
130. In terms of geographic area, the seventh largest of the seven continents is _____.
131. In terms of geographic area, the largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
132. In terms of geographic area, the second largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
133. In terms of geographic area, the third largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
134. In terms of geographic area, the fourth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
135. In terms of geographic area, the fifth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
136. In terms of geographic area, the sixth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
137. In terms of geographic area, the seventh largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
138. In terms of geographic area, the eighth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
139. In terms of geographic area, the ninth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
140. In terms of geographic area, the tenth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
141. In terms of population, the largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
142. In terms of population, the second largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.

143. In terms of population, the third largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
144. In terms of population, the fourth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
145. In terms of population, the fifth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
146. In terms of population, the sixth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
147. In terms of population, the seventh largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
148. In terms of population, the eighth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
149. In terms of population, the ninth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
150. In terms of population, the tenth largest country in the world is country # _____ on the map.
151. The circumference of the Earth is approximately _____ miles.
152. The 180th Meridian is indicated by the number ____ along the bottom margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the 180th Meridian on your map, and then answer the following question: The 180th Meridian runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the 180th Meridian and four countries that lie either east or west of the 180th Meridian.

153. The Antarctic Circle is indicated by the number ____ along the left-hand margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the Antarctic Circle on your map, and then answer the following question: The Antarctic Circle runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the Antarctic Circle and four countries that lie either north or south of the Antarctic Circle.

154. The Arctic Circle is indicated by the number ____ along the left-hand margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the Arctic Circle on your map, and then answer the following question: The Arctic Circle runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the Arctic Circle and four countries that lie either north or south of the Arctic Circle.

155. The Equator is indicated by the number ____ along the left-hand margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the Equator on your map, and then answer the following question: The Equator runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the Equator and four countries that lie either north or south of the Equator.

156. The Prime Meridian is indicated by the number ____ along the bottom margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the Prime Meridian on your map, and then answer the following question: The Prime Meridian runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the Prime Meridian and four countries that lie either east or west of the Prime Meridian.

157. The Tropic of Cancer is indicated by the number ____ along the left-hand margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the Tropic of Cancer on your map, and then answer the following question: The Tropic of Cancer runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the Tropic of Cancer and four countries that lie either north or south of the Tropic of Cancer.

158. The Tropic of Capricorn is indicated by the number ____ along the left-hand margin of the map.

In some versions of the test maps—such as the maps for the Second and/or Final Comprehensive Exams—there may not be numbered lines designating the principal lines of latitude and longitude. In that case, the question will read as follows:

“Draw the line of the Tropic of Capricorn on your map, and then answer the following question: The Tropic of Capricorn runs through the country of _____.”

The five answer choices will include one country that is bisected by the Tropic of Capricorn and four countries that lie either north or south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

159. The diameter of the Earth is approximately _____ miles.

CHAPTER 2

United States & Canada



Background

This unit covers just two countries in North America: the United States and Canada. The continent of North America actually includes many more countries, of course—it extends all the way to the border between Panama and Colombia and includes the islands of the Caribbean as well. We’ll be covering all of those countries in the next unit on Latin America.

Most students find this unit on the United States and Canada to be the easiest unit in the course (in sharp contrast to Unit 1 on Planet Earth, which most students find to be one of the more challenging units). There are a couple of factors that make Unit 2 especially easy to master: it includes the fewest countries of any unit in the course, and it focuses on one country—the United States—that most students are likely to be fairly familiar with already. Chances are that at some point in your academic career (probably by sixth grade at the latest!), you’ve already been required to commit the fifty states to memory. All you’re doing in this unit, then, is simply adding a little polish to the knowledge you already have.

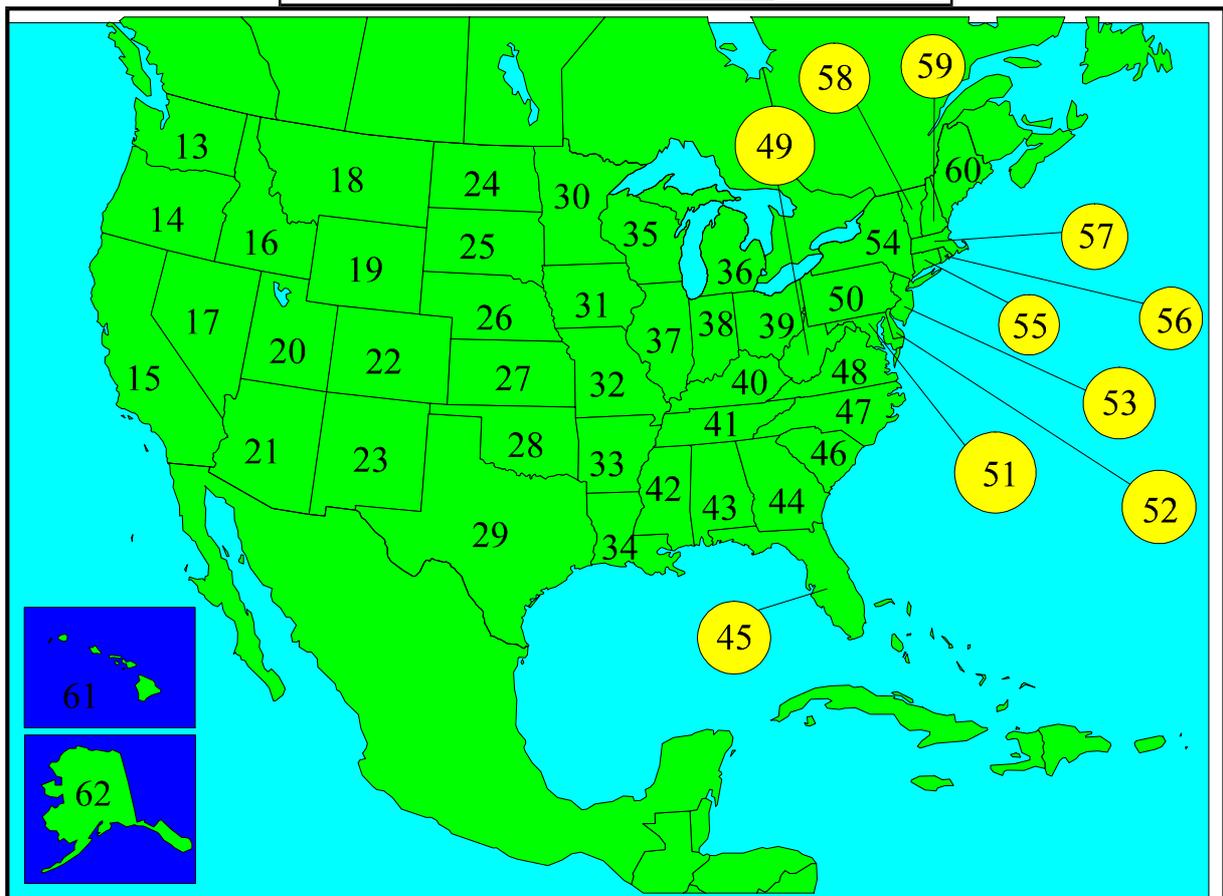
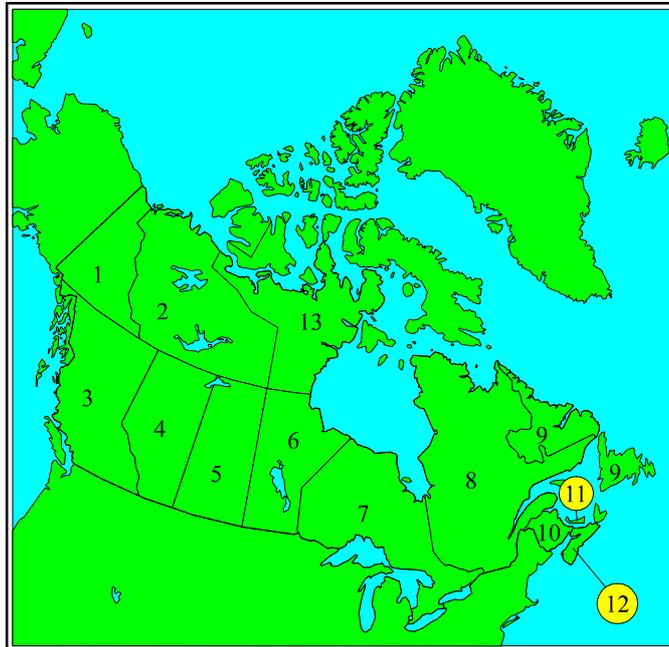
Even though you probably won’t find this unit to be much of a challenge, however, this isn’t the time to become complacent. Remember that the objective of the course is for you to be able to describe *all* of the principal geographic features of the course, and the comprehensive exams at the end of the semester will measure the extent to which you’ve met that objective. As a result, you should be reviewing the material from Unit 1 while you’re preparing for the test on Unit 2. The key to success in this course is *constant review*; you don’t want any of the knowledge from any of the units to slip out of memory—instead, you want to build permanent knowledge through frequent use and application of the information.

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 2 of the course, which is presented in **Region 8** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 8** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 2 will be selected from the list of questions that begins on the following page (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the two countries in northern North America, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 2



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. The population of the United States of America is approximately _____.
2. The population density of the United States of America is approximately _____ people per square mile.
3. The land area of the United States of America is approximately _____ square miles.
4. The per capita GDP of the United States is approximately _____.
5. The type of sovereignty of the United States is _____.
6. The capital of the United States is _____.
7. The population of Canada is approximately _____.
8. The population density of Canada is approximately _____ people per square mile.
9. The land area of Canada is approximately _____ square miles.
10. The per capita GDP of Canada is approximately _____.
11. The type of sovereignty of Canada is _____.
12. The capital of Canada is _____.
13. Canada’s other official language besides English is _____.
14. The Canadian province or territory of Alberta is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
15. The Canadian province or territory of British Colombia is indicated by the number _____ on the map.

16. The Canadian province or territory of Manitoba is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
17. The Canadian province or territory of New Brunswick is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
18. The Canadian province or territory of Newfoundland is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
19. The Canadian province or territory of Northwest Territory is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
20. The Canadian province or territory of Nova Scotia is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
21. The Canadian province or territory of Nunavut is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
22. The Canadian province or territory of Ontario is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
23. The Canadian province or territory of Prince Edward Island is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
24. The Canadian province or territory of Quebec is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
25. The Canadian province or territory of Saskatchewan is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
26. The Canadian province or territory of Yukon is indicated by the number _____ on the map.
27. Charlottetown is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
28. Edmonton is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
29. Fredericton is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
30. Halifax is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
31. Iqaluit is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
32. Quebec City is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
33. Regina is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.

34. St. John's is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
35. Toronto is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
36. Victoria is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
37. Whitehorse is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
38. Winnipeg is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
39. Yellowknife is the capital of Canadian province or territory # _____.
40. Alabama is state # _____.
41. Alaska is state # _____.
42. Arizona is state # _____.
43. Arkansas is state # _____.
44. California is state # _____.
45. Colorado is state # _____.
46. Connecticut is state # _____.
47. Delaware is state # _____.
48. Florida is state # _____.
49. Georgia is state # _____.
50. Hawaii is state # _____.
51. Idaho is state # _____.
52. Illinois is state # _____.
53. Indiana is state # _____.
54. Iowa is state # _____.
55. Kansas is state # _____.
56. Kentucky is state # _____.

57. Louisiana is state # _____.
58. Maine is state # _____.
59. Maryland is state # _____.
60. Massachusetts is state # _____.
61. Michigan is state # _____.
62. Minnesota is state # _____.
63. Mississippi is state # _____.
64. Missouri is state # _____.
65. Montana is state # _____.
66. Nebraska is state # _____.
67. Nevada is state # _____.
68. New Hampshire is state # _____.
69. New Jersey is state # _____.
70. New Mexico is state # _____.
71. New York is state # _____.
72. North Carolina is state # _____.
73. North Dakota is state # _____.
74. Ohio is state # _____.
75. Oklahoma is state # _____.
76. Oregon is state # _____.
77. Pennsylvania is state # _____.
78. Rhode Island is state # _____.
79. South Carolina is state # _____.

