Chapter 15: Physical Geography of Russia and the Republics:

1) Northern European Plain is an extensive low land area. It stretches from the western border of Russia & the Republics to the Ural Mountains. On the plain there is an abundance of chernozem or black earth.

2) Which natural landform separates the Northern European and the West Siberian plains and also is a dividing line between Europe and Asia? Ural Mountains

3) Why do some use the term Eurasia? They believe that Europe and Asia to be a single continent

4) Which countries make up Central Asia? Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan

5) What is the longest river on the European continent? Volga River

6) What is the deepest lake in the world? Lake Baikal

7) Where are many of the resources found in Russia? Siberia

8) What is the taiga? largest forest on earth, made up mainly of coniferous trees

Chapter 16: Human Geography of Russia & Republics

9) Which countries make up the Baltic Republics? Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania

10) What is the term used by Russians that means emperor? Czar

11) To help industrialize Russia, Peter the Great moved the capital from Moscow to the city on the Baltic and named it St. Petersburg, also called “Window to the West”

12) What ended the rule of czars? Russian Revolution

13) What was the name of the new nation under the communist party and where was their capital? Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow

14) Why did the Cold War occur and whom did it involve? US feared that Stalin would try to spread communism over the globe b/c he installed pro-Soviet governments in Eastern European countries, it never grew into open warfare

15) What is a command economy? Central government makes all important economic decisions by taking control of all the major sources of the state’s wealth

16) The farming industry under Stalin created collective farms on which large teams of laborers were gathered to work.

17) Nomads are people who have no permanent home and their most valuable possession is a tent called a yurt.

Chapter 17: Today’s Issues Russia & Republics

18) What is the term used to describe long distances between places making communication and transportation difficult? Distance decay

Chapter 18: Physical Geography of Africa

19) The Nile is the world’s longest river where 95% of Egyptians depends on it for water.

20) What are rift valleys and how are they formed? Continental plates pulled apart over millions huge cracks appeared in the earth, land sank to form long, thin valleys

21) What is Africa’s:
   a. Longest freshwater lake: Lake Tanganyika
   b. Longest lake: Lake Victoria
22) What is an escarpment? What does the Great Escarpment mark? Steep slope with a nearly flat plateau on top, marks the edge of the continent’s plateau in Southern Africa.

23) After oil, what is the most profitable commodity in Africa? Coffee.

24) The largest desert in the world is the Sahara, which means “desert” in Arabic.

25) Stores of underground water are called aquifers and when it comes to the surface it is called an oasis which supports vegetation and wildlife in the desert.

26) What does desertification mean? Expansion of dry conditions into moist areas that are next to deserts.

Chapter 19: Human Geography of Africa

27) In 1884 Europeans met at the Berlin Conference to lay down rules for dividing Africa.

28) East Africa is rural and has relied on cash crops such as coffee, tea, and sugar that are grown for direct sale.

29) What is a pandemic? Give an example. An uncontrollable out-break of disease affecting a large population over a wide geographic area, example: HIV/AIDS.


32) What is black gold? Oil.

33) What are souks? Traditional marketplaces in North Africa.

34) What is so significant about Goree Island? It once served as one of the busiest points for exporting slaves during slave trade.

35) What policy did the white minority government of South Africa implement that means a separation of the races? Apartheid.

36) Which leader of the African National Congress was imprisoned for his struggle to try and end apartheid? Nelson Mandela.

Chapter 20: Today’s Issues in Africa

37) What does it mean when several of Africa’s countries are called “one-commodity” countries? Countries rely on just one or two principal commodities for much of their earnings.

38) What is a commodity? An agricultural or mining product that can be sold.

39) In order achieve economic growth and stability African nations must diversify (create variety in).

40) Mosquitoes can carry malaria, which is an infectious disease marked by chills and fevers that is often fatal.

41) The respiratory infection that is spread between humans is known as Tuberculosis.

Chapter 21: Physical Geography of SW Asia

42) What is the most distinctive landform in SW Asia that is separated from the continent of Africa by the Red Sea? Arabian Peninsula.

43) Which country occupies the Anatolian Peninsula, and marks the beginning of the Asian continent? Turkey.

44) What is a wadi? Riverbed that remains dry except during the rainy season.
45) The two most important rivers that supported several ancient river valley civilizations in the area known as the Fertile Crescent are the **Tigris** and the **Euphrates**.

46) Which river forms a natural boundary between Israel and Jordan? **Jordan River**

47) This river flows into the waters of the **Dead Sea**, a land locked salt lake that is so **salty** that only **bacteria** can live in the waters. It is also the **lowest** place on the exposed crust of the earth.

48) What is the region’s most abundant resource? **Oil**

49) What is the most valuable resource in parts of SW Asia? **Water**

50) The most famous desert in the region is the **Rub al Khali** also known as the **Empty Quarter** and the “place where no one comes out.”

51) An **oasis** is an area in the desert where vegetation is found because water is available, usually from underground springs.

52) When wind evaporates the moisture in soil, chemical salts remain creating **salt flat**

53) **Fossil Water** is water pumped from underground aquifers that has been there for very long periods of time.

54) Petroleum that has not been processed is called **crude oil** that must be moved to a **refinery** to convert it into useful products.

Chapter 22: Human Geography of SW Asia

55) The holy city of Islam is **Mecca** which is where Muslims take their hajj or **pilgrimage**

56) **Islam** is a monotheistic religion based on the teachings of its founder the **Prophet Muhammad**

57) Briefly describe the five pillars of Islam:
   
   a. Faith: **Profess their faith “there is no God but God and Muhammad is his prophet”**
   
   b. Prayer: **Prayer five times a day toward Mecca**
   
   c. Charity: **Purification of wealth, must help the less fortunate**
   
   d. Fasting: **No eating or drinking during sunlight hours during the holy month of Ramadan**
   
   e. Pilgrimage: **(Hajj) at least once in their life to Mecca if they able**