

Physical Geography

THE WORLD



Lithosphere: the Earth's crust (includes land under water)

Atmosphere: air (gases) that extends about 6,000 miles above Earth's surface

Hydrosphere: water in, on, and above Earth in all its forms

Biosphere: parts of lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere that support life

Tectonic forces: lithosphere is divided into large tectonic plates that move relative to each other; movement causes earthquakes and landforms at plate boundaries

Weathering: wearing down of rock by wind, water, ice and living things

Erosion: process by which rock, sand and soil are broken down

Soil building: weathering, erosion, and deposition can result in the accumulation of sediment; organic matter, water and air combine with sediment to produce soil

Earth-Sun Relationships

☐ **summer/winter solstice:**

longest and shortest days of year

☐ **equinox:** day and night are equal

Geographic Zones

☐ **tropical** (low latitudes) between Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

☐ **polar** (high latitudes) north of Arctic Circle and south of Antarctic Circle

☐ **temperate** (middle latitudes) between tropical zone and polar zones

Weather: conditions in the atmosphere closest to Earth's surface such as wind and precipitation

Climate: seasonal pattern of weather conditions in an area over many years; does not change rapidly

Key factors in climate:

Latitude, elevation, ocean currents, wind direction, mountain barriers

Key biomes:

☐ In **temperate deciduous forests** there is ample rain and moderate temperatures with cool winters and a wide range of plant and animal life.

☐ Tropical areas include **tropical rainforests** near the equator where temperatures are warm and there is ample rainfall all year.

☐ Grasslands, such as **savannas or steppes** are generally drier and support large grazing animals.

☐ **Deserts** are regions that receive less than 10 inches of rainfall annually.

☐ Close to the polar regions is **tundra**. No trees and soil is frozen part of the year.

In what ways does physical geography affect the way people live?

Human Geography



Where people live

☐ **Cities:** large population centers

☐ **Urbanization:** growth of cities; more than half of all people live in cities

Human Migration

☐ **Migration:** movement of people from one location to another; physical geography affects routes, flows and destinations

☐ **Factors of migration:** political, economic, social, environmental

Population Characteristics

☐ **population density:** geographers' measurement of settlement; inhabitants per unit area

☐ **birth rate:** number of live births per 1,000 people

☐ **mortality rate:** number of deaths per 1,000 people

☐ **growth rate:** birth rate minus mortality rate

☐ **population pyramid:** shows population details; typically by gender and age

Globalization

☐ Includes the increasingly fast movement of goods, services, money, people, and ideas around the world with positive and negative consequences

☐ **connectivity:** people, countries, and economies more connected and dependent on one another

☐ **standard of living:** jobs are created where efficiencies exist and are lost elsewhere; cheaper goods and services

☐ **pandemics:** disease can spread quickly throughout world

☐ **loss of local culture:** traditional ways replaced by new cultural norms

Resources

☐ meeting today's wants and needs without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their wants and needs requires **sustainable development**

☐ **renewable resources** take a short time to replace such as trees and water

☐ Coal and oil are examples of **non-renewable resources** that take a long time to replace

Geographic Regions

Formal: common characteristics that a whole region shares and has clear boundaries

Functional: organized around a focal point and the areas connected to it

Perceptual: defined by people's attitudes or emotions about an area and boundaries may differ

How does globalization affect the economic and political landscape of the world?

Cultural Geography



Culture

□ behaviors and ideas shared by a group of people

World Religions

□ Some of the major world religions are Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Animism

Cultural Change

□ **Diffusion**: ideas, products and cultural traits spreads from another culture

□ Processes and factors of diffusion include **migration, war, trade, freedom of expression, economics, and education access**

□ The process by which cultures become more similar is referred to as **cultural convergence**

□ **Cultural divergence** occurs when cultural areas divide

How does geography and cultural interactions shape the development of societies?

Government



Forms of Government

□ **Monarchy**: ruler determined by birth; types include **absolute, constitutional and parliamentary**

□ **Theocracy**: political leaders are also religious leaders

□ **Dictatorship**: single ruler or ruling party maintains power by whatever means necessary; no real voting rights for people

□ **Totalitarian**: government controls political, economic and social sectors

□ **Democracy**: people vote for leaders and on laws; types include **constitutional and parliamentary**

□ **Republic**: people vote for leaders; leaders create and vote on laws

Where, when and why have different forms of government emerged?

