Contents

What Is an Appendix? ........775

Nations of the World
Data Bank..........................776

Standardized Test
Skills Handbook..................786

Honoring America...............798

Gazetteer..........................799

Glossary...........................807

Spanish Glossary ..............814

Index ................................823

Acknowledgments..............841
An appendix is the additional material you often find at the end of books. The information below will help you learn how to use the Appendix in *The World and Its People*.

### NATIONS OF THE WORLD DATA BANK

The Nations of the World Data Bank that begins on page 776 lists all of the world’s countries and various categories of information for each. For example, each country’s type of government, form of currency, and literacy rate—among other topics—are listed in the data bank.

### SKILLS HANDBOOK

The Standardized Test Skills Handbook requires you to learn and apply many key skills that you will use throughout the study of geography as well as other subject areas.

### GAZETTEER

A gazetteer is a geographical dictionary. It lists many important geographic features, most of the world’s countries, and many cities of the world. Each entry also includes latitude and longitude and a page number where each entry can be found on a map in your textbook.

### GLOSSARY AND SPANISH GLOSSARY

A glossary is a list of important or difficult terms found in a textbook. The glossary gives a definition of each term as it is used in the book. Since words sometimes have other meanings, you may wish to consult a dictionary to find other uses for the term. The glossary also includes page numbers telling you where in the textbook the term is used. The Spanish glossary is the English glossary translated into Spanish.

### INDEX

An index is an alphabetical listing at the end of a book that includes the subjects of that book and the page numbers where those subjects can be found. The index in this book also lets you know that certain pages contain maps, graphs, photos, or paintings about the subject.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section lists photo credits and/or literary credits for the book. You can look at this section to find out where the publisher obtained the permission to use photographs or to use excerpts from other books.

---

**Test Yourself!**

Do you think you can use an appendix quickly and easily? Try it. Find the answers to these questions by using the Appendix on the following pages.

1. What does canopy mean?
2. Where did you find what the word canopy means?
3. What is the Spanish word for cassava?
4. What kind of currency does Spain use?
5. What are the latitude and longitude of Moscow?
6. On what pages can you find information about Cuba?

---

When using an appendix, be sure to notice and use the guide words at the top of the page. These guide words indicate the alphabetically first and last entries on that page.
Today we are learning to understand the connected world in which we live. As technology makes communication easier, we interact globally more than ever. Each country has its own unique identity, however. Using this chart will help you compare and contrast information about government, economy, and culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>101st</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>Afghani</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>131st</td>
<td>$760</td>
<td>Lek</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>52nd</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Algerian Dinar</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>155th</td>
<td>$15,600</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>126th</td>
<td>$260</td>
<td>Kwanza</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>Indigenous, Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>166th</td>
<td>$7,380</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>$8,950</td>
<td>Argentine Peso</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>137th</td>
<td>$560</td>
<td>Dram</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>$20,650</td>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>$27,920</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>118th</td>
<td>$510</td>
<td>Manat</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>124th</td>
<td>$11,940</td>
<td>Bahamian Dollar</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product  **deaths/1,000 live births

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

Andorra

Angola

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

Armenia

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bahamas

776 Nations of the World Data Bank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>GNP Rank</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Religion(s)</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Monarchy</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>104th</td>
<td>$7,800</td>
<td>Bahrain Dinar</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>Manama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>51st</td>
<td>$360</td>
<td>Taka</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Muslim, Hindu</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>145th</td>
<td>$6,560</td>
<td>Barbados Dollar</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>Bridgetown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>61st</td>
<td>$2,150</td>
<td>Belarus Ruble</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
<td>Minsk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>$26,730</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>162nd</td>
<td>$2,670</td>
<td>Belizean Dollar</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
<td>Belmopan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>133rd</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Indigenous, Christian, Muslim</td>
<td>Porto-Novo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>172nd</td>
<td>$430</td>
<td>Ngultrum</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Buddhist, Hindu</td>
<td>Thimphu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>91st</td>
<td>$970</td>
<td>Boliviano</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>La Paz, Sucre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>160th</td>
<td>$288</td>
<td>Marka</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox, Catholic</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>105th</td>
<td>$3,310</td>
<td>Pula</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Indigenous, Christian</td>
<td>Gaborone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>$4,790</td>
<td>Real</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Brasilia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>Brunei Dollar</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Muslim, Buddhist</td>
<td>Bandar Seri Begawan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>82nd</td>
<td>$1,170</td>
<td>Lev</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, Muslim</td>
<td>Sofia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>130th</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>157th</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>Burundi Franc</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
<td>Bujumbura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>125th</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>Riel</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>86th</td>
<td>$620</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Indigenous, Christian, Muslim</td>
<td>Yaoundé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>$19,640</td>
<td>Canadian Dollar</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>169th</td>
<td>$1,090</td>
<td>Escudo</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
<td>Praia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>152nd</td>
<td>$320</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Indigenous, Protestant, Catholic, Muslim</td>
<td>Bangui</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product  **deaths/1,000 live births*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>147th</td>
<td>$230</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Muslim, Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>43rd</td>
<td>$4,820</td>
<td>Chilean Peso</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Communist State</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>$860</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Atheist, Buddhist, Daoist, Confucian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>39th</td>
<td>$2,180</td>
<td>Colombian Peso</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>181st</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>Comoran Franc</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic</td>
<td>Dictatorship</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>103rd</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>Congolese Franc</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>144th</td>
<td>$670</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Republic of the</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>85th</td>
<td>$2,680</td>
<td>Colón</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>81st</td>
<td>$710</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous, Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’ivoire</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>69th</td>
<td>$4,060</td>
<td>Kuna</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>72nd</td>
<td>$1,650</td>
<td>Cuban Peso</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Communist State</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>92nd</td>
<td>$9,400</td>
<td>Cyprus Pound</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>179th</td>
<td>$3,040</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>48th</td>
<td>$5,240</td>
<td>Koruna</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Atheist, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>25th</td>
<td>$38,890</td>
<td>Krone</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>167th</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>Djibouti Franc</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>179th</td>
<td>$3,040</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>76th</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
<td>Dom. Rep. Peso</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>71st</td>
<td>$1,570</td>
<td>Sucre</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>42nd</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>Egyptian Pound</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>78th</td>
<td>$1,810</td>
<td>Colón</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product
**deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GDP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>168th</td>
<td>$1,060</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>158th</td>
<td>$230</td>
<td>Nakfa</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Muslim, Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asmara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>107th</td>
<td>$3,360</td>
<td>Kroon</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallinn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>99th</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>Birr</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Islands</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>139th</td>
<td>$2,460</td>
<td>Fiji Dollar</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Christian, Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>31st</td>
<td>$24,790</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>$26,300</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>110th</td>
<td>$4,120</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libreville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>170th</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>Dalasi</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banjul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>111th</td>
<td>$860</td>
<td>Lari</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T’bilisi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>$28,280</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>95th</td>
<td>$390</td>
<td>Cedi</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>32nd</td>
<td>$11,640</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>Parliamentary</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>174th</td>
<td>$3,140</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. George’s</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>74th</td>
<td>$1,580</td>
<td>Quetzal</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>119th</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>Guinean Franc</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conakry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>176th</td>
<td>$230</td>
<td>Guinean Peso</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Indigenous, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bissau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>128th</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>Gourde</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-au-Prince</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>113th</td>
<td>$740</td>
<td>Lempira</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegucigalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50th</td>
<td>$4,510</td>
<td>Forint</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product **deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>94th</td>
<td>$26,580</td>
<td>Icelandic Króna</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>15th</td>
<td>$370</td>
<td>Indian Rupee</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Hindu, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>$1,110</td>
<td>Rupiah</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Islamic Republic</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>34th</td>
<td>$1,780</td>
<td>Iranian Rial</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Transitional Government</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>65th</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>Iraqi Dinar</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>44th</td>
<td>$17,790</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>37th</td>
<td>$16,180</td>
<td>Shekel</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jewish, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>$20,170</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>$1,550</td>
<td>Jamaican Dollar</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>$38,160</td>
<td>Yen</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shinto, Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>96th</td>
<td>$1,520</td>
<td>Jordanian Dinar</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>62nd</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>Tenge</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>83rd</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>Kenyan Shilling</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>188th</td>
<td>$910</td>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, North</td>
<td>Communist State</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>64th</td>
<td>$1,390</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Atheist, Buddhist, Confucian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, South</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>$10,550</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Christian, Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>58th</td>
<td>$17,390</td>
<td>Kuwaiti Dinar</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>134th</td>
<td>$480</td>
<td>Som</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Communist State</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>142nd</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>Kip</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>100th</td>
<td>$2,430</td>
<td>Lat</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic, Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>77th</td>
<td>$3,350</td>
<td>Lebanese Pound</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Muslim, Christian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Most countries maintain embassies in Tel Aviv.

*Gross National Product

**deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>150th</td>
<td>$680</td>
<td>Loti</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>154th</td>
<td>$330</td>
<td>Liberian Dollar</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Indigenous, Christian, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Military Dictatorship</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>57th</td>
<td>$5,220</td>
<td>Libyan Dinar</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>151st</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>Swiss Franc</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>88th</td>
<td>$2,260</td>
<td>Litas</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>70th</td>
<td>$45,360</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Skopje</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>135th</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>Macedonia Denar</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>120th</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>Ariary</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Indigenous, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>136th</td>
<td>$210</td>
<td>Kwacha</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>36th</td>
<td>$4,530</td>
<td>Ringgit</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Muslim, Buddhist, Daoist, Confucian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>173rd</td>
<td>$1,180</td>
<td>Rufiyaa</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>129th</td>
<td>$260</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>122nd</td>
<td>$9,330</td>
<td>Maltese Lira</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>185th</td>
<td>$1,610</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Islamic Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>153rd</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>Ouguiya</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>112th</td>
<td>$3,870</td>
<td>Mauritian Rupee</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hindu, Catholic, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>$3,700</td>
<td>Mexican Peso</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia, Federated States of Palikir</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>180th</td>
<td>$1,920</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>140th</td>
<td>$460</td>
<td>Leu</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>106th</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>Government Type</td>
<td>Date Founded</td>
<td>GNP Ranking</td>
<td>GNP Per Capita</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>Primary Religion(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>156th</td>
<td>$390</td>
<td>Tugrik</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>54th</td>
<td>$1,260</td>
<td>Dirham</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>132nd</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>Metical</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>Indigenous, Christian, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Military Dictatorship</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>41st</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Kyat</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>123rd</td>
<td>$2,110</td>
<td>Namibian Dollar</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>187th</td>
<td>$7,270</td>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>Nepalese Rupee</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>$25,830</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>47th</td>
<td>$15,820</td>
<td>N. Zealand Dollar</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>143rd</td>
<td>$410</td>
<td>Gold Cordoba</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>141st</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>55th</td>
<td>$280</td>
<td>Naira</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Muslim, Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>27th</td>
<td>$36,100</td>
<td>Norwegian Krone</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>Traditional Monarchy</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>79th</td>
<td>$4,820</td>
<td>Omani Rial</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>45th</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Pakistani Rupee</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>186th</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>92nd</td>
<td>$2,670</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>$930</td>
<td>Kina</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Indigenous, Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>80th</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Guaraní</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>46th</td>
<td>$2,610</td>
<td>Nuevo Sol</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>38th</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>Philippine Peso</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product **deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GDP Ranking</th>
<th>GDP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>29th</td>
<td>$3,590</td>
<td>Zloty</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>33rd</td>
<td>$11,010</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Traditional Monarchy</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>93rd</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td>Qatari Riyal</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>56th</td>
<td>$1,410</td>
<td>Leu</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>$2,680</td>
<td>Ruble</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>146th</td>
<td>$210</td>
<td>Rwandan Franc</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>177th</td>
<td>$6,260</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>163rd</td>
<td>$3,510</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>175th</td>
<td>$2,420</td>
<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>182nd</td>
<td>$1,140</td>
<td>Tala</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>183rd</td>
<td>$7,830</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>189th</td>
<td>$290</td>
<td>Dobra</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Traditional Monarchy</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>187th</td>
<td>$7,150</td>
<td>Saudi Riyal</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>109th</td>
<td>$540</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>84th</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>Dinar, Euro</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>165th</td>
<td>$6,910</td>
<td>S. Rupee</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>161st</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>Leone</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous, Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>35th</td>
<td>$32,810</td>
<td>Singapore Dollar</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Buddhism, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>66th</td>
<td>$3,680</td>
<td>Koruna</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>67th</td>
<td>$9,840</td>
<td>Tolar</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product  **deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>171st</td>
<td>$870</td>
<td>Solomon Is. Dollar</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Transitional Government</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>159th</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>Somali Shilling</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>30th</td>
<td>$3,210</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>$14,490</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>75th</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Rupee</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Buddhist, Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>90th</td>
<td>$290</td>
<td>Sudanese Dinar</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>164th</td>
<td>$1,320</td>
<td>Guider</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hindu, Protestant, Catholic, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Monarchy</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>149th</td>
<td>$1,520</td>
<td>Liliangeni</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>21st</td>
<td>$26,210</td>
<td>Swedish Krona</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>18th</td>
<td>$26,210</td>
<td>Swiss Franc</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>73rd</td>
<td>$1,120</td>
<td>Syrian Pound</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>$10,320</td>
<td>Taiwanese Dollar</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Buddhist, Confucian, Daoist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>138th</td>
<td>$330</td>
<td>Somoni</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>97th</td>
<td>$210</td>
<td>Tanzanian Shilling</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous, Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>26th</td>
<td>$2,740</td>
<td>Baht</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>148th</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Indigenous, Christian, Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>184th</td>
<td>$1,810</td>
<td>Pa'anga</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>102nd</td>
<td>$4,250</td>
<td>T&amp;T Dollar</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Catholic, Hindu, Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>68th</td>
<td>$2,110</td>
<td>Tunisian Dinar</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>24th</td>
<td>$3,130</td>
<td>Turkish Lira</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>127th</td>
<td>$640</td>
<td>Manat</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gross National Product  **deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>190th</td>
<td>$330</td>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>Funafuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>98th</td>
<td>$330</td>
<td>Ugandan Shilling</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Catholic, Protestant, Indigenous, Muslim</td>
<td>Kampala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>49th</td>
<td>$1,335</td>
<td>Hryvnia</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Federal Monarchy</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>53rd</td>
<td>$17,400</td>
<td>U.A.E. Dirhem</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>$20,870</td>
<td>Pound Sterling</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>$29,080</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>63rd</td>
<td>$6,130</td>
<td>Uruguay Peso</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Montevideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>59th</td>
<td>$1,020</td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>178th</td>
<td>$1,340</td>
<td>Vatu</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Protestant, Catholic</td>
<td>Port-Vila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>Sovereign State under the Pope</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Federal Republic</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>40th</td>
<td>$3,480</td>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Caracas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Communist State</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>60th</td>
<td>$310</td>
<td>Dong</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>114th</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>Rial</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>Sanaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>121st</td>
<td>$370</td>
<td>Zambian Kwacha</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Christian, Muslim, Hindu</td>
<td>Lusaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>89th</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Dollar</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
<td>Harare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gross National Product**

**deaths/1,000 live births**
Standardized tests are one way educators measure what you have learned. This handbook is designed to help you practice for standardized test questions. On the pages that follow, you will find a review of the major critical thinking skills that you will need to master to be successful when taking tests.

Contents

Interpreting a Map ......................... 787
Interpreting a Political Map ................. 788
Interpreting Charts ......................... 789
Making Comparisons ....................... 790
Interpreting Primary Sources ............... 791
Interpreting a Political Cartoon .......... 792
Interpreting a Circle Graph ............... 793
Drawing Inferences and Conclusions .......... 794
Comparing Data ......................... 795
Categorizing and Analyzing Information .......... 796
Sequencing Events ....................... 797
Before 1492, people living in Europe in the Eastern Hemisphere had no idea that the continents of North America and South America in the Western Hemisphere existed. That was the year Christopher Columbus first reached the Americas. His voyage of exploration paved the way for other European voyages to the Western Hemisphere. The voyages of the early explorers brought together two worlds. Previously these parts of the globe had no contact with each other. Trade between the hemispheres changed life for people on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. The trade between the peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere is referred to as the Columbian Exchange.

**Skills Practice**

Although globes are the best, most accurate way to show places on the round earth, people can more easily use maps to represent places. A map is made by taking data from a round globe and placing it on a flat surface. To read a map, first read the title to determine the subject of the map. Then read the map key or the labels on the map to find out what the colors and symbols on the map mean. Use the compass rose to identify the four cardinal directions of north, south, east, and west. Study the map of the Columbian Exchange and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the subject of the map?
2. What do the arrows represent?
3. What continents are shown on the map?
4. What foods did Europeans acquire from the Americas?
5. What did the Americas acquire from Europe?
6. What people were brought from Africa to the Americas?
7. In what direction is Europe from the Americas?
By 1750, or the middle of the eighteenth century, there were 13 British colonies in North America. A colony is a group of people living in one place who are governed by rulers in another place. The British colonists in America were ruled by the monarchy and Parliament of Great Britain. That meant that rulers living 3,000 miles away made laws for the American colonists.

**Skills Practice**

Political maps illustrate divisions between territories such as nations, states, colonies, or other political units. These divisions are called boundaries. Lines represent the boundaries between political areas. To interpret a political map, read the map title to determine what geographic area and time period it covers. Identify the colonies or other political units on the map. Look at the map key for additional information. Study the map on this page and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. List the New England Colonies.
2. Which were the Middle Colonies?
3. Which Middle Colony bordered Pennsylvania to the north?
4. Which was the southernmost early British colony?
5. Name the body of water that formed the eastern border of the colonies.
6. Where was Charles Town located?

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The New England Colony that covered the largest land area was
   A Virginia.
   B Pennsylvania.
   C Massachusetts.
   D New Hampshire.

2. The northernmost Middle Colony is the present-day state of
   F Maryland.
   G New York.
   H Massachusetts.
   J Pennsylvania.

3. The settlement of Plymouth was located
   A near Jamestown.
   B in Massachusetts.
   C in the Southern Colonies.
   D in Virginia.
Government is a necessary part of every nation. It gives citizens stability and provides services that many of us take for granted. However, governments can sometimes have too much power.

The United States was founded on the principle of limited government. Limited governments require all people to follow the laws. Even the rulers must obey rules set for the society. A democracy is a form of limited government. Not all forms of government have limits. In unlimited governments, power belongs to the ruler. No laws exist to limit what the ruler may do. A dictatorship is an example of an unlimited government.

Skills Practice

Charts are visual graphics that categorize information. When reading a chart, be sure to look at all the headings and labels. Study the charts on this page and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What do the charts compare?

2. Which political systems are forms of limited government?

3. Which form of government often uses military rule?

4. In which political system does the king or queen have complete power?

Limited Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Representative Democracy</th>
<th>Constitutional Monarchy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People elect leaders to rule</td>
<td>King or queen’s power is limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual rights important</td>
<td>Individual rights important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than one political party</td>
<td>More than one political party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People give consent to be governed</td>
<td>People elect governing body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unlimited Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictatorship</th>
<th>Absolute Monarchy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One person or small group rules</td>
<td>King or queen inherits power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few personal freedoms</td>
<td>Usually some freedoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule by force, often military</td>
<td>Officials are appointed by king or queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruler does not have to obey rules</td>
<td>Monarch has complete authority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standardized Test Practice

DIRECTIONS: Use the charts and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Information found in the charts shows that the most restrictive form of government is a
   A dictatorship.
   B representative democracy.
   C absolute monarchy.
   D constitutional monarchy.

2. Under which type of government do citizens have the most power?
   F unlimited government
   G limited government
   H absolute monarchy
   J dictatorship

3. An example of an unlimited government is
   A the United States in the 1960s.
   B Libya in the 1970s.
   C the United Kingdom in the 1980s.
   D Mexico in the 1990s.
The roots of representative democracy in the United States can be traced back to colonial times. In 1607 English settlers founded the colony of Jamestown in present-day Virginia. As the colony developed, problems arose. Later, colonists formed the House of Burgesses to deal with these problems. Citizens of Virginia were chosen as representatives to the House of Burgesses. This became the first legislature, or lawmaking body, in America.

Today citizens of the United States elect representatives to Congress. The major function of Congress is to make laws for the nation. There are two houses, or chambers, of the U.S. Congress. Legislative bodies with two houses are said to be bicameral. The bicameral Congress of the United States includes the Senate and the House of Representatives. Article I of the U.S. Constitution describes how each house will be organized and how its members will be chosen.

### The U.S. Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House of Representatives</th>
<th>Senate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualifications:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Qualifications:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must be 25 years old</td>
<td>• Must be 30 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must be U.S. citizen</td>
<td>• Must be U.S. citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must live in the state</td>
<td>• Must live in the state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+ years</td>
<td>they represent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must live in the state</td>
<td>they represent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they represent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Representatives:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of Representatives:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 435 total representa-</td>
<td>• 100 total senators;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tives; number of</td>
<td>two senators elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>representatives per</td>
<td>from each state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state is based on</td>
<td>regardless of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state population</td>
<td>state population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terms of Office:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Terms of Office:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Two-year terms</td>
<td>• Six-year terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Skills Practice

When you make a comparison, you identify and examine two or more groups, situations, events, or documents. Then you identify any similarities and differences between the items. Study the information presented on the chart on this page and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What two things does the chart compare?
2. How are the qualifications for each house of the U.S. Congress similar?

### Standardized Test Practice

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following statements best reflects information shown in the chart?
   A. The Senate has more members than the House of Representatives.
   B. Representatives to the House are elected to two-year terms.
   C. House members must be residents of their states for at least 9 years.
   D. A state’s population determines its number of senators.

2. One inference that can be made from information shown on the chart is that
   F. Texas elects more senators than Rhode Island.
   G. Texas elects more House members than Rhode Island.
   H. Texas elects fewer senators than Rhode Island.
   J. Texas elects fewer House members than Rhode Island.
Interpreting Primary Sources

When Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, he used the term “unalienable rights.” Jefferson was referring to the natural rights that belong to humans. He and the other Founders of our nation believed that government could not take away the rights of the people.

Skills Practice

Primary sources are records of events made by the people who witnessed them. A historical document such as the Declaration of Independence is an example of a primary source. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

“When hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness . . .”

—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

1. What does the document say about the equality of men?
2. List the three natural, or unalienable, rights to which the document refers.

