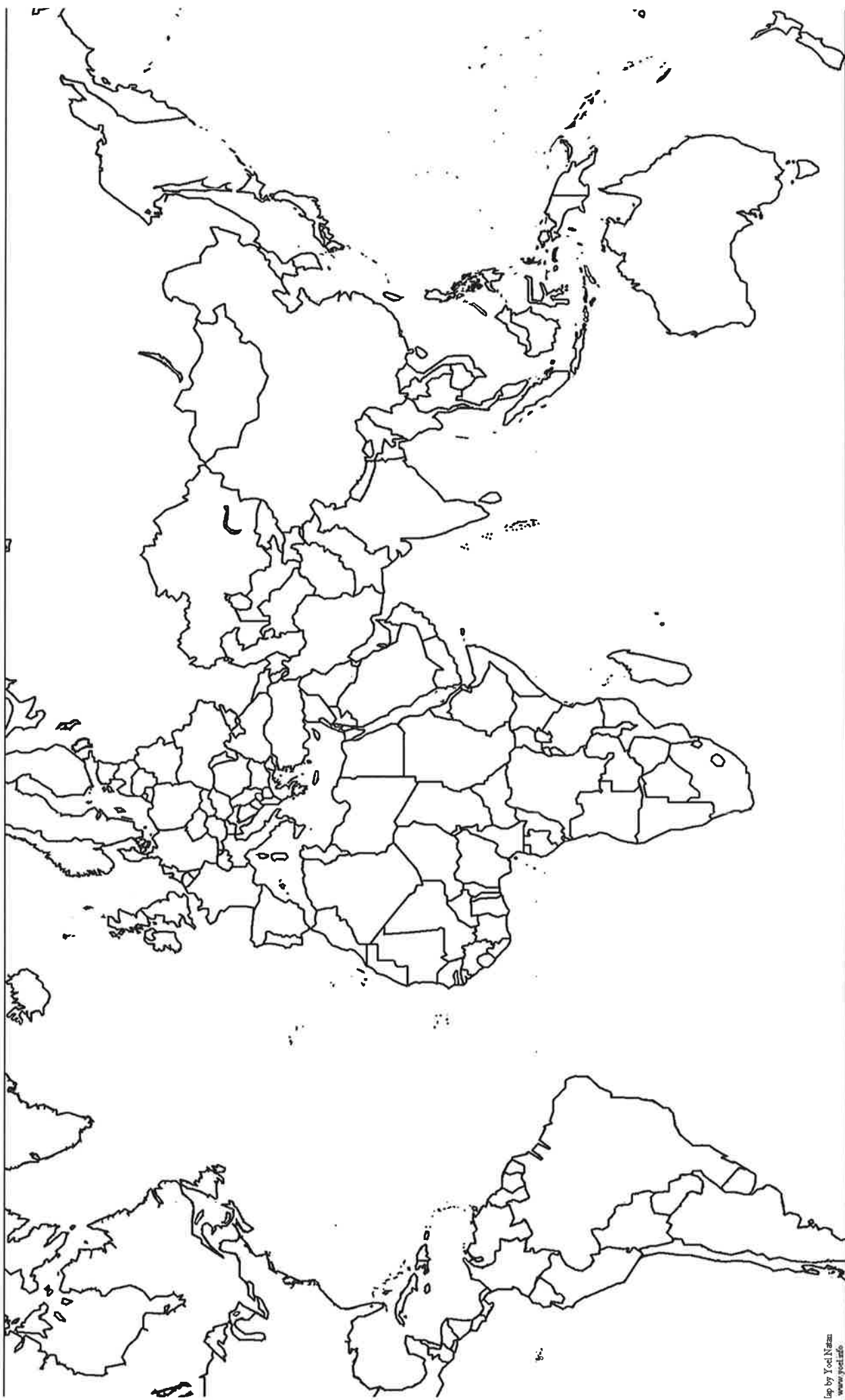


Name - _____



Map by Yoel Nisam
www.yoelinfo.com

Label/color: outline the 6 continents in different colors, label the 4 major oceans, color in the US and label the following individual countries: Mexico, Cuba, Panama, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, Rwanda, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Syria, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Japan, Philippines, South Korea, and North Korea

RIVERS:

- flooding – fertilizes the ground for farming
- trade and transportation => cultural diffusion
- 1st civilizations developed around rivers

EX. Nile River in Egypt



MOUNTAINS:

- sources of rivers/water
- natural boundary – isolate or protect
- alter weather patterns
- source of ores (metals)