80. South Dakota is state # _____.
81. Tennessee is state # _____.
82. Texas is state # _____.
83. Utah is state # _____.
84. Vermont is state # _____.
85. Virginia is state # _____.
86. Washington is state # _____.
87. West Virginia is state # _____.
88. Wisconsin is state # _____.
89. Wyoming is state # _____.
90. Albany is the capital of state # _____.
91. Annapolis is the capital of state # _____.
92. Atlanta is the capital of state # _____.
93. Anchorage is the capital of state # _____.
94. Atlanta is the capital of state # _____.
95. Augusta is the capital of state # _____.
96. Austin is the capital of state # _____.
97. Baton Rouge is the capital of state # _____.
98. Baltimore is the capital of state # _____.
99. Bismarck is the capital of state # _____.
100. Boise is the capital of state # _____.
101. Boston is the capital of state # _____.
102. Carson City is the capital of state # _____.

103. Charleston is the capital of state # _____.
104. Charlotte is the capital of state # _____.
105. Cheyenne is the capital of state # _____.
106. Chicago is the capital of state # _____.
107. Cincinnati is the capital of state # _____.
108. Cleveland is the capital of state # _____.
109. Columbia is the capital of state # _____.
110. Columbus is the capital of state # _____.
111. Concord is the capital of state # _____.
112. Dallas is the capital of state # _____.
113. Denver is the capital of state # _____.
114. Des Moines is the capital of state # _____.
115. Detroit is the capital of state # _____.
116. Dover is the capital of state # _____.
117. Frankfort is the capital of state # _____.
118. Harrisburg is the capital of state # _____.
119. Hartford is the capital of state # _____.
120. Helena is the capital of state # _____.
121. Honolulu is the capital of state # _____.
122. Houston is the capital of state # _____.
123. Indianapolis is the capital of state # _____.
124. Jackson is the capital of state # _____.
125. Jefferson City is the capital of state # _____.

126. Juneau is the capital of state # _____.
127. Kansas City is the capital of state # _____.
128. Lansing is the capital of state # _____.
129. Lincoln is the capital of state # _____.
130. Little Rock is the capital of state # _____.
131. Los Angeles is the capital of state # _____.
132. Madison is the capital of state # _____.
133. Miami is the capital of state # _____.
134. Minneapolis is the capital of state # _____.
135. Montgomery is the capital of state # _____.
136. Montpelier is the capital of state # _____.
137. Nashville is the capital of state # _____.
138. New Orleans is the capital of state # _____.
139. New York City is the capital of state # _____.
140. Norfolk is the capital of state # _____.
141. Oklahoma City is the capital of state # _____.
142. Olympia is the capital of state # _____.
143. Orlando is the capital of state # _____.
144. Philadelphia is the capital of state # _____.
145. Phoenix is the capital of state # _____.
146. Pierre is the capital of state # _____.
147. Pittsburgh is the capital of state # _____.
148. Providence is the capital of state # _____.

149. Raleigh is the capital of state # _____.
150. Richmond is the capital of state # _____.
151. Sacramento is the capital of state # _____.
152. St. Louis is the capital of state # _____.
153. St. Paul is the capital of state # _____.
154. Salem is the capital of state # _____.
155. Salt Lake City is the capital of state # _____.
156. San Antonio is the capital of state # _____.
157. San Diego is the capital of state # _____.
158. San Francisco is the capital of state # _____.
159. Santa Fe is the capital of state # _____.
160. Seattle is the capital of state # _____.
161. Springfield is the capital of state # _____.
162. Tallahassee is the capital of state # _____.
163. Tampa is the capital of state # _____.
164. Topeka is the capital of state # _____.
165. Trenton is the capital of state # _____.

CHAPTER 3

Latin America



Background

This unit covers the 33 countries in the Americas that lie south of the border between the United States and Mexico. The term “Latin America” is widely used to refer to this region, even though not all of the countries have a predominantly Latin culture. You won’t be asked to distinguish between the terms “North America,” “South America,” “Central America,” “Middle America,” or “Mesoamerica” on the quiz, but for your own knowledge it would be a good idea to pay attention to the definitions in the textbook, since you’re likely to encounter these terms in many future contexts—they’re widely used, for example, in anthropology, commerce, diplomacy, economics, history, journalism, and many other fields. (Notice that there is a good deal of overlap between these various terms: “Latin America” includes part of North America and all of Central America, Middle America, and South America.)

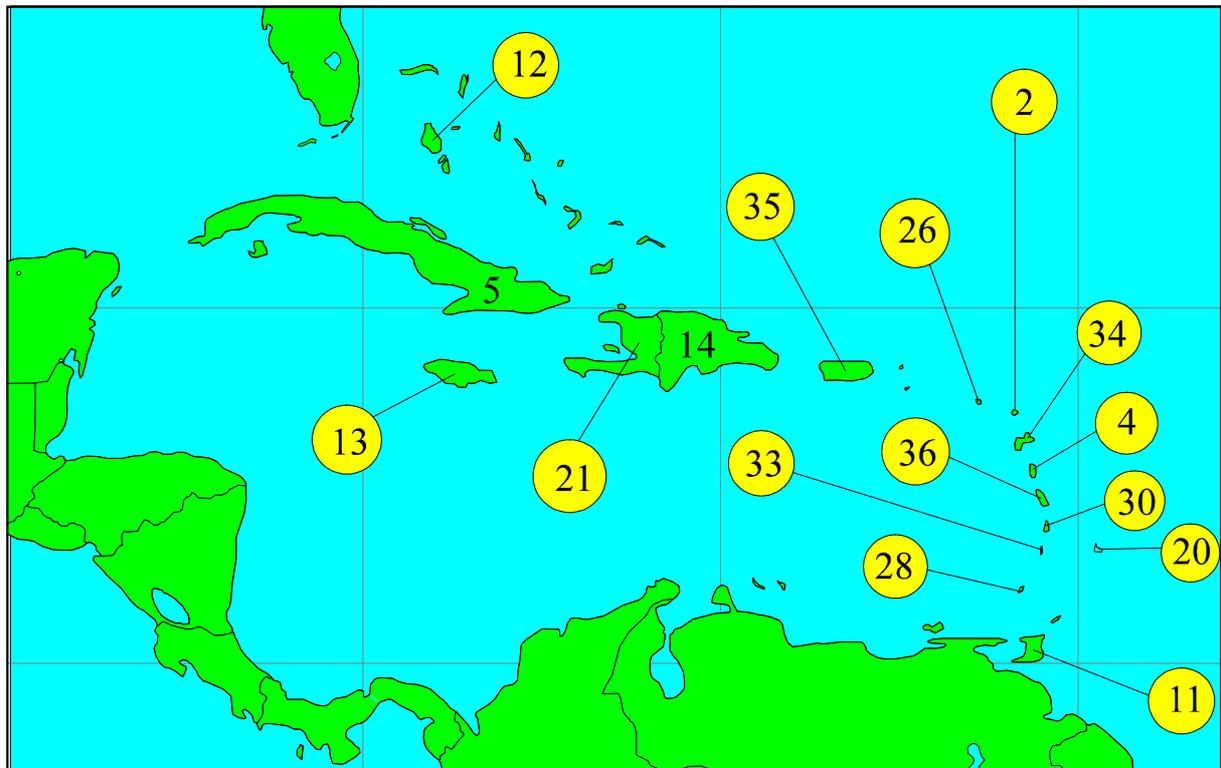
The maps that appear in your textbook for this unit are the same maps that will appear on the Unit Quiz. As described in the textbook, those maps (especially the map of the Caribbean) are considerably simplified. Since you’ll eventually need to have a more detailed knowledge of this region when we review political dependencies in Unit 10, you should refer to your atlas (and not simply to your textbook) for more detailed maps of the area.

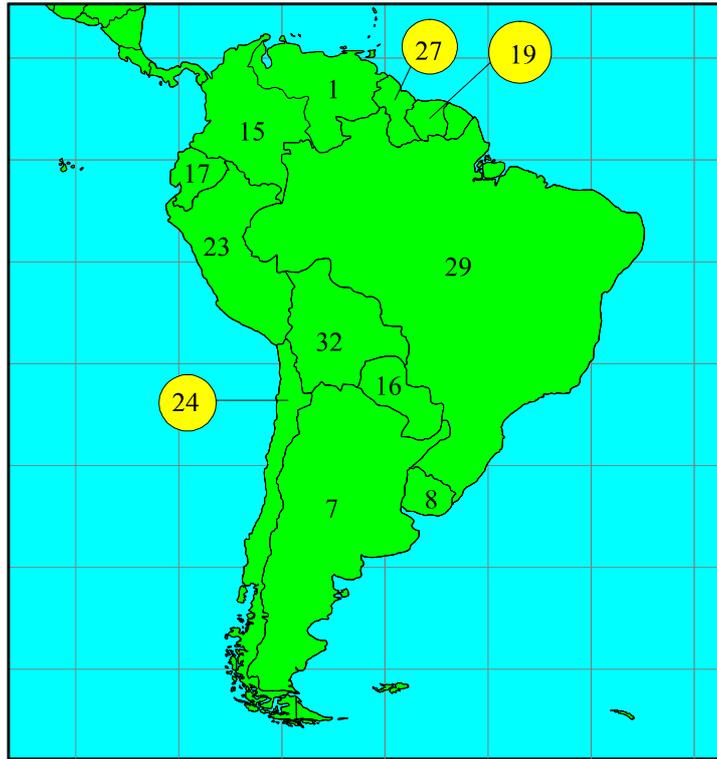
Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 3 of the course, which is presented in **Region 7** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 7** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 3 will be selected from the list of questions that begins on the following page (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the thirty-three countries in Latin America, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 3





Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the largest population among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
2. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
3. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
4. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.

5. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
6. Country # _____ has the largest land area among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
7. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
8. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
9. Countries # _____ are the only two independent countries in the Caribbean that are officially Spanish-speaking.
10. Countries # _____ are the only three countries in South America that do not have Spanish as one of their principal or official languages.
11. Country # _____ is the only independent country in the Caribbean that has something other than English or Spanish as its official or principal language.
12. Country # _____ is the only socialist republic among the 33 independent countries of Latin America.
13. The division between the Leeward and Windward Islands occurs between islands # _____ & _____.
14. Antigua & Barbuda is country # _____.
15. Argentina is country # _____.
16. Bahamas is country # _____.
17. Barbados is country # _____.
18. Belize is country # _____.
19. Bolivia is country # _____.
20. Brazil is country # _____.
21. Chile is country # _____.
22. Colombia is country # _____.

23. Costa Rica is country # _____.
24. Cuba is country # _____.
25. Dominica is country # _____.
26. Dominican Republic is country # _____.
27. Ecuador is country # _____.
28. El Salvador is country # _____.
29. Grenada is country # _____.
30. Guatemala is country # _____.
31. Guyana is country # _____.
32. Haiti is country # _____.
33. Honduras is country # _____.
34. Jamaica is country # _____.
35. Mexico is country # _____.
36. Nicaragua is country # _____.
37. Panama is country # _____.
38. Paraguay is country # _____.
39. Peru is country # _____.
40. St. Kitts & Nevis is country # _____.
41. St. Lucia is country # _____.
42. St. Vincent & the Grenadines is country # _____.
43. Suriname is country # _____.
44. Trinidad & Tobago is country # _____.
45. Uruguay is country # _____.

46. Venezuela is country # _____.
47. Asuncion is the capital of country # _____.
48. Basseterre is the capital of country # _____.
49. Belmopan is the capital of country # _____.
50. Bogota is the capital of country # _____.
51. Brasilia is the capital of country # _____.
52. Bridgetown is the capital of country # _____.
53. Buenos Aires is the capital of country # _____.
54. Caracas is the capital of country # _____.
55. Castries is the capital of country # _____.
56. Georgetown is the capital of country # _____.
57. Guatemala City is the capital of country # _____.
58. Havana is the capital of country # _____.
59. Kingston is the capital of country # _____.
60. Kingstown is the capital of country # _____.
61. La Paz & Sucre are the capitals of country # _____.
62. Lima is the capital of country # _____.
63. Managua is the capital of country # _____.
64. Mexico City is the capital of country # _____.
65. Montevideo is the capital of country # _____.
66. Nassau is the capital of country # _____.
67. Panama City is the capital of country # _____.
68. Paramaribo is the capital of country # _____.