After gaining independence, American leaders wrote the U.S. Constitution in 1787. The Bill of Rights includes the first 10 amendments, or additions, to the Constitution. The First Amendment protects five basic rights of all American citizens. Study the chart on this page and answer the questions that follow.

1. Which right allows Americans to express themselves without fear of punishment by the government?
2. Which right allows people to worship as they please?
3. Which right allows citizens to publish a pamphlet that is critical of the president?
4. What is the Bill of Rights?

Rights Protected by the First Amendment

- **Freedom of Religion**
  - Every person can worship freely.
  - No national religion will be established.

- **Freedom of Speech**
  - People may speak their opinions without fear of punishment by the government.

- **Freedom of the Press**
  - Americans can express themselves in printed publications without government interference.

- **Freedom of Assembly**
  - Citizens can meet in groups as long as the meetings are peaceful and lawful.

- **Right to Petition**
  - Americans can make requests that express their ideas to the government.

DIRECTIONS: Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which First Amendment right protects citizens who are staging a protest outside a government building?
   A. freedom of speech  
   B. freedom of the press  
   C. freedom of assembly  
   D. freedom of religion
Interpreting a Political Cartoon

Just as the government of the United States is limited in its powers, freedoms extended to Americans also have limits. The First Amendment was not intended to allow Americans to do whatever they please without regard to others. Limits on freedoms are necessary to keep order in a society of so many people. The government can establish laws to limit certain rights to protect the health, safety, security, or moral standards of a community. Rights can be restricted to prevent one person’s rights from interfering with the rights of another. For example, the freedom of speech does not include allowing a person to make false statements that hurt another’s reputation.

Skills Practice

The artists who create political cartoons often use humor to express their opinions on political issues. Sometimes these cartoonists are trying to inform and influence the public about a certain topic. To interpret a political cartoon, look for symbols, labels, and captions that provide clues about the message of the cartoonist. Analyze these elements and draw some conclusions. Study the political cartoon on this page and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the subject of the cartoon?
2. What words provide clues as to the meaning of the cartoon?
3. Whom does the person in the cartoon represent?
4. What is the person doing?
5. What do the subject’s thoughts suggest about the task faced by those involved in planning the new nation’s government?
6. What limits are placed on First Amendment rights? Why are these rights limited?

Standardized Test Practice

DIRECTIONS: Use the political cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The most appropriate title for the cartoon is
   A Limits on Government.
   B Parliament at Work.
   C Limiting Rights.
   D Unlimited Government.

2. The sources of our rights as citizens of the United States come from which of the following?
   F the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution
   G the will of the president
   H unwritten customs and traditions
   J the United Nations charter
Interpreting a Circle Graph

“E pluribus unum” is a Latin phrase found on United States coins. It means “Out of many, one.” The United States is sometimes called a “nation of immigrants.” Unless you are a Native American, your ancestors came to America within the last 500 years.

Groups of people who share a common culture, language, or history are referred to as ethnic groups. American neighborhoods include many different ethnic groups. The circle graph on this page shows the major ethnic groups in the United States.

Skills Practice

A circle graph shows percentages of a total quantity. Each part, or slice, of the graph represents a part of the total quantity. To read a circle graph, first read the title. Then study the labels to find out what each part represents. Compare the sizes of the circle slices. Study the circle graph and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What information does this circle graph present?
2. Which ethnic group includes the largest percentage of Americans?
3. Which groups represent less than 1 percent of the people in the United States?
4. What percentage of the United States population is represented by African Americans?
5. The smallest ethnic group has lived in the United States the longest. What is this ethnic group?

**Standardized Test Practice**

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which group’s population is about three times greater than the number of Asians?
   A. African American
   B. White
   C. Native American/Inuit
   D. Other

2. How does the Hispanic population compare to the African American population of the United States?
   F. It is greater than the African American population.
   G. It is the smallest segment of the United States population.
   H. It is less than half the size of the African American population.
   J. It is slightly less than the African American population.

**Ethnic Groups in the United States**

- African American 12.1%
- Asian 3.6%
- Native American/Inuit 0.7%
- Other 1.9%
- Hispanic 12.5%
- White 69.2%

During the mid-nineteenth century, immigration to the United States increased. People from European countries such as Germany and Ireland traveled to America seeking new opportunities. Life, however, was not easy for these immigrants.

Skills Practice

To infer means to evaluate information and arrive at a conclusion. When you make inferences, you “read between the lines.” You must use the available facts and your own knowledge of social studies to form a judgment or opinion about the material.

Line graphs are a way of showing numbers visually. They are often used to compare changes over time. Sometimes a graph has more than one line. The lines show different quantities of a related topic. To analyze a line graph read the title and the information on the horizontal and vertical axes. Use this information to draw conclusions. Study the graph on this page and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the subject of the line graph?
2. What information is shown on the horizontal axis?
3. What information is shown on the vertical axis?
4. Why do you think these immigrants came to the United States?

**Standardized Test Practice**

DIRECTIONS: Use the line graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The country that provided the most immigrants to the United States between the years 1820 and 1860 was
   A  Great Britain.
   B  Ireland.
   C  Germany.
   D  France.

2. In about what year did the number of German immigrants to the United States reach a peak?
   F  1845
   G  1852
   H  1855
   J  1860

3. Irish migration to the United States increased in the mid-1800s because of
   A  a terrible potato famine in Ireland.
   B  the failure of a German revolution in 1848.
   C  the nativist movement.
   D  the availability of low-paying factory jobs.
The world’s earliest civilizations developed more than 6,000 years ago. The discovery of farming led to the rise of ancient cities in Mesopotamia and the Nile River valley. These early cities shared one important characteristic—they each arose near waterways. Since water was the easiest way to transport goods, the settlements became centers of trade.

Since then cities have grown all over the world. Every 10 years, the United States Census Bureau collects data to determine the population of the United States. (A census is an official count of people living in an area.) The first census was conducted in 1790. At that time, there were 3.9 million people in the 13 original states. The most recent census occurred in 2000. The results of that census showed that more than 280 million people reside in the 50 states that make up our nation.

### Skills Practice

The charts on this page show populations of the five most populous cities in the United States during different time periods. When comparing information on charts be sure to read the titles and headings to define the data being compared. Study the charts and answer the questions below on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which U.S. city had the greatest population in 1790?
2. Which U.S. city had the greatest population in 2000?
3. What was the population of Philadelphia in 1790?
4. What was Philadelphia’s population in 2000?
5. Which city had the third-largest population in 1790?
6. Which cities are on both lists?

### Standards Test Practice

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the charts and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. One inference that can be made from the charts is that the most populous cities in the United States
   - A have good weather.
   - B were founded early in our nation’s history.
   - C are port cities.
   - D are in the eastern United States.

2. In 1790 the major cities of the United States were all
   - F larger than 20,000 people.
   - G located in the East.
   - H Northern cities.
   - J founded for religious reasons.
Categorizing and Analyzing Information

Economic systems describe the ways in which societies produce and distribute goods and services. Early societies, such as Mesopotamia, used bartering as their system of trade. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, European countries practiced mercantilism in which colonies provided wealth to their parent countries. Great Britain used this idea to gain wealth from its North American colonies. The economy of the United States is based on the principle of free enterprise. Americans have the freedom to own businesses with limited interference from the government.

Because Americans are employed in a variety of industries, our economy is the largest and among the most diverse in the world. The U.S. economy includes the following parts:

- Manufacturing and mining make up 18 percent of the economy.
- Agriculture makes up 2 percent of the economy.
- Service and information industries make up 80 percent of the economy.

Skills Practice

Grouping information into categories is one way of making the information easier to understand. The economic systems of today’s world can be classified into four basic groups. Study the chart on this page and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Under which economic system does the government have the most control?
2. Under which system would people be most likely to have the same job as their parents?

3. Use the information about the U.S. economy on this page to create a circle graph. Then answer this question: Industries related to farming represent what percentage of the U.S. economy?

### World Economic Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Mixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Based on customs</td>
<td>Government controls production, prices, and wages</td>
<td>Individuals control production, prices, and wages</td>
<td>Individuals control some aspects of economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades are passed down through generations</td>
<td>Communism; Government owns businesses</td>
<td>Free enterprise; Individuals own businesses</td>
<td>Government regulates selected industries and restricts others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standardized Test Practice

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which economic system provides individuals with the most economic freedom?
   - A traditional
   - B command
   - C market
   - D mixed

2. The United States has this type of economic system.
   - F traditional
   - G command
   - H market
   - J mixed
Sequencing Events

The free enterprise economic system of the United States has encouraged Americans to invent and produce new technology throughout the history of our nation. Using its rich natural and human resources, Americans are continually advancing the economy through technology. The tremendous economic growth of the United States at certain times in history, such as after the Civil War, resulted from foundations laid early in the nation’s history and affects the growth of the United States economy today.

Skills Practice

Sequencing information involves placing facts in the order in which they occurred. Listed below are technological advances that occurred at different times in history, transforming the world economy. Find the date of each invention by studying the time line on page 98 of your textbook. On a separate sheet of paper, take notes by writing the date beside each invention. Then sequence the inventions by rewriting them in the order in which they were invented.

- Telephone
- Cellular phone
- Steamboat
- Space shuttle
- Radio
- Airplane
- Automobile
- Steam locomotive
- Internet
- Television

In the late 1800s, innovations in technology and new business combinations helped the United States grow into an industrial power. By the year 1900, the United State’s industrial production was the greatest around the world.

Read the time line on this page. Determine the subject of the time line and summarize it in a few words. Then write a title for the time line on a separate sheet of paper.

Standardized Test Practice

DIRECTIONS: Use the events you have sequenced and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following inventions occurred last?
   A steam locomotive
   B telephone
   C airplane
   D steamboat

2. During the late 1700s, 1800s, and early 1900s, new inventions and developments in the area of transportation, such as the steamboat, steam locomotive, and airplane, resulted in
   F increased poverty among urban Americans.
   G an end to westward migration.
   H the creation of new markets for trade.
   J rural growth.

3. In the early 1800s, steamboats dramatically improved the transport of goods and passengers
   A along major roads.
   B along major inland rivers.
   C between the Americas and Africa.
   D in the West.
Flag Etiquette

Over the years, Americans have developed rules and customs concerning the use and display of the flag. One of the most important things every American should remember is to treat the flag with respect.

- The flag should be raised and lowered by hand and displayed only from sunrise to sunset. On special occasions, the flag may be displayed at night, but it should be illuminated.

- The flag may be displayed on all days, weather permitting, particularly on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions.

- No flag may be flown above the American flag or to the right of it at the same height.

- The flag should never touch the ground or floor beneath it.

- The flag may be flown at half-staff by order of the president, usually to mourn the death of a public official.

- The flag may be flown upside down only to signal distress.

- When the flag becomes old and tattered, it should be destroyed by burning. According to an approved custom, the Union (stars on blue field) is first cut from the flag; then the two pieces, which no longer form a flag, are burned.

The Star-Spangled Banner

O! say can you see, by the dawn’s early light,  
What so proudly we hail’d at the twilight’s last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O’er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the Rockets’ red glare, the Bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there;  
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O’er the Land of the free and the home of the brave!

The Pledge of Allegiance

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.
A gazetteer (GA•zuh•THIR) is a geographic index or dictionary. It shows latitude and longitude for cities and certain other places. Latitude and longitude are shown in this way: 48°N 2°E, or 48 degrees north latitude and two degrees east longitude. This Gazetteer lists many important geographic features and most of the world’s largest independent countries and their capitals. The page numbers tell where each entry can be found on a map in this book. As an aid to pronunciation, most entries are spelled phonetically.

Abidjan [AH•bee•JAHN] Capital of Côte d’Ivoire. 5°N 4°W (p. 539)
Abu Dhabi [AH•boo DAH•bee] Capital of the United Arab Emirates. 24°N 54°E (p. 459)
Abuja [ah•BOO•jah] Capital of Nigeria. 8°N 9°E (p. 539)
Accra [ah•KRUH] Capital of Ghana. 6°N 0° (p. 539)
Addis Ababa [AHD•dihs AH•bah•BAH] Capital of Ethiopia. 9°N 39°E (p. 539)
Adriatic [AY•dree•A•tihk] Sea Arm of the Mediterranean Sea between the Balkan Peninsula and Italy. 44°N 14°E (p. 284)
Afghanistan [af•GA•nuh•STAN] Central Asian country west of Pakistan. 33°N 63°E (p. 459)
Albania [al•BAY•nee•uh] Country on the Adriatic Sea, south of Serbia and Montenegro. 42°N 20°E (p. 285)
Antananarivo [ah•tah•NAH•nah•REE•voh] Capital of Madagascar. 19°S 48°E (p. 539)
Arabian [uh•RAY•bee•uhn] Peninsula Large peninsula extending into the Arabian Sea. 28°N 40°E (p. 458)
Ashgabat [AHSH•gah•BAHT] Capital of Turkmenistan. 38°N 58°E (p. 397)
Azerbaijan [A•zuhr•BY•JAHN] European-Asian country on the Caspian Sea. 40°N 47°E (p. 397)
Bangladesh [BAHNG•gluh•DEHS] South Asian country bordered by India and Myanmar. 24°N 90°E (p. 629)
Bangui [bahn•GEE] Capital of the Central African Republic. 4°N 19°E (p. 539)
Banjul [BAHN•JOOL] Capital of Gambia. 13°N 17°W (p. 539)
Barbados [bah•BAY•duhs] Island country between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. 14°N 59°W (p. 181)
Beijing [BAY•HNG•HNG] Capital of China. 40°N 116°E (p. 629)
Beirut [bay•ROOT] Capital of Lebanon. 34°N 15°E (p. 459)
Belarus [bee•luh•ROOS] Eastern European country west of Russia. 54°N 28°E (p. 285)
Belgium [BEHL•juhm] Western European country south of the Netherlands. 51°N 3°E (p. 285)
Belgrade [BEHL•GRAY•d] Capital of Serbia and Montenegro. 45°N 21°E (p. 285)
Belize [buh•LEEZ] Central American country east of Guatemala. 18°N 89°W (p. 181)
Belmopan [BEHL•moh•PAHN] Capital of Belize. 17°N 89°W (p. 181)
Benin [buh•NEEN] West African country west of Nigeria. 8°N 2°E (p. 539)
Berlin [beh•LEEN] Capital of Germany. 53°N 13°E (p. 285)
Bern [BOHN•TAYN] Capital of Switzerland. 47°N 7°E (p. 285)
Bhutan [boo•TAHN] South Asian country northeast of India. 27°N 91°E (p. 629)
Bishkek [bihs•KEHK] Capital of Kyrgyzstan. 43°N 75°E (p. 397)
Bissau [bihs•SOW] Capital of Guinea-Bissau. 12°N 16°W (p. 539)
Black Sea Large sea between Europe and Asia. 43°N 32°E (p. 285)
Bloemfontein [BLOOM•FAHN•TAYN] Judicial capital of South Africa. 26°E 29°S (p. 539)
Bogotá [BOH•goh•TAH] Capital of Colombia. 5°N 74°W (p. 181)
Bolivia [buh•LIHV•ee•uh] Country in the central part of South America, north of Argentina. 17°S 64°W (p. 181)
Bosnia and Herzegovina [BAHZ•nee•uh HEHRT•seh•GAW•nee•uh] Southeastern European country between Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro. 44°N 18°E (p. 285)
Botswana [bawt•SWAH•nah] Southern African country south of the Republic of South Africa. 22°S 23°E (p. 539)
Brazilia [brah•ZEEL•yuh] Capital of Brazil. 16°S 48°W (p. 181)
Bratislava [BRAH•tih•SLAH•vuh] Capital of Slovakia. 48°N 17°E (p. 285)
Brazil [brah•ZEE•l] Largest country in South America. 9°S 53°W (p. 181)
Brazzaville [BRAH•zuh•VEEL] Capital of Congo. 4°S 15°E (p. 539)
Brunei [bru•NY] Southeast Asian country on northern coast of the island of Borneo. 5°N 114°E (p. 628)
Brussels [BRUH•suhlz] Capital of Belgium. 51°N 4°E (p. 285)
Bucharest [BOO•kuh•REHST] Capital of Romania. 44°N 26°E (p. 285)
Budapest [BOO•duh•PEHST] Capital of Hungary. 48°N 19°E (p. 285)
Buenos Aires [bway•nuhs AR•eez] Capital of Argentina. 34°S 58°W (p. 181)
Bujumbura [boo•juhm•BUR•uh] Capital of Burundi. 3°S 29°E (p. 539)
Bulgaria [buhl•GAR•ee•uh] Southeastern European country south of Romania. 42°N 24°E (p. 285)
Burkina Faso [bu•KEE•nuh FAH•soh] West African country south of Mali. 12°N 3°E (p. 539)
Burundi [bu•ROON•dee] East African country at the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. 3°S 30°E (p. 539)
Cairo [KY•ROH] Capital of Egypt. 31°N 32°E (p. 459)
Cambodia [kam•BOH•dee•uh] Southeast Asian country south of Thailand and Laos. 12°N 104°E (p. 629)
Cameroon [ka•nuh•ROON] Central African country on the northeast shore of the Gulf of Guinea. 6°N 11°E (p. 539)
Canada [KA•nuh•duh] Northernmost country in North America. 50°N 100°W (p. 119)
Canberra [KAN•BEHR•uh] Capital of Australia. 35°S 149°E (p. 729)
Cape Town Legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa. 34°S 18°E (p. 539)
Cape Verde [VUHRD] Island country off the coast of western Africa in the Atlantic Ocean. 15°N 24°W (p. 539)
Caracas [kah•RAH•kahs] Capital of Venezuela. 11°N 67°W (p. 181)
Caribbean [kar•uh•BEE•uhn] Islands Islands in the Caribbean Sea between North America and South America, also known as West Indies. 19°N 79°W (p. 180)
Caribbean Sea Part of the Atlantic Ocean bordered by the West Indies, South America, and Central America. 15°N 76°W (p. 180)
Caspian [kasp•pee•uh] Sea Salt lake between Europe and Asia that is the world's largest inland body of water. 40°N 52°E (p. 396)
Caucasus [kaw•kuh•sooh] Mountains Mountain range between the Black and Caspian Seas. 43°N 42°E (p. 396)
Central African Republic Central African country south of Chad. 8°N 21°E (p. 539)
Chad [CHAD] Country west of Sudan in the African Sahel. 18°N 19°E (p. 539)
Chile [CHEE•lay] South American country west of Argentina. 35°S 72°W (p. 181)
China [CHY•nuh] Country in eastern and central Asia, known officially as the People's Republic of China. 37°N 93°E (p. 629)
Chișinău [kee•shee•NOW] Capital of Moldova. 47°N 29°E (p. 285)
Colombia [kuh•LUHM•bee•uh] South American country west of Venezuela. 4°N 73°W (p. 181)
Colombo [kuh•LUHM•boh] Capital of Sri Lanka. 7°N 80°E (p. 629)
Comoros [KAH•muh•ROHZ] Small island country in Indian Ocean between the island of Madagascar and the southeast African mainland. 13°S 43°E (p. 539)

Conakry [KAH•nuh•kree] Capital of Guinea. 10°N 14°W (p. 539)

Congo [KAHNG•goh] Central African country east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 3°S 14°E (p. 539)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the [Central African country north of Zambia and Angola. 1°S 22°E (p. 539)

Copenhagen [KOH•puhn•HAY•guhn] Capital of Denmark. 56°N 12°E (p. 285)

Costa Rica [KAWS•tah REE•kah] Central American country south of Nicaragua. 11°N 85°W (p. 181)

Côte d’Ivoire [koh•tuh dee•VWAHR] West African country south of Mali. 8°N 7°W (p. 539)

Croatia [kroh•AY•shuh] Southeastern European country on the Adriatic Sea. 46°N 16°E (p. 285)

Cuba [KYO•buh] Island country in the Caribbean Sea. 22°N 79°W (p. 180)

Cyprus [SY•pruh] Island country in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey. 35°N 31°E (p. 539)

Czech [CHEHK] Republic Eastern European country north of Austria. 50°N 15°E (p. 285)

Dakar [dah•KAHR] Capital of Senegal. 15°N 17°W (p. 539)

Damascus [duh•MAS•kuhs] Capital of Syria. 34°N 36°E (p. 459)

Dar es Salaam [DAH•EHS sah•LAHM] Capital of Tanzania. 7°S 39°E (p. 285)

Denmark [DEHN•MAHRK] Northern European country between the Baltic and North Seas. 56°N 9°E (p. 285)

Dhaka [DA•kuh] Capital of Bangladesh. 24°N 90°E (p. 629)

Djibouti [ji•boh•TOO•tee] East African country on the Gulf of Aden. 12°E 43°E (p. 539)

Doha [DOH•huh] Capital of Qatar. 25°N 51°E (p. 459)

Dominican [duh•MIH•nih•kuhn] Republic Country in the Caribbean Sea on the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola. 19°N 71°W (p. 181)

Dublin [DUH•blihn] Capital of Ireland. 53°N 6°W (p. 285)

Dushanbe [duh•SHAM•buh] Capital of Tajikistan. 39°N 69°E (p. 397)

East Timor [TEE•MOHR] Previous province of Indonesia, now under UN administration. 10°S 127°E (p. 629)

Ecuador [EE•kwuh•DAWR] South American country southwest of Colombia. 0° latitude 79°W (p. 181)

Egypt [EE•jihpt] North African country on the Mediterranean Sea. 27°N 27°E (p. 459)

El Salvador [ehl SAL•vuh•DAWR] Central American country southwest of Honduras. 14°N 89°W (p. 181)

Equatorial Guinea [EE•kWUh•TOHR•ee•uh] Central African country south of Cameroon. 2°N 8°E (p. 539)

Eritrea [EH•ruh•TREE•uh] East African country north of Ethiopia. 17°N 39°E (p. 539)

Estonia [eh•STOH•nee•uh] Eastern European country on the Baltic Sea. 59°N 25°E (p. 285)

Ethiopia [EE•thee•OH•pee•uh] East African country north of Somalia and Kenya. 8°N 38°E (p. 539)

Euphrates [yu•FRAY•TEE•Z] River in southwestern Asia that flows through Syria and Iraq and joins the Tigris River. 36°N 40°E (p. 458)