Economics



Systems

□ Voluntary participation by producers and consumers are key to **free enterprise** where consumer demand drives production; capitalism/market economy

□ **Socialism** includes the most important businesses owned by the government and offers many essential services for free or low-cost.

□ Under **communism** a strong government plans and controls the production and distribution of goods and services. Government owns all land, factories, farms and major resources.

□ In a **traditional economy** people meet their basic needs as their ancestors had.

GDP: gross domestic product is the total value of all goods and services in a country and **per capita GDP** measures the GDP per person and is used as a measure of economic development

Levels of Economic Activities

□ The production or extraction of food or raw materials such as oil are **primary** activities.

□ **Secondary** activity includes the processing of materials to increase value such as manufacturing.

□ Providing services to people such as teachers, doctors and lawyers are within **tertiary** activities.

□ In **quaternary** activities professional services are provided to businesses such as management or information services by consultants

Levels of Economic Development

□ **More developed** nations have advanced economies, low birth rate, low mortality rate, low infant mortality rate, long life expectancy, high literacy rate and a high G.D.P.

□ **Less developed** nations have lower standards of living, high birth rate, high mortality rate, high infant mortality rate, short life expectancy, lower literacy rate, and low G.D. P.

□ Countries moving from less to more developed are known as **newly industrialized or emerging economies**.

Production methods

□ Farmers engaged in **subsistence agriculture** grow only enough food for their family.

□ Farmers who produce goods to sell to others rather than meet their own needs practice **commercial agriculture**.

□ **Cottage industries** make goods by hand in homes or small workshops for family or local use.

□ Goods mass-produced in factories for sale by businesses to consumers and other businesses are produced by **commercial industries**.

In what ways does geography affect the economics of a place?

Historical Geography

Spatial Diffusion- To spread from within a community or from one community to another

Examples:

Bubonic Plague- The epidemic experienced during the Middle Ages which killed nearly 1/3 of western Europe. Also known as the **Black Death**.

Columbian Exchange- The exchange of crops, animals, disease, and ideas of different cultures after Europeans landed in the Americas.

The American contributions	European contributions
Maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts, most beans, and squash	Horses, pigs, sheep, goats, burros, and cattle Wheat, oranges, onions, lemons
Environmental preservation	Disease such as small pox, influenza, and the measles

Global trade examples:

- **Silk Road-** overland trade route from China to Mediterranean Sea from 100 B.C. to 15th Century
- **triangular trade-** slaves transported from West Africa to New World ports; cash crops from the Americas went to Europe and European goods went to Africa

Region 1: The United States & Canada



Economic Characteristics

- Highly Developed (□ GDP, □ Lit. Rate, □ Life Expectancy)
- Highly Developed **infrastructure** (roads, rail, airways, etc.)
- Rich in natural resources; allows for **diverse** economies
- Economic center of the world:

New York City

- **Major Exports:** Technology, information systems, foodstuffs
- **Major Imports:** Oil, cloth goods

Cultural Characteristics

- Region shares a common history of European colonialism
- Diverse, **multicultural** societies; reflected in the arts
- Very **urbanized**, with a highly mobile population
- Growing gap between rich and poor
- Highly educated; with large post-secondary system (colleges)

Conflicts: Quebec vs. English Canada (Political & Cultural)

MAP ITEMS:

(plot on map)

Rivers

- Colorado

- Columbia
- Mississippi
- Rio Grande
- St. Lawrence

Oceans

- Arctic Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

Water Features

- Great Lakes
- Gulf of Mexico
- Hudson Bay

Mountains

- Appalachian
- Rockies
- Pacific Coastal Ranges

Land Features

- Atlantic & Gulf Coastal Plains
- Great Plains
- Interior Lowlands
- Canadian Shield
- Grand Canyon
- Basin & Ridge
- Aleutian Is.
- Hawaiian Is.