69. Port-au-Prince is the capital of country # _____.
70. Port-of-Spain is the capital of country # _____.
71. Quito is the capital of country # _____.
72. Roseau is the capital of country # _____.
73. San José is the capital of country # _____.
74. San Salvador is the capital of country # _____.
75. Santiago is the capital of country # _____.
76. Santo Domingo is the capital of country # _____.
77. St. George's is the capital of country # _____.
78. St. John's is the capital of country # _____.
79. Tegucigalpa is the capital of country # _____.

CHAPTER 4

Europe



Background

This unit covers 42 countries on the European continent, but that does *not* mean that there are a total of 42 countries in “Europe.” As described in the textbook (in both the *Introduction* and *Region 1*), the traditional boundaries of Europe extend eastward to the Ural Mountains in Western Russia (which run in a north-south direction north of the Caspian Sea) and southward to the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Those boundaries would encompass three additional countries not included in this unit—Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova—as well as two countries that straddle the boundary between Europe and Asia—Russia and Turkey. (We’ll be covering all of those countries in upcoming units on the former Soviet Union and the Middle East.)

Although I wrote the textbook, I was not responsible for the organization or the names of the various regions, or for the decisions about which country to include in which region. Instead, at the request of the publisher, I organized the countries of the world to be congruent with the regional taxonomy used by some geographers (specifically, some geographers who’ve written other books published by the same publisher, so that all of their books would be consistent). As it happens, however, not all geographers agree about exactly which countries to place in which region (for example, some include Cyprus in Europe, while others place it in the Middle East), and not all geographers agree about the most appropriate name for each region (for example, there’s a lot of debate among geographers about the appropriateness of the regional designations “Anglo-America” and “Russia and the Near Abroad”).

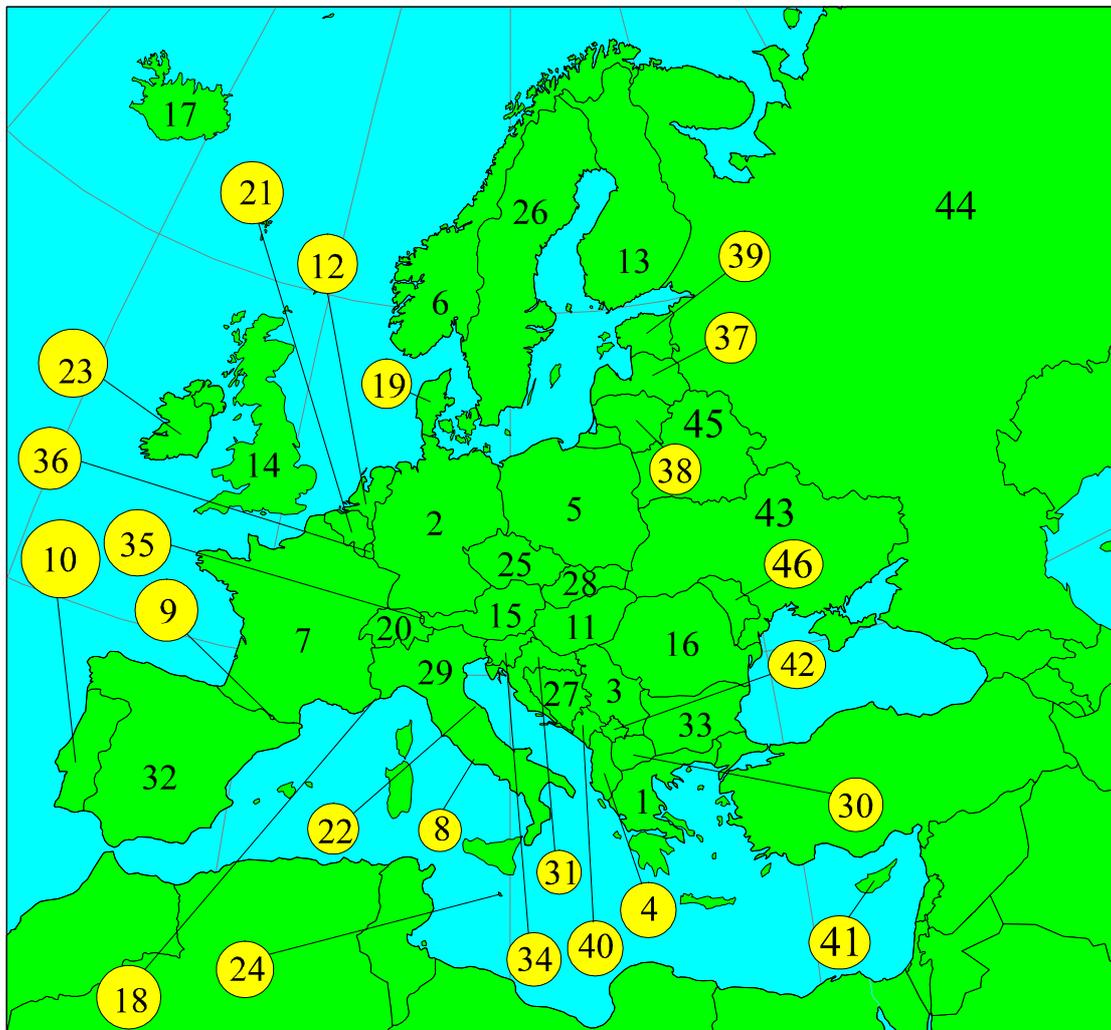
For our purposes, fortunately, it doesn’t really matter what we call the regions or how we divide them up. Our goal is to be able to describe the principal geographic features of the *entire* world, and we’re only using the regional concept as a convenient means of approaching that ultimate goal in a step-by-step fashion. For your own information, however, I wouldn’t want you to think that you’re being taught that there are a total of just 42 countries in Europe—according to the definition most people use of Europe (for example, the one used by most anthropologists, historians, journalists, diplomats, and travel agents), there are probably about 47 countries in Europe. The really important thing to remember is that there are 196 sovereign countries in the world, and you’ll be able to identify and describe all 196 by the end of the course.

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 4 of the course, which is presented in **Region 1** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 1** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 4 will be selected from the list of questions that begins below (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the forty-two countries in Europe, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 4



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the largest population among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
2. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
3. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
4. Country # _____ has the largest land area among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
5. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
6. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
7. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
8. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 42 independent countries of Europe.
9. _____ is the only one of the following European countries that is a republic rather than a monarchy. [*The answer choices will include four monarchies and one republic—in order to answer the question, you’ll have to be able to identify all of the monarchies in Europe.*]
10. _____ is the only one of the following European countries that does not have French as one of its official or principal languages. [*The answer choices will include four French-speaking countries and one non-French-speaking country—in order to answer the question, you’ll have to be able to identify all of the French-speaking countries in Europe.*]

11. _____ is the only one of the following European countries that does not have German as one of its official or principal languages. [*The answer choices will include four German-speaking countries and one non-German-speaking country—in order to answer the question, you'll have to be able to identify all of the German-speaking countries in Europe.*]
12. Albania is country # _____.
13. Andorra is country # _____.
14. Austria is country # _____.
15. Belgium is country # _____.
16. Bosnia-Herzegovina is country # _____.
17. Bulgaria is country # _____.
18. Croatia is country # _____.
19. Cyprus is country # _____.
20. Czech Republic is country # _____.
21. Denmark is country # _____.
22. Estonia is country # _____.
23. Finland is country # _____.
24. France is country # _____.
25. Germany is country # _____.
26. Greece is country # _____.
27. Hungary is country # _____.
28. Iceland is country # _____.
29. Ireland is country # _____.
30. Italy is country # _____.
31. Kosovo is country # _____.

32. Latvia is country # _____.
33. Liechtenstein is country # _____.
34. Lithuania is country # _____.
35. Luxembourg is country # _____.
36. Macedonia is country # _____.
37. Malta is country # _____.
38. Monaco is country # _____.
39. Montenegro is country # _____.
40. Netherlands is country # _____.
41. Norway is country # _____.
42. Poland is country # _____.
43. Portugal is country # _____.
44. Romania is country # _____.
45. San Marino is country # _____.
46. Serbia is country # _____.
47. Slovakia is country # _____.
48. Slovenia is country # _____.
49. Spain is country # _____.
50. Sweden is country # _____.
51. Switzerland is country # _____.
52. United Kingdom is country # _____.
53. Vatican City is country # _____.
54. Amsterdam & The Hague are the capitals of country # _____.

55. Andorra La Vella is the capital of country # _____.
56. Athens is the capital of country # _____.
57. Belgrade is the capital of country # _____.
58. Berlin is the capital of country # _____.
59. Bern is the capital of country # _____.
60. Bratislava is the capital of country # _____.
61. Brussels is the capital of country # _____.
62. Bucharest is the capital of country # _____.
63. Budapest is the capital of country # _____.
64. Copenhagen is the capital of country # _____.
65. Dublin is the capital of country # _____.
66. Helsinki is the capital of country # _____.
67. Lisbon is the capital of country # _____.
68. Ljubljana is the capital of country # _____.
69. London is the capital of country # _____.
70. Luxembourg is the capital of country # _____.
71. Nicosia is the capital of country # _____.
72. Madrid is the capital of country # _____.
73. Monaco is the capital of country # _____.
74. Oslo is the capital of country # _____.
75. Paris is the capital of country # _____.
76. Podgorica is the capital of country # _____.
77. Prague is the capital of country # _____.

78. Pristina is the capital of country # _____.
79. Reykjavik is the capital of country # _____.
80. Riga is the capital of country # _____.
81. Rome is the capital of country # _____.
82. San Marino is the capital of country # _____.
83. Sarajevo is the capital of country # _____.
84. Skopje is the capital of country # _____.
85. Sofia is the capital of country # _____.
86. Stockholm is the capital of country # _____.
87. Tirana is the capital of country # _____.
88. Vaduz is the capital of country # _____.
89. Valletta is the capital of country # _____.
90. Vatican City is the capital of country # _____.
91. Vienna is the capital of country # _____.
92. Vilnius is the capital of country # _____.
93. Tallinn is the capital of country # _____.
94. Warsaw is the capital of country # _____.
95. Zagreb is the capital of country # _____.

CHAPTER 5

Russia & the Near Abroad



Background

This unit covers twelve of the fifteen independent countries that were formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until the U.S.S.R. disbanded in 1991 (it omits the three Baltic States, which were covered in the previous unit on Europe). This is one of the shortest (and thus easiest) of the ten units in the course, so this would be an excellent opportunity to spend considerable time reviewing the previous four units in order to prepare yourself for the comprehensive exams at the end of the semester.

The phrase “Russia and the Near Abroad” is a rather peculiar one, and not one that you’re likely to hear in many other contexts. I used it in the textbook at the request of the publisher, since it’s a phrase that *some* geographers use (in imitation of a phrase that’s used inside Russia itself); however, few people other than geographers or Russians are likely to be familiar with (or comfortable with) the phrase. Personally, I’d rather refer to this “region” as the “Commonwealth of Independent States,” as described in Chapter 2 and Appendix B, or, alternatively, simply as the “Former Soviet Region.” Ultimately, of course, it doesn’t matter for our purposes what the region is called—all we want to do is to be able to identify and describe the twelve countries found in it!

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 5 of the course, which is presented in **Region 2** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 2** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 5 will be selected from the list of questions that begins on the following page (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the twelve countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 5



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
2. Country # _____ has the second largest population among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.

3. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
4. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
5. Country # _____ has the second largest land area among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
6. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
7. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
8. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region.
9. Country # _____ is the only one of the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region that has a Romance language as its official language.
10. The only country among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region that is a federal republic is country # _____.
11. Armenia is country # _____.
12. Azerbaijan is country # _____.
13. Belarus is country # _____.
14. Georgia is country # _____.
15. Kazakhstan is country # _____.
16. Kyrgyzstan is country # _____.
17. Moldova is country # _____.
18. Russia is country # _____.
19. Tajikistan is country # _____.
20. Turkmenistan is country # _____.
21. Ukraine is country # _____.