Fiji [FEE•jee] Islands Country comprised of an island group in the southwest Pacific Ocean. 19°S 175°E (p. 729)

Finland [FIHN•luhn] Northern European country east of Sweden. 63°N 26°E (p. 285)

France [FRANS] Western European country south of the United Kingdom. 47°N 1°E (p. 285)

Freetown [FREE•TOWN] Capital of Sierra Leone. 9°N 13°W (p. 539)

French Guiana [gee•A•nuh] French-owned territory in northern South America. 5°N 53°W (p. 181)

Gabon [GA•BOHN] Central African country on the Atlantic Ocean. 0° latitude 12°E (p. 539)

Gaborone [GAH•boh•ROH•lah] Capital of Botswana. 24°S 26°E (p. 539)

Gambia [GAM•bee•uh] West African country along the Gambia River. 13°N 16°W (p. 539)

Georgetown [JAWR•TOWN] Capital of Guyana. 8°N 58°W (p. 181)

Georgia [JAWR•juh] European-Asian country bordering the Black Sea south of Russia. 42°N 43°E (p. 397)

Germany [JUHR•muh•nee] Western European country south of Denmark, officially called the Federal Republic of Germany. 52°N 10°E (p. 285)

Ghana [GAH•nuh] West African country on the Gulf of Guinea. 8°N 2°W (p. 539)

Great Plains The continental slope extending through the United States and Canada. 45°N 104°W (p. 118)

Greece [GREEES] Southern European country on the Balkan Peninsula. 39°N 22°E (p. 285)

Greenland [GREEN•luhn] Island in northwestern Atlantic Ocean and the largest island in the world. 74°N 40°W (p. 119)

Guatemala [GWAH•tay•MAH•lah] Central American country south of Mexico. 16°N 92°W (p. 181)

Guatemala City Capital of Guatemala. 15°N 91°W (p. 181)
Guinea [GIH•nee] West African country on the Atlantic coast. 11°N 12°W (p. 539)
Guinea-Bissau [GIH•nee bih•SOH] West African country on the Atlantic coast. 12°N 20°W (p. 539)
Gulf of Mexico Gulf on part of the southern coast of North America. 25°N 94°W (p. 118)
Guyana [gy•AH•nuh] South American country between Venezuela and Suriname. 8°N 59°W (p. 181)

H
I
J
K
L

Haiti [HAY•tee] Country in the Caribbean Sea on the western part of the island of Hispaniola. 19°N 72°W (p. 181)
Hanoi [ha•NOY] Capital of Vietnam. 21°N 106°E (p. 629)
Harare [hah•RAH•ray] Capital of Zimbabwe. 18°S 31°E (p. 539)
Havana [huh•VA•nuh] Capital of Cuba. 23°N 82°W (p. 181)
Helsinki [HEHL•SHING•kee] Capital of Finland. 60°N 24°E (p. 285)
Himalaya [HE•muh•LAY•yu] Mountain ranges in southern Asia, bordering the Indian subcontinent on the north. 30°N 85°E (p. 628)
Honduras [hohn•DUR•uhhs] Central American country on the Caribbean Sea. 15°N 88°W (p. 181)
Hong Kong [HAWNG KAWNG] Port and industrial center in southern China. 22°N 115°E (p. 629)
Hungary [HUHNG•ghuh•ree] Eastern European country south of Slovakia. 47°N 18°E (p. 285)

I

Iberian [eye•BIHR•ee•uh] Peninsula Peninsula in southwest Europe, occupied by Spain and Portugal. 41°N 1°W (p. 284)
Iceland Island country between the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, 65°N 20°W (p. 285)
India [IH•N•dee•uh] South Asian country south of China and Nepal. 23°N 78°E (p. 629)
Indonesia [IH•N•duh•NEE•zhuh] Southeast Asian island country known as the Republic of Indonesia. 5°S 110°E (p. 629)
Indus [IH•N•duhs] River River in Asia that begins in Tibet and flows through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea. 27°N 68°W (p. 628)
Iran [ih•RAH] Southwest Asian country that was formerly named Persia. 31°N 54°E (p. 459)
Iraq [ih•RAHK] Southwest Asian country west of Iran. 32°N 43°E (p. 459)
Ireland [EYER•luhn] Island west of Great Britain occupied by the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. 54°N 8°W (p. 285)
Islamabad [ihsh•LAH•muh•BAH•d] Capital of Pakistan. 34°N 73°E (p. 629)
Israel [IH•Z•ree•uhl] Southwest Asian country south of Lebanon. 33°N 34°E (p. 459)

Italy [IHT•uhl•ee] Southern European country south of Switzerland and east of France. 44°N 11°E (p. 285)

Jakarta [juh•KAHR•tuh] Capital of Indonesia. 6°S 107°E (p. 629)
Jamaica [juh•MAY•kuh] Island country in the Caribbean Sea. 18°N 78°W (p. 181)
Japan [juh•PAH•n] East Asian country consisting of the four large islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, plus thousands of small islands. 37°N 134°E (p. 628)
Jerusalem [juh•ROO•suh•luhm] Capital of Israel and a holy city for Christians, Jews, and Muslims. 32°N 35°E (p. 459)
Jordan [JAW•RUH•tuh] Southwest Asian country south of Syria. 30°N 38°E (p. 459)

K

Kabul [KAH•buhl] Capital of Afghanistan. 35°N 69°E (p. 459)
Kampala [kahm•PAH•lah] Capital of Uganda. 0° latitude 32°E (p. 539)
Kathmandu [KAT•MAN•DOO] Capital of Nepal. 28°N 85°E (p. 629)
Kazakhstan [kuh•ZAHR•STAH•n] Large Asian country south of Russia and bordering the Caspian Sea. 48°N 59°E (p. 397)
Kenya [KEHN•yuh] East African country south of Ethiopia. 1°N 37°E (p. 539)
Khartoum [kahr•TOOM] Capital of Sudan. 16°N 33°E (p. 539)
Kiev [KE•ihf] Capital of Ukraine. 50°N 31°E (p. 285)
Kigali [kee•GAH•lee] Capital of Rwanda. 2°S 30°E (p. 539)
Kingston [KIHNG•stuhn] Capital of Jamaica. 18°N 77°W (p. 181)
Kinshasa [kihn•SHAH•suh] Capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 4°S 15°E (p. 539)
Kuala Lumpur [KWah•luh LUM•PUR] Capital of Malaysia. 3°N 102°E (p. 629)
Kuwait [ku•WAYT] Country on the Persian Gulf between Saudi Arabia and Iraq. 29°N 48°E (p. 459)
Kyrgyzstan [KIHR•gih•STAN] Central Asian country on China's western border. 41°N 75°E (p. 397)

L

Laos [LOWS] Southeast Asian country south of China and west of Vietnam. 20°N 102°E (p. 629)
La Paz [lah PAH•S] Administrative capital of Bolivia, and the highest capital in the world. 17°S 68°W (p. 181)
Latvia [LAT•vee•uh] Eastern European country west of Russia on the Baltic Sea. 57°N 25°E (p. 285)
Lebanon [LEH•buh•nuhn] Country south of Syria on the Mediterranean Sea. 34°N 34°E (p. 459)
Liberia [ly•BIHR•ee•uh] West African country south of Guinea. 7°N 10°W (p. 539)
Libreville [LEE•bruh•VIHL] Capital of Gabon. 1°N 9°E (p. 539)
Libya [LIH•bee•uh] North African country west of Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea. 28°N 15°E (p. 459)
Liechtenstein [LIHK•T•uhn•SHTYN] Small country in central Europe between Switzerland and Austria. 47°N 10°E (p. 285)
Lilongwe [lih•LAWNG•GWAH] Capital of Malawi. 14°S 34°E (p. 539)
Lima [LEE•mah] Capital of Peru. 12°S 77°W (p. 181)
London [LUHN•duhn] Capital of the United Kingdom, on the Thames River. 52°N 0° longitude (p. 285)
Lusaka [loo•SAH•kah] Capital of Zambia. 15°S 28°E (p. 539)
Luxembourg [LUHK•suhm•BUHRG] Small European country between France, Belgium, and Germany. 50°N 7°E (p. 285)

Macau [muh•KOW] Port in southern China. 22°N 113°E (p. 629)
Macedonia [MA•suh•DOH•nee•uh] Southeastern European country north of Greece. 42°N 22°E (p. 285). Macedonia also refers to a geographic region covering northern Greece, the country Macedonia, and part of Bulgaria.
Madagascar [MAH•dah•GAS•kuhr] Island in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. 18°S 43°E (p. 539)
Madrid [muh•DRIHHD] Capital of Spain. 41°N 4°W (p. 285)
Malabo [mah•LAH•boh] Capital of Equatorial Guinea. 4°N 9°E (p. 539)
Malawi [mah•LAH•wee] Southern African country south of Tanzania and east of Zambia. 11°S 34°E (p. 539)
Malaysia [muh•LAY•zhuh] Southeast Asian country with land on the Malay Peninsula and on the island of Borneo. 4°N 101°E (p. 628)
Mauritania [MAW•REE•nuhn] Capital of Mauritania. 16°N 0° longitude (p. 539)

Managua [mah•NAH•gwah] Capital of Nicaragua. 12°N 86°W (p. 181)
Manila [muh•NIH•luh] Capital of the Philippines. 15°N 121°E (p. 629)
Maputo [mah•POO•toh] Capital of Mozambique. 26°S 33°E (p. 539)
Maseru [MA•zuh•BOO] Capital of Lesotho. 29°S 27°E (p. 539)
Mauritania [MAW•ree•nuhn] West African country north of Senegal. 20°N 14°W (p. 539)
Mauritius [maw•RIH•shuhs] Island country in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar. 21°S 58°E (p. 539)
Mbabane [uhm•bah•BAH•nay] Capital of Swaziland. 26°S 31°E (p. 539)
Mediterranean [MEH•duh•tuh•RAY•nee•uh] Sea Large inland sea surrounded by Europe, Asia, and Africa. 36°N 13°E (p. 284)
Mekong [MAY•KAWNG] River River in southeastern Asia that begins in Tibet and empties into the South China Sea. 18°N 104°E (p. 628)
Mexico [MEHK•suh•koh] North American country south of the United States. 24°N 104°W (p. 180)
Mexico City Capital of Mexico. 19°N 99°W (p. 181)
Minsk [MIHNSK] Capital of Belarus. 54°N 28°E (p. 285)
Mississippi [MAH•GOHL•yuh] Country in Asia between Russia and China. 46°N 100°E (p. 629)
Monrovia [muhn•ROH•vee•uh] Capital of Liberia. 6°N 11°W (p. 539)
Montevideo [mahn•tuh•vuh•DAY•uh] Capital of Uruguay. 35°S 56°W (p. 181)
Morocco [muh•RAH•koh] North African country on the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. 32°N 7°W (p. 459)
Moscow [MAHS•KOW] Capital of Russia. 56°N 38°E (p. 397)
Mount Everest [EHV•ruhst] Highest mountain in the world, in the Himalaya between Nepal and Tibet. 28°N 87°E (p. 628)
Mozambique [MOH•zhuh•BEEK] Southern African country south of Tanzania. 20°S 34°E (p. 539)
Muscat [MUHS•KAHT] Capital of Oman. 23°N 59°E (p. 459)
Myanmar [MYAHN•MAHR] Southeast Asian country south of China and India, formerly called Burma. 21°N 95°E (p. 629)

Nairobi [ny•ROH•bee] Capital of Kenya. 1°S 37°E (p. 539)
Namibia  [nuh•MIH•bee•uh] Southern African country south of Angola on the Atlantic Ocean. 20°S 16°E (p. 539)
Nassau  [NA•SAW] Capital of the Bahamas. 25°N 77°W (p. 181)
N'Djama  [uh•n•jah•MAY•nah] Capital of Chad. 12°N 15°E (p. 539)
Nepal  [NAY•PAHL] Mountain country between India and China. 29°N 83°E (p. 629)
Netherlands  [NEH•thuhr•lundz] Western European country north of Belgium. 53°N 4°E (p. 285)
New Delhi  [NOO DEH•lee] Capital of India. 29°N 77°E (p. 629)
New Zealand  [NOO ZEE•luhnd] Major island country southeast of Australia in the South Pacific. 42°S 175°E (p. 729)
Nigeria  [njuh•AHM•ay] Capital of Niger. 14°N 2°E (p. 539)
Nicaragua  [NIH•kuh•RAH•gwuh] Central American country south of Honduras. 13°N 86°W (p. 181)
Nicosia  [NIH•kuh•SEE•uh] Capital of Cyprus. 33°N 35°E (p. 285)
Niger  [NIJ•juhr] West African country north of Nigeria. 18°N 9°E (p. 539)
Nigeria  [nyh•IHR•ee•uh] West African country along the Gulf of Guinea. 9°N 7°E (p. 539)
Nile  [NYL] River Longest river in the world, flowing north through eastern Africa. 19°N 33°E (p. 458)
North Korea  [kuh•REE•uh] East Asian country in the northernmost part of the Korean Peninsula. 40°N 127°E (p. 629)
Norway  [NAWR•WAY] Northern European country on the Scandinavian peninsula. 64°N 11°E (p. 285)
Nouakchott  [nuh•AHK•SHAHT] Capital of Mauritania. 18°N 16°W (p. 539)

Oman  [oh•MAHN] Country on the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. 20°N 58°E (p. 459)
Oslo  [AHZ•ioh] Capital of Norway. 60°N 11°E (p. 285)
Ottawa  [AH•ruh•wuh] Capital of Canada. 45°N 76°W (p. 119)
Ouagadougou  [waH•gah•DOO•goH] Capital of Burkina Faso. 12°N 2°W (p. 539)

Pakistan  [PA•kih•STAN] South Asian country northwest of India on the Arabian Sea. 28°N 68°E (p. 629)
Palau  [puh•LOW] Island country in the Pacific Ocean. 7°N 135°E (p. 729)
Panama  [PA•nuh•MAH•uh] Central American country on the Isthmus of Panama. 9°N 81°W (p. 180)
Panama City  Capital of Panama. 9°N 79°W (p. 181)
Papua New Guinea  [PA•puh•wuh NOO GHI•nee] Island country in the Pacific Ocean north of Australia. 7°S 142°E (p. 729)

Paraguay  [PAR•uh•GWY] South American country northeast of Argentina. 24°S 57°W (p. 181)
Paramaribo  [PAH•rah•MAH•ree•boh] Capital of Suriname. 6°N 55°W (p. 181)
Paris  [PAR•uhhs] Capital of France. 49°N 2°E (p. 285)
Persian  [PUHR•wuh] Gulf Arm of the Arabian Sea between Iran and Saudi Arabia. 28°N 51°E (p. 458)
Peru  [puh•ROO] South American country south of Ecuador and Colombia. 10°S 75°W (p. 181)
Philippines  [FIH•uh•FEENZ] Island country in the Pacific Ocean southeast of China. 14°N 125°E (p. 629)
Phnom Penh  [puh•NAWM PEHN] Capital of Cambodia. 12°N 106°E (p. 629)
Poland  [POH•luhnd] Eastern European country on the Baltic Sea. 52°N 18°E (p. 285)
Port-au-Prince  [POH•AH•ree•PRIHNS] Capital of Haiti. 19°N 72°W (p. 181)
Port Moresby  [MOHR•ree•uh] Capital of Papua New Guinea. 10°S 147°E (p. 729)
Port-of-Spain  [PAYN] Capital of Trinidad and Tobago. 11°N 62°W (p. 181)
Porto-Novo  [poh•n•oH•NOH•voh] Capital of Benin. 7°N 3°E (p. 539)
Portugal  [POH•ree•ih•guy] Country west of Spain on the Iberian Peninsula. 39°N 72°W (p. 285)
Prague  [PRAH•G] Capital of the Czech Republic. 51°N 15°E (p. 285)
Pretoria  [pruh•TOHR•ee•uh] Executive capital of South Africa. 26°S 28°E (p. 539)
Puerto Rico  [PEWR•ree•uh REE•koh] Island in the Caribbean Sea; U.S. Commonwealth. 19°N 67°W (p. 181)
Pyongyang  [pee•ANWN•yahng] Capital of North Korea. 39°N 126°E (p. 629)

Qatar  [KAH•tuhr] Country on the southwestern shore of the Persian Gulf. 25°N 53°E (p. 459)
Quito  [KEE•toh] Capital of Ecuador. 0° latitude 79°W (p. 181)

Rabat  [ruh•BAHT] Capital of Morocco. 34°N 7°W (p. 459)
Reykjavik  [RAY•kyah•VEE•k] Capital of Iceland. 64°N 22°W (p. 285)
Rhine  [RYN] River River in western Europe that flows into the North Sea. 51°N 7°E (p. 284)
Riga  [REE•guy] Capital of Latvia. 57°N 24°E (p. 285)
Rio Grande  [REE•oh GRAND•] River that forms part of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. 30°N 103°W (p. 119)
Riyadh  [ree•YAH•d] Capital of Saudi Arabia. 25°N 47°E (p. 459)
Rocky Mountains  Mountain system in western North America. 50°N 114°W (p. 118)
Romania [ru•MAY•nee•uh] Eastern European country east of Hungary. 46°N 23°E (p. 285)
Rome [ROHM] Capital of Italy. 42°N 13°E (p. 285)
Russia [RUH•shuh] Largest country in the world, covering parts of Europe and Asia. 60°N 90°E (p. 397)
Rwanda [ruh•WAHN•dhu] East African country south of Uganda. 2°S 30°E (p. 539)

Sahara [suh•HAR•uh] Desert region in northern Africa that is the largest hot desert in the world. 24°N 2°W (p. 458)
Saint Lawrence [LAWR•uhns] River that flows from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean and forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. 48°N 70°W (p. 119)
Sanaa [sahn•AH] Capital of Yemen. 15°N 44°E (p. 459)
San José [sahn•AH•HOO] Capital of Costa Rica. 10°N 84°W (p. 181)
San Marino [sahn•muh•REE•nuh] Small European country located in the Italian peninsula. 44°N 13°E (p. 285)
San Salvador [sahn SAL•vuh•DAWR] Capital of El Salvador. 14°N 89°W (p. 181)
Santiago [sahn•tee•AH•goh] Capital of Chile. 33°S 71°W (p. 181)
Santo Domingo [sahn•toh duh•MIHNG•goh] Capital of the Dominican Republic. 19°N 70°W (p. 181)
Sao Tome and Principe [sow•too•MAY•prin•see•pee] Small island country in the Gulf of Guinea off the coast of central Africa. 1°N 7°E (p. 539)
Sarajevo [sahr•AY•voh] Capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 43°N 18°E (p. 285)
Saudi Arabia [sow•dee•uh•RAY•bee•uh•uh] Country on the Arabian Peninsula. 23°N 46°E (p. 459)
Senegal [seen•muh•GAWL] West African country on the Atlantic coast. 15°N 14°W (p. 539)
Seoul [SOHL] Capital of South Korea. 38°N 127°E (p. 629)
Serbia and Montenegro [suh•REE•bee•uh MAHN•tuh•nee•EH•goh] Eastern European country south of Hungary. 44°N 21°E (p. 285)
Seychelles [say•SHEHL] Small island country in the Indian Ocean off eastern Africa. 6°S 56°E (p. 539)
Sierra Leone [see•EHR•uh•lee•OH•H] West African country south of Guinea. 8°N 12°W (p. 539)
Singapore [SIHNG•goh•OH•H] Southeast Asian island country near tip of Malay Peninsula. 2°N 104°E (p. 629)
Skopje [SKAW•poy•AY•] Capital of the country of Macedonia. 42°N 21°E (p. 285)
Slovakia [sloh•VAH•kee•uh] Eastern European country south of Poland. 49°N 19°E (p. 285)
Slovenia [sloh•VEE•nee•uh] Southeastern European country south of Austria on the Adriatic Sea. 46°N 15°E (p. 285)
Sofia [SOH•fee•uh] Capital of Bulgaria. 43°N 23°E (p. 285)

Solomon [SAH•tuh•muh•nuh] Islands Island country in the Pacific Ocean northeast of Australia. 7°S 160°E (p. 729)
Somalia [soh•MAH•lee•uh•uh] East African country on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. 3°N 45°E (p. 539)
South Africa [afrih•kuh•uh] Country at the southern tip of Africa, officially the Republic of South Africa. 28°S 25°E (p. 539)
South Korea [kuh•REE•eh•uh] East Asian country on the Korean Peninsula between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. 36°N 128°E (p. 629)
Spain [SPAYN] Southern European country on the Iberian Peninsula. 40°N 4°W (p. 285)
Sri Lanka [sree•LAHNG•kuh] Country in the Indian Ocean south of India, formerly called Ceylon. 9°N 83°E (p. 629)
Stockholm [STAHK•HOHL] Capital of Sweden. 59°N 18°E (p. 285)
Sucre [SOO•cray] Constitutional capital of Bolivia. 19°S 65°W (p. 181)
Sudan [SOO•DUH•n] East African country south of Egypt. 14°N 28°E (p. 539)
Suriname [suh•REE•nee•uh•NAH•muh] South American country between Guyana and French Guiana. 4°N 56°W (p. 181)
Suva [SOO•vuh] Capital of the Fiji Islands. 18°S 177°E (p. 729)
Swaziland [SWAH•zi•EL] Southern African country west of Mozambique, almost entirely within the Republic of South Africa. 27°S 32°E (p. 539)
Sweden [SWEED•uh•hn] Northern European country on the eastern side of the Scandinavian peninsula. 60°N 14°E (p. 285)
Switzerland [SWEE•truh•luhn•d] European country in the Alps south of Germany. 47°N 8°E (p. 285)
Syria [SHEER•ree•uh•uh] Southwest Asian country on the east side of the Mediterranean Sea. 35°N 37°E (p. 459)
Taipei [TY•PAY] Capital of Taiwan. 25°N 122°E (p. 629)
Taiwan [TY•WAHN] Island country off the southeast coast of China; the seat of the Chinese Nationalist government. 24°N 122°E (p. 629)
Tajikistan [tah•JEE•kuh•STAN] Central Asian country east of Turkmenistan. 39°N 70°E (p. 397)
Tanzania [TAN•zuh•nee•EH•eh•uh] East African country south of Kenya. 7°S 34°E (p. 539)
Tashkent [tash•KEHTN] Capital of Uzbekistan. 41°N 69°E (p. 397)
T’biliisi [tuh•bih•LEE•see] Capital of the Republic of Georgia. 42°N 45°E (p. 397)
Tegucigalpa [tay•GOO•see•GAHL•pah] Capital of Honduras. 14°N 87°W (p. 181)
Tehran [TAY•uh•RAN] Capital of Iran. 36°N 52°E (p. 459)
Thailand [TY•LAND] Southeast Asian country east of Myanmar. 17°N 101°E (p. 629)
Thimphu [THIM•POO] Capital of Bhutan. 28°N 90°E (p. 629)
Tigris [TY•gruhs] River River in southeastern Turkey and Iraq that merges with the Euphrates River. 35°N 44°E (p. 458)
Tirana [Tih•RAH•nuh] Capital of Albania. 42°N 20°E (p. 285)
Togo [TOH•goh] West African country between Benin and Ghana on the Gulf of Guinea. 8°N 1°E (p. 539)
Tokyo [TOH•kee•OH] Capital of Japan. 36°N 140°E (p. 629)
Trinidad and Tobago [TRIH•nuh•DAD tuh•BAY•goh] Island country near Venezuela between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. 11°N 61°W (p. 181)
Tripoli [TRIH•puh•lee] Capital of Libya. 33°N 13°E (p. 459)
Tunis [TOO•nuhs] Capital of Tunisia. 37°N 10°E (p. 459)
Ukraine [yoo•KRAYN] Eastern European country west of Russia on the Black Sea. 49°N 30°E (p. 285)
United Arab Emirates [EH•muh•ruhts] Country made up of seven states on the eastern side of the Arabian Peninsula. 24°N 54°E (p. 629)
United Kingdom Western European island country made up of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. 57°N 2°W (p. 285)
United States of America Country in North America made up of 50 states, mostly between Canada and Mexico. 38°N 110°W (p. 119)
Uruguay [YUR•uh•GWAY] South American country south of Brazil on the Atlantic Ocean. 33°S 56°W (p. 181)
Uzbekistan [UZ•BEH•küh•STAN] Central Asian country south of Kazakhstan. 42°N 60°E (p. 397)