EX. Mountains in Greece



OCEANS:

- trade and transportation – cities located on the coast
- food
- natural boundary – isolation and protection
- natural disasters – cause flooding

EX. Atlantic Ocean



PLAINS:

- good for farming
- faster transportation
- susceptible to invasion
- build cities

EX. The Great European Central Plain



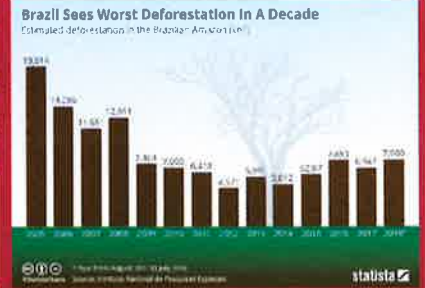
ISLANDS/ARCHIPELAGO:

- possible disasters
- access to oceans – trade
- Separation and isolation
- lack of land/space to live – lack of resources

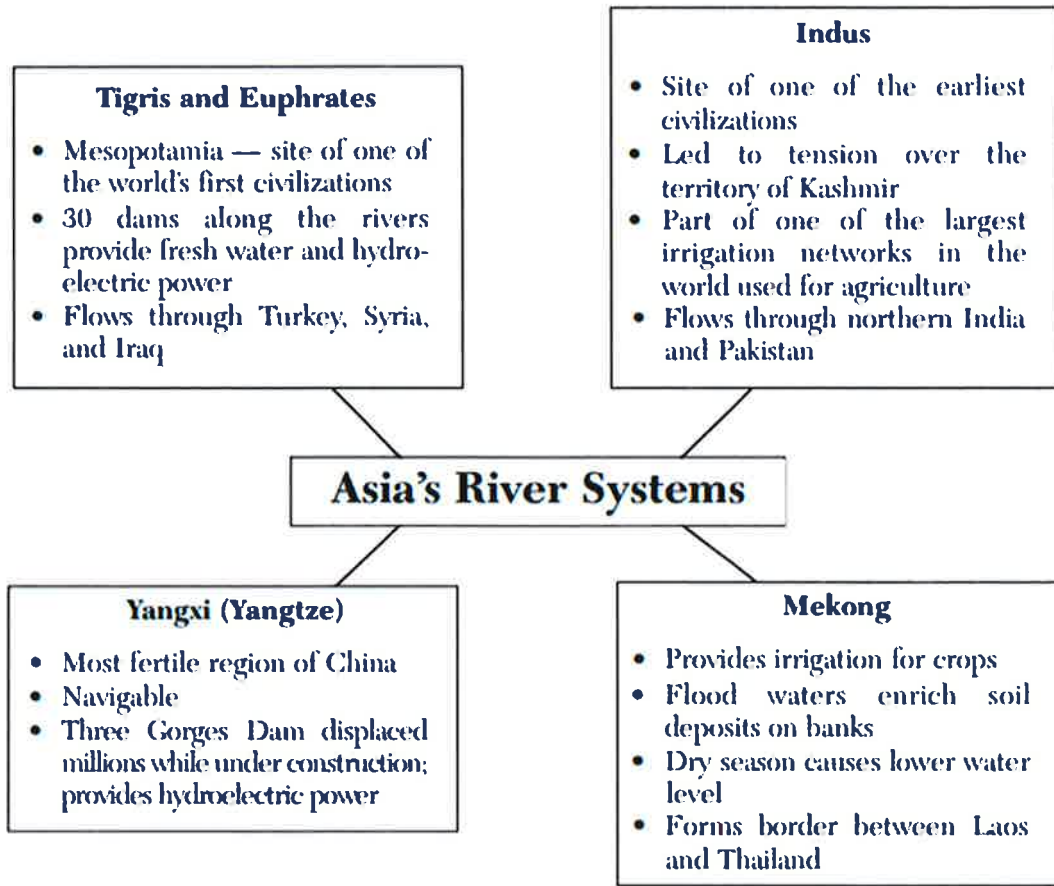
EX. Great Britain; Japan

NATURAL RESOURCES:

- a nation's "geographic luck" (location, plus landforms, climate, & animals) will determine the types of natural resources you have access to
- valuable natural resources like gold, oil, diamonds, etc. give a nation an economic and trade advantage
- some nations struggle to find even basic natural resources like water
- the search and exploitation of natural resources can destroy an environment/ecosystem
- need/want of resources has led to imperialism, colonization, and conflict where natives have been taken advantage of