Cultural Landmarks to know

- US Capitol Building □ Golden Gate Bridge
 - VA Capitol Building □ Statue of Liberty
 - White House □ St. Louis Gateway Arch
 - Bilingual signs, skyscrapers, shopping malls, wheat fields
- Nations to Know:** (label on map)
- Canada
 - United States of America
- Cities to Know:** (dot them on map)
- Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Montreal, New York City, Ottawa, Quebec, St. Louis
Vancouver, Washington DC

Questions

1. The US & Canada participate in an economic

alliance with Mexico called _____.

2. The US & Canada participate in a major defense alliance called _____.

3. What is the dominant religion found in the US & Canada?

4. Major languages of the US? _____ & _____

5. Major languages of Canada? _____ & _____ (Quebec)

6. This region exports its culture via the global marketplace. In what ways could someone "purchase" a piece of American culture?

What role has geography played in the economic success of the U.S. and Canada?

Region 2: Europe



Economic Characteristics

- Highly Developed (GDP, Lit. Rate, Life Expectancy)
- Highly Developed **infrastructure** (roads, rail, airways, etc.)
- Eastern Europe still lags behind West after Communism
- Highly educated; many work in industry, technology
- Advanced farming techniques = great food production
- Advanced water management= Polders; windmills
- Air & Water pollution—Black Forest, Venice, Rhine, Danube
- Governments heavily involved in managing the economy

Cultural Characteristics

- Ethnically Diverse, with many languages, religions, customs
- European culture spread around the world (imperialism)
- Very **urbanized**, densely populated region
- Birthplace of industrial revolution (London); western democracy (Athens and Rome)

Conflicts: Ethnic divisions in former Yugoslavia on Balkan Pen (Serbia, Montenegro, & Kosovo)
Religious tensions in Northern Ireland (Cath/ Prot)

MAP ITEMS:

(plot on map)

Rivers

- Danube
- Rhine
- Seine

Oceans

- Arctic Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean

Seas

- Adriatic
- Aegean
- Baltic
- Black
- Mediterranean
- North

Water Features

- Strait of Gibraltar

Mountains

- Alps
- Pyrenees

Peninsulas

- Iberian
- Italian
- Jutland
- Scandinavian

Islands

- British Isles (Great Britain)
- Ireland
- Sicily

Land Features

- Fjords (Norway)
- North European Plain
- Ruhr Valley

Cultural Landmarks to know

- Notre Dame Arc de Triomphe
- The Louvre Eiffel Tower
- Big Ben; Westminster Abbey St. Peter's Basilica
- Ancient Structures: Coliseum, Parthenon, castles

Nations to Know: (label on map)

- Belgium Netherlands
- Denmark Norway
- France Poland
- Germany Sweden
- United Kingdom Switzerland
- Greece Ukraine
- Italy Former Yugoslavia
- Luxembourg

Cities to Know: (dot them on map)

- Athens (Greece), Berlin (Germany), London (UK), Madrid (Spain), Paris (France), Rome (Italy), Warsaw (Poland)

Questions

1. Name the major economic & political union in Europe.

2. Along with the US, many European nations are part of what defensive org? _____

3. What is the dominant religion found throughout Europe?

4. What ocean current helps to stabilize the climate of Europe? _____

5. **T or F:** Europe has varied climate regions, from Tundra to Mediterranean. _____

6. Large oil reserves can be found under what European water feature? _____

How has geography affected the ethnic and religious conflicts in Europe?

How have the cultures of Europe been affected by geography?

Region 3: Latin America



Economic Characteristics

- All **developing** (GDP, Lit. Rate, Life Expectancy)
- Resource rich; oil (Mexico, Venezuela), copper (Chile)
- Economies are diverse, focus on **primary** level (extraction)
- Agriculture is key: **subsistence**, plantation, slash & burn
- Great **disparity** in income distribution; large poor population
- Deforestation of Amazon Rainforest; Pollution around cities
- NAFTA & OAS**—important international economic alliances

Cultural Characteristics

- European heritage: Rigid social structure, Roman Catholic
- African heritage: Music & dance (calypso); social customs
- European languages: Portuguese (Brazil); Spanish
- Rapid population growth; coastal settlement in South America
- Region is **urbanizing**; megacities & squatter settlements
- Out-migration**—people leaving home countries to find work