Vanuatu [VAH•TOO] Country made up of islands in the Pacific Ocean east of Australia. 17°S 170°W (p. 729)

Vatican [VA•tuh•kuhn] City Headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church, located in the city of Rome in Italy. 42°N 13°E (p. 285)
Venezuela [VEH•nuh•ZWAY•luh] South American country on the Caribbean Sea between Colombia and Guyana. 8°N 65°W (p. 181)
Vienna [VEE•EH•nuh] Capital of Austria. 48°N 16°E (p. 285)
Vietnam [VEE•EHT•NAHM] Southeast Asian country east of Laos and Cambodia. 18°N 107°E (p. 629)
Vilnius [VIHNT•HUK] Capital of Lithuania. 55°N 25°E (p. 539)
Warsaw [WAWR•SAW] Capital of Poland. 52°N 21°E (p. 285)
Washington, D.C. Capital of the United States, in the District of Columbia. 39°N 77°W (p. 119)
Wellington [WEH•lihng•tuhn] Capital of New Zealand. 41°S 175°E (p. 729)
West Indies [IH•nuh•dee•z] Caribbean islands between North America and South America. 19°N 79°W (p. 180)
Windhoek [VIHNT•HUK] Capital of Namibia. 22°S 17°E (p. 539)

Yamoussoukro [YAH•moo•SOO•kroh] Second capital of Côte d’Ivoire. 7°N 6°W (p. 539)
Yangon [YAHNG•GOHN] Capital of Myanmar, formerly called Rangoon. 17°N 96°E (p. 629)
Yangtze [YANG•SEE] River Principal river of China that begins in Tibet and flows into the East China Sea near Shanghai, also known as the Chang Jiang [CHAHNG jee•AHNG]. 31°N 117°E (p. 628)
Yaoundé [yown•DAY] Capital of Cameroon. 4°N 12°E (p. 539)
Yellow River River in northern and eastern China, also known as the Huang He [HWAHNG HUH]. 35°N 114°E (p. 628)
Yemen [YEH•muh] Country south of Saudi Arabia on the Arabian Peninsula. 15°N 46°E (p. 459)
Zagreb [ZAH•GREHB] Capital of Croatia. 46°N 16°E (p. 285)
Zambia [ZAM•bee•uh] Southern African country north of Zimbabwe. 14°S 24°E (p. 539)
Zimbabwe [zhihn•BAH•bway] Southern African country northeast of Botswana. 18°S 30°E (p. 539)
absolute location  exact position of a place on the earth's surface (p. 5)
acid rain  rain containing high amounts of chemical pollutants (pp. 70, 135, 370)
adobe  sun-dried clay bricks (p. 202)
airlift  system of carrying supplies by aircraft (p. 322)
alluvial plain  area that is built up by rich fertile soil left by river floods (p. 517)
altilplano  large highland plateau (p. 271)
alitude  height above sea level (pp. 193, 243)
apartheid  system of laws that separated racial and ethnic groups and limited the rights of blacks in South Africa (p. 606)
aquifer  underground rock layer that water flows through (pp. 50, 490)
archipelago  group of islands (pp. 219, 690)
artifact  object made by early people (p. 27)
atmosphere  layer of air surrounding the earth (p. 30)
atoll  low-lying, ring-shaped island that surrounds a lagoon (pp. 654, 760)
autobahn  superhighway (p. 351)
autonomy  self-government (pp. 168, 583)
axis  imaginary line that runs through the earth's center between the North and South poles (p. 31); also horizontal (bottom) or vertical (side) line of measurement on a graph (p. 11)
bar graph  graph in which vertical or horizontal bars represent quantities (p. 11)
basin  low area surrounded by higher land (p. 232)
bauxite  mineral used to make aluminum (pp. 220, 560)
bazaar  marketplace (p. 488)
bedouins  nomadic desert peoples of Southwest Asia (p. 505)
bilingual  referring to a country that has two official languages (pp. 167, 440)
birthrate  number of children born each year for every 1,000 people (p. 88)
blockade  to forcibly prevent entry to an area (p. 321)
Boers  name for the Dutch who were the first European settlers in South Africa (p. 605)
bog  low swampy land (pp. 342, 368)
boomerang  Australian weapon that is flat, bent, and made of wood that either strikes a target or curves and sails back to the person who threw it (p. 738)
bush  rural areas of Australia (p. 739)
cacao  tropical tree whose seeds are used to make chocolate and cocoa (pp. 552, 759)
caliph  successor to Muhammad (p. 514)
calligraphy  art of beautiful writing (p. 670)
campesino  Colombian farmer (p. 257)
canopy  umbrella-like covering formed by the tops of trees in a rain forest (pp. 214, 571)
cardinal directions  basic directions on the earth: north, south, east, west (p. 8)
cartographer  person who makes maps (p. 6)
cash crop  product grown to be sold for export (pp. 256, 438)
cassava  plant with roots that can be ground into flour to make bread or porridge (p. 578)
caste  social class based on a person's ancestry (p. 640)
caudillo  military ruler (p. 243)
channel  body of water wider than a strait between two pieces of land (p. 42)
chart  graphic way of presenting information clearly (p. 12)
charter  written agreement guaranteeing privileges and freedoms (p. 302)
circle graph  round or pie-shaped graph showing how a whole is divided (p. 12)
city-state  city and its surrounding countryside (p. 467)
civilizations  highly developed cultures (pp. 84, 466)
civil war  fight among different groups within a country (pp. 492, 554, 710)
clan  group of people related to one another (pp. 590, 693)
Classical  relating to the ancient Greek and Roman world (p. 294)
climate  usual, predictable pattern of weather in an area over a long period of time (p. 52)
climograph  combination bar and line graph giving information about temperature and precipitation (p. 13)
coalition government  government in which two or more political parties work together to run a country (p. 360)
Cold War  period between the late 1940s and late 1980s when the United States and the Soviet Union competed for world influence without actually fighting each other (pp. 319, 414)
collection  process in the water cycle during which streams and rivers carry water back to the oceans (p. 49)
colony  overseas territory or settlement tied to a parent country (p. 146)
common law  unwritten set of laws based on local customs (p. 300)
commonwealth partly self-governing territory (p. 223)

communism economic, social, and political system based on the teachings of Karl Marx, which advocated the elimination of private property (p. 316)

communist state country whose government has strong control over the economy and society as a whole (pp. 221, 369, 413, 663)

compound group of houses surrounded by walls (p. 553)

condensation process in which air rises and cools, which makes the water vapor it holds change back into a liquid (p. 49)

conservation careful use of resources so they are not wasted (p. 71)

constitutional monarchy government in which a king or queen is the official head of state, but elected officials run the government (pp. 342, 493, 694)

consul elected chief official of the Roman Republic (p. 296)

consumer goods household products, clothing, and other goods people buy to use for themselves (pp. 378, 663)

contiguous areas that are joined together inside a common boundary (p. 126)

continent massive land area (p. 35)

continental divide mountainous area from which rivers flow in different directions (p. 352)

continental shelf plateau off each coast of a continent that lies under the ocean and stretches for several miles (p. 40)

cooperative farm owned and operated by the government (p. 222)

copper belt large area of copper mines in northern Zambia (p. 610)

copra dried coconut meat, which is used to make margarine, soap, and other products (p. 759)

coral reef structure at or near the water's surface formed by the skeletons of small sea animals (pp. 129, 577, 736)

cordillera group of mountain ranges that run side by side (pp. 160, 254)

core center of the earth, formed of hot iron mixed with other metals (p. 35)

cottage industry home- or village-based industry in which family members supply their own equipment to make goods (pp. 315, 639)

covenant agreement (p. 473)

crevasse deep crack in the Antarctic ice cap (p. 764)

crop rotation varying what is planted in a field to avoid using up all the minerals in the soil (p. 70)

crust uppermost layer of the earth (p. 35)

cultural diffusion the process of spreading new knowledge and skills to other cultures (p. 84)

culture way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs (p. 80)

culture region different countries that have cultural traits in common (p. 85)

cuneiform Sumerian writing system using wedge-shaped symbols pressed into clay tablets (p. 467)

current moving streams of water in the world's oceans (p. 56)

cyclone intense storm system with heavy rain and high winds (pp. 617, 646)

czar name for emperor in Russia's past (p. 411)

deadline number of people out of every 1,000 who die in a year (p. 87)

deforestation widespread cutting of forests (pp. 70, 235, 574, 709)

delta area formed from a soil deposit located at the mouth of a river (pp. 42, 469, 646)

democracy government in which leaders rule with consent of the citizens (pp. 83, 294, 429)

desalinization process used to make seawater drinkable (p. 514)

desertification process by which grasslands change to desert (p. 557)

deterrence maintenance of military power for the purpose of discouraging an attack (p. 320)

developed country country in which a great deal of manufacturing is carried out (p. 96)

developing country country that is working toward industrialization (p. 96)

dialect local form of a language that differs from the main language in pronunciation or the meaning of words (p. 81)

disciple follower of a specific teacher (p. 475)

divine right of kings belief that royalty ruled by the will of God (p. 306)

dominion self-governing belief that royalty ruled by the will of God (p. 306)

drought long period of extreme dryness (pp. 55, 556)

dry farming method in which the land is left unplanted every few years so that it can store moisture (p. 358)

dynasty line of rulers from the same family (p. 666)

dzong Buddhist center of prayer and study in Bhutan (p. 651)

earthquake violent and sudden movement of the earth's crust (p. 36)

economic system system that sets rules for how people decide what goods and services to produce and how they are exchanged (p. 93)

ecosystem place where the plants and animals are dependent upon one another and their surroundings for survival (p. 72)

ecotourist person who travels to another country to view its natural wonders (pp. 215, 581)
elevation  height above sea level (pp. 9, 40, 440)
elevation profile  cutaway diagram showing changes in elevation of land (p. 13)
El Niño  combination of temperature, wind, and water effects in the Pacific Ocean that causes heavy rains in some areas and droughts in others (p. 55)
emigrate  order that restricts or prohibits trade with another country (pp. 222, 518)
emigrant  to move to another country (p. 91)
emperor  absolute ruler of an empire (p. 296)
empire  group of lands under one ruler (pp. 267, 408, 680)
enclave  small territory entirely surrounded by a larger territory (p. 607)
endangered species  plant or animal under the threat of completely dying out (p. 584)
environment  natural surroundings (p. 24)
equinox  day when day and night are of equal length in both hemispheres (p. 32)
erg  huge area of shifting sand dunes in the Sahara (p. 492)
erosion  process of wearing away or moving weathered material on the earth's surface (p. 38)
escarpment  steep cliff between higher and lower land (p. 233)
estancia  ranch (p. 240)
etnic cleansing  forcing people from a different ethnic group to leave their homes (p. 379)
etnic group  people who share a common history, language, religion, and physical characteristics (p. 81)
euro  common currency adopted by countries in the European Union (p. 325)
evaporation  process in which the sun's heat turns liquid water into water vapor (p. 48)
exclave  small part of a country that is separated from the main part (p. 614)
exile  inability to live in one's own country because of political beliefs (p. 669)
export  to trade goods to other countries (p. 95)
famine  lack of food (pp. 88, 701)
fault  crack in the earth's crust (pp. 37, 438, 662)
favela  slum area (p. 234)
federal republic  government divided between national and state powers (pp. 147, 204, 351, 429)
fellahin  farmers in Egypt who live in villages and work on small plots of land that they rent from landowners (p. 488)
feudalism  political and social system in which a lord gave land to a noble to work, govern, and defend, in return for the noble's loyalty (p. 301)
five pillars of faith  basic religious obligations of Islam (p. 477)
fjord  steep-sided valley cut into mountains by the action of glaciers (pp. 354, 742)
foothill  low hill at the base of a mountain range (p. 267)
fossil  preserved remains or impressions of early humans, animals, or plants (p. 27)
fossil fuel  coal, oil, or natural gas (p. 135)
free enterprise system  economic system in which people start and run businesses with limited government intervention (pp. 131, 415, 578)
free market economy  see free enterprise system (p. 424)
free port  place where goods can be unloaded, stored, and shipped again without needing to pay any import taxes (p. 716)
free trade  removing trade barriers so that goods flow freely among countries (pp. 96, 136)
free trade zone  area where people can buy goods from other countries without paying extra taxes (p. 223)
gaucho  cowhand (p. 240)
genocide  mass murder of a people because of their race, religion, ethnicity, politics, or culture (pp. 317, 585)
geographic information systems (GIS)  special software that helps geographers gather and use information about a place (pp. 6, 25)
geography  the study of the earth in all its variety (p. 22)
geothermal energy  electricity produced by natural underground sources of steam (pp. 357, 743)
geyser  spring of water heated by molten rock inside the earth so that, from time to time, it shoots hot water into the air (pp. 357, 741)
glacier  giant slow-moving sheets of ice (pp. 38, 49, 159)
glasnost  Russian policy of “openness” (p. 415)
globalization  development of a world culture and an interdependent world economy (p. 100)
Global Positioning System (GPS)  group of satellites that travels around the earth which can be used to tell exact locations on the earth (pp. 6, 25)
great circle route  ship or airplane route following a great circle; the shortest distance between two points on the earth (p. 6)
greenhouse effect  buildup of certain gases in the atmosphere that, like a greenhouse, hold more of the sun's warmth (p. 58)
green revolution  great increase in food grains production due to the use of improved seeds, pesticides, and efficient farming techniques (p. 639)
groundwater  water that fills tiny cracks and holes in the rock layers below the earth's surface (p. 50)
guild  medieval workers' organization (p. 302)
habitat  type of environment in which a particular animal species lives (p. 580)
hacienda  large ranch (p. 199)
hajj  religious journey to Makkah that Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime if they are able to do so (p. 477)
harmattan  dry, dusty wind that blows south from the Sahara (p. 551)
heavy industry  manufactured goods such as machinery, mining equipment, and steel (pp. 356, 426)
hemisphere  one-half of the globe; the Equator divides the earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres; the Prime Meridian divides it into Eastern and Western Hemispheres (p. 4)
hieroglyphics  form of writing that uses signs and symbols (pp. 198, 471)
high island  Pacific island formed by volcanic activity (p. 760)
high-technology industry  industry that produces computers and other kinds of electronic equipment (p. 678)
Holocaust  systematic murder of more than 6 million European Jews and 6 million others by Adolf Hitler and the Nazis during World War II (pp. 317, 511)
human resources  supply of people who can produce goods (p. 314)
human rights  basic freedoms and rights that all people should enjoy (p. 669)
humid continental climate  weather pattern characterized by long, cold, snowy winters and short, hot summers (p. 64)
humid subtropical climate  weather pattern characterized by hot, humid, rainy summers and short, mild winters (p. 65)
hurricane  violent tropical storm with high winds and heavy rains (p. 193)
hydroelectric power  electricity generated by flowing water (pp. 242, 571, 743)

iceberg  chunk of a glacier that has broken away and floats free in the ocean (p. 765)
ice shelf  layer of ice above water in Antarctica (p. 765)
immigrant  person who moves to a new country to make a permanent home (p. 148)
imperialism  system of building foreign empires for military and trade advantages (p. 316)
import  to buy goods from another country (p. 95)
indulgences  pardons for sins, given or sold by the Catholic Church (p. 305)
industrialize  to change an economy to rely more on manufacturing and less on farming (pp. 195, 412)
industrialized country  country in which a great deal of manufacturing occurs (p. 604)
intensive cultivation  growing crops on every available piece of land (p. 693)
interdependence  dependence of countries on one another for goods, raw materials to make goods, and markets in which to sell goods (p. 100)
irrigation  farming practice followed in dry areas to collect water and bring it to crops (p. 71)
Islamic republic  government run by Muslim religious leaders (p. 519)
island  body of land smaller than a continent and surrounded by water (p. 40)
Isthmus  narrow piece of land that connects two larger pieces of land (pp. 40, 212)
jade  shiny, usually green gemstone (p. 197)
jute  plant fiber used for making rope, burlap bags, and carpet backing (p. 639)
kibbutz  settlement in Israel where the people share property and produce goods (p. 510)
krill  tiny, shrimplike animal that lives in waters off Antarctica and is food for many other creatures (p. 766)
lagoon  shallow pool of water surrounded by reefs, sandbars, or atolls
land bridge  narrow strip of land that joins two larger landmasses (p. 190)
landfill  area where trash companies dump the waste they collect (p. 136)
landform  individual features of the land (p. 23)
landlocked  country with no land bordering a sea or an ocean (pp. 271, 372)
La Niña  pattern of unusual weather in the Pacific Ocean that has opposite effects of El Niño (p. 56)
latitude  location north or south of the Equator, measured by imaginary lines (parallels) that are numbered in degrees north or south (pp. 5, 192)
leap year  year that has an extra day; occurs every fourth year (p. 31)
life expectancy  the number of years that an average person is expected to live (p. 428)
light industry  making of such goods as clothing, shoes, furniture, and household products (p. 426)
line graph  graph in which one or more lines represent changing quantities over time (p. 11)
literacy rate  percentage of people who can read and write (p. 215)
llanos  grassy plains (p. 242)
local wind  pattern of wind caused by landforms in a particular area (p. 56)
longitude  location east or west of the Prime Meridian, measured by imaginary lines (meridians) numbered in degrees east or west (p. 5)
low island  Pacific island formed of coral and having little vegetation (p. 760)
magma  hot, melted rock that sometimes flows to
the earth's surface in a volcanic eruption (p. 35)
maize  Native American name for corn (p. 198)
majority group  group in society that controls most
of the wealth and power, though not always the
largest group in numbers (p. 430)
mangrove  tropical tree with roots that extend both
above and beneath the water (p. 550)
manor  feudal estate made up of a manor house or
castle and land (p. 301)
mantle  rock layer about 1,800 miles (2,897 km)

meridian  see longitude (p. 5)
meridian  see longitude (p. 5)
messiah  in Judaism and Christianity, a savior sent
by God (p. 475)
mestizo  person with mixed Spanish and Native
American background (p. 256)
migrant worker  person who travels from place to
place when extra help is needed to plant or harvest
crops (p. 205)
migrate  to move from one place to another (p. 504)
minority group  group of people who are different
in some characteristic from the group with the most
power and wealth in a region (p. 430)
missionary  person who spreads religious views
(p. 300)
omnesal  form of government in which a king or
queen inherits the right to rule (p. 83)
monarch  monarch  form of government in which a king or
queen inherits the right to rule (p. 83)
monotheism  belief in one God (p. 473)
monsoon  seasonal wind that blows over a con-
tinent for months at a time (p. 639)
moor  treeless, windy highland area with damp
ground (p. 340)
moshav  settlement in Israel where people share
property but also own some private property
(p. 510)
mosque  place of worship for followers of Islam
(pp. 380, 488)
multilingual  able to speak several languages (p. 348)
multinational company  firm that does business in
several countries (p. 348)
mural  wall painting (p. 198)
national debt  money owed by a nation's govern-
ment (p. 206)
natural resource  product of the earth that people
use to meet their needs (p. 92)
navigable  body of water wide and deep enough to
allow the passage of ships (pp. 134, 260, 345)
negativity  refusal to take sides in disagreements
and wars between countries (p. 352)
newsprint  type of paper used for printing newspa-
pers (p. 163)
nomads  people who move from place to place with
herds of animals (pp. 373, 439, 680)
nonrenewable resource  natural resource such as
minerals that cannot be replaced (p. 93)
nuclear energy  power made by creating a con-
trolled atomic reaction (p. 428)
nuclear weapon  weapon whose destructive power
comes from a nuclear reaction (p. 319)
oasis  a fertile or green area in a desert (pp. 439,
485)
obscion  hard, black glass created by the cooled
molten lava of a volcano (p. 198)
orbit  path that a body in the solar system travels
around the sun (p. 29)
outback  inland regions of Australia (p. 737)
overgraze  to allow livestock to strip areas so bare
that plants cannot grow back (p. 556)
ozone  type of oxygen that forms a layer in the
atmosphere and protects all living things on the
earth from certain harmful rays of the sun (p. 766)
pagoda  many-storied Buddhist temple (p. 670)
pampas  vast treeless, grass-covered plains of South
America (p. 240)
papyrus  Egyptian paper (p. 471)
parallel  see latitude (pp. 5, 699)
parliamentary democracy  government in which
voters elect representatives to a lawmakers which chooses a prime minister to head the government
(p. 166, 216, 341)
peat  plants partly decayed in water that can be
dried and used for fuel (p. 342)
peninsula  piece of land with water on three sides
(p. 40, 191)
perestroika  Soviet policy that loosened govern-
ment controls and permitted its economy to move
towards free enterprise (p. 415)
permafrost  permanently frozen lower layers of soil
in the tundra and subarctic regions (p. 406)
pesticides  powerful chemicals that kill crop-
destroying insects (pp. 71, 640)
pharaoh  ruler of ancient Egypt (p. 470)
phosphate