22. Uzbekistan is country # _____.
23. Astana is the capital of country # _____.
24. Ashgabat is the capital of country # _____.
25. Baku is the capital of country # _____.
26. Bishkek is the capital of country # _____.
27. Chisinau is the capital of country # _____.
28. Dushanbe is the capital of country # _____.
29. Kiev is the capital of country # _____.
30. Minsk is the capital of country # _____.
31. Moscow is the capital of country # _____.
32. Tashkent is the capital of country # _____.
33. T'bilisi is the capital of country # _____.
34. Yerevan is the capital of country # _____.
35. The capital of the country with the second largest population among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
36. The capital of the country with the smallest population among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
37. The capital of the country with the highest population density among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
38. The capital of the country with the lowest population density among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
39. The capital of the country with the second largest area among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
40. The capital of the country with the smallest area among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
41. The capital of the country with the highest per capita GDP among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.

42. The capital of the country with the lowest per capita GDP among the 12 independent countries of the Former Soviet Region is _____.
43. *Armenian* is the official language of country # _____.
44. *Azerbaijani* is the official language of country # _____.
45. *Belarusian* is the official language of country # _____.
46. *Georgian* is the official language of country # _____.
47. *Kazakh* is the official language of country # _____.
48. *Kyrgyz* is the official language of country # _____.
49. *Moldovan (i.e., Romanian)* is the official language of country # _____.
50. *Turkmen* is the official language of country # _____.
51. *Tajik* is the official language of country # _____.
52. *Ukrainian* is the official language of country # _____.
53. *Uzbek* is the official language of country # _____.
54. *Russian* is the official language of country # _____.

CHAPTER 6

The Middle East & North Africa



Background

This unit covers a total of 21 countries in Southwest Asia and North Africa, but it includes a number of countries that most people probably would not associate with the term “Middle East.” For reasons explained in previous chapters, I allowed the publisher to specify the organization and names of the chapters in our textbook. Had I been left to my own devices, I would not have associated Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, or Afghanistan with the “Middle East” (most scholars outside the field of geography, as well as most diplomats and most journalists, would probably be similarly inclined). Unlike the term “Russia and the Near Abroad,” of course, the term “Middle East” is widely used outside geography; for your own information, you should be aware that most people don’t mean to include such countries as Morocco when they’re talking about the Middle East. (The most common meaning of “Middle East” is described in *Places of the World*.) For our purposes, as I’ve mentioned before, it’s ultimately not important how you classify Morocco or any other country—it’s only important that you be able to locate, identify, and describe all of the world’s countries.

Nevertheless, it is true, as geographers commonly observe, that many of the countries in North Africa share several fundamental things in common with many of the countries in what is commonly thought of as the Middle East, including topography & climate and such important cultural elements as language, religion, and history. Of course, not *all* countries in the “Middle East” share *all* of those features—and for your own knowledge and understanding, it would be important to pay close attention to the distinction between “Muslim” and “Arab” that’s explained in the textbook.

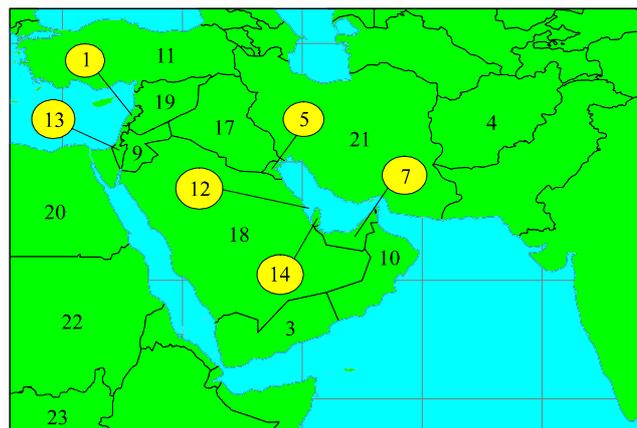
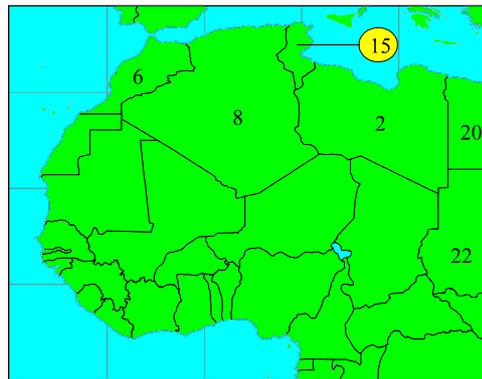
Finally, a few students in the past have indicated that they had trouble identifying all eight of the monarchies in the Middle East and North Africa from the descriptions of the forms of sovereignty that are provided in the chapter. If you find yourself puzzling over the question, go back to the *Preface* in the textbook and re-read the section on “Sovereignty,” paying particular attention to the definition of *monarchy* and the examples of the different kinds of *monarchs*. (Notice, for example, that the terms “monarch” and “monarchy” do *not* mean the same thing: a *monarch* is a *person* who occupies the position of head of state in a *monarchy*, which is a *form of government*. Examples of monarchs include *kings*, who are the heads of states in *kingdoms*, and *sultans*, who are the heads of state in *sultanates*. If you understand that, you shouldn’t have any trouble identifying the eight monarchies in the Middle East and North Africa from the descriptions of the forms of sovereignty that are provided in the chapter.)

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 6 of the course, which is presented in **Region 3** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 3** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 6 will be selected from the list of questions that begins below (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the twenty-one countries in the Middle East and North Africa, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 6



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
2. Country # _____ has the largest population among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
3. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
4. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
5. Country # _____ has the largest land area among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
6. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
7. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
8. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 21 independent countries of the Middle East and North Africa.
9. _____ is the only one of the following countries in Southwest Asia and the Arabian Peninsula that does *not* have Arabic as one of its official or principal languages. [*The answer choices will include four Arabic-speaking countries and one non-Arabic-speaking country—in order to answer the question, you’ll have to be able to identify all of the Arabic-speaking countries in the Middle East.*]
10. _____ is the only one of the following countries in the Middle East & North Africa that is *not* a monarchy. [*The answer choices will include four monarchies and one republic—in order to answer the question, you’ll have to be able to identify all of the monarchies and all of the republics in the Middle East.*]

11. Afghanistan is country # _____.
12. Algeria is country # _____.
13. Bahrain is country # _____.
14. Egypt is country # _____.
15. Iran is country # _____.
16. Iraq is country # _____.
17. Israel is country # _____.
18. Jordan is country # _____.
19. Kuwait is country # _____.
20. Lebanon is country # _____.
21. Libya is country # _____.
22. Morocco is country # _____.
23. Oman is country # _____.
24. Qatar is country # _____.
25. Saudi Arabia is country # _____.
26. Sudan is country # _____.
27. Syria is country # _____.
28. Tunisia is country # _____.
29. Turkey is country # _____.
30. United Arab Emirates is country # _____.
31. Yemen is country # _____.
32. Abu Dhabi is the capital of country # _____.
33. Algiers is the capital of country # _____.

34. Amman is the capital of country # _____.
35. Ankara is the capital of country # _____.
36. Baghdad is the capital of country # _____.
37. Beirut is the capital of country # _____.
38. Cairo is the capital of country # _____.
39. Damascus is the capital of country # _____.
40. Doha is the capital of country # _____.
41. Jerusalem is the capital of country # _____.
42. Kabul is the capital of country # _____.
43. Khartoum is the capital of country # _____.
44. Kuwait City is the capital of country # _____.
45. Manama is the capital of country # _____.
46. Muscat is the capital of country # _____.
47. Rabat is the capital of country # _____.
48. Riyadh is the capital of country # _____.
49. Sanaa is the capital of country # _____.
50. Tehran is the capital of country # _____.
51. Tripoli is the capital of country # _____.
52. Tunis is the capital of country # _____.

CHAPTER 7

Sub-Saharan Africa



Background

This unit covers a total of 48 countries in and around Africa: 42 countries on the mainland of the African continent (we covered the other 6 mainland African countries in the previous unit on The Middle East & North Africa) plus 6 island countries (2 in the Atlantic Ocean and 4 in the Indian Ocean). The title for this unit, “Sub-Saharan Africa,” is of course one that the publisher requested, to be congruent with the name for the region used by many geographers. As you might guess, it’s not a title that I’m entirely happy with: the countries of Mauritania, Mali, Niger, and Chad are largely *in* the Sahara Desert, not south of it or underneath it (although all of these countries do extend into the Sahel).

Most students find this to be the most challenging unit in the course, for three reasons: 1) it has the largest number of countries of any unit, 2) it’s the region of the world that most U.S. students are least likely to have studied in history courses and least likely to have traveled to, and 3) it has more recently independent countries than any other region in the world (the majority of the countries in Africa, for example, became independent during my lifetime, and difficult as it is to believe I’m not all *that* old)!

This is also a very important unit, however, and that’s all the more reason to work especially hard on developing a thorough knowledge of African geography. The comprehensive exams at the end of the semester will be *proportional* to the information presented in all of the units. Since there are 196 independent countries in the world, and 54 of them are found in and around Africa, that means that 54/196 or nearly 28% of the countries in the world are African. As a result, more than 1/4th of all the questions on the Final Exam that deal with countries and capitals will deal with Africa (and African countries will account for an even larger percentage of the countries included on the Midterm Exam). There will be other questions on the comprehensive exams, of course (including questions about geographic terms, land forms, bodies of water, political dependencies, etc.), but it will be impossible to do well on those exams without a solid knowledge of Africa.

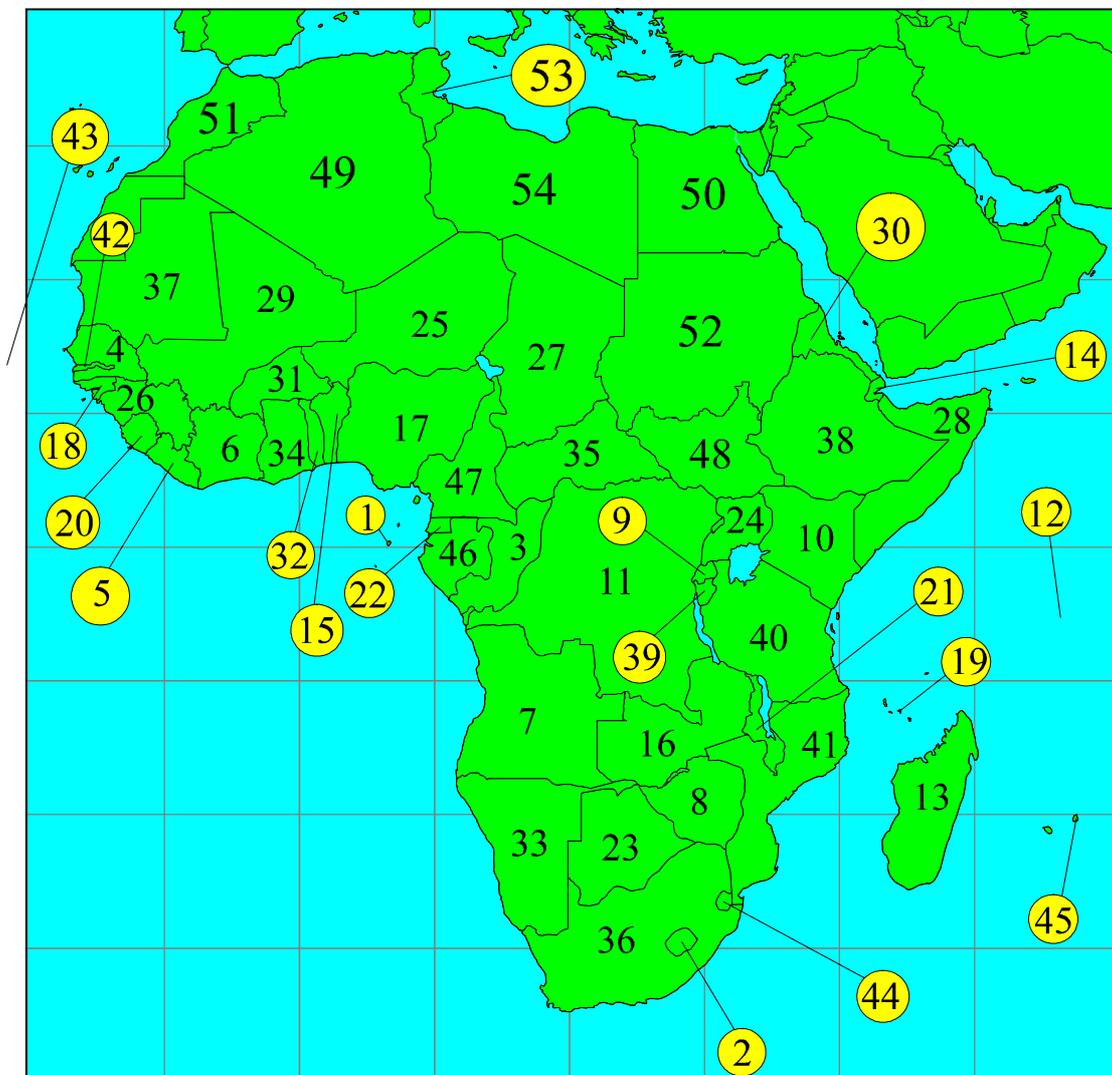
Incidentally, when you look through the data presented in the textbook, you’ll see that there’s a tie for the lowest per capita GDP among the 48 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. All of the figures for per capita GDP that are presented in the textbook, however, are approximations that have been rounded-off. Thus there’s usually a subtle difference between countries that have the same dollar figure for per capita GDP. In order to answer the question about which country has the *lowest* per capita GDP among the Sub-Saharan countries, you should refer to *Appendix E* at the back of the book for the precise rank order of each of the world’s countries.