Document #1



2. Based on this graphic organizer, identify **two** river systems in Asia, and for **each**, state **one** effect of that river system on society. [2]

River Systems in Asia	Effect on Society
(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)

Score

Score

Summer 1983

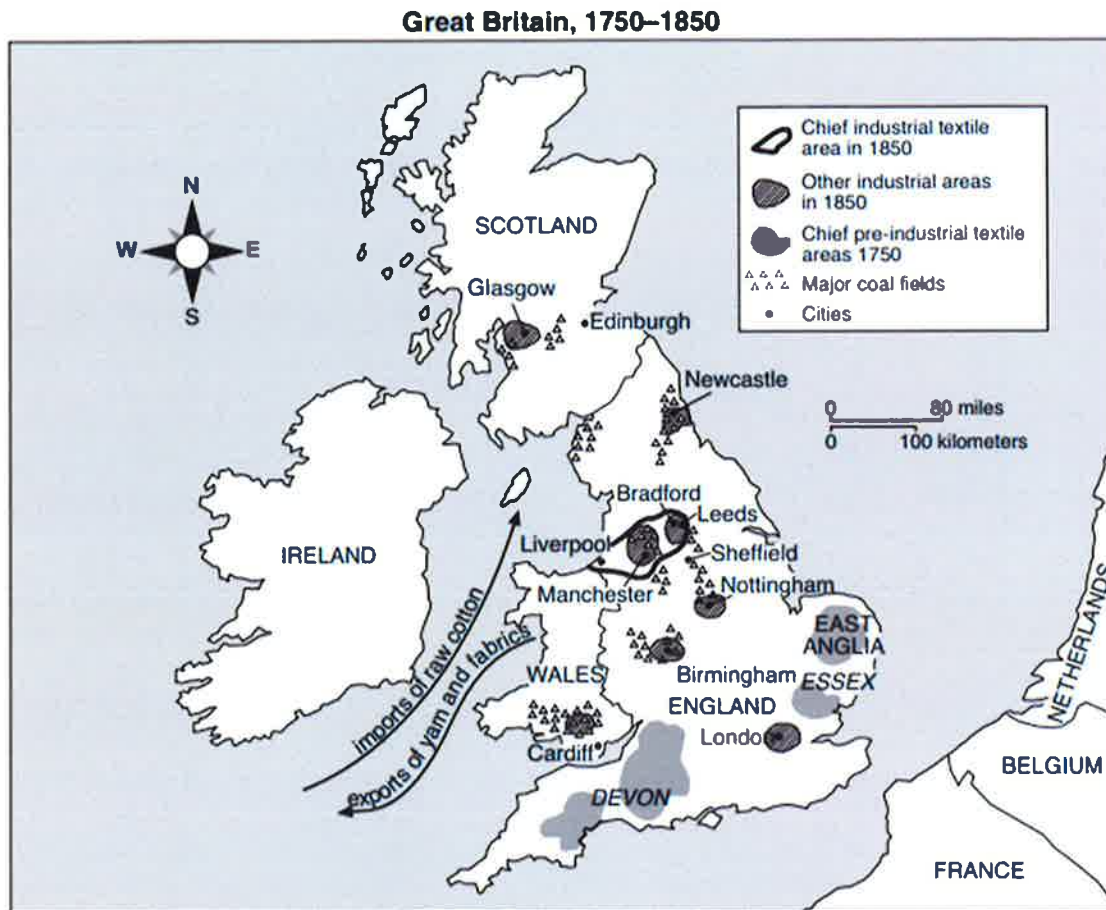


Pushing replaces pedaling when monsoon waters send the Ganges over its banks to inundate [flood] the city of Varanasi (Banaras) in Uttar Pradesh. Last year [1983] the city lay under water mixed with sewage, rotting grain, and floating carcasses of animals. Elsewhere in the state flash floods swept away a locomotive and three railcars.

Source: Prit J. Vesilind, "Monsoons: Life Breath of Half the World," *National Geographic*, December 1984, Photograph by Steve McCurry (adapted)

6a What was **one** problem that people in the Varanasi region of India faced once the 1983 summer monsoons arrived, based on this *National Geographic* photograph and its caption? [1]

Score



Source: Holt and O'Connor, *Exploring World History Workbook*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

3 Based on this map, state **one** way that coal affected the development of Great Britain between 1750 and 1850. [1]

Score

Document #4

In comparing the advantages of England for manufactures with those of other countries, we can by no means overlook the excellent commercial position of the country — intermediate between the north and south of Europe; and its insular situation [island location], which, combined with the command of the seas, secures our territory from invasion or annoyance. The German ocean, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean are the regular highways for our ships; and our western ports command an unobstructed [clear] passage to the Atlantic, and to every quarter [part] of the world.