phosphate  mineral salt used in fertilizers (pp. 486, 560, 761)

pictograph  graph in which small symbols represent quantities (p. 12)

pidgin language  language formed by combining elements of several different languages (p. 760)

plain  low-lying stretch of flat or gently rolling land (p. 40)

plantain  kind of banana (p. 582)

plantation  large farm that grows a single crop for sale (p. 194)

plate  huge slab of rock that makes up the earth's crust (pp. 589, 714)

plateau  flat land with higher elevation than a plain (p. 40)

plate tectonics  theory that the earth's crust is not an unbroken shell but consists of plates, or huge slabs of rock, that move (p. 35)

plaza  public square (p. 202)

poaching  illegal hunting of protected animals (p. 577)

polder  area of land reclaimed from the sea (p. 347)

polis  Greek term for “city-state” (p. 294)

polytheism  belief in more than one god (p. 467)

pope  head of the Roman Catholic Church (pp. 299, 371)

population density  average number of people living in a square mile or square kilometer (p. 89)

potash  type of mineral salt that is often used in fertilizers (p. 385)

prairie  rolling, inland grassy area with very fertile soil (p. 160)

precious gems  valuable gemstones, such as rubies, sapphires, and jade (p. 709)

precipitation  water that falls back to the earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail (p. 49)

prime minister  official who heads the government in a parliamentary democracy (p. 167)

privatize  to transfer the ownership of factories from the government to individual citizens (p. 375)

productivity  measurement of the amount of work accomplished in a given time (p. 314)

projection  in mapmaking, a way of drawing the round Earth on a flat surface (p. 7)

prophet  messenger of God (p. 474)

province  regional political division similar to states (p. 158)

pyramid  huge stone structure that served as an elaborate tomb or monument (p. 470)

quota  number limit on how many items of a particular product can be imported from a particular country (p. 95)

rain forest  dense forest that receives high amounts of rain each year (p. 59)

rain shadow  dry area on the inland side of coastal mountains (p. 58)

recycling  reusing materials instead of throwing them out (p. 136)

refugee  person who flees to another country to escape persecution or disaster (pp. 91, 379, 585)

reincarnation  rebirth of a soul in a new body (p. 640)

relief  differences in height in a landscape; how flat or rugged the surface is (p. 9)

renewable resource  natural resource that cannot be used up or can be replaced naturally or grown again (p. 92)

representative democracy  government in which the people are represented by elected leaders (p. 146)

republic  strong national government headed by elected leaders (pp. 216, 296, 487)

responsibilities  duties owed by citizens to their government and other citizens (p. 99)

reunification  bringing together the two parts of Germany under one government (p. 351)

revolution  one complete orbit around the sun (p. 31); a great and often violent change (p. 306)

rights  benefits and protections guaranteed by law (p. 99)

rural  area in the countryside (p. 150)

samurai  powerful land-owning warriors in Japan (p. 693)

satellite nation  nation politically and economically dominated or controlled by another, more powerful country (p. 321)

sauna  wooden room heated by water sizzling on hot stones (p. 356)

savanna  broad grassland in the Tropics with few trees (pp. 62, 550)

scale bar  on a map, a divided line showing the map scale, usually in miles or kilometers (p. 8)

secede  to withdraw from a national government (p. 147)

secular  nonreligious (p. 492)

selva  tropical rain forests in Brazil (p. 232)

serf  farm laborer who could be bought and sold along with the land (pp. 301, 412)

service industry  business that provides services to people instead of producing goods (pp. 132, 195, 488)

shah  title given to kings who ruled Iran (p. 519)

shogun  military leader in early Japan (p. 693)

silt  small particles of rich soil (p. 484)

sirocco  hot, dry winds that blow across Italy from North Africa (p. 360)

sisal  plant fiber used to make rope and twine (p. 580)

slash-and-burn farming  method of clearing land for planting by cutting and burning forests (p. 616)

smog  thick haze of fog and chemicals (p. 206)
socialism  economic system in which most businesses are owned and run by the government (p. 709)
sodium nitrate  chemical used in fertilizer and explosives (p. 274)
solar system  Earth, eight other planets, and thousands of smaller bodies that all revolve around the sun (p. 29)
sorghum  tall grass with seeds that are used as grain and to make syrup (p. 610)
spa  resort that has hot mineral springs that people bathe in to regain their health (p. 374)
station  cattle or sheep ranch in Australia (p. 737)
steppe  partly dry grassland often found on the edges of a desert (pp. 67, 383, 406, 438, 680)
strait  narrow body of water between two pieces of land (pp. 42, 716)
strike  refusal to work, usually by a labor organization, until demands are met (p. 315)
subarctic  weather pattern characterized by severely cold, bitter winters and short, cool summers (p. 65)
subcontinent  large landmass that is part of another continent but distinct from it (p. 638)
subsistence farm  small plot where a farmer grows only enough food to feed his own family (pp. 194, 552)
suburb  smaller community that surrounds a city (p. 150)
summer solstice  day with the most hours of sunlight and the fewest hours of darkness (p. 32)
taiga  huge forests of evergreen trees that grow in subarctic regions (p. 406)
tariff  tax added to the value of goods that are imported (p. 95)
terraced field  strips of land cut out of a hillside like stair steps so the land can hold water and be used for farming (p. 717)
textiles  woven cloth (p. 315)
theocracy  form of government in which one individual ruled as both religious leader and king (p. 467)
townships  crowded neighborhoods outside cities in South Africa where most nonwhites live (p. 607)
trench  valley in the ocean floor (p. 41)
tributary  small river that flows into a larger river (p. 645)
Tropics  low-latitude region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn (p. 53)

trust territory  area temporarily placed under control of another nation (p. 761)
tsetse fly  insect whose bite can kill cattle or humans with a deadly disease called sleeping sickness (p. 573)
tsunami  huge sea wave caused by an earthquake on the ocean floor (pp. 36, 690)
tundra  vast rolling treeless plain in high latitude climates in which only the top few inches of ground thaw in summer (pp. 66, 159, 406)

union  labor organization that negotiates for improved worker conditions and pay (p. 315)
urban  area in the city (p. 150)
urbanization  movement to cities (p. 90)
vaquero  cowhand (p. 193)
vassal  noble in medieval society who swore loyalty to a lord in return for land (p. 301)
wadi  dry riverbed filled by rainwater from rare downpours (p. 513)
water cycle  process in which water moves from the oceans to the air to the ground and finally back to the oceans (p. 48)
watershed  region drained by a river (p. 584)
water vapor  water in the form of gas (p. 48)
weather  unpredictable changes in air that take place over a short period of time (p. 52)
weathering  natural process that breaks surface rocks into boulders, gravel, sand, and soil (p. 37)
welfare state  country that uses tax money to support people who are sick, needy, jobless, or retired (p. 355)
winter solstice  day with the fewest hours of sunlight (p. 32)
yurt  large circle-shaped tent made of animal skins that can be packed up and moved from place to place (p. 681)
absolute location/ubicación absoluta  posición exacta de en lugar en la superficie de la Tierra (pág. 5)

acid rain/lluvia ácida  lluvia que contiene grandes cantidades de contaminantes químicos (págs. 70, 135, 370)

adobe/adobe ladrillos secados al Sol (pág. 202)

airlift/puente áereo sistema de transportar suministros por avión (pág. 322)

alluvial plain/llanura aluvial área creada por el suelo fértil que se acumula después de las inundaciones causadas por los ríos (pág. 517)

altiplano/altiplano meseta grande y muy elevada; también se llama altiplanicie (pág. 271)

altitude/altitud altura sobre el nivel del mar (págs. 193, 243)

apartheid/apartheid sistema de leyes que separaba los grupos raciales y étnicos y limitaba los derechos de la población negra (pág. 606)

aquifer/manto acuífero capa de rocas subterránea por la cual corre el agua (págs. 50, 490)

archipelago/archipiélago grupo de islas (págs. 219, 690)

artifact/artefacto objeto construido por pueblos antiguos (pág. 27)

atmosphere/atmósfera capa de aire que rodea la Tierra (pág. 30)

atoll/atolón isla de muy poca elevación que se forma alrededor de una laguna en la forma de un anillo (págs. 654, 760)

autobahn/autobahn autopista muy rápida (pág. 351)

autonomy/autonomía gobernarse por sí mismo (págs. 168, 583)

axis/eje terrestre línea imaginaria que atraviesa el centro de la Tierra entre el Polo Norte y el Polo Sur (pág. 31); también la línea vertical (del lado) u horizontal (de abajo) de una gráfica que se usa para medir (pág. 11)

cacao/cacao árbol tropical cuyas semillas se usan para hacer chocolate y cocoa (págs. 552, 759)

caliph/califa sucesor de Mahoma (pág. 514)

calligraphy/caligrafía el arte de escribir con letra muy bella (pág. 670)

campesino/campesino agricultor (pág. 257)

canopy/bóveda techo formado por las copas de los árboles en los bosques húmedos (págs. 214, 571)

cardinal directions/puntos cardinales cuatro direcciones básicas en la Tierra: Norte, sur, este, oeste (pág. 8)

cartographer/cartógrafo persona que hace mapas (pág. 6)

casbah/casbah la sección antigua de las ciudades de Argelia; también se llama alcazaba (pág. 492)

cash crop/cultivo comercial producto que se cultiva para exportación (págs. 256, 438)

cassava/yuca planta con raíces que se pueden convertir en harina para hacer pan o gachas (pág. 578)

caste/casta clase social basada en la ascendencia de una persona (pág. 640)

caudillo/caudillo gobernante militar (pág. 243)

circle graph/gráfica de círculo gráfica redonda que muestra como un todo es dividido (pág. 12)

civilization/civilizaciones culturas altamente desarrolladas (págs. 84, 466)

civil war/guerra civil pelea entre distintos grupos dentro de un país (págs. 492, 554, 710)

clan/clan grupo de personas que están emparentadas (págs. 590, 693)
**Spanish Glossary**

**Classical/Clásico** relacionado a la antigua Roma y Grecia (pág. 294)

**climate/clima** el patrón que sigue el estado del tiempo en un área durante muchos años (pág. 52)

**climograph/gráfica de clima** gráfica que combina barras y líneas para dar información sobre la temperatura y la precipitación (pág. 13)

**coalition government/gobierno por coalición** gobierno en que dos o más partidos trabajan juntos para dirigir un país (pág. 360)

**Cold War/Guerra Fría** período entre los fines de los 1940 y los fines de los 1980 en que los Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética compitieron por tener influencia mundial sin pelear uno contra el otro (págs. 300, 413, 663)

**collection/drenaje** proceso durante el ciclo hidrológico en que los ríos llevan el agua de regreso a los océanos (pág. 49)

**colony/colonia** territorio o poblado con lazos a un país extranjero (pág. 146)

**common law/derecho común** grupo de leyes no escritas basadas en costumbres locales (pág. 300)

**commonwealth/estado libre asociado** territorio que en parte se gobierna por sí solo (pág. 223)

**communism/comunismo** sistema económico social y político basado en las enseñanzas de Karl Marx, el cual abogaba por la eliminación de propiedades privadas (pág. 316)

**communist state/estado comunista** país cuyo gobierno mantiene mucho control sobre la economía y la sociedad en su totalidad (págs. 221, 309, 413, 663)

**compound/complejo residencial** grupo de viviendas rodeada por una muralla (pág. 553)

**condensation/condensación** proceso en que el aire sube y se enfria, lo cual hace que el vapor de agua que contiene se convierta de nuevo en líquido (pág. 49)

**conservation/conservación** uso juicioso de los recursos para no malgastarlos (pág. 71)

**constitutional monarchy/monarquía** gobierno en que un rey o reina es el jefe de estado oficial pero los gobernantes son elegidos (págs. 342, 493, 694)

**consul/cónsul** oficial en jefe electo en la república romana (pág. 296)

**consumer goods/bienes de consumo** productos para la casa, ropa y otras cosas que la gente compra para su uso personal (págs. 378, 663)

**contiguous/contiguas** áreas adyacentes dentro de la misma frontera (pág. 126)

**continent/continentes** masa de tierra inmensa (pág. 35)

**continental divide/línea divisoria** continental área montañosa de la cual los ríos desciendan en diferentes direcciones (pág. 352)

**continental shelf/plataforma continental** meseta formada por parte de un continente que se extiende por varias millas debajo del mar (pág. 40)

**cooperative/cooperativa** granja que es propiedad y es operada por el gobierno (pág. 222)

**copper belt/cinturón de cobre** área extensa de minas de cobre en el norte de Zambia (pág. 610)

**copra/copa** pulpa seca del coco que se usa para hacer margarina, jabón y otros productos (pág. 759)

**coral reef/arrecife coralino** estructura formada al nivel del mar o cerca de éste por los esqueletos de pequeños animales marinos (págs. 129, 577, 736)

**cordillera/cordillera** grupo de cadenas paralelas de montañas (págs. 160, 254)

**core/núcleo** centro de la Tierra, que está formado de hierro caliente y otros metales (pág. 35)

**cottage industry/industria familiar** industria basada en una casa o aldea en que los miembros de la familia usan sus propias herramientas para hacer productos (págs. 315, 639)

**covenant/alianza** pacto entre Dios y los hebreos (pág. 473)

**crevasse/grieta** rajadura profunda en el casquete de hielo de la Antártida (pág. 764)

**crop rotation/rotación de cultivos** variar lo que se siembra en un terreno para no agotar todos los minerales que tiene el suelo (pág. 70)

**cultural diffusion/difusión cultural** proceso de esparcir nuevos conocimientos y habilidades a otras culturas (pág. 84)

**culture/cultura** modo de vida de un grupo de personas que comparten creencias y costumbres similares (pág. 80)

**culture region/región cultural** países que tienen los mismos rasgos culturales (pág. 85)

**cuneiform/cuneiforme** sistema de escritura Sumeria que usa símbolos en forma de cuñas hundidas en tabletas de arcilla (pág. 467)

**current/corriente** movimiento de las aguas del mar (pág. 56)

**cyclone/ciclón** tormenta violenta con vientos muy fuertes y mucha lluvia (págs. 617, 646)

**czar/zar** título de los antiguos emperadores rusos (pág. 411)

**death rate/índice de mortalidad** número de personas de cada mil que mueren en un año (pág. 87)

**deforestation/deforestación** la extensa destrucción de los bosques (págs. 70, 235, 574, 709)

**delta/delta** área formada por el suelo que deposita un río en su desembocadura (págs. 42, 469, 646)

**democracy/democracia** gobierno en el cual los líderes gobiernan con el consentimiento de los ciudadanos (págs. 83, 294, 429)

**desalinization/desalinización** proceso de hacer el agua de mar potable (pág. 514)

**desertification/desertización** proceso por el cual los pastos se convierten en desiertos (pág. 557)
deterrence/disuasión  el mantener el poder militar con el propósito de desalentar un ataque (pág. 320)
developed country/pais desarrollado  país donde hay mucha manufactura de productos (pág. 96)
developing country/pais en vías de desarrollo  país que está industrializándose (pág. 96)
dialect/dialecto  forma local de un idioma que se diferencia del idioma normal por su pronunciación o por el sentido de algunas palabras (pág. 81)
dictatorship/dictadura  gobierno bajo el control de un líder que tiene todo el poder (págs. 83, 491)
dike/dique  muros de tierra muy altos construidos a lo largo de los ríos para controlar las inundaciones (pág. 662)
disciple/discípulo  partidario de un maestro específico (pág. 475)
divine right of kings/derecho divino de los reyes  la creencia de que los reyes governaban por la voluntad de Dios (pág. 306)
dominion/dominio  naciones que se gobiernan por sí solas que aceptan al monarca británico como jefe de estado (pág. 166)
drought/seguía  largos períodos de sequedad (págs. 55, 556)
dry farming/agricultura en seco  método de cultivar en que la tierra se deja sin sembrar cada varios años para que almacene humedad (pág. 358)
dynasty/dinastía  serie de gobernantes de la misma familia (pág. 666)
dzong/dzong  centro budista en Bután para rezar y estudiar (pág. 651)

earthquake/terremoto  movimiento violento e inesperado de la corteza de la Tierra (pág. 36)
economic system/sistema económico  sistema que establece reglas que determinan cómo las personas deciden cuáles bienes y servicios van a producir y cómo los van a intercambiar (pág. 93)
ecosystem/ecosistema  lugar en el cual las plantas y animales dependen unos de otros y de sus alrededores para sobrevivir (pág. 72)
ecotourist/ecoturista  persona que viaja a otro país para ver sus bellezas naturales (págs. 215, 581)
elevation/elevación  altura por encima del nivel del mar (págs. 9, 40, 440)
elevation profile/perfil de elevaciones  diagrama que muestra los cambios en la elevación de la tierra como si se hubiera hecho un corte vertical del área (pág. 13)
El Niño/El Niño  combinación de la temperatura, los vientos y los efectos del agua en el océano Pacífico que causa lluvias fuertes en algunas áreas y sequía en otras (págs. 55)
embargo/embargo  orden que limita o prohíbe el comercio con otro país (págs. 222, 518)
emigrate/emigrar  mudarse a otro país (pág. 91)

emperor/emperador  gobernante absoluto de un imperio (pág. 296)
empire/imperio  grupo de países bajo un gobernante (págs. 267, 468, 680)
enclave/enclave  territorio pequeño totalmente rodeado por un territorio más grande (pág. 607)
endangered species/especie en vías de extinción  planta o animal que está en peligro de desaparecer completamente (pág. 584)
environment/medio ambiente  alrededores naturales (pág. 24)
equinocia/equinoccio  día en el que el día y la noche tienen la misa duración en los dos hemisferios (pág. 32)
erg/ergio  inmensas áreas en el Sahara en que se mueven las dunas de arena (pág. 492)
erosion/erosión  proceso de mover los materiales desgastados en la superficie de la Tierra (pág. 38)
escarpment/escarpa  acantilado empinado entre una área baja y una alta (pág. 233)
estancia/estancia  rancho (pág. 240)
etnic cleansing/limpieza étnica  forzar a personas de un grupo étnico distinto a abandonar el lugar donde viven (pág. 379)
etnic group/grupo étnico  personas que tienen el mismo idioma, historia, religión y los mismos rasgos físicos (pág. 81)
euro/eurodólar  moneda común adoptada por los países de la Unión Europea (pág. 325)
evaporation/evaporación  proceso mediante el cual el calor del sol convierte el agua líquida en vapor de agua (pág. 48)
exclave/término externo  parte pequeña de un país que está separada de la parte principal (pág. 614)
exile/exilio  tener que vivir fuera de su país nativo por causa de sus creencias políticas (pág. 669)
export/exportar  comerciar y mandar bienes a otros países (pág. 95)
famine/hambre  falta de alimentos (págs. 88, 701)
fault/falla  fractura en la corteza de la Tierra (págs. 37, 438, 662)
favela/favela  barrio pobre y deteriorado (pág. 234)
federal republic/república federal  nación en que el poder está dividido entre el gobierno nacional y el de los estados (págs. 147, 204, 351, 429)
fellahin/felás  granjeros en Egipto que viven en aldeas y cultivan pequeños terrenos que arriendan a un hacendado (pág. 488)
feudalism/feudalismo  sistema político y social en el cual un lord cedia tierra a un noble para que la trabajara, gobernara y defendiera, obligándose éste rendirle fidelidad (pág. 301)
five pillars of faith/cinco pilares de fé  obligaciones religiosas básicas del Islam (pág. 477)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fjord/fiordo</td>
<td>valle creado por el movimiento de glaciares en las montañas que deja laderas sumamente empinadas (págs. 354, 742)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foothill/estribaciones</td>
<td>colinas bajas al pie de una cadena de montañas (pág. 267)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossil/fósil</td>
<td>las huellas o restos preservados de seres humanos, animales o plantas antiguos (pág. 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossil fuel/combustibles fósiles</td>
<td>carbón, petróleo o gas natural (pág. 135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free enterprise system/sistema de libre empresa</td>
<td>sistema económico en que la gente empieza y administra negocios con poca intervención del gobierno (págs. 131, 415, 578)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free market economy/economía del libre comercio</td>
<td>véase free enterprise system (pág. 424)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free port/puerto libre</td>
<td>lugar donde las mercancías se pueden descargar, almacenar y embarcar de nuevo sin tener que pagar derechos de importación (pág. 716)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free trade/libre comercio</td>
<td>eliminar las barreras al comercio para que se puedan mover productos libremente entre países (págs. 96, 136)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free trade zone/zona de cambio libre</td>
<td>área donde la gente puede comprar bienes de otros países sin pagar impuestos adicionales (pág. 233)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaucho/gaucho</td>
<td>vaquero (pág. 240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genocide/genocidio</td>
<td>asesinato en masa de personas a causa de su raza, religión, etnicidad, política o cultura (págs. 317, 585)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geographic information systems (GIS)/sistemas de información geográfica (SIG)</td>
<td>programas de computadoras especiales que ayudan a los geógrafos a obtener y usar la información geográfica sobre un lugar (págs. 6, 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geothermal energy/energía geotérmica</td>
<td>electricidad producida por fuentes de vapor subterráneas naturales (págs. 357, 743)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geyser/geiser</td>
<td>manantial de agua calentado por rocas fundidas dentro de la Tierra que, de vez en cuando, arroja agua caliente al aire (págs. 357, 741)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glacier/glaciar</td>
<td>capa de hielo inmensa que se mueve muy lentamente (págs. 38, 49, 159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glasnost/glasnost</td>
<td>política rusa de “franqueza” (pág. 415)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globalization/globalización</td>
<td>desarrollo de una cultura y economía interdependientes mundiales (pág. 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Positioning System (GPS)/Sistema global de posición (GPS)</td>
<td>grupo de satélites que le dan la vuelta a la Tierra y se usan para localizar lugares exactos en la Tierra (págs. 6, 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great circle route/línea de rumbo</td>
<td>ruta que sigue un círculo máximo; usada por aviones y barcos porque es la distancia más corta entre dos puntos en la Tierra (pág. 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greenhouse effect/efecto invernadero</td>
<td>la acumulación de ciertos gases en la atmósfera que mantienen más del calor del Sol, como hace un invernadero (pág. 58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green revolution/revolución verde</td>
<td>gran aumento en la producción de granos debido al uso de semillas, pesticidas y técnicas agrícolas perfeccionadas (pág. 639)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground/subterranean water</td>
<td>agua que llena las raduradas y hoyos en las capas de roca debajo de la superficie de la Tierra (pág. 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guild/gremio</td>
<td>organización de trabajadores en la época medieval (pág. 302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitat/hábitat</td>
<td>tipo de ambiente en que vive una especie animal en particular (pág. 580)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hacienda/hacienda</td>
<td>un rancho grande (pág. 199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajj</td>
<td>viaje religioso a La Meca que todo musulmán debe hacer por lo menos una vez en la vida si puede (pág. 477)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harmattan/harmattan</td>
<td>viaje seco y lleno de polvo que sopla hacia el sur desde el Sahara (pág. 551)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy industry/industria pesada</td>
<td>manufactura de productos como maquinaria, equipo de minería y acero (págs. 356, 426)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemisphere/hemisferio</td>
<td>mitad del globo terráqueo; el ecuador divide la Tierra en los hemisferios norte y sur; el primer meridiano la divide en hemisferios este y oeste (pág. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hieroglyphics/jeroglíficos</td>
<td>forma de escribir que usa signos y símbolos (págs. 198, 471)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high island/isla océánica</td>
<td>isla del Pacífico formada por actividad volcánica (pág. 760)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high-technology industry/industria de alta tecnología</td>
<td>industria que produce computadoras y otras clases de equipo electrónico (pág. 678)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holocau/st/Holocausto</td>
<td>matanza sistemática de más de 6 millones de judíos europeos y 6 millones de personas más por Adolfo Hitler y los nazis durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (págs. 317, 511)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human resources/recursos humanos</td>
<td>suministro de personas quienes pueden producir bienes de consumo (pág. 314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human rights/derechos humanos</td>
<td>libertades y derechos básicos que todas las personas deben disfrutar (pág. 669)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humid continental climate/clima húmedo continental</td>
<td>patrón del estado del tiempo con inviernos largos, fríos y con mucha nieve y veranos calurosos (pág. 64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humid subtropical climate/clima húmedo subtropical</td>
<td>patrón del estado del tiempo con veranos calurosos, húmedos y lluviosos e inviernos cortos y templados (pág. 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurricane/huracán</td>
<td>tormenta tropical violenta con vientos y lluvias fuertes (pág. 193)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**spanish glossary**