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 7 of the course, which is presented in **Region 6** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 6** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 7 will be selected from the list of questions that begins below (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the forty-eight countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 7



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
2. Country # _____ has the largest population among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
4. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
5. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
6. Country # _____ has the largest land area among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
7. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
8. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 48 independent countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.
9. Country # _____ is the only country in Sub-Saharan Africa that is not listed as having a European language as one of its official or principal languages.
10. At the beginning of the 20th century, the only two countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that were independent were countries # _____ & _____.
11. Angola is country # _____.

12. Benin is country # _____.
13. Botswana is country # _____.
14. Burkina Faso is country # _____.
15. Burundi is country # _____.
16. Cameroon is country # _____.
17. Cape Verde is country # _____.
18. Central African Republic is country # _____.
19. Chad is country # _____.
20. Comoros is country # _____.
21. Congo is country # _____.
22. Congo Republic is country # _____.
23. Cote d'Ivoire is country # _____.
24. Djibouti is country # _____.
25. Equatorial Guinea is country # _____.
26. Eritrea is country # _____.
27. Ethiopia is country # _____.
28. Gabon is country # _____.
29. Gambia is country # _____.
30. Ghana is country # _____.
31. Guinea is country # _____.
32. Guinea-Bissau is country # _____.
33. Kenya is country # _____.
34. Lesotho is country # _____.

35. Liberia is country # _____.
36. Madagascar is country # _____.
37. Malawi is country # _____.
38. Mali is country # _____.
39. Mauritania is country # _____.
40. Mauritius is country # _____.
41. Mozambique is country # _____.
42. Namibia is country # _____.
43. Niger is country # _____.
44. Nigeria is country # _____.
45. Rwanda is country # _____.
46. Sao Tomé & Príncipe is country # _____.
47. Senegal is country # _____.
48. Seychelles is country # _____.
49. Sierra Leone is country # _____.
50. Somalia is country # _____.
51. South Africa is country # _____.
52. South Sudan is country # _____.
53. Swaziland is country # _____.
54. Tanzania is country # _____.
55. Togo is country # _____.
56. Uganda is country # _____.
57. Zambia is country # _____.

58. Zimbabwe is country # _____.
59. Abidjan is the capital of country # _____.
60. Abuja is the capital of country # _____.
61. Accra is the capital of country # _____.
62. Addis Ababa is the capital of country # _____.
63. Antananarivo is the capital of country # _____.
64. Asmara is the capital of country # _____.
65. Bamako is the capital of country # _____.
66. Bangui is the capital of country # _____.
67. Banjul is the capital of country # _____.
68. Bissau is the capital of country # _____.
69. Brazzaville is the capital of country # _____.
70. Bujumbura is the capital of country # _____.
71. Conakry is the capital of country # _____.
72. Dakar is the capital of country # _____.
73. Dar es Salaam is the capital of country # _____.
74. Djibouti is the capital of country # _____.
75. Freetown is the capital of country # _____.
76. Gaborone is the capital of country # _____.
77. Harare is the capital of country # _____.
78. Juba is the capital of country # _____.
79. Kampala is the capital of country # _____.
80. Kigali is the capital of country # _____.

81. Kinshasa is the capital of country # _____.
82. Libreville is the capital of country # _____.
83. Lilongwe is the capital of country # _____.
84. Lomé is the capital of country # _____.
85. Luanda is the capital of country # _____.
86. Lusaka is the capital of country # _____.
87. Mbabane is the capital of country # _____.
88. Malabo is the capital of country # _____.
89. Maputo is the capital of country # _____.
90. Maseru is the capital of country # _____.
91. Mogadishu is the capital of country # _____.
92. Monrovia is the capital of country # _____.
93. Moroni is the capital of country # _____.
94. Nairobi is the capital of country # _____.
95. N'Djamena is the capital of country # _____.
96. Niamey is the capital of country # _____.
97. Nouakchott is the capital of country # _____.
98. Ouagadougou is the capital of country # _____.
99. Pretoria is the capital of country # _____.
100. Port Louis is the capital of country # _____.
101. Porto-Novo is the capital of country # _____.
102. Praia is the capital of country # _____.
103. Sao Tomé is the capital of country # _____.

104. Victoria is the capital of country # _____.
105. Windhoek is the capital of country # _____.
106. Yamoussoukro is the capital of country # _____.
107. Yaoundé is the capital of country # _____.

CHAPTER 8

Monsoon Asia



Background

This unit covers the remaining 24 countries in Asia beyond those Asian countries that we've already covered in the units on Russia & the Near Abroad and the Middle East. Once again you won't be surprised to learn that I'm not completely enamored with the term "Monsoon Asia," which some geographers use for this region (although few people outside the field of geography would even be likely to categorize these 24 countries together, much less use the term "Monsoon Asia"): not all of these countries experience a monsoon weather pattern, and there's a wide cultural gulf, for example, between countries such as Pakistan and North Korea. Indeed, as described in the textbook, this is a region of enormous diversity in terms of climate, topography, language, culture, history, ancestry, and just about every other meaningful variable.

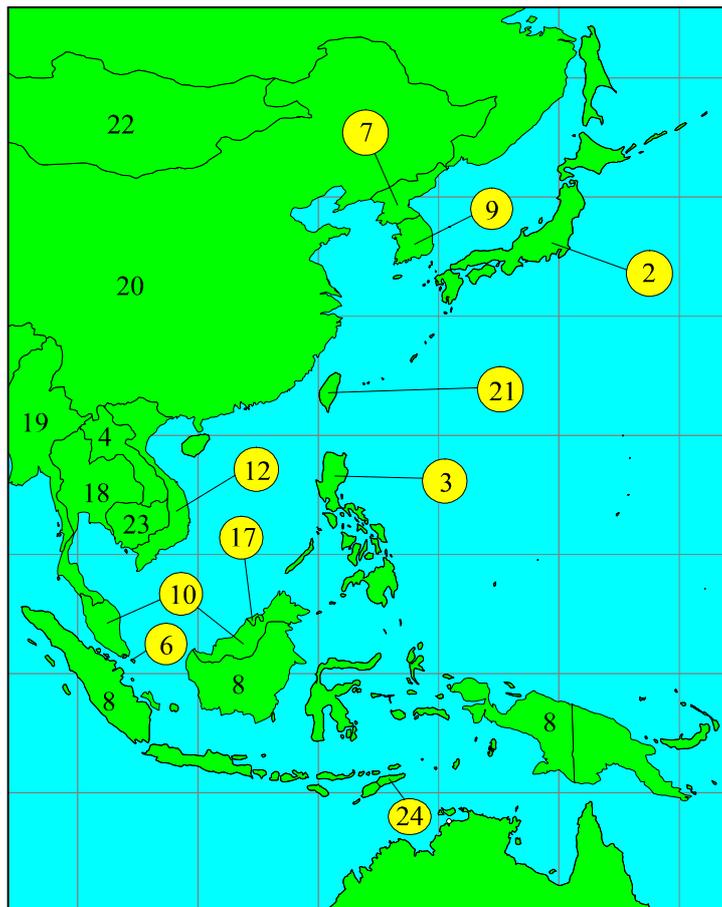
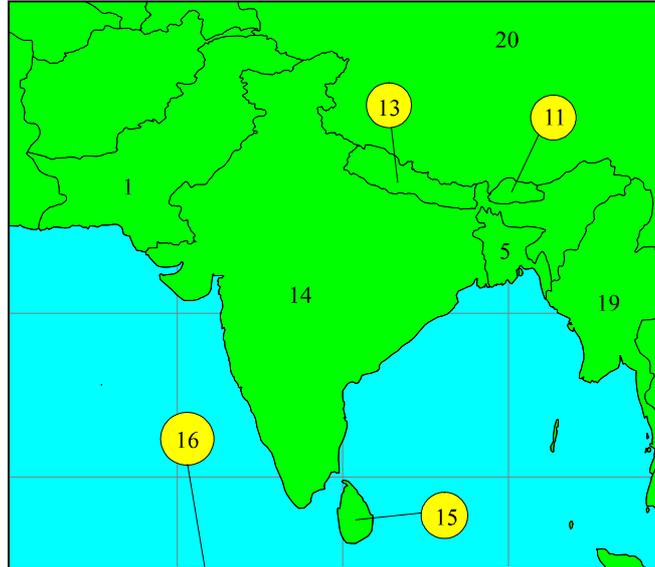
"Monsoon Asia" is also a region of enormous (and growing) political and economic importance. This would be true if for no other reason than the enormous size of the population that inhabits the region—it's by far the most populous area of the world. It's also true, however, because of the very significant political and economic developments that are taking place in many of these countries, most notably China. What happens in "Monsoon Asia" in the next few years will have a significant impact on all of us for the rest of our lives.

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 8 of the course, which is presented in **Region 4** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 4** includes a set of "Review Exercises" that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 8 will be selected from the list of questions that begins on the following page (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the twenty-four countries in East, South, and Southeast Asia, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 8



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the largest population among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
2. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
3. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
4. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
5. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
6. Country # _____ has the largest land area among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
7. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
8. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 24 independent countries of Monsoon Asia.
9. _____ is the only one of the following Monsoon Asian countries that is a socialist republic. [*The answer choices will include one socialist republic and four other countries with different types of sovereignty—in order to answer the question, you’ll have to be able to identify all of the socialist republics in Monsoon Asia.*]
10. _____ is the only one of the following Monsoon Asian countries that has Chinese as one of its official or principal languages. [*The answer choices will include one Chinese-speaking country and four non-Chinese-speaking countries—in order to answer the question, you’ll have to be able to identify all of the Chinese-speaking countries in Monsoon Asia.*]

11. Bangladesh is country # _____.
12. Bhutan is country # _____.
13. Brunei is country # _____.
14. Burma is country # _____.
15. Cambodia is country # _____.
16. China is country # _____.
17. India is country # _____.
18. Indonesia is country # _____.
19. Japan is country # _____.
20. Laos is country # _____.
21. Malaysia is country # _____.
22. Maldives is country # _____.
23. Mongolia is country # _____.
24. Nepal is country # _____.
25. North Korea is country # _____.
26. Pakistan is country # _____.
27. Philippines is country # _____.
28. Singapore is country # _____.
29. South Korea is country # _____.
30. Sri Lanka is country # _____.
31. Taiwan is country # _____.
32. Thailand is country # _____.
33. Timor-Leste is country # _____.