Map Features:

- Rivers**
- Amazon

Oceans

- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

Seas

- Caribbean

Mountains

- Andes
- Sierra Madres Occidental
- Sierra Madres Oriental

Land Features

- Atacama Desert
- Amazon River Basin
- Llanos
- Pampas

Cultural Landmarks

- Catholic Cathedrals
- Incan/Aztec/Mayan Pyramids
- Haciendas Ejidos (communal land)
- Machu Picchu Tikal

Nations to Know (Mexico & C. Am.):

- Belize Costa Rica
- El Salvador Guatemala
- Honduras Mexico
- Panama

Nations to Know (South America):

- Argentina Bolivia
- Brazil Columbia
- Chile Ecuador
- French Guiana Guyana
- Paraguay Peru
- Suriname Uruguay
- Venezuela

Nations to Know (Caribbean):

- Cuba Dominican Rep.
- Haiti Jamaica
- Puerto Rico (US)

Cities to Know:

Mexico City (Mexico), Santiago (Chile), Buenos Aires (Arg.), Rio de Janeiro (Br.)

Questions

1. List two cash crops. _____ Two food crops.

2. One could find large cattle ranges throughout _____.

Argentina's _____ region.

3. **Mestizos** are individuals of _____ & _____ descent.

4. Tierra caliente, templada, & fria are **vertical zones** of the _____ Mountains

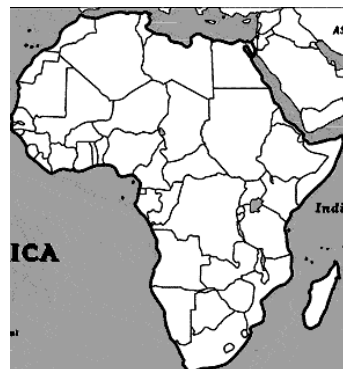
5. **T or F:** If it is summer in Mexico City, it must be summer in Buenos Aires.

6. Regions of what climate zone dominate Latin America?

What role did cultural diffusion have in the cultures of Latin America?

How do the varied geographic regions, climates and natural resources of Latin America affect the cultures, governments and economics of the region?

Region 4: Sub-Saharan Africa



Economic Characteristics

- All **developing** (GDP, Lit. Rate, Life Expectancy)
- Agriculture is key (subsistence, nomadic herding, plantation)
- Poor infrastructure; many landlocked countries
- Resource rich; export raw materials (gold, diamonds)
- Great variation in per capita income; many live in poverty
- Productivity lags behind population growth in many nations

Cultural Characteristics

- Ethnically diverse—over 1,500 languages, diverse customs
- Cultural Diversity: masks, sculpture, dance, music, clothing
- Most people live along coast or along major rivers (Nile)
- Population is mainly rural; few cities over 1 million people
- Large number of refugees due to conflict (Rwanda)
- Christianity and Islam are the two major religions

Conflicts: Rwanda (Tutsi vs. Hutu—genocide of Tutsi in 1994)

Map Features:

Rivers

- Congo
- Niger
- Nile
- Zambezi

Seas

- Red

Oceans

- Atlantic
- Indian

Water Features

- Lake Victoria
- Lake Tanganyika

Land Features

- Kalahari Desert
- Namib Desert
- Saharan Desert
- Sahel

Man-Made

- Aswan Dam
- Suez Canal

Cultural Landmarks

- Mosques & minarets Churches
- Markets Villages
- Modern City Cores

Nations to Know:

- Botswana Chad
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- Ethiopia Gabon
- Kenya Madagascar
- Mozambique Senegal
- South Africa Sudan
- Tanzania

Cities to Know:

Dakar (Senegal), Johannesburg (S. Africa), Lagos (Nigeria)

Nations Named After Ancient Civilizations

- Ghana Mali Zimbabwe

Questions

1. The bulk of Africa is composed of a huge plateau, with high _____.

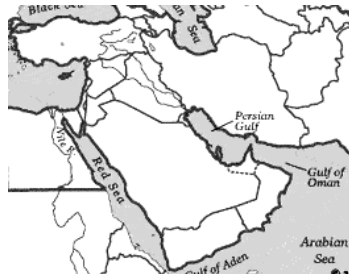
2. Name three ways in which river traffic in Africa is impeded.
_____.