**hydroelectric power/energía hidroeléctrica**

electricidad generada por una corriente de agua (págs. 242, 571, 743)

**iceberg/iceberg**

pedazo de un glaciar que se ha desprendido y flota libremente en los océanos (pág. 765)

**ice shelf/plataforma de hielo**

capa de hielo sobre el mar en la Antártida (pág. 765)

**immigrant/inmigrante**

persona que se muda permanentemente a un país nuevo (pág. 148)

**imperialism/imperialismo**

el sistema de desarrollar imperios extranjeros para ventaja militar y comercial (pág. 316)

**import/importar**

comprar productos de otro país (pág. 95)

**indulgences/indulgencias**

perdón por los pecados concedido o vendido por la Iglesia Católica (pág. 305)

**industrialize/industrializar**

cambiar una economía de manera que dependa más de la manufactura que de la agricultura (págs. 195, 412, 604)

**industrialized country/país industrializado**

país en el cual ocurre mucha manufactura (pág. 604)

**intensive cultivation/cultivo intensivo**

labrar toda la tierra posible (pág. 693)

**interdependence/interdependencia**

países que dependen unos de otros para bienes, materia prima para producir bienes y mercados en los cuales vendan sus productos (pág. 100)

**irrigation/irrigación**

práctica agrícola en áreas secas de colectar agua y llevarla a los cultivos (pág. 71)

**Islamic republic/república islámica**

gobierno dirigido por líderes musulmanes (pág. 519)

**island/isla**

masa de tierra más pequeña que un continente, rodeada de agua (pág. 40)

**isthmus/istmo**

lengua de tierra que conecta a dos masas de tierra más grandes (págs. 40, 212)

**jade/jade**

piedra preciosa reluciente, usualmente de color verde (pág. 197)

**jute/yute**

fibra de una planta que se usan para hacer soga, sacos y el revés de alfombras (pág. 639)

**kibbutz/kibutz**

poblado en Israel donde las personas comparten la propiedad y producen bienes (pág. 510)

**krill/krill**

animales diminutos parecidos a los camarones que viven en las aguas alrededor de la Antártida y sirven de alimento para muchos otros animales (pág. 766)

**lagoon/laguna**

masa de agua poco profunda rodeada por arrecifes, bancos de arena o un atolón (pág. 654)

**land bridge/puente de tierra**

franja de tierra que une a dos masas de tierra mayores (pág. 190)

**landfill/vertedero de basura**

lugar donde las compañías que recogen la basura botan los residuos que colectan (pág. 136)

**landform/accidente geográfico**

característica particular de la tierra (pág. 23)

**landlocked/rodeado de tierra**

país que no tiene tierras bordeadas por un mar o océano (págs. 271, 372)

**La Niña/La Niña**

patrón infrecuente en el estado del tiempo del océano Pacífico que tiene los efectos contrarios a los de El Niño (pág. 56)

**latitude/latitud**

posición al norte o al sur del ecuador, medida por medio de líneas imaginarias (paralelos) que son numeradas con grados norte o sur (págs. 5, 192)

**leap year/año bisiesto**

año que tiene un día adicional cada cuarto año (pág. 31)

**life expectancy/expectativas de vida**

el número de años que se espera que viva la persona promedio (pág. 428)

**light industry/industria ligera**

fabricación de productos como muebles, ropa, zapatos y artículos para el hogar (pág. 426)

**line graph/gráfica lineal**

gráfica en que una o varias líneas representan cambios de cantidad a través del tiempo (pág. 11)

**literacy rate/índice de alfabetización**

porcentaje de personas que saben leer y escribir (pág. 215)

**llanos/llanos**

planicie cubierta de hierba (pág. 242)

**local wind/vientos locales**

patrones en los vientos causados por los accidentes geográficos de un área en particular (pág. 56)

**longitude/longitud**

posición al este o el oeste del primer meridiano, medida por medio de líneas imaginarias (meridianos) numeradas con grados este o oeste (pág. 5)

**low island/isla coralina**

isla del Pacífico formada por coral que tiene poca vegetación (pág. 760)

**magma/magma**

roca caliente y fundida que a veces fluye hasta la superficie de la Tierra en erupciones volcánicas (pág. 35)

**maize/maíz**

nombre Native Americano del elote (pág. 198)

**majority group/grupo mayoritario**

grupo en una sociedad que controla la mayoría de la riqueza y el poder, el cual no siempre es el grupo más numeroso (pág. 430)
mangrove/mangle árbol tropical con raíces que se extienden por encima y por debajo del agua (pág. 550)
manor/feudo estado feudal compuesto de una casa solariega o castillo y tierra (pág. 301)
mantle/manto capa de rocas de 1,800 millas (2,897 km.) de grueso entre el núcleo y la corteza de la Tierra (pág. 35)
manuka/manuka pequeño arbusto de Nueva Zelanda (pág. 741)
map key/leyenda explicación de las líneas, símbolos y colores usados en un mapa; también se llama clave del mapa (pág. 8)
maquiladora/maquiladora fábrica donde se ensamblan piezas hechas en otros países (pág. 194)
marine west coast climate/clima húmedo marítimo patrón del estado del tiempo con inviernos lluviosos y templados y veranos frescos (pág. 63)
marsupial/marsupial mamífero que lleva a sus crías en una bolsa (pág. 737)
Mediterranean climate/clima húmedo mediterráneo patrón del estado del tiempo con inviernos lluviosos y templados y veranos calurosos y secos (pág. 64)
megalopolis/megalópolis área extensa de mucha urbanización (págs. 127, 694)
meridian/meridiano véase longitude (pág. 5)
messiah/Mesías en judaísmo y cristianismo, el salvador enviado por Dios (pág. 475)
mestizo/mestizo persona cuya ascendencia incluye indios americanos y españoles (pág. 256)
migrant worker/trabajador itinerante persona que viaja a distintos lugares donde hacen falta trabajadores para sembrar y cosechar cultivos (pág. 205)
migrate/migrar mudarse de un lugar a otro (pág. 504)
minority group/grupo minoritario grupo de gente quien es diferente en alguna característica del grupo con mayor poder y riqueza en una región (pág. 430)
missionary/misionero persona que difunde ideas religiosas (pág. 300)
monarchy/monarquía tipo de gobierno en que un rey o reina hereda el derecho de gobernar (pág. 83)
monotheism/monoteísmo creencia en un solo Dios (pág. 473)
monsoon/monzón vientos que soplan en un continente por varios meses seguidos en ciertas estaciones del año (pág. 639)
moor/páramo área elevada y sin árboles pero con mucho viento y tierra húmeda (pág. 340)
moshav/moshav poblados en Israel en que la gente comparte alguna propiedad pero también tiene propiedad privada (pág. 510)
muscle/músculo tejido que contiene una sustancia sólida y líquida que lo hace de contracción (pág. 760)
multilingual/multilingüe que puede hablar varios idiomas (pág. 348)
multinational company/multinacional compañía compañía que hace negocios en varios países (pág. 348)
mural/mural pintura hecha sobre una pared (pág. 198)
national debt/deuda pública dinero debido por el gobierno de una nación (pág. 206)
natural resource/recurso natural producto de la Tierra que la gente usa para satisfacer sus necesidades (pág. 92)
neutrality/neutralidad negarse a ponese a favor de uno de los adversarios en un desacuerdo o una guerra entre países (pág. 352)
newspaper/papel de periódico tipo de papel en que se imprimen los periódicos (pág. 163)
nomads/nómadas gente que se muda de un lugar a otro con sus manadas o rebaños de animales (págs. 373, 439, 680)
nonrenewable resource/recurso no renovable recurso natural, como minerales, que no puede reemplazarse (pág. 93)
nuclear energy/energía nuclear energía producida por medio de una reacción atómica controlada (pág. 428)
nuclear weapon/arma nuclear arma cuya fuerza destructiva viene de una reacción nuclear (pág. 319)
oasis/oasis área fértile o verde en un desierto (pág. 439, 485)
obsidian/obsidiana piedra vítrea de color negro formada por el enfriamiento de la lava líquida de un volcán (pág. 198)
orbit/orbita trayectoria que los cuerpos en el sistema solar siguen alrededor del Sol (pág. 29)
outback/tierra adentro el interior de Australia (pág. 737)
overgraze/pastar excesivamente cuando el ganado despoja los pastos hasta tal punto que las plantas no pueden crecer de nuevo (pág. 556)
ozone/ozono tipo de oxígeno que forma una capa en la atmósfera que protege a todas las cosas vivas de ciertos rayos del Sol que son peligrosos (pág. 766)
pagoda/pagoda templo budista de muchos pisos (pág. 670)
pampas/pampa  llanura de gran extensión en América del Sur sin árboles y cubierta de hierba (pág. 240)
papyrus/papiro papel egipcio (pág. 471)
parliamentary democracy/democracia parlamentaria gobierno en que los votantes eligen a representantes a un cuerpo que hace las leyes y que selecciona a un primer ministro para que sea el jefe del gobierno (págs. 166, 216, 341)
peat/turba plantas parcialmente descompuestas en agua que se pueden secar y usar como combustible (pág. 342)
peninsula/péninsula masa de tierra con agua alrededor de tres lados (págs. 40, 191)
perestroika/perestroika política soviética que relajó los controles gubernamentales y permitió que la economía se moviera hacia de libre empresa (pág. 415)
precipitation/precipitación agua que regresa a la Tierra en la forma de lluvia, nieve, aguanieve o granizo (pág. 49)
prime minister/primer ministro líder del gobierno en una democracia parlamentaria (pág. 167)
privatize/privatizar transferir la propiedad de fábricas de las manos del gobierno a las de individuos (pág. 375)
province/provincia división política regional, parecida a un estado (pág. 158)
recycling/reciclaje usar materiales de nuevo en vez de botarlos (pág. 136)
refugee/refugiado persona que huye de un país a otro para evitar la persecución o un desastre (págs. 91, 379, 585)
reincarnation/reencarnación renacimiento del alma en un cuerpo nuevo (pág. 640)
relief/relieve las diferencias en altitud de una zona; lo plana o accidentada que es una superficie (pág. 9)
renewable resource/recurso renovable recurso natural que no se puede gastar, que la naturaleza puede reemplazar o que se puede cultivar de nuevo (pág. 92)

population density/densidad de población promedio de personas que viven en una milla cuadrada o kilómetro cuadrado (pág. 89)
pesticides/pesticidas sustancias químicas poderosas que matan a los insectos que destruyen los cultivos (págs. 71, 640)
plate/placa plancha de roca inmensa que forma parte de la corteza de la Tierra (págs. 589, 714)
plateau/meseta planicie a elevaciones más altas que las llanuras (pág. 40)
plate tectonics/tectónica de placas teoría que dice que la corteza de la Tierra no es una envoltura enteriza, sino que está formada por placas, o planchas de roca inmensas, que se mueven (pág. 35)
plaza/plaza sitio donde se reúne el público (pág. 202)
poaching/caza furtiva cacería ilegal de animales protegidos (pág. 577)
polder/pólder área de tierra ganada del mar (pág. 347)
police/polis término griego para “cuidad estado” (pág. 294)
polystyrene/poliestireno que cree en más de un dios (pág. 467)
pope/papa líder de la Iglesia Católica Apostólica Romana (págs. 299, 371)

rain forest/bosque húmedo bosque denso que recibe grandes cantidades de lluvia todos los años (pág. 59)
rain shadow/sombra pluviométrica área seca en el lado interior de montañas costeras (pág. 58)
renewable resource/recurso renovable recurso natural que no se puede gastar, que la naturaleza puede reemplazar o que se puede cultivar de nuevo (pág. 92)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>representative democracy/democracia representativa</td>
<td>gobierno en que las personas están representadas por dirigentes elegidos (pág. 146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>republic/reposóblica</td>
<td>gobierno nacional fuerte encabezado por líderes elegidos (págs. 216, 296, 487)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsibilities/responsabilidades</td>
<td>deberes que la gente debe a su gobierno (pág. 99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reunification/reunificación</td>
<td>juntar de nuevo las dos partes de Alemania bajo un mismo gobierno (pág. 351)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revolution/revolución</td>
<td>una órbita completa alrededor del Sol (pág. 31); un gran cambio, a menudo violento (pág. 306)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rights/derechos</td>
<td>beneficios y protecciones que están garantizados por ley (pág. 99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rural/rural</td>
<td>área en el campo (pág. 150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>samurai/samurai</td>
<td>propietarios y guerreros poderosos del Japón (pág. 693)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satellite nation/nación satélite</td>
<td>nación dominada o controlada política y económicamente por otro país más poderoso (pág. 321)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauna/sauna</td>
<td>cuarto de madera calentado por agua que hiere sobre piedras calientes (pág. 356)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savanna/sabana</td>
<td>pastos extensos en los Trópicos con pocos árboles (págs. 62, 550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scale bar/barra de medir la escala</td>
<td>línea con divisiones que muestra la escala del mapa, generalmente en millas o kilómetros (pág. 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secede/secesión</td>
<td>separarse de un gobierno nacional (pág. 147)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secular/secular</td>
<td>no religioso (pág. 492)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selva/selva</td>
<td>bosque húmedo tropical, como el de Brasil (pág. 232)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serf/siervo</td>
<td>labrador que podía ser comprado y vendido con la tierra (págs. 301, 412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service industry/industria de servicio</td>
<td>negocio que proporciona servicios a la gente en vez de producir productos (págs. 132, 195, 488)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shah/sha</td>
<td>título de los reyes que gobernaban Irán (pág. 519)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shogun/shogun</td>
<td>líder militar en Japón antiguo (pág. 693)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silt/cieno</td>
<td>pequeñas partículas de suelo fértil (pág. 484)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirocco/siroco</td>
<td>vientos calurosos y secos que soplan a través de Italia desde el norte de África (pág. 360)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisal/sisal</td>
<td>fibra de una planta que se usa para hacer soga y cordel (pág. 580)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slash-and-burn farming/agricultura por tala y quema</td>
<td>método de limpiar la tierra para el cultivo en que se cortan y se queman los bosques (pág. 616)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smog/smog</td>
<td>neblina espesa compuesta de niebla y sustancias químicas (pág. 206)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socialism/socialismo</td>
<td>sistema económico en que la mayoría de negocios son propiedad y están dirigidos por el gobierno (pág. 709)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium nitrate/nitrato de sodio</td>
<td>sustancia química usada en abonos y explosivos (pág. 274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solar system/sistema solar</td>
<td>la Tierra, ocho planetas adicionales y miles de astros más pequeños que giran alrededor del Sol (pág. 29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorghum/sorgo</td>
<td>cereal de tallo alto cuyas semillas sirven de alimento y del cual se hace un jarabe para endulzar (pág. 610)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spa/termas</td>
<td>balneario con manantiales de agua mineral caliente en que la gente se baña para recobrar su salud (pág. 374)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station/estación</td>
<td>rancho donde se crían ganado vacuno u ovejas en Australia (pág. 737)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steppe/estepa</td>
<td>pastos parcialmente secos que a menudo se encuentran en los bordes de desiertos (págs. 67, 383, 406, 438, 680)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strait/estrecho</td>
<td>masa de agua delgada entre dos masas de tierra (págs. 42, 716)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strike/huelga</td>
<td>una negativa a trabajar, usualmente por una organización de trabajo, hasta que las demandas sean solucionadas (pág. 315)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subarctic/subártico</td>
<td>patrón del estado del tiempo con inviernos extremadamente fríos y veranos cortos y frescos (pág. 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subcontinent/subcontinente</td>
<td>masa de tierra grande que forma parte de un continente pero se puede diferenciar de él (pág. 638)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsistence farm/granja de subsistencia</td>
<td>terreno pequeño en el cual un granjero cultiva sólo lo suficiente para alimentar a su propia familia (págs. 194, 552)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suburb/suburbio</td>
<td>comunidad pequeña en los alrededores de una ciudad (pág. 150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer solstice/solsticio de verano</td>
<td>día con más horas de sol y menos horas de oscuridad (pág. 32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taiga/taiga</td>
<td>bosques enormes de árboles de hoja perenne en regiones subárticas (pág. 406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tariff/arancel</td>
<td>impuesto sobre el valor de bienes importados (pág. 95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terraced field/terrazas</td>
<td>franjas, parecidas a escalones, que se cortan en la ladera de una colina para que el suelo aguante el agua y se pueda usar para la agricultura (pág. 717)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textiles/textiles</td>
<td>tela tejida (pág. 315)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theocracy/teocracia</td>
<td>forma de gobierno en la cual un individuo gobernaba como líder religioso tanto como rey (pág. 467)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>townships/municipios</td>
<td>barrios abarrotados de gente en las afueras de las ciudades de Sudáfrica donde viven la mayoría de las personas que no son blancas (pág. 607)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trench/fosa marina</td>
<td>valle en el fondo del mar (pág. 41)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tributary/afluente — río pequeño que desagua en un río más grande (pág. 645)