34. Vietnam is country # _____.
35. Bandar Seri Begawan is the capital of country # _____.
36. Bangkok is the capital of country # _____.
37. Beijing is the capital of country # _____.
38. Colombo is the capital of country # _____.
39. Dhaka is the capital of country # _____.
40. Dili is the capital of country # _____.
41. Hanoi is the capital of country # _____.
42. Islamabad is the capital of country # _____.
43. Jakarta is the capital of country # _____.
44. Kathmandu is the capital of country # _____.
45. Kuala Lumpur is the capital of country # _____.
46. Male is the capital of country # _____.
47. Manila is the capital of country # _____.
48. New Delhi is the capital of country # _____.
49. Phnom Penh is the capital of country # _____.
50. Pyongyang is the capital of country # _____.
51. Rangoon is the capital of country # _____.
52. Seoul is the capital of country # _____.
53. Singapore is the capital of country # _____.
54. Taipei is the capital of country # _____.
55. Thimphu is the capital of country # _____.
56. Tokyo is the capital of country # _____.

57. Ulaanbaatar is the capital of country # _____.

58. Vientiane is the capital of country # _____.

CHAPTER 9

Oceania



Background

This unit covers 14 countries in Oceania, sometimes also referred to as the “Pacific World.” The terms for the three subdivisions of Oceania—Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia—are widely used outside the field of geography, so it would be a good idea to make them a permanent part of your personal knowledge (unlike some of the other terms we’ve encountered, such as “Russia and the Near Abroad”). While the terms *Micronesia*, *Polynesia*, and *Melanesia* are in wide use, however, they’re not entirely apt descriptions of their particular regions. There *are* many islands in Polynesia, for example, as the term suggests, but there are also thousands of islands in Micronesia. Similarly, most of the islands in Micronesia are very small, again as the term suggests, but so too are most of the islands in Polynesia. Finally, most of the indigenous inhabitants of Melanesia, Micronesia, *and* Polynesia are darker skinned than most northern Europeans (it was northern Europeans, of course, who gave the region of Melanesia its name).

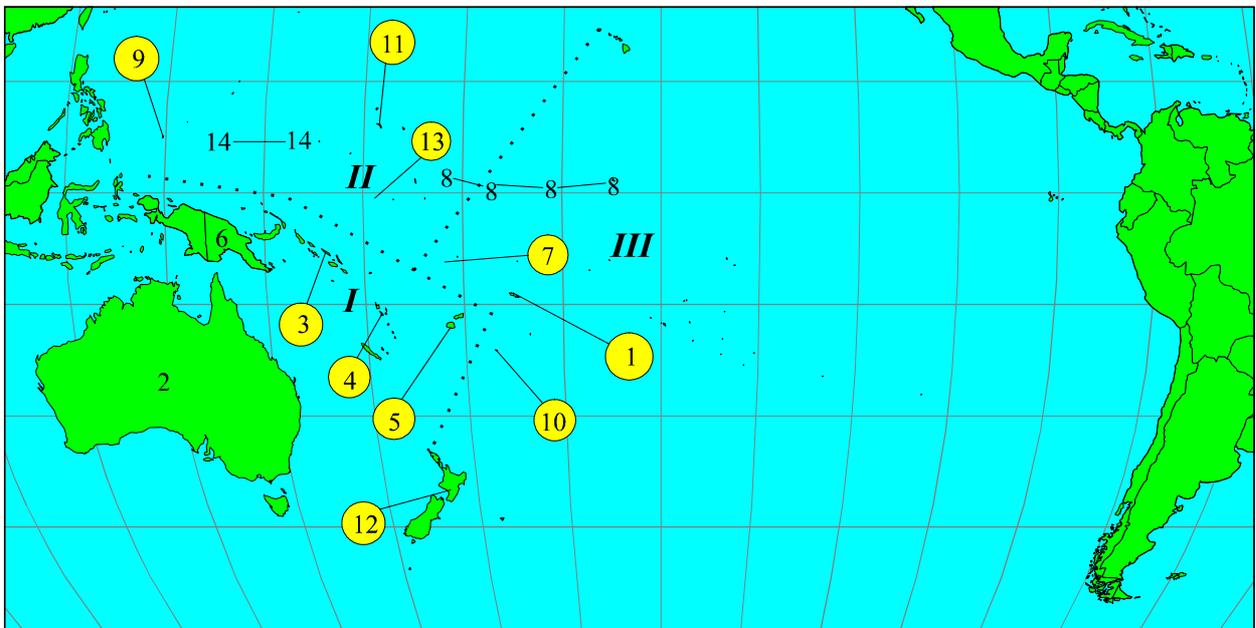
While there are relatively few countries in this unit, and while most of them (with the notable exception of Australia) are very small countries, the region of Oceania covers an enormous geographic area. As a result, many of these countries appear only as small smudges on the map, and others disappear completely in the small scale of the map. Therefore you should be able to pinpoint the location of several of these countries through the technique of *triangulation*—that is, finding their position at intersecting lines of latitude and longitude. Thus Palau, for example, is located due east of the southern part of the Philippines and due north of the western part of the island of New Guinea. You should use similar landmarks to find all of the countries in this unit. That will be especially important when you take the Final Exam. The test map for this Unit Test will include the dotted lines you see on the map in your textbook (the lines that indicate the approximate divisions between Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia), but the map for the Final Exam will be a world map that will *not* include those lines, so you’ll need to be able to find all of these small countries without relying upon those embedded clues (be sure to pay close attention, for example, to whether a country lies east or west of the 180th Meridian and whether it lies or north or south of the Equator).

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 9 of the course, which is presented in **Region 5** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Region 5** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 9 will be selected from the list of questions that begins below (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to describe the fundamental geographic features (population, language, area, capital, economy, and sovereignty) of the fourteen countries in Oceania, and to identify the location of each country.

Test Questions for Unit 9



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question (logically, of course, the correct answer to a given question could be “none of the above,” and that choice could appear as an option on some or all of the questions on the quiz).

1. Country # _____ has the 2nd largest population among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
2. Country # _____ has the smallest population among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
3. Country # _____ has the 2nd largest land area among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
4. Country # _____ has the smallest land area among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
5. Country # _____ has the highest population density among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
6. Country # _____ has the lowest population density among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
7. Country # _____ has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
8. Country # _____ has the lowest per capita Gross Domestic Product among the 14 independent countries of Oceania.
9. *Melanesia* is the region indicated by the Roman Numeral _____ on the map.
10. *Micronesia* is the region indicated by the Roman Numeral _____ on the map.
11. *Polynesia* is the region indicated by the Roman Numeral _____ on the map.
12. Country # _____ is the only country in Oceania that has a European language other than English as one of its principal languages.
13. Fiji is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
[i.e., *Melanesia*, *Micronesia*, or *Polynesia*?]
14. Kiribati is found predominantly in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
15. Marshall Islands is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
16. The Federated States of Micronesia is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
17. Nauru is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
18. Palau is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.

19. Papua New Guinea is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
20. Samoa is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
21. Solomon Islands is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
22. Tonga is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
23. Tuvalu is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
24. Vanuatu is found in the Oceania sub-region of _____.
25. _____ is the only one of the following Pacific World [*i.e.*, Oceania] countries that achieved its independence prior to 1960. [*The answer choices will include just one of the two countries in Oceania that achieved independence prior to the 1960's—the other four choices will be countries that achieved independence after the 1960's.*]
26. The location of the region whose name means “black islands” is indicated by the Roman Numeral _____ on the map.
27. The location of the region whose name means “many islands” is indicated by the Roman Numeral _____ on the map.
28. The location of the region whose name means “small islands” is indicated by the Roman Numeral _____ on the map.
29. Australia is country # _____.
30. Fiji is country # _____.
31. Kiribati is country # _____.
32. Marshall Islands is country # _____.
33. Federated States of Micronesia is country # _____.
34. Nauru is country # _____.
35. New Zealand is country # _____.
36. Palau is country # _____.
37. Papua New Guinea is country # _____.
38. Solomon Islands is country # _____.

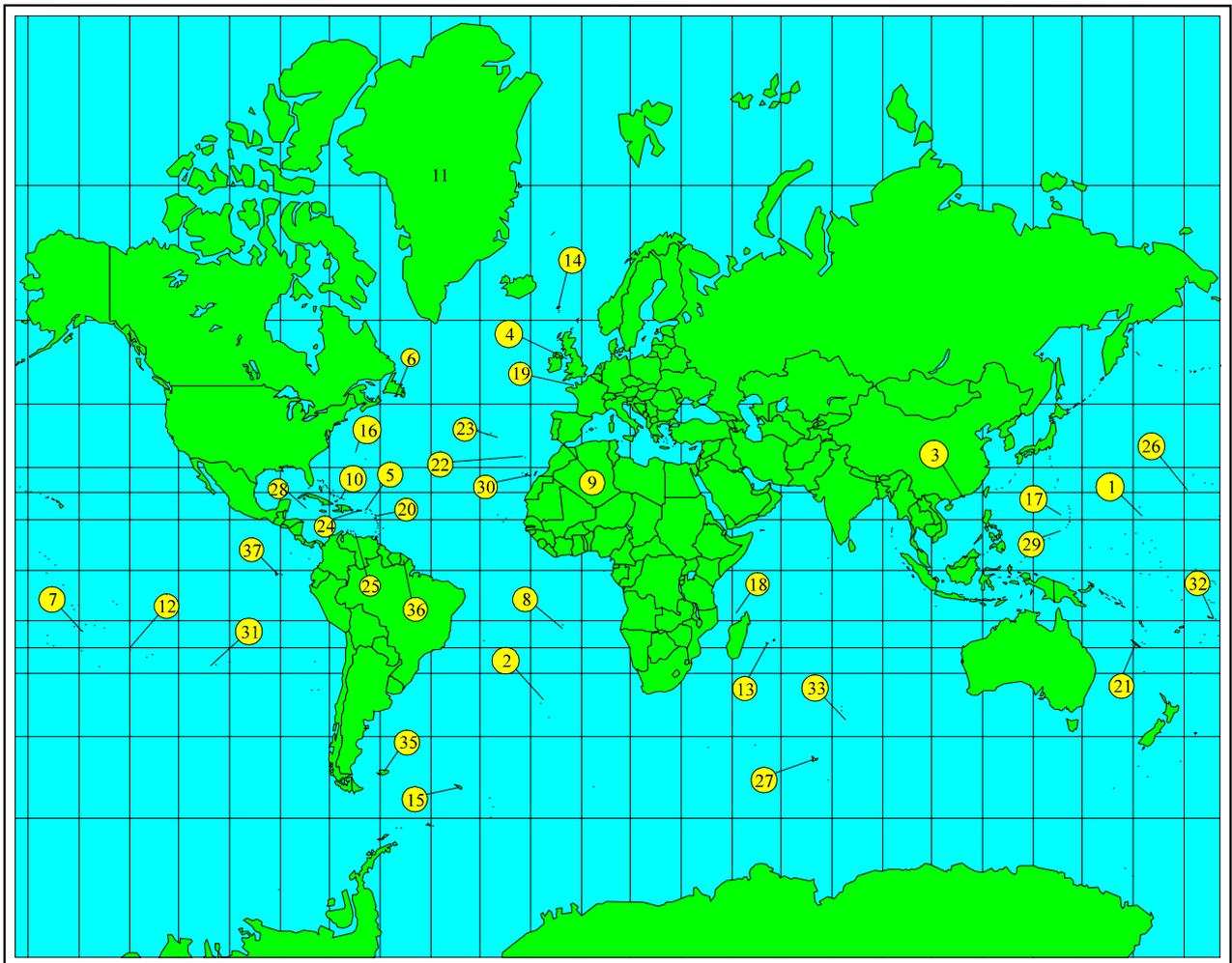
39. Tonga is country # _____.
40. Tuvalu is country # _____.
41. Vanuatu is country # _____.
42. Samoa is country # _____.
43. Apia is the capital of country # _____.
44. Canberra is the capital of country # _____.
45. Funafuti is the capital of country # _____.
46. Honiara is the capital of country # _____.
47. Majuro is the capital of country # _____.
48. Melekeok is the capital of country # _____.
49. Nuku'alofa is the capital of country # _____.
50. Palikir is the capital of country # _____.
51. Port Moresby is the capital of country # _____.
52. Port Vila is the capital of country # _____.
53. Suva is the capital of country # _____.
54. Tarawa is the capital of country # _____.
55. Wellington is the capital of country # _____.
56. Yaren District is the capital of country # _____.