3. Due to its relatively smooth coastline, Africa has few natural _____ for trade.
4. T or F: Similar climate patterns are NOT found north & south of the equator. ____
5. People who flee their homes to avoid conflict are called _____.
6. How do many ethnic groups throughout Africa preserve their histories?

How have the natural resources and climate of Africa affected the lifestyles and cultures?

How has the physical geography of Africa affected the politics and economics of the nations of Africa?

Region 5: North Africa & Southwest Asia (Mid East)



Economic Characteristics

- All **developing** (GDP, Lit. Rate, Life Expectancy)
- Poor **infrastructure** (Suez Canal; Aswan High Dam)
- Relies on agriculture, **pastoralism**, tourism, & extraction (oil)
- Reliance on oil revenue = little economic diversity
- Wealthy nations line the **Persian Gulf**; S. Arabia #1 in oil
- Great variation in standard of living; many live in poverty
- Water management is **vital** to the economy of the region

Cultural Characteristics

- Most nations are Arab... BUT**

- the MAJORITY of Turkey, Israel, & Iran are **non-Arab**
- The Islamic faith dominates the region; BUT Jews in Israel
- Population is urbanizing** and growing; many under age 15
- Art reflects the religious **diversity of the region**
- Modernization in cities conflicts with traditional ways
- Conflicts:** Arab Palestinians (Muslim) vs. Israeli Jews
- Map Features:**

Rivers

- Nile
- Tigris
- Euphrates
- Jordan

Seas

- Arabian
- Black
- Caspian
- Mediterranean
- Red

Water Features

- Persian or Arabian Gulf
- Bosphorus Strait
- Dardanelles
- Strait of Hormuz

Mountains

- Atlas
- Caucasus
- Taurus
- Zagros

Land Features

- Arabian Peninsula
- Saharan Desert
- Sahel

Man-Made

- Aswan Dam
- Suez Canal

Cultural Landmarks (know what these look like)

- Mosques & minarets
- Church of the Holy Sepulcher
- Western (Wailing) Wall
- Dome of the Rock
- Kaaba (Mecca)
- Hagia Sophia
- Bazaars (suqs), oil rigs
- Walled cities

Nations to Know:

- Algeria
- Libya
- Egypt
- Qatar
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- Iraq
- Turkey
- Israel
- United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- Kuwait

Cities to Know:

- Baghdad, Cairo, Istanbul, Tehran

Cities of Great Religious

Importance

- Jerusalem, Israel
- Mecca, Saudi Arabia

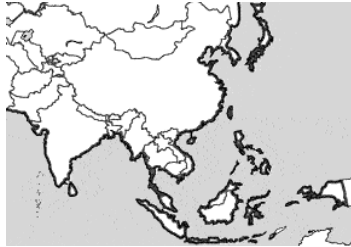
Questions

1. This region is a cultural & trade crossroads for what 3 continents. _____
2. Name three religions that have their beginnings here.

3. What economic organization seeks to control **oil** prices via production? _____
4. Workers that leave their native countries for jobs elsewhere are called? _____
5. What two climate regions dominate this region? _____
6. Name 2 negative impacts of the Aswan High Dam?

How have the natural resources and history of this region affected the lives of those in the region?

Region 6: South, Southeast, & East Asia



Economic Characteristics

- Economic development varies throughout the region
- Highly Developed: Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore
- Economies range from subsistence agriculture to high-tech
- Region of intense agriculture (rice & tropical crops); fishing
- China: making transition from Communism to Free Market
- Global & regional markets important to economic progress
- Deforestation of rainforests an issue in Indonesia, Burma

Cultural Characteristics

- Ethnically diverse; wide range of languages & religions
- Areas of extremely dense and sparse population; very rural
- Has the largest populations in the world (China & India)
- Religions: Hinduism (India), Buddhism, Shinto (Japan)
- Taoism & Confucianism: Asian religions/philosophies
- Heritage items:** silks, batik, ideograms (writing), jewels

Conflicts: Pakistan (Muslim) vs. India (Hindu) over **Kashmir**

Map Features:

Rivers

- Brahmaputra
- Ganges
- Indus
- Mekong
- Yangtze
- Yellow (Huang)

Oceans

- Indian Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

Seas

- Arabian

Water Feat.