Source: Edward Baines, *History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain*, A.M. Kelly

2 Based on this document, identify **two** ways England has benefited from its location. [2]

(1) _____

(2) _____

Score

Document #5

. . . The geographical features of Japan have much in common with those of ancient Hellas [Greece]. In both there is the same combination of mountain, valley, and plain, [and] a deeply indented coastline, with its bays, peninsulas, and islands off the coast. Few places inland are far removed from the mountains, and none are really distant from the sea. . . .

The land was on all sides well protected, and yet also open to the sea; and in each case, too, there was free access for commerce and civilisation from early times. . . .

The deeply indented coastline of Japan provides a number of excellent harbours on the Pacific coast, and its shores abound in fish of all kinds, the rich supplies of which have for centuries constituted one of the chief articles of food of the people. The fishing industries have helped to provide Japan with a recruiting-ground for one of the strongest and most formidable navies of modern times. . . .

Source: Walter Weston, "The Geography of Japan in Its Influence on the Character of the Japanese People," in *The Japan Society of London, Transactions and Proceedings, XX* (1922–1923)

6 Based on this document, identify **two** ways geography affected the development of Japan. [2]

(1) _____

(2) _____

Score

. . . But it is not only the question of land shortage and overpopulation that weigh heavily upon Japan. Equally depressing is the fact that she has not within her own confines adequate mineral resources essential to modern industry. She depends almost entirely upon foreign countries for iron ores. Of coal she has little that can be used in the steel industry. But the most serious handicap is the lack of petroleum, a material which is becoming more and more important in transportation and in manufacturing industries. If you watch the chessboard of European and American diplomacy, you cannot fail to see how each nation is trying to outwit the other in gaining control of oil resources in different parts of the world.

And here is Japan, struggling to solve, partly at least, her population problem by becoming an industrial and trading nation, and yet harassed by the lack of three essential materials of industry—oil, iron, and coal. If she steps an inch out of her narrow precincts [territories] and tries to obtain, say in Siberia or China, the privilege of working such mineral resources, down comes the sword of Damocles [ever-present threat] in the shape of protest, official or otherwise, from the Western nations. . . .

Source: K. K. Kawakami, "A Japanese Liberal's View," *The Nation*, November 9, 1921

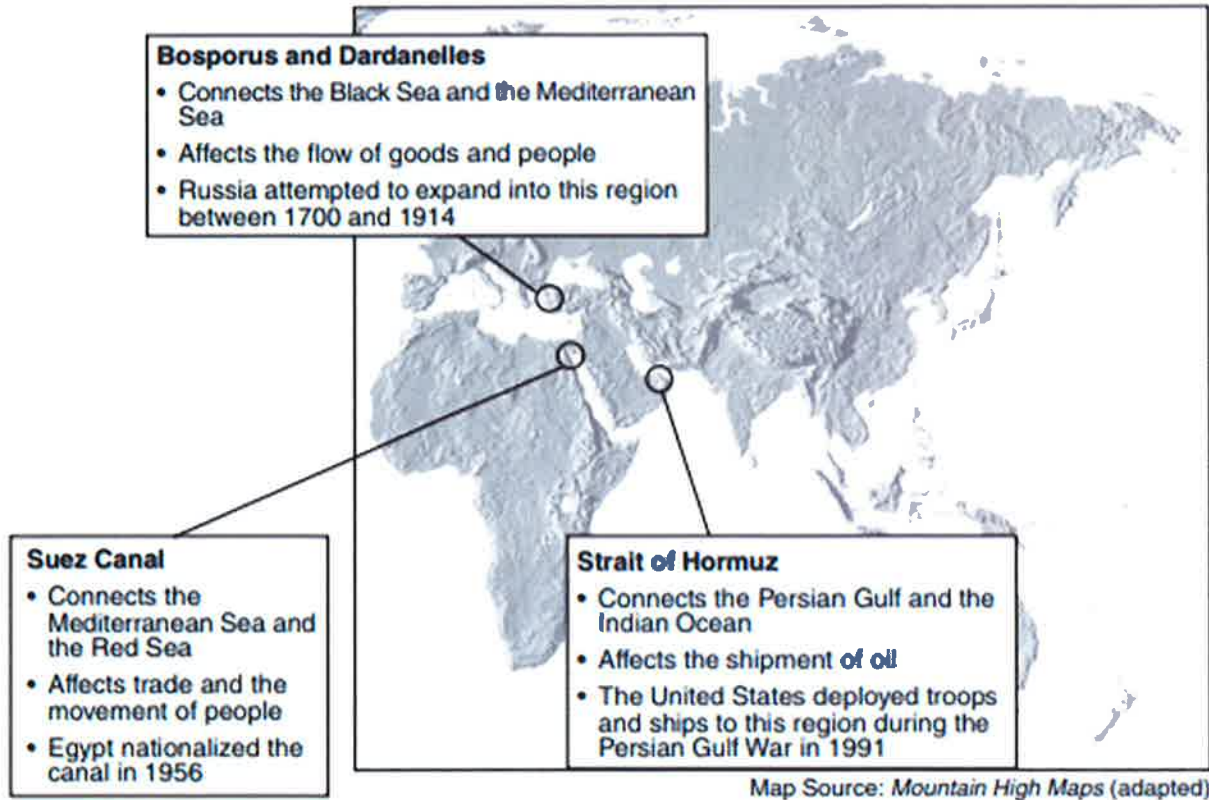
7a According to K. K. Kawakami, what was **one** problem Japan faced because it lacks the industrial resources of oil, iron, and coal? [1]