Objectives

This chapter covers the material for Unit 10 of the course, which is presented in **Appendix A** of the required textbook, *Places of the World*. **Appendix A** includes a set of “Review Exercises” that summarize the information students are responsible for knowing for this Unit. The actual test questions for Unit Quiz # 10 will be selected from the list of questions that begins below (the Unit Quiz will feature 50 of the following questions, chosen at random).

At the conclusion of this Unit, you will be able to identify, locate, and describe the principal political dependencies found in all regions throughout the world.

Test Questions for Unit 10



Note: the test maps provided in this *Study Guide* are designed to be practice maps only—they are intended simply to give you a general idea of how the map questions will work on the actual Unit Quizzes. As a result, the maps in this *Study Guide* may not be complete in every instance, which means that a few of the locations that are referred to in the test questions may not be indicated by a number on the map. (In those cases, you should enter your own numbers in the correct locations on the map, using the extra practice maps provided in your textbook, *Places of the World*.) When you take the actual Unit Quizzes, however, you can be assured that the test maps will be complete, and the correct answer to each and every question will appear as one of the five choices for the question.

1. In total land area, Antarctica measures approximately _____ million square miles.
2. In terms of land area, Antarctica ranks _____ in size among the world's seven continents.
3. In terms of population, Antarctica ranks _____ in size among the world's seven continents.
4. The average elevation of Antarctica is approximately _____ feet above sea level.
5. The Antarctic Treaty was signed in the year _____ and renewed in the year _____.
6. _____ is the only one of the following countries that does *not* claim territory in Antarctica. [*The answer choices will include four countries that do claim territory in Antarctica, and one that does not—in order to answer the question, you'll have to be able to identify all of the countries that do claim territory in Antarctica.*]
7. The sovereign affiliation of American Samoa is _____.
8. The sovereign affiliation of Amsterdam Island is _____.
9. The sovereign affiliation of Anguilla is _____.
10. The sovereign affiliation of Aruba is _____.
11. The sovereign affiliation of Azores is _____.
12. The sovereign affiliation of Bermuda is _____.
13. The sovereign affiliation of Bonaire is _____.
14. The sovereign affiliation of British Virgin Islands is _____.
15. The sovereign affiliation of Canary Islands is _____.
16. The sovereign affiliation of Cayman Islands is _____.

17. The sovereign affiliation of Channel Islands is _____.
18. The sovereign affiliation of Curaçao is _____.
19. The sovereign affiliation of Easter Island is _____.
20. The sovereign affiliation of Falkland Islands is _____.
21. The sovereign affiliation of Faeroe Islands is _____.
22. The sovereign affiliation of French Guiana is _____.
23. The sovereign affiliation of Galapagos is _____.
24. The sovereign affiliation of Gibraltar is _____.
25. The sovereign affiliation of Greenland is _____.
26. The sovereign affiliation of Guadeloupe is _____.
27. The sovereign affiliation of Guam is _____.
28. The sovereign affiliation of Hong Kong is _____.
29. The sovereign affiliation of Isle of Man is _____.
30. The sovereign affiliation of Kerguelen is _____.
31. The sovereign affiliation of Macau is _____.
32. The sovereign affiliation of Madeira is _____.
33. The sovereign affiliation of Martinique is _____.
34. The sovereign affiliation of Mayotte is _____.
35. The sovereign affiliation of Midway Islands is _____.
36. The sovereign affiliation of Montserrat is _____.
37. The sovereign affiliation of New Caledonia is _____.
38. The sovereign affiliation of Northern Marianas is _____.
39. The sovereign affiliation of Pitcairn Island is _____.

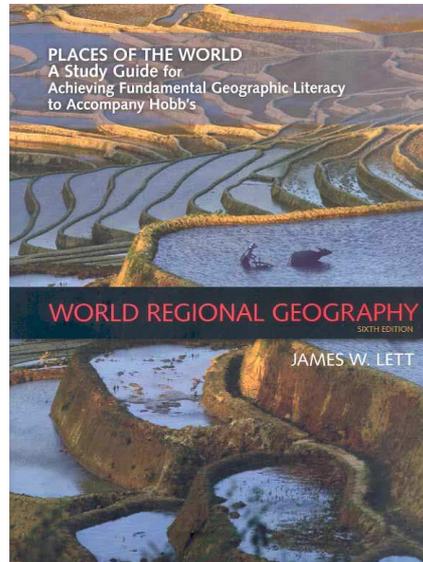
40. The sovereign affiliation of Puerto Rico is _____.
41. The sovereign affiliation of Reunion is _____.
42. The sovereign affiliation of Saba is _____.
43. The sovereign affiliation of St. Barthelemy is _____.
44. The sovereign affiliation of St. Helena is _____.
45. The sovereign affiliation of St. Martin is _____.
46. The sovereign affiliation of St. Pierre & Miquelon is _____.
47. The sovereign affiliation of Sint Eustatius is _____.
48. The sovereign affiliation of Sint Maarten is _____.
49. The sovereign affiliation of South Georgia is _____.
50. The sovereign affiliation of Tahiti is _____.
51. The sovereign affiliation of Tristan da Cunha is _____.
52. The sovereign affiliation of Turks & Caicos is _____.
53. The sovereign affiliation of U.S. Virgin Islands is _____.
54. The sovereign affiliation of Wake Island is _____.
55. The location of American Samoa is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
56. The location of Amsterdam Island is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
57. The location of Anguilla is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
58. The location of Aruba is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
59. The location of Azores is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
60. The location of Bermuda is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
61. The location of Bonaire is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.

62. The location of British Virgin Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
63. The location of Canary Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
64. The location of Cayman Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
65. The location of Channel Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
66. The location of Curacao is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
67. The location of Easter Island is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
68. The location of Falkland Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
69. The location of Faeroe Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
70. The location of French Guiana is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
71. The location of Galapagos is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
72. The location of Gibraltar is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
73. The location of Greenland is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
74. The location of Guadeloupe is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
75. The location of Guam is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
76. The location of Hong Kong is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
77. The location of Isle of Man is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
78. The location of Kerguelen Island is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
79. The location of Macau is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.

80. The location of Madeira is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
81. The location of Martinique is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
82. The location of Mayotte is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
83. The location of Midway Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
84. The location of Montserrat is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
85. The location of New Caledonia is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
86. The location of Northern Marianas is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
87. The location of Pitcairn Island is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
88. The location of Puerto Rico is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
89. The location of Reunion is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
90. The location of Saba is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
91. The location of St. Barthelemy [*a.k.a. St. Barts*] is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
92. The location of St. Helena is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
93. The location of St. Martin is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
94. The location of St. Pierre & Miquelon is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
95. The location of Sint Eustatius is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.

96. The location of Sint Maarten is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
97. The location of South Georgia is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
98. The location of Tahiti is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
99. The location of Tristan da Cunha is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
100. The location of Turks & Caicos is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
101. The location of U.S. Virgin Islands is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.
102. The location of Wake Island is most closely approximated by the number _____ on the map.

TEXTBOOK UPDATES



As you know, the textbook required for this course (*Places of the World*) is the sixth edition of the book, published in 2009. As it happens, I've already completed work on the new seventh edition of the book, but there's been a delay in production at the publisher's, so the only book available for us to use this semester is the current sixth edition. In one sense, that's not a major problem, because *no* edition of *any* geography textbook could possibly be completely current. The world changes moment by moment, so as soon as any data about population or per capita GDP are published, they immediately become out of date (many other things can change as well, as countries come into and go out of existence). Thus any geography textbook simply presents a snapshot of the world as it existed at the moment the book was written, and once we've learned to recognize the features of that snapshot, we all have the obligation to continually update our knowledge of world geography for the rest of our lives. Since the 2009 sixth edition of the book provides a *recent* snapshot of the world, it is generally adequate for the goal of acquiring a baseline knowledge of fundamental placename geography. For that reason, we will *usually* use the data presented in the sixth edition of the textbook to answer the test questions on all of the quizzes and exams in the course.

There are a couple of important exceptions, however, which means there are a couple of updates from the seventh edition of the book that we can't afford to ignore at the moment. At the top of the list is the fact that there are no longer 194 countries in the world, as stated in the sixth edition of the book—instead, as of 2011, there are now **196** countries in the world. The following pages describe the updates from the sixth edition that you will be responsible for knowing. The changes will affect five of the Unit Quizzes (#1 Planet Earth, #2 U.S.A. & Canada, #4 Europe, #6 Middle East & North Africa, and #7 Sub-Saharan Africa) as well as the Midterm and Final Exams. In each case, you should replace the information presented in the textbook with the following information, and answer the test questions listed in this *Study Guide* according to the information presented in the following pages:

From the **PREFACE** to *Places of the World*:

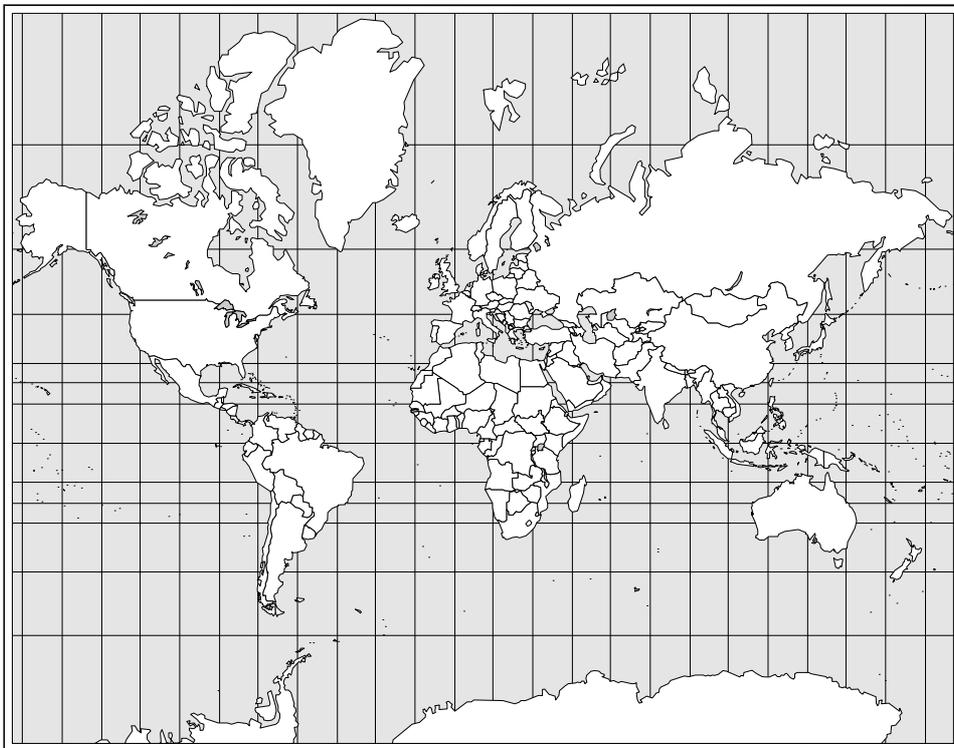
The information presented in the textbook's *Preface* is not covered on any of the Unit Quizzes or the Midterm or Final Exams. That information *is* covered on the Preview Exam, but there are no substantive changes to the current sixth edition of the book that will affect any of the questions on the Preview Exam for our purposes, so there are no changes to the *Preface* that you need to be concerned about at this stage (except, of course, that every time the textbook makes a reference to the world's 194 countries, you should change that to the world's **196** countries). However, for your own information, you might be interested in seeing the following passage that will appear in the *Preface* in the new seventh edition of the book, because it explains why the world should now be regarded as having 196 countries:

Being able to identify all of the countries in the world is an important aspect of fundamental geographic literacy, and that raises an obvious initial question: *How many countries are there?* Unfortunately the question cannot be answered definitively, because there is no precise, universally accepted definition of the term "country." There are 193 member states in the United Nations (including South Sudan, the world's newest country, which was admitted to the UN in July 2011), and thus it is tempting to say that there are 193 countries in the world—but neither Vatican City nor Taiwan are members of the United Nations, and good arguments could be made for including both of them among the world's sovereign states. Vatican City (also known as the Holy See) is recognized throughout the world as an independent political entity, and the Holy See does maintain Permanent Observer status at the United Nations. Taiwan does not enjoy formal diplomatic recognition from other nations, yet Taiwan has a fully-functioning government that is in exclusive control of its territory and population, and it maintains extensive economic and political ties with numerous other countries around the world. Thus by virtually every practical measure Taiwan could be considered an independent country at present (even though some degree of political reintegration with China is likely in the future). Similarly, Kosovo, which declared its independence from Serbia in 2008, is by most practical measures an independent country, and many countries around the world, including the United States, recognize its sovereignty—yet many other countries, including Serbia, do not acknowledge Kosovo's independence, and Kosovo is not yet a member of the United Nations (although it is a member of both the International Monetary Fund and World Bank).