Tropics/Trópicos — región entre el Trópico de Cáncer y el Trópico de Capricornio (pág. 53)

trust territory/territorio en fideicomiso — área que está bajo el control temporal de otra nación (pág. 761)

tsetse fly/mosca tssetsé — insecto cuya picada puede matar al ganado o a los seres humanos por medio de la enfermedad del sueño (pág. 573)

tsunami/tsunami — ola inmensa causada por un terremoto en el fondo del mar (págs. 36, 690)

tundra/tundra — inmensas planicies ondulantes y sin árboles en latitudes altas con climas en que sólo varias pulgadas del suelo de la superficie se deshielan (págs. 66, 159, 406)

union/sindicato — organización laboral que negocia para mejorar las condiciones y pago de los trabajadores (pág. 315)

urban/urbano — parte de una ciudad (pág. 150)

urbanization/urbanización — movimiento hacia las ciudades (pág. 90)

vaquero/vaquero — pastor de ganado vacuno (pág. 193)

vassal/vasallo — noble en la sociedad medieval quien juraba lealtad a un lord en cambio de tierra (pág. 301)

wadi/uadi — lecho de un río seco que llenan los aguaceros poco frecuentes (pág. 513)

water cycle/ciclo hidrológico — proceso mediante el cual el agua se mueve de los océanos al aire, del aire a la tierra y de la tierra a los océanos una vez más (pág. 48)

watershed/cuenca fluvial — región drenada por un río (pág. 584)

water vapor/vapor de agua — agua en forma de gas (pág. 48)

weather/estado del tiempo — cambios en la atmósfera que son difíciles de pronosticar y tienen lugar durante un período de tiempo corto (pág. 52)

weathering/desgaste — proceso natural que rompe la superficie rocosa en peñas, grava, arena y suelo (pág. 37)

welfare state/estado de bienestar social — estado que usa el dinero recaudado por los impuestos para mantener a personas que están enfermas, pobres, sin trabajo o retiradas (pág. 355)

winter solstice/solsticio de invierno — día con menos horas de sol (pág. 32)

yurt/yurt — tienda de campaña grande y circular hecha de pieles de animales que se puede desmantelar y llevar de un lugar a otro (pág. 681)
A.D. (anno Domini), 298
Abdullah II, 506
Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, 559, 561
Abomey, 559
Aborigines, 726, ptt737, 738–739, p739, 747
absolute location, 5, d5
absolute monarchies, 83
Abuja, Nigeria, p550, 553
Acapulco, Mexico, 194
Accra, Ghana, 559, 561
acid rain, 37, 70, 135, 351, 370
Aconcagua, 183, 239, g652
addicts, 263
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 588
adobe, 202
Adriatic Sea, 381
Afghanistan, 89, 454, 462, p519, 520, 523
Africa: ethnic groups of, m589; plate tectonics and, 35; population growth in, 76. See also Africa, south of the Sahara; Central and East Africa; North Africa and Southeast Asia; Southern Africa; West Africa.
Africa, south of the Sahara, 533–567; climate of, 534; country profiles of, c542–546; economy of, 536; extreme points of, 541; gems and minerals of, m540; landforms of, 534; people of, 536–537; physical geography of, m537; political geography of, m538; population comparisons of, c541. See also Central and East Africa; Southern Africa; West Africa.
African Americans, 152
African National Congress (ANC), 606
Afrikander, 605–606
Age of Exploration, 305
Age of Revolution, 306–307
Agricultural Revolution, 84
agriculture: in Angola, 614; in Asia, 626; in Australia, 738; in Canada, 116; in Chile, 274; in Colombia, 256; in Comoros, 617; in Ecuador, 268–269; in Egypt, 468; in France, 345; in Indonesia, 715; in Israel, 509, p510; in Japan, 693; in Latin America, 178; in Madagascar, 617; in Mexico, 194; in Netherlands, p347; of New Zealand, 743; in Sri Lanka, 652; in Taiwan, 679; in United States, 116. See also farming.
AIDS: in Africa, 594; in Botswana, 612; in Central and East Africa, 594; in South Africa, 607; in Uganda, 584; in Zimbabwe, 611
airlift, p322
air pollution, 37, 69, p70, 135, 428, 604, 693
Akkad, 468
Alaska (U.S.), 114, 121, 129
Albania, 288, 380, 381, p381
Alberta, Canada, 163
Alexander I, 420
Alexander II, 412–413
Alexander the Great, 295
Alexandria, Egypt, 295, 486
Algeria, 454, 462, 491–492
Algers, Algeria, 492
Allah, 477. See also Islam.
alliances, 316
Allies, 317
alluvial plain, 517
alphabet, 469. See also languages.
apine vegetation, p68, 349
Alps, p281, 350
Altay Mountains, 660
altiplano: in Bolivia, 271; in Chile, 274
altitude, 193, d193, 243. See also elevation.
Amazon Basin, 232, 235, 267
Amazon rain forest, 25, p230–231
Amazon River, 176, 183, p230–231, 232, p232
amendments, constitutional, 146
“Americanization,” 103
American Revolution, 307
American Samoa, 761
Amharic language, 588
Amman, Jordan, 506
Amnesty International, 676
Amur River, 392
Anatolia, Turkey, 502–503
Andersen, Hans Christian, 357
Andes Mountains, 24, p177, 232, p253, m260, 266
Andorra, 288, 358
Angel Falls, 183, p243
Angkor Wat, p711
Angola, 542, 614–615
Ankara, Turkey, 504
Anna Karenina (Tolstoy), 435
Annan, Kofi, 90
Antananarivo, Madagascar, 617
Antarctica, 24, p29, 66, p97, 176, p722, 722–733, p725, 731, p764, p765, 764–768, p773; climate of, 724–726; economy of, 726; endangered environments of, m730; extreme points of, 731; landforms of, 724; people of, 726–727; physical geography of, m728; political geography of, m729, m759; population comparisons of, c727, c731
Antarctic Treaty of 1959, 726, 766
anthropologists, 20
Antigua, 184
apartheid, 546, p546, 606
Appalachian Mountains, 114, p115, 128, 159
apprentices, 302
apricots, p644
aqueducts, 297
aquifers, 490, 498
Arab Empire, 514–515
Arabian Desert, 485
Arabian Peninsula, 454
Arabian Sea, 516
Arabs, 456, 491–493, 504
Aral Sea, 439, p439
archaeologists, 26, p505, p667
archipelago, 219, 690
architecture: in Cambodia, p711; earthquakes and, p37; Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy), p361; in Micronesia, p760; Sydney Opera House (Australia), p738
Arctic, p115, 159
Arctic Circle, 354
Arctic Ocean, 50, 114, 392, 405
Argentina, 176, 183–184, 239–241
Armenia, 392, 400, 437–438
Arnesen, Liv, p97
arrowheads, p26
artifacts, ptt26, 27
arts, 82, ptt203, 282, 303, 395, p429, p433
Aryans, 640
Aschanti, 519, 561
Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 439
Asia, 622–634; climate of, 624–626; country profiles of, c632–634; economy of, 626; extreme points in, 631; landforms of, 624; monsoons in, m630; people of, 626–627; physical geography of, m628; political geography of, m629; population comparisons in, c631. See also Central Asia; China; Eurasian republics; Japan; Mongolia; North Africa and Southwest Asia; North Korea; South Asia; Southeast Asia; South Korea; Taiwan.
Asia Minor, 163
Assembly of First Nations, 170
Asunció, Paraguay, 242
Aswan High Dam, p484, 486
asylum, 593, 596
Atacama Desert, 176, 183, 273
Atatürk, Kemal, 504
Athens, Greece, p294, 294–295, 362
Atlanta, Georgia (U.S.), p131
Atlantic Coastal Plain, 127
Atlantic Ocean, 50, 280
Atlas Mountains, p452–453, 454, 492, p402
atmosphere, 30, 69–70
atoll islands, 654, 760–761, 69–70
atomic bombs, 30, 69–70
atmosphere, 468
Atlantic Ocean, 50, 280
Atlantic Ocean, 50, 280
Australian Capital Territory, 74
Aztec, 178, 201, 201, p201
Azores, 392
Azerbaijan, 392, 400, 438
B.C. (before Christ), 298
Bacchus, 491
Bacchus, 491
Bacchus, 491
Bache, George W., 140
Baha’i, 504
Bahamas, 288
Bangladesh, 632
Bangkok, Thailand, 710, p719
Bantu, 553–554, 573, p609, 610, 615
Barbados, 184, 221
Barbuda, 184
Barcelona, Spain, 395
barriers to trade, 95
base map, 28
Basque, 359
Bauxite, 220, 560, 715
Bavaria, p350
Bay of Bengal, 639, 646
Bay of Fundy, 121
baezaars, 488, p491
bear, polar, p115
bedouins, 505
Beethoven, Ludwig van, 352
Beijing, China, 666, p669, p673
Beirut, Lebanon, 505
Belarus, 288, 385–386
Belgium, 288, 347
Belgrade, Serbia, 380
Belize, 215, 216–217
Benelux countries, 320–321, 347–348
Bengal Famine, 639
Benin, 542, 558, p559
Bently Subglacial Trench, 731
Benue River, 533
Berbers, p482–483, 491–493, p492, 566
Bergen, Norway, p355
Bergen, Norway, p355
Berlin, Germany, p87, p319, 321–322
Berlin airlift, p322
Bern, Switzerland, 352
Bhakatpur, Nepal, 362
Bhutan, 542, 558, 565–562
Bluff, Benin, 440
Bible, 468
bilingual country, 167–168, 440
biodiversity, 72
biosphere, 69, 72
birth rate, 88
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 440
bishops of Rome, 299
Black Forest, 553
Black Forest, 553
black market, 291
Black Sea, 280, 407, 456, p502, 504
blizzards, 53
blockade, 321
Blue Nile River, 586
Boers, 605
Boer War, 606
Bogotá, Colombia, 255
Bohemia, 374
boreholes, 360
Bolívar, Simón, 243, 256, 272
Bolivia, 183, 184, p271, 271–273
Bonaparte, Napoleon, 307, 412, 420, ptg420, 434
boomers, 738
border patrols, in Korea, p699
Borneo, 714
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 288, 323, m39, 380
Bosporus, 502, p502
Botswana, 542, 612
Brahmaputra River, 624, 646
Brasilia, Brazil, 236, p238
Bratislava, Slovakia, 375, p414
Brazil, 179, p179, 184, p230–231, 230–237; Amazon River in, 176; cities of, 236; coffee growing in, 95; culture of, 235–237; economic system of, 233–235; government of, 237; history of, 233–236; landforms of, 232–233; manufacturing in, 178; rain forest in, 177, p187
Brézaville, Congo, 574
Bucharest, Romania, 378
Budapest, Hungary, 373, p373
Buddhist, p622–623, 626, 641, p666, 667, 681, 686, 693, 695, 700, 710, 712
Buenos Aires, Argentina, 91, 240, p247
Bukhara, Uzbekistan, p436
Bulgaria, 288, 378
Burkina Faso, 542, 556, 558
Burundi, 542, 556, 558
Bush, George W., 140, p261, 263, 331, 593
bush (pAustralia), 739
Byzantine Empire, 297, 299, m301, 504
Cabinda, 614
cacao, 553
Caesar Augustus, 296–297
Cairo, Egypt, 456, 486, 488
Calcutta, India, 642
Calcutta, India, 642
calendars: in ancient Egypt, 471; Aztec, 201, p201
California (U.S.), p134
caliph, 514
calligraphy, 670
Calvin, John, 305
Cambodia, 632
camels, p513, p687
Cameroon, 542, p570, 573–574
campesinos, 257
Canada, 114–123, 156–173; bilingual nature of, 167–168; climate of; 114–116; country profile of, c122; economic regions of, 161–163; economy of, 116; ethnic diversity of, 168–169; extreme points of, c121, m121; food production of, m120; history of, 165–167; landforms of, 114,
INDEX

Canadian Shield, 158–161; native peoples of, 170; North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and, 136; Nunavut Territory of, 168; people of, 116–117; physical geography of, m17; polar bears in, p115; political geography of, m17; provinces of, c123; waterways of, 114

Canadian Shield, 159
Canberra, Australia, 739
Cancún, Mexico, 194
canopy, of forest, 62
Canterbury Plains, 742
Cape Horn, 273
Cape of Good Hope, 305, 604
Cape Verde Islands, 542, 558
capitalism, 94, 424
Captiva Island, Florida (U.S.), p133
capeybaras, p242
cardinal directions, 411
Catherine the Great, 222
Catholicism. See Roman Catholicism.
Caucasus Mountains, 392, 406, 436–438
cauliflows, 243
case and effect, 416
cave paintings, 273
Cayenne, French Guiana, 245
Celebes, Indonesia, 714
cell phones, p676
Celts, 343
census, 108, p108
Central African Republic, 542, 573–574
Central America, 176, 212–217; economic regions and systems, m213; economic systems of, 213–215; history of, 215–217; landforms of, 212–213; political geography of, m213. See also Latin America; and specific countries of Central America.
Central and East Africa, 568–601; AIDS in, 594; Burundi, 584–585; Cameroon, 573–574; Central African Republic, 573–574; Congo, 574; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 570–573; Djibouti, 589–590; economic activity of, m583; Equatorial Guinea, 575; Eritrea, 588–589; Ethiopia, 588; Gabon, 574; Kenya, 577–579; physical geography of, m572; political geography of, m590; population density of, m587; refugees in, 591–596; Rwanda, 584–585; São Tomé and Principe, 575; sleeping sickness in, 576; Somalia, 590; Sudan, 586–588, 592–593; Tanzania, 579–581; Uganda, 582–584
Central Asia, 436, 438–440. See also Russian and Eurasian republics; South Asia.
Central Highlands, 212
Central Lowland, 128
Central Mosque, Kano, Nigeria, p548–549
Ceylon (Sri Lanka), 653
Chad, p532, 542, 556, 558
Charlestown, 468
chancellor of, Germany, 351
channel, 42
Chao Phraya River, 710
chaparral, 64
Charlemagne, 300
chartered, 302
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 304
Chávez, Hugo, 244
Chavva, Zamunda, p610
Chechnya, Russia, 245
Chechnya, Russia, 430
Cheetsah Conservation Fund, 77
cheetahs, 48
Chihuahuan Desert, 667, 679
Chiapas (Mexico), 667, 679
Chilpancingo, 128
Chihuahua Desert, p48
child labor, p105, p315
Children’s Environmental Trust Foundation, 251
China, 84, 631, 632, 658–659, 658–659; culture of, 669–670; economic activity of, 663–664; government of, 668–669, 673; history of, 666–667; Korea and, 698; landforms of, 660–662; North Korean refugees in, 672; population of, 669; physical geography of, m661; Silk Road and, 686; Three Gorges Dam in, 665; trade and, 105
Chinese gooseberry, p741
Chipaya, p271
Chinua, Moldova, 386
chlorofluorocarbons, 772–773
chocolate, p352, p553
Christianity, 293, 295–300, 457, 473–476, p475; ancient Rome and, 297; in Asia, 626; in China, 680; in Ethiopia, p580; in India, 641; in Lebanon, 505; in Melanesia, 760; in South Korea, 700; in Uganda, 583. See also Eastern Orthodox Christianity; Roman Catholicism; Russian Orthodox Christianity.
Chunnel, 325
Church of the Resurrection, St. Petersburg, Russia, p395
Cinco de Mayo, 203
circle graphs, 12, p12, 648, 648
Cisneros, Sandra, 151
cities: of Brazil, 236; growth of, 302; of India, p639; of Mexico, 202; of Russia, p431
City-states, Greek, 295
Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, 194
civic participation, 99
Civics, 676
civilizations, early, m86. See also Egypt; Greece; Mesopotamia.
civil liberties, 673
civil wars, 492, 710
Civil War (U.S.), 147
Clark, Helen, p479
Classical Europe, 294
Classical Greece, 282
Cleopatra, 487
climate, 47, 52–59; of Africa, south of the Sahara, 534–536; of Andean countries, m273; of Antarctica, 765; of Asia, 624–626; of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, 724–726; of Canada, 114–116; of Caribbean islands, 220; dry, 67; of Egypt, 486; of Europe, 280–282; highland, 68; high latitude, 65–66; of Indonesia, 715; of Israel, 508–509; landforms and, 56–58; of Latin America, 176; of Melanesia, 758–759; of Mexico, 192–193; of Micronesia, 760; mid-latitude, 63–65; of Nepal, 650; of Nigeria, 550–551; of North Africa and South West Asia, 454–456; ocean currents and, 56; people and, 41; people’s impact on, 58–59; of Polynesia, 761; regions of, m33; of Russia, 404–405, m405, 420–421; of Saudi Arabia, 513; of Southwest Asia, m509; of Sri Lanka, 652; stability of, 51; sun and, 53–54; tropical, 62; of Turkey, 503; of United States, 114–116, 130; vegetation zones and, 61–68; weather and, 52–53; of West

INDEX

climates of the world, p478
ethnic cleansing, 379
ethic groups, 81; of Africa, m589; of Australia, 726; of Cambodia, 711; of Canada, c121, 168-169; of China, 606; of Ghana, 561; of Indonesia, 715; of Kenya, 579, p581; of Latin America, c183; of modern Russia, 430; of New Zealand, p743; of Nigeria, 552; of Russia, 394-395, g395; of Rwanda and Burundi, 585; of South Africa, 605; of Sri Lanka, 653-654; of United States, c121, p145, 149-150; of Zimbabwe, 611
ethnocentrism, 746
EU. See European Union (EU).
Euphrates River, 454, 456, 466, 505, 517
Eurasia, 404, 680
Eurasia Foundation, 446
Eurasian republics, 436-446; economic activity of, m437
euro, 325, p325, 329, p329
Europe, 278-291, m328; Classical, 294-297, m295; climate of, 280-282; Cold War and, 319-320, m320; country profiles of, c288-291; economic systems of, 282; environmental issues and, 326; European union and, 320-321, 324-326, 328-332; extreme points of, 287; influence of, 283; landforms of, 280; languages of, m286, c385; Medieval, 299-302; modern era of, 314-318; peoples of, 282-283; physical geography of, m284; political geography of, m285; Protestant Reformation in, 304-305; Renaissance in, 303-304; revolutions in, 283; World War I in, 316; World War II in, 317, 318. See also specific countries of Europe.
Europe, eastern, 321-323, p324, 366-389; Albania, 381; Baltic republics, 371; Belarus, 385-386; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 380; Bulgaria, 378; Croatia, 379; Czech Republic, 374; Hungary, 372-373; Macedonia, 380; Moldova, 380; Poland, 368-371; population density of, m384; Romania, 377-378; Serbia and Montenegro, 380; Slovakia, 375; Slovenia, 379; Ukraine, 382-385
Europe, western, 338-365; Andorra, 358; Austria, 353; Belgium, 347; Denmark, 356-358; Estonia, 358; Finland, 356; France, 345-347; Germany, 350-352; Greece, 361-362; Iceland, 357; Italy, 360-361; Luxembourg, 348; Netherlands, 347-348; Norway, 354-355; Portugal, 358-360; Republic of Ireland, 342-343; Spain, 358-360; Stonehenge, 344; Sweden, 355-356; Switzerland, 352-353; United Kingdom, 340-342
European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), 325
European Commission to the United States, 332
European Economic Community, 321
European Russia, 405-406
European Union (EU), 96, 283, 320-321, 324-326, 328-332, 355, 356, 359, 362
evaporation, 48
Everglades, Florida (U.S.), p134

Faberger, Carl, p433, 434
facts versus opinions, 682
fado, 360
Falkland Islands, 241
Fante, 561
Farley, Chris, 260-261, p260
farming, 647, 650; in Argentina, 240; in Caribbean islands, 220; commercial, 94; cotton, p152; dry, 358; genetically altered crops and, 332; intensive cultivation in, 693; monoculture, 558; in Myanmar, 708; in North Africa and Southwest Asia, 456; slash-and-burn, 610; subsistence, 90, 194, 214, 267, 558, 582, 607, p607, 613, 614, 616, 615, 761. See also agriculture.
Farsi language, 519
Faulkner, William, 151
faults, in earth’s crust, 37, 438
favelas, 234
federal government, 146, 204, 351, 429, 739
Federated States of Micronesia, 732, 760
fellahin, 488-489
Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, 304
Fertile Crescent, m86, 467, m467
fertilizers, 70
feudalism, 301
fiestas, 203, p204
figurehead, emperor as, 675
Fiji Islands, 732, p769
Filipovic, Zlata, 761
“Final Solution,” 318
Finland, 289, 356
fishing, 162
five pillars of faith, 477
Fjords, 354, 742
flamenco, 300
Flemish language, 347
flexible structures, p37
Florida (U.S.), p20-21, p133, p134
food: Canadian production of, m120; in Egypt, p487; United States production of, m120. See also agriculture; farming.
foothills, 267
foreign debt, Mexican, 205-206
foreign trade, 663
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FY.R.O.M.), 290, 380
Fossey, Diane, 77
fossil fuels, 93, 135
fossils, 27, 764
Fox, Vicente, 204
France, p279, 287, 289, p299, 300, p316, 326, p338-339, p345, 345-347; Cambodia and, 711; Caribbean islands and, 221; Comoros and, 618; mountains of, p23; New Caledonia and, 758; Seychelles and, 618; vegetation map of, m349
Frank, Anne, 348
Franklin, Shirley, p131
Freedom House, 672-676
Freedom Tower, 141, d141
free enterprise, 94, 116, 131, 161; in China, 663; in Kenya, 578; in Mongolia, 680
free market system, 424; in Russia, 394; in Slovakia, 375
free ports, 716
free trade, 96, 136, 157, 223, 271, 329-330
French Guiana, 185, 239, 245
French language, 165-166, 572
French Polynesia, p726, 761-762
French Revolution, 307
freshwater, 41, 49-50
Fuentes, Carlos, 203
Fulani, 552, 558
fur seal, p722