- Bay of Bengal

Mountains

- Himalayas
- Mt. Fuji (Japan)
- W & E Ghats

Land Features

- Gobi Desert
- Plateau of Tibet

Cultural Landmarks

- Taj Mahal Angkor Wat
- Great Wall of China Floating markets (SE Asia)
- Mosques/minarets Terraced Rice Fields
- Around Buddhist sites: pagodas, temples, shrines

Nations to Know (South Asia):

- Afghanistan Bangladesh
- Bhutan India
- Nepal Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

Nations to Know (SE Asia):

- Brunei Burma (Myanmar)
- Cambodia Indonesia
- Laos Malaysia
- Philippines Singapore
- Thailand Vietnam

Nations to Know (East Asia):

- China (PRC) Japan
- Mongolia North Korea
- South Korea Taiwan

Cities to Know:

- Beijing (China), New Delhi (India), Tokyo (Japan)

Questions

1. Name a major economic organization of SE Asia.

2. The modernization of Asia's (India) agricultural system is termed: _____

3. List 3 newly industrialized nations of Asia:

4. Name the ancient, rigid class system made illegal in India. _____

5. T or F: Monsoon winds always have a negative impact on farming in Asia. _____

6. List three natural hazards of Asia. _____

What historical issues have influenced the cultures of this region?

What environmental and cultural issues face this region today?

Region 7: Russia & Central Asia (the "stans")



Economic Characteristics

- All **developing** (GDP, Lit. Rate, Life Expectancy)
- Poor **infrastructure** (Trans-Siberian Railroad)
- In transition from **communist** to **free market** economy
- Russia is industrialized; Industry concentrated on Volga/Urals
- Vast natural resources (oil, natural gas, timber, minerals)
- Central Asia very agricultural; **oil** reserves along the **Caspian**
- Air & Water pollution—**Aral Sea** (shrinking), **Chernobyl**

Cultural Characteristics

- Ethnically diverse, with many languages, religions, customs
- Russia has a combination of Slavic, Turkic & Mongol people
- Housing differs with region; **urts** common with nomads
- Russian Heritage: Ballet, Faberge eggs, matrioshka dolls, icon **Samovars** (used to brew black tea)

Conflicts: Chechen rebels in southern Russia/Azerbaijan

Map Features:

Rivers

- Amur
- Ob
- Volga

Oceans

- Arctic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

Seas

- Aral
- Black
- Caspian

Water Feat.

- Bering Strait
- Lake Baikal

Mountains

- Caucasus
- Urals

Land Features

- Siberia

Cultural Landmarks

- Orthodox churches
- St. Basil's Cathedral
- Red Square
- The Kremlin
- Mosques of Central Asia
- Siberian villages
- Soviet-era apartment blocks & public buildings

Nations to Know:

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Russia**
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

Cities to Know:

- Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk (all in **Russia**)

Questions

1. Name the division of Christianity most commonly found in Russia. _____
2. Name the rich, dark soil found in Eastern Europe & Russia? _____

3. What is the name of the vast "sleeping land" east of the Urals? _____
4. What is one reason why Russia's resources are not fully developed? _____
5. T or F: This region has varied climate regions, from Tundra to Arid. _____
6. Some rivers east of the Urals flow north into what body of water? _____

How has the size of Russia and its geography affected its history?

How has communism affected the economic development of this region?