Score

Chokepoints

There are approximately 200 straits (narrow bodies of water connecting two larger bodies of water) or canals around the world but only a handful are known as chokepoints. A chokepoint is a strategic strait or canal which could be closed or blocked to stop sea traffic (especially oil). This type of aggression could surely cause an international incident. . . .

Source: "Chokepoints," <http://geography.about.com> (adapted)



6a Based on this document, state the definition of a chokepoint. [1]

Score

b Based on this document, state **two** reasons chokepoints are strategically important. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Kuwait became a major supplier of oil during the late 1940s and the 1950s. Kuwait made a deal with foreign oil companies in return for payments. This money changed the way many people earned a living in Kuwait and led to a change in Kuwait's economic infrastructure.

. . . The government's efforts to modernize the City of Kuwait resulted in a construction boom, particularly in the period 1952 to 1965. Foreign planning consultants, architects, engineers, construction firms, and labor planned and created a city with the best material and technologies the industrial world could supply. In contrast to the land acquisition program, however, government outlays in this period to create social overhead capital did generate considerable economic activity. In addition to a great many public buildings, commercial centers, apartment blocks, and suburban community projects built in the period, the following were also constructed:

1. 176 government schools and 32 private schools.
2. 8 hospitals, 2 sanatoria [treatment centers], 37 dispensaries and health centers, 148 school dispensaries and 9 centers for preventive medicine.
3. 1,100 kilometers of paved roads.
4. A number of electric power stations and an expansive network for distribution and street lighting laid; between 1956 and 1965, installed capacity increased from 30,000 kwh to 370,000 kwh. . . .

Source: Jacqueline S. Ismael, "The Economic Transformation of Kuwait," *The Politics of Middle Eastern Oil*, Middle East Institute

5 According to Jacqueline S. Ismael, what are *two* ways Kuwait used its oil resources to improve the city of Kuwait? [2]

(1) _____

_____ Score

(2) _____

_____ Score

The North European Plain



The European Plain shaded in dark gray. Light gray indicates the shallow sea floor that surrounds the plain. (Jeroen / Wikimedia)

In the past 500 years, Russia has been invaded several times from the west. The Poles came across the European Plain in 1605, followed by the Swedes under Charles XII in 1707, the French under Napoleon in 1812, and the Germans—twice, in both world wars, in 1914 and 1941. In Poland, the plain is only 300 miles wide—from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Carpathian Mountains in the south—but after that point it stretches to a width of about 2,000 miles near the Russian border, and from there, it offers a flat route straight to Moscow. Thus, Russia’s repeated attempts to occupy Poland throughout history; the country represents a relatively narrow corridor into which Russia could drive its armed forces to block an enemy advance toward its own border, which, being wider, is much harder to defend.

On the other hand, Russia’s vastness has also protected it; by the time an army approaches Moscow, it already has unsustainably long supply lines, which become increasingly difficult to protect as they extend across Russian territory. Napoleon made this mistake in 1812, and Hitler repeated it in 1941.

Source: <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/10/russia-geography-ukraine-syria/413248/>

Based on the map and according to this excerpt, why is the Northern European Plain important to the history of Europe?

Score