The status of other putative countries around the world is even more ambiguous. For example, the northern portion of the island nation of Cyprus, which is dominated by people of Turkish ethnicity, has declared itself to be the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," but Turkey is the only country in the world that accepts its claim (under the auspices of the United Nations, there are ongoing negotiations between the two Cypriot constituencies aimed at reunification of the

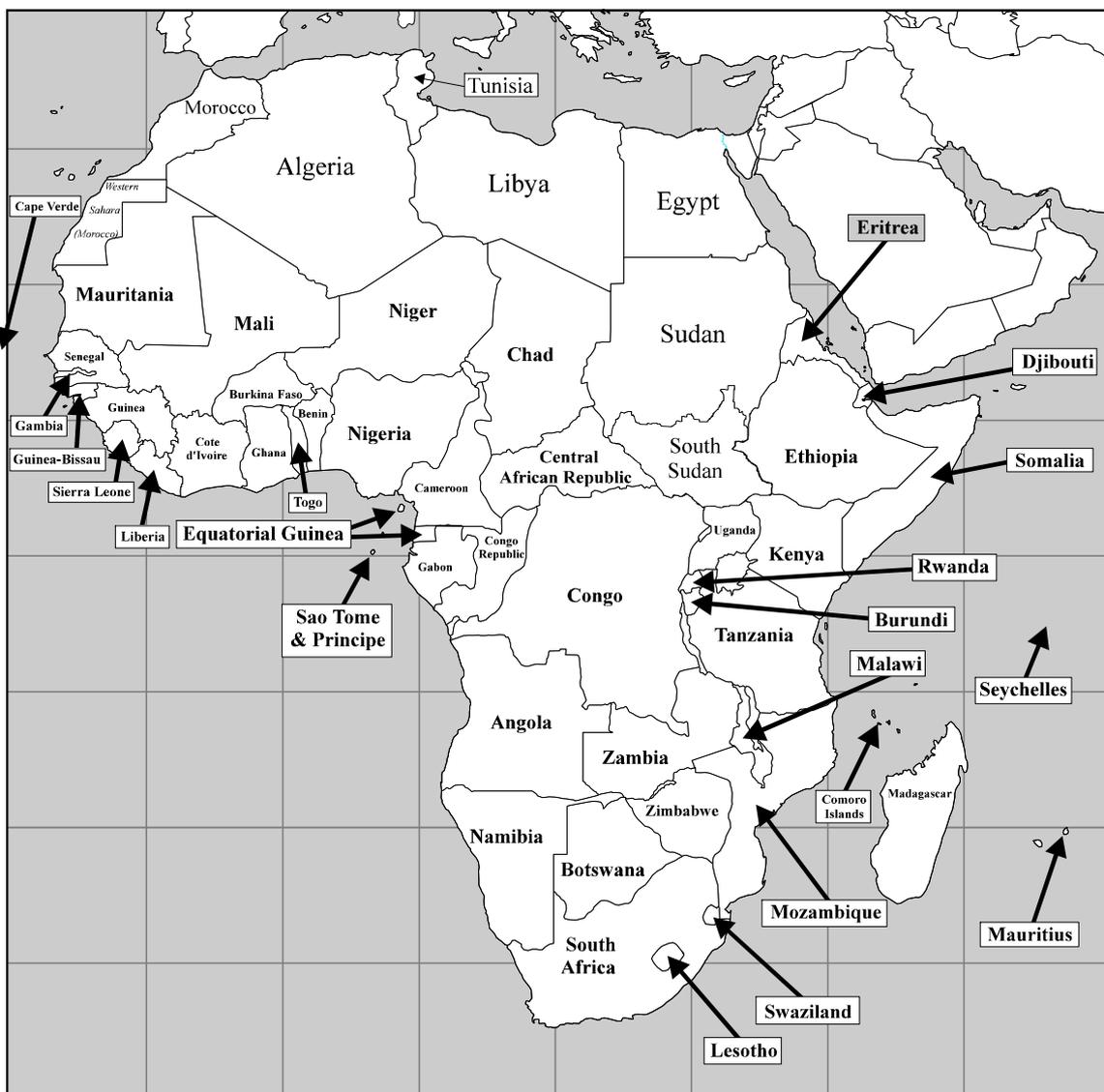
island). The status of Somalia is even more problematic. Since 1991, clans in the northern part of the country have declared themselves to be the independent Republic of Somaliland, but no other country recognizes their claim to sovereignty, despite the fact that they have maintained a stable existence while holding municipal, parliamentary, and presidential elections. Western Sahara provides yet another example. The territory was annexed by Morocco in the 1970's, but Morocco's claim to legitimate political control of the region has been the subject of an ongoing dispute for decades (and the future emergence of an independent Western Sahara remains a distinct possibility). An even longer dispute has been taking place between the Israelis and the Palestinians, and it seems likely that an independent Palestine will eventually emerge from the territory controlled today by Israel (Palestine has already received a standing invitation from the United Nations to participate in the sessions of the General Assembly, and Palestine maintains permanent offices at U.N. headquarters—but Palestine is not yet a member state of the United Nations).

So how many countries are there in the world? It would be possible to make reasonable arguments for several different numbers. Using practical rather than diplomatic criteria, this book [i.e., *Places of the World*] will make the admittedly somewhat arbitrary decision to define the world as having 196 countries: the 193 member states of the United Nations plus Vatican City, Taiwan, and Kosovo.



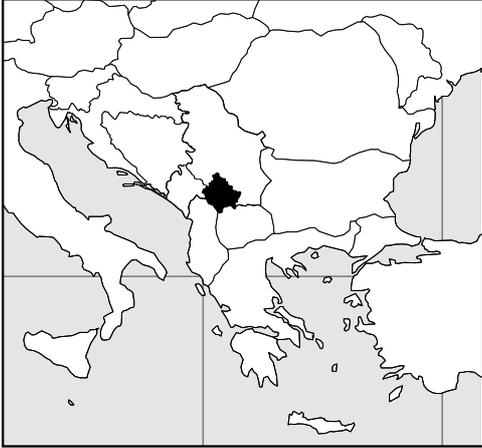
From the **INTRODUCTION** to *Places of the World* (and Chapter 1 in this *Study Guide*):

In July 2011, the African country of Sudan was partitioned into two countries, when the southern portion of the country emerged as the independent state of South Sudan. As a result, the former country of Sudan lost a significant portion of its territory, and it is now no longer one of the ten largest countries in the world in terms of area (as it was described on page 25 of the sixth edition of *Places of the World*). Instead, the northwest African country of **Algeria**, with an area of 919,595 square miles, is now the tenth largest country in the world. If you see test questions on Unit Quiz #1 or the Midterm or Final Exams asking which country is the tenth largest in the world in terms of area, the answer is **Algeria**.



From **REGION 1 Europe** in *Places of the World* (and Chapter 4 in this *Study Guide*):

The sixth edition of *Places of the World* describes 41 countries in the European region, but that omits the newly independent country of **Kosovo**. Thus you should change all references to “Europe’s 41 countries” to Europe’s **42** countries, and you should add the following data about Kosovo to this Unit, as well as to the Midterm & Final Exams (the updated description for Serbia appears on the next page following the Kosovo data):

KOSOVO (<i>KOH-soh-voh</i>)						
	POPULATION	LANGUAGE	AREA	CAPITAL	ECONOMY	SOVEREIGNTY
P	1,826,000 (<i>434 per square mile</i>)					
L	Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian					
A	4,203 <i>square miles</i>					
C	Pristina (<i>PREESH-tee-nah</i>)					
E	\$6,600 <i>annual per capita GDP</i>					
S	Republic, <i>independent since 2008</i>					

SERBIA

	POPULATION	LANGUAGE	AREA	CAPITAL	ECONOMY	SOVEREIGNTY
P	8,023,000 (268 per square mile)			<p style="font-size: small;">On 18 February 2008, the United States, together with several other states, recognized Kosovo as a sovereign and independent state.</p>		
L	Serbian					
A	29,913 square miles					
C	Belgrade					
E	\$7,700 annual per capita GDP					
S	Republic, independent since 2006					



From **REGION 3 Middle East & North Africa** in *Places of the World* (and Chapter 6 in this *Study Guide*):

The sixth edition of *Places of the World* presents data for the former country of Sudan before it was split into the countries of Sudan and South Sudan. Therefore, when answering questions for Unit Quiz #6 or the Midterm or Final Exams, you should replace the data on **Sudan** in the textbook with the following data:

SUDAN					
POPULATION	LANGUAGE	AREA	CAPITAL	ECONOMY	SOVEREIGNTY
P	36,787,000 (<i>51 per square mile</i>)				
L	Arabic & English <i>plus several indigenous languages</i>				
A	718,723 <i>square miles</i>				
C	Khartoum (<i>kahr-TOOM</i>)				
E	\$2,300 <i>annual per capita GDP</i>				
S	Republic, <i>independent since 1956</i>				

North Africa



From **REGION 6 Sub-Saharan Africa** in *Places of the World* (and Chapter 7 in this *Study Guide*):

The sixth edition of *Places of the World* omits data for the new country of South Sudan. Therefore, when answering questions about Sub-Saharan Africa for Unit Quiz #7 or the Midterm or Final Exams, you should use the following data for **South Sudan**:

SOUTH SUDAN					
POPULATION	LANGUAGE	AREA	CAPITAL	ECONOMY	SOVEREIGNTY
P	8,260,000 (<i>33 per square mile</i>)				
L	English, Arabic, Dinka, Nuer				
A	248,777 <i>square miles</i>				
C	Juba (<i>JOO-bah</i>)				
E	\$900 <i>annual per capita GDP</i>				
S	Republic, <i>independent since 2011</i>				



Finally, the fact that the population figures for the world's countries constantly change means that there's an important update to Unit #1 on Planet Earth (discussed in the Introduction to *Places of the World*). The ten largest countries in the world are the same ten countries listed on page 25 of the textbook, but their *relative order* has changed. Here is the current ranking for the ten most populous countries in the world; you should use this information when answering questions on Unit Quiz #1 and the Midterm & Final Exams about which countries are ranked where in terms of population (notice as well that the table below updates the tenth largest country in the world in terms of *area*):

The Ten Largest Countries

<i>By Area (in square miles)</i>			<i>By Population</i>		
1	Russia	6,592,849	1	China	1,343,240,000
2	Canada	3,855,103	2	India	1,205,074,000
3	USA	3,794,083	3	USA	313,847,000
4	China	3,690,045	4	Indonesia	248,216,000
5	Brazil	3,300,172	5	Brazil	205,717,000
6	Australia	2,969,910	6	Pakistan	190,291,000
7	India	1,222,510	7	Nigeria	170,124,000
8	Argentina	1,073,519	8	Bangladesh	161,084,000
9	Kazakhstan	1,049,156	9	Russia	138,082,000
10	Algeria	919,595	10	Japan	127,368,000

You'll also want to use the population figure given above for the **United States of America (313,847,000)** when answering test questions about the current population of the USA on Unit Quiz #2 (**Region 8** in the textbook) and the Midterm & Final Exams. We will also use this updated figure for the population of **Canada** for Unit Quiz #2 and the Midterm & Final Exams: **34,300,000** (Canada's *population density* remains at **9** per square mile, but the *population density* of the U.S.A. has increased to **83** per square mile).