Region 8: Oceania & Antarctica

Economic Characteristics

- Aust/NZ Developed (GDP, Lit. Rate, Life Expectancy)
- Great emphasis on primary activities (ranching, mining)
- Dry climate well suited for cattle & sheep herding
- Remote areas of the region rely on air & water transportation
- Environmental unbalance due to intro. of non-native species
- Antarctica used as research station; little economic activity

Continents/Nations to Know:

- Antarctica
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Papua New Guinea

Cities to Know:

- Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne

Map Features:

Oceans

- Indian Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

Water Features

- Great Barrier Reef

Mountains

- Great Dividing Range

Land Features

- Australian Outback
- Ayers Rock
- Pacific Islands (Volcanic, coral, and continental)

Cultural Characteristics

- Australia & NZ populations live primarily along the coasts
- Cultures reflect a mixture of **indigenous** & Euro. heritage
- Pacific Islands sparsely populated; traditional cultures import.
- Lifestyles range from urban to **subsistence** farming (rural)

Antarctica lacks native population or permanent residents

Questions

1. Name the indigenous population of Australia.

2. Name the indigenous population of New Zealand.

3. What climate region dominates Antarctica?

4. T or F: Australia is mostly arid and semi-arid.

5. Name two animals unique to Australia or New Zealand.

6. What underwater biome is slowly dying due to increasing ocean water temps? (Think Finding Nemo!)

What environmental and cultural issues face this region today?

How do the environmental issues affect the Earth as a whole?



1. Which city is closer to the Prime Meridian?

2. How far apart are Abuja and Lagos?

_____ miles

3. What type of map is this?

-What are the other two types of maps?

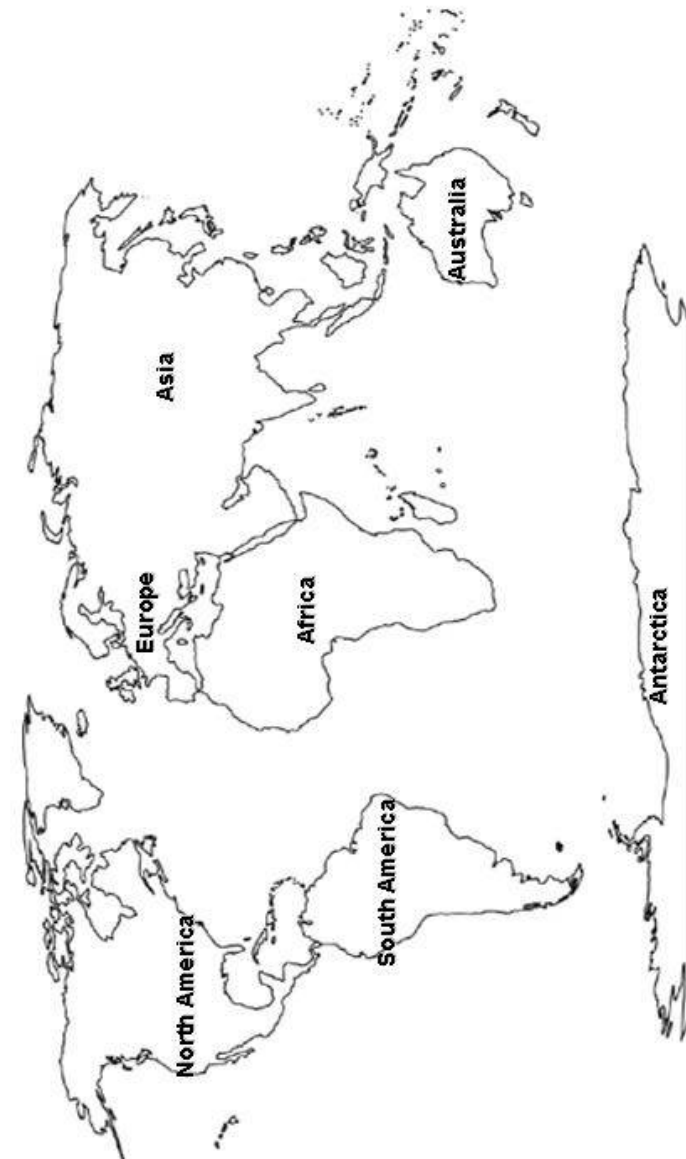
_____ and _____

4. What intermediate direction (NE, SE, NW, or SW) is Abuja from Ibadan? _____

5. Knowing what you do about geography, what country is shown? _____

6. What is the **absolute location** of Abuja?

Continents of the World



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