Gabon, 543, 574, p574
Gaborone, Botswana, 612
Gaelic language, 340
Gagarin, Yuri, 409
Galápagos Islands, m255, 268, 270; tortoise of, 270, p270
Gambia, 543, 558
Gandi, Indira, p641, 642
Gandi, Mohandas, 641, p641, 676
Ganges Plain, 638
Ganges River, 624, p638, 639, 640
Garagum Desert, 439
Gartner, Mike, 446
gauchos, 240, 246, p246
Gautama, Siddartha, 651
Gaza Strip, 511-512, m511
Gdańsk, Poland, 370
gems, g571; in Africa, m540
getenically altered crops, 332
Geneva, Switzerland, 352
Genghis Khan, 680
genocide, 317
genographic information systems (GIS), 6, 25, 28
geography, 1; defined, 22; five themes of, 2; handbook for, 1–15; human, 3, 24; physical, 2, 22–23, 23; six essential elements of, 2–3; terms of, 14–15; tools of, 6, 24–25; uses of, 3, 26
Georgetown, Guyana, 244
Georgia, 392, 404, 438
géothermal energy, 357, 743
Germany, 289, 300, 316, p319, 328, p350, 350–352
geyes, 357, 741
Ghana, 543, 558
Ghana Empire, 557, 566
Giant pandas, p660
GIANT sequoia, p61
Gibraltar, 493
giraffes, p532–533, 536
GIS. See geographic information systems (GIS).
glaciers, 38; of Canada, 159; in Chile, 273
glasnost, 415
Glenn, John, 409
globalization, 99, 101–106, m102, p103
Global Positioning System (GPS), 6, 25
global warming, 58–59, 70, 332
Gobi, 624, 631, 661, 680
Golan Heights, 508, m511
Goode’s Interrupted Equal-Area projection, 7, m7
Gorbachev, Mikhail, 323, 415, p415
gorillas, 76–77, p77, p582
Gothic cathedrals, 282
government, 83, c83; of Algeria, 492; of Asia, 627; of Australia, 739; of Bahrain, p523; of Brazil, 237; of Canada, 166–167; of China, 668–669, 673; of Czech Republic, 374; of Democratic Republic of the Congo, 573; of Egypt, 487; of Germany, 351; of Greece, 362; of Iraq, p523; of Israel, 512; of Italy, 360; of Japan, 693; of the Maldives, 654; of Mesopotamia, 467; of Mexico, 204; of modern Russia, 429; of Morocco, 493; of Nepal, 650; of Nigeria, 554; of Norway, 355; of Pakistan, 646; pollution laws and, 428; of Portugal, 359; of Slovakie, 375; of Spain, 359; of Sweden, 355; of Tanzania, 581; of Uganda, 583–584; of United Kingdom, 341; of United States, dl48; of Venezuela, 243–244
GPS. See Global Positioning System (GPS).
Granada, Nicaragua, p216
Gran Chaco, 242
Grand Banks, 162
Grand Canyon, p40, 121, 135
Grandfather and His Little Grandson, The (Tolstoy), 435
Grand Mosque, Makkah, Saudi Arabia, p478
Grand Tetons National Park, p46–47
graphs, g11, 11–12, g12; bar, 11, g11, g13; circle/pie, 12, g12, 648, p468; climo-, 13, g13; line, 11, g11, g13; picto-, 12, g12
grasslands, 64
Great Artesian Basin, 737
Great Barrier Reef, p39, 724, 736
Great Britain, 287, 314. See also England; United Kingdom.
Great Depression, 317
Great Dividing Range, 724, 736
Greater Antilles, 219
Great Indian Desert, 645
Great Lakes, 114, 128, 134, 160
Great Mosque of Djenné, Djenné, Mali, 562
Great Mother Snake, 737
Great Plains, 128, p128, 160
Great Pyramid of Khufu, Egypt, 470, 472, p495
Great Rift Valley, p40, 534, 577, 580, 588, 589, 610
Great Sphinx at Giza, Egypt, 470
Great Victoria Desert, 731
Great Wall of China, p58–659, 667
Great War (World War I), 316
Great Zimbabwe, 219–220
Grenada, 256–257
Grenada, 185, 221
groundwater, 50
Guadalajara, Mexico, 194
Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, p210–211, 221
Guam, 760
Guarani, 242
Guatemala, p174, 185, 212–213, 215–217
Guatemala City, Guatemala, 217
Guayaquil, Ecuador, 269
Guianas, 244–245
guilds, 302, p3g302
Guinea, 409, 538
Guinea-Bissau, 543, 558
Gulf Coastal Plain, 127
Gulf of Guinea, 550, 558
Gulf of Mexico, 114, 191
Gulf of Thailand, 711
Gulf of Tonkin, 711
GUM state department store, p431
Gutenberg, Johannes, 304
Guyana, 185, 239, 244

habits, endangered, 76, 640
haciendas, 199
Haifa, Israel, 512
haiku, 695, 697
Haiti, 185, 220–222, 222
Halifax, Nova Scotia (Canada), 162
Hammurabi’s Code, 468
Han Chinese, 666
hangul language, 698–699
Hanoi, Vietnam, 712
harambee, 579
Harare, Zimbabwe, 611
Hatsteptus, 470
Hausa, 552
Hawaii (U.S.), 129
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 151
heat islands, 58
heavy industry, 356, 426
Helsinki, Finland, 356
hemispheres, 4, 44
Henry VII, of England, 304
Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia, p427, 434
Hernández, José, 240
heroín, 261, p261
Herzegovina. See Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Hidalgo, Miguel, 200
Hidden Holy Land (Bhutan), 651
hieroglyphics: Egyptian, 470–471; Mayan, 198
highland climate, 68, p68, 650
high latitude climates, 65–66
high-technology industry, 678, p679, 716, 738
hijackings, 138
Hijrah, 470
Hijuelos, Oscar, 151
Himalaya, 36, 39, 624, 638, 649, 651, 660
Hinduism, 626, p638, 640, p640, 651, 715, 760
Hindu Kush, 454, 520, 645
Hiroshima, Japan, 692, 694
Hispaniola, 219, 222
historians, 26
history, 82; of Argentina, 240–241; of Australia, 738–739; of Brazil, 235–236; of Canada, 165–167; of Caribbean islands, 220–222; of Central America, 215–217; of Colombia, 256–257; of Democratic Republic of the Congo, 573; of Europe, 292–308, 312–333; of India, 640–641; of Israel, 511–512; of Japan, 693–694; of Kenya, 579; of Libya, 491; of modern Egypt, 487 (See also Egypt, ancient); of Mongolia, 680–681; of Morocco, 493; of New Zealand, 743–744; of Nigeria, 553–554; of Sahel countries (West Africa), 556–557; of South Africa, 605–607; of Taiwan, 679;
Holland. See Hokkaido Island, Japan, p168

Hitler, Adolf, p317, 317–318, 420

HIV, Hitler, Adolf, p317, 420

Hokkaido Island, Japan, 690

Horn of Africa, 586

Hudson Bay, 159

Humid subtropical climate, 64, p65, 130, 404

Humidity, 48

Humid continental climate, 64, p65, 130, 650

Hungarian Plain, 372

Hunting, 289, 308, 311, 372–373

Hurricane Mitch, p215

Hurricanes, 215

Hussein, Saddam, 518, 522

Hussein I, 506

Hutu, 585

Hydroelectric power, 92, 170, 242, 486, 505, 561, 571, 609, 743

Hydrosphere, 69, 71

Ibadan, Nigeria, 553

Ib纵深 Peninsula, 358–360

Ibo, Nigeria, 552

Ice, 38

Ice cap climate, 66, p66

Iceland, 289, 357

Ice shelves, 51

Idaho (U.S.), 61

Idi Amin, 583

Ilo, Peru, 721

Immigrants, 91, 148, 593

Imperialism, 316

Inca, 178, 228, p266, 267

Independence: in Africa, m615; in Argentina, p247; in Asia, 627; in Australia, 726; of Caribbean islands, 221; in Central America, 216; in Colombia, 256; in Mexico, 200; in Thailand, 710

Independence Day, Mexican, 203, p204

India, p79, 84, p622, p625, p627, 631, 632, 638–643; economy of, 639–640; Guyana and, 244; history of, 640–641; Kashmir, p93; landforms of, 638–639; Myanmar and, 709; people of, 641; Taj Mahal in, 643, p643

Indian Ocean, 50

Indonesia, p625, 631, 632, 714–715, 718

Indonesian puppet theater, 718

Indulgences, 304–305, p930

Indus River, 640, 645

Industrial Revolution, 147, 282, 314, p314, p315, 341

Industry, 85, 105; in Argentina, 240; in Asia, 626, p626; in Australia, 738; in Caribbean islands, 220; in Central America, 215; in Chile, 274; in China, p663; of Egypt, 486; entertainment, 132; heavy, 356, 426; in India, 639; in Indonesia, 715; in Japan, 692–693; light, 426; in Malaysia, 716; in Mexico, p194, 195; in Myanmar, 709; in New Zealand, 743; in Singapore, 716; in Taiwan, 678, p679; textile, 315; in Thailand, 710; in United States, p116, 135, p135

Inferences, making, 328, 380, 555

Information Revolution, 85

Initiative, 401

Insulation, 85

“Intelligent” buildings, p37

Intensive cultivation, 693

Interdependence, 100

Interior plains, 128, p128

Intermediate directions, 33

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), 594

International Space Station, 409

Internet, 98, c98, 526, 528, p528, 682, p682; access to, c107; conservation and, 77; culture and, 84, 106; global economy and, p101, 104, p104, 106; World Wide Web on, 106

Internet café, 526

Inuit, 159, p166, 168

Inventiveness, 443

Investments, 663

Iran, 402, 519, 524


Ireland, Republic of, p283, 289, 342–343

“Iron curtain,” 414

Irrawaddy River, 708

Irrigation, 71, 498

Islam, 359, 457, 477, p478, m518, p527; in Bangladesh, 647; in China, 686; dating system of, 298; in Egypt, 487; in India, 641, 643; in Indonesia, 715; in Iraq, p517, m522; in Israel, 510; in Jordan, 506; in Malaysia, 716; in the Maldives, 654; in Pakistan, 646; in Saudi Arabia, 515; in Tunisia, 491; in Turkey, 503

Islamabad, Pakistan, 646

Islamic republic, 519

Islands, 40

Ismail Samani Peak, 440

Israel, 457, 462, p473, 474, p508, 508–512; Arab conflict with, 525; climate of, 509; economy of, 509–510; history of, 511–512; landforms of, 508–509; neighbors of, m511; people of, 510–512

Istanbul, Turkey, 456, p502, 504

Istethmus, 40, 212

Isthmus of Panama, 215

Itaipu Dam, Paraguay, 242

Italy, 287, c289, 296, p360, 360–361, p361

Ivan the Great (Ivan III), 411, p930

Ivan the Terrible (Ivan IV), p930

IwI, 749

Jade, 197

Jainism, 641

Jakarta, Indonesia, 715

Jamaica, 185, 219–221, 424

Japan, p622, 5626, 632, p675, 675, p688–699, 690–697; after World War I, 316; culture of, 695–696; economy of, 692–693; government of, 693; haiku of, 697; history of, 693–694; landforms of, 690–691; people of, 694–695; physical geography of, m691; political geography of, m691; population density of, m700

Jasper National Park, Canada, 160

Java, Indonesia, 714, 718

Jefferson, Thomas, p147

Jerusalem, Israel, p473, 474, m474, 512

Jesus of Nazareth, 297, 475

Jet stream, d56

Jews, 473–474. See also Israel; Judaism

Jodhpur, India, p627

Jordan, 462, p505, 506

Jordan River, 500

Joyce, James, 509

Judaism, 343

Judaism, 300, 370, 457, 473–474. See also Israel

Judo, 696

Julius Caesar, 296

Jupiter, 29

Jutland Peninsula, 356
Kaaba, 477, p478
Kabale, Uganda, p547
Kabuki theater, 696
Kabul, Afghanistan, 520
Kahlo, Frida, 203
Kalahari Desert, 536, 612
Kaliningrad, Russia, 426
Kamchatka Peninsula, 407
Kampala, Uganda, 583, p584
kangaroo, 737, 740, p740
Kano, Nigeria, p548–549, 552, 553
Kanto Plain, 691
Karachi, Pakistan, 646, p647
Karokoram Range, 638
karate, 606
Kasai River, 571
Kashmir, p93, 644
Kathmandu, Nepal, 650
kauri trees, 742
Kayapo Indians, 235
Kazakh nomads, p438, 439
Kazakhstan, 392, 400, 438–439
Kennedy, John F., p330
Kenya, p332, 541, 544, 577–579, 595; refugees in, 592
Kenyaatta, Jomo, 579
Key West, Florida (U.S.), p20–21
Kher, 711, p711
Khyber Pass, 454, 520, 645
Kibbutz, 510, p510
Kiev, Ukraine, 384–385, 410
Kievian Rus, 410
Kikuyu, 579
Kilimanjaro, 534, p535, 541, 580, 6052
Kim Il Sung, 701
King Jong II, 701
kimono, 695
King Fahd Stadium, p500–501
King, Martin Luther, Jr., 148
kings, divine right of, 306
Kinyarwanda language, 572
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 572, p573
Kisirabati, 732, 700
kiwi (bird), 742
kiwifruit, p741
Knesset, 512
koalas, 737, 740, p740
Kobe, Japan, p609
Kongfuzi (Confucius), 667
Kongo kingdom, 573
Korea, 698–699, p703; division of, 698–699, p699 (See also North Korea; South Korea); landforms of, m691
Korean Peninsula, 624, 698–699
Kosciusko, g652
Kosovo, Serbia, p90, 380
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 716
Kukulcan, p197, 198
kulibini, 442
Kunlun Shan, 660

Kurdish language, 504
Kurokami, Japan, p694
Kush, 470
Kush civilization, 587
Kuwait, 456, 462, 515–516, 518, 523
Kyrgyzstan, 392, 400, 439–440
Kyushu Island, Japan, 690

labor: child, p105, p315; cost of, 664; globalization and, 102–103
Labrador, Canada, 162
lagoons, 654, 760
Lagos, Nigeria, p537, 553, 559
Lake Albert, 570
Lake Assal, 541
Lake Baikal, 392, 399, 407–408, p417
Lake Balaton, 372
Lake Edward, 570
Lake Eyer, 731
Lake Kivu, 570
Lake Malawi, 610
Lake Maracaibo, 183, 242
Lake Nicaragua, p484
Lake Nicaragua, p216
Lake Superior, 121
Lake Tanganyika, 570
Lake Titicaca, 183, 266
Lake Vänern, 287
Lake Victoria, 541, 580, 582–583
Lake Volta, 561
Lalibela, 586
land bridges, 190–192
landfills, 136
landforms, 23; of Africa, south of the Sahara, 534; of Antarctica, 764–765; of Asia, 624; of Australia, 736–737; of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, 724; of Brazil, 232–233; of Canada, 114, 158–161; of Central America, 212–213; of China, 660–662; climate and, 56–58; of Colombia, 254–255; erosion and, 38; of Europe, 280; of India, 638–639; of Israel, 508–509; of Japan, 690–691; of New Zealand, 741–742; of North Africa and Southwest Asia, 454; of Pakistan, 644–645; of Sahel countries (West Africa), 556–557; types of, 39–41; of United States, 114, 126–129; water and, 42; weathering and, 37
Land of the Blue Sky, 680
Landscapes, 24
land use patterns, 25
languages, 80–81; Afrikaans, 606; Amharic, 588; Arabic, 504; Bantu, 553–554; Basque, 359; Dzongkha, 651; of Europe, m286, c385; Farsi, 519; Flemish, 347; French, 165–166, 572; Gaelic, 340; hangul, 698–699; Kingdom, 572; Kurdish, 504; Lingala, 572; pidgin, 760; Portuguese, 179, 235; Quechua, 268; Setswana, 612; Spanish, p150, 179; Swahili, 579, 581; in United States, 150, p150; Vietnamese, p150; Welsh, 340
La Niña, 55–56
Laos, 632
Laozi, 667
La Paz, Bolivia, 272
Latin America, p174–175, 174–187; climates of, 176; country profiles of, c184–187; economic systems of, 178, c179; ethnic groups in, c183; extreme points of, c183; modern, 179; mountains of, 176; people of, 178; physical geography of, m180; plains of, 176; political geography of, m181; population of, c183; populations, c179; urban population of, m182. See also specific Latin American countries.
latitude, 5, d5, 53, 60, m60, 192
Latvia, 289, 371, p371
Laurentian Highlands, 160
Law of Return, 512
Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy, p361
learning, lifetime, 106
Lebanon, 462, 505–506
leeward side, 58
lemurs, ring-tailed, p617
Lena River, 392
Lenin, Vladimir, p402–403, 413, p416
Lesotho, 544, 607, p607
Lesser Antilles, p210–211, 219
leukemia, 692
libera, 544, 549, 558
liberties, 138, d138, 140. See also rights.
library resources, 478
Libreville, Gabon, 574
Libya, 462, 490–491
Libyan Desert, 485–486
lichens, 66
Liechtenstein, 289, 350, 352
lifetime learning, 106
Lighthouse of Commerce, Monterrey, Mexico, p188–189
light industry, 426
Lima, Peru, 267
Limpopo River, 610
line graph, 11, g11, g13
Lingala language, 572
lions, 536
Lisbon, Portugal, 359
lithosphere, 69–70
Lithuania, 289, 371
Little Mermaid, Copenhagen, Denmark, p357
Livingstone, David, 610
llanos, 176, 242, 254
Locke, John, 306
logging, 76, p76
Morocco, p452–453, 454, 462, p482–483, p492, 492–493
Morrison, Toni, 151
Moscow, Russia, p390, p402–403, p422–423, 426, 430
mouth, of rivers, 642
Mosi oa Tunya, (Victoria Falls), 534, p535, 609
mosques, 522; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 380
Mother Teresa, 381, 464
mountain gorillas, 76–77, p77
mountains, g652; of Antarctica, 765; Caribbean islands as, 219–220; climate of, 68; as continental divide, 129, 352; cordillera, 160, 254; highest, g652; in France, p23; as landforms, 39; of Latin America, 176; rainfall and, 57–58; See also specific peaks and ranges.
Mount Cook, 742
Mount Egmont, 725, 741
Mount Elbrus, 399, g652
Mount Erebos, 765, p765
Mount Etna, 22
Mount Everest, p25, 39, 624, 631, 649, g652
Mount Fuji, p688–689, 691
Mount Kenya, 534, 578
Mount McKinley, 121, 129, p129, g652
Mount Meru, 711
Mount Nowshak, 461
Mount Oyama Volcano, p694
Mount Pinatubo, p55
Mount Sinai, 474
mouth, of rivers, 42
movable type, 304
Mozambique, 534, 544, 616–617
Mozambique Channel, 42
Muhammad, 298, 477, 514. See also Islam.
Muiden, Netherlands, p292–293
Muiderslot Castle, Muiden, Netherlands, p292–293
multilingual people, 348
multimedia presentations, 164
multinational companies, 348
Mumbai (Bombay), India, 642
Munich, Germany, 352
murals, Mayan, 198
Murmans, Russia, 426
Murray-Darling River, 731, 736
Mus, Mansa, 557
Muscat, Oman, 516
Muscovy, 411
Muslims, 300, 477, p527; in Albania, 381; in Bangladesh, 647; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 380; in Bulgaria, 378; in China, 686; in Egypt, 487; in India, 641, 643; in Indonesia, 715; in Iran, 519; in Iraq, p517, m522; in Israel, 510; in Jordan, 506; in Lebanon, 505; in Malaysia, 716; in the Maldives, 654; in Pakistan, 646; in Russia, 432; in Saudi Arabia, 515; in Serbia and Montenegro, 380; in Turkey, 503. See also Islam.
Myanmar, 633, p708, 708–710
Naadam Festival, 681
Naama, Ezra, 526
NAFTA. See North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
Nagasaki, Japan, 694
Nairobi, Kenya, 578–579
Namib Desert, 536, 604, p614, 616
Namibia, p614, 616
Nasser, Gamal Abdel, 487
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), 768
national debt, of Mexico, 206
National Hockey League Players’ Association (NHLPA), 446
Nationalist political party (China), 667
Nationalists, in Northern Ireland, 343
National Socialist German Workers’ Party, 317
Native Americans, p117, 167; of Amazon Basin, 235; of Bolivia, 273; of Canada, 170; of Caribbean islands, 220; of Central America, 215–216; of Latin America, 178; of Mexico, 197–199, m198, 201; of Paraguay, 242; of Peru, 267; of United States, 145–146, 152, p152
NATO. See North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
natural resources, 92–93; availability of, 41; in Canada, 116; in United States, 116, 132, 134
Nauru, 732, 760–761
navigable lakes, 266
navigable rivers, 134, 345
Nazis, 291, 317, 413
Nebdebe, 611
Nebuchadnezzar, 468
Ngaw Hadji, 508
negotiations, 525
Nehru, Jawaharlal, p641, 642
Nepal, 89, 631, 633, p641, 650
Netherlands, 129, g652
Netherlands Antilles, 769
Netherlands, p535
Netherlands Antilles, p535
Newfoundland, Canada, 162
Northern Territory (Australia), 833
New Guinea, 18, 631
New York City, New York (U.S.), p112, 133, p145
New Zealand, 724, p725, 732, p741, 741–744; economy of, 743; history and people of, 743–744; landforms of, 741–742; Maori of, 746–750
Niagara Falls, p171
Nicaragua, 186, 212, 215, 216, p216
Nicholas II, 413
Nieuwkerk aan den Ijssel, Netherlands, 287
Niger, 544, 556, 558
Nigeria, 536, p537, 545, p548–549, 549, 550–554, 559; climate of, 550–551; economy of, 551–552, p553; government of, 554; history of, 553–554; people of, 552–553
Niger River, 550, 553, p559
Nile River, 454, p455, 461, 469, p479, 484, 486, 488, 534, 541, 580
nitrogen, 30
Noah’s ark, 468
Nobel Peace Prize, 642, 710
Nobel Prize, 553, 773
Nok, 553
nomads, 84; Aborigines, 738; Berbers, 566; Fulani, 558; of Hungary, 373; of Kazakhstan, 439; of Mongolia, 680; of Syria, 505; Tuareg, 558
nonrenewable resources, 93
Nordic countries, 354–357
North Africa and Southwest Asia, 452–463; climate of, 454–456; country profiles of, c462–463; economic regions and systems of, 456; extreme points of, 460; landforms of, 454; oil and gas production of, m460; people of, 456–457; physical geography of, m458, m503; political geography of, m459, m503; today, 483, 484–488, 490–493, 501, 502–527; water crisis in, 498–499, m498, p498, p499. See also Christianity; Egypt, ancient; Islam; Judaism; Mesopotamia; specific countries of North Africa.
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 96, 102, 136, 163, 195
North Atlantic Current, 280
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 320, 325–326
northeast United States, 133
Northern Hemisphere, 133
Northern Ireland, 341–343, p343
Northern Mariana Islands, 760
Northern Territory (Australia), 739
INDEX

834

North European Plain, 40, 280, 345, 368, 392, p393, 405–406
North Island, New Zealand, 741–742, m742
North Korea, 633, 698–699, 701; physical geography of, m691; political geography of, m691; population density of, m700; refugees from, 672
Northwest Territories (Canada), 159
Norway, 287, 290, 354–355, p355
note taking, 376
Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, 376
noting, 752
ozone layer, 30, 231
oxygen, 30, 231
Pakistan, 646; of Asia, 454, 633, 640, 641, p644, 644–646
Palau, 736, 760
Palestinians, 473, 510–511, 525. See also Israel.
Pamplona, p358
Panama, p177, 186, 212, 216
Panama Canal, 215, 218, d218, p225
pandas, giant, p660
Pangaea, 35, d218
Papua New Guinea, 732, 758
paparazzi, 186, 239, p239, 241–242
parallels, 5, d5, 60, m60. See also latitude.
Paramaribo, Suriname, 245
paramilitary forces, in Colombia, 261
Pari, p190
Parti Québécois, 116–117
Patriot Act, See USA Patriot Act.
Pax Romana, 296, 297
Paz, Octavio, 203
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (U.S.), 694
Peloponnesian War, 295
Pembina, 580
penguins, p725, p764
peninsulas, 40; Arabian Peninsula, 454; Baja California, 191; Balkan Peninsula, 361, 377; Crimean Peninsula, 383; Europe as, 280; Iberian Peninsula, 358–360; Italian Peninsula, 296, 360; Jutland Peninsula, 356; Kamchatka Peninsula, 407; Korean Peninsula, 698; Malay Peninsula, 708; Sinaí Peninsula, 485; Yucatán Peninsula, 191, m196, 197, 198
Pentagon (U.S.), 138, 520
Penza, Russia, 446
people: of Africa, south of the Sahara, 536–537; of Algeria, 492; of Argentina, 241; of Asia, 626–627; of Australia, 738–739; of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, 726–727; Basque, 359; of Bhutan, 651–652; of Bolivia, 272–273; of Bułgaria, 378; of Canada, 116–117; of China, p6.35, 669; climate and, 58–59; of Colombia, 256–257; of Czech Republic, 374; of Democratic Republic of the Congo, 572–573; of Ecuador, 269; of Egypt, 487–488; of Europe, 282–283; of France, 346–347; of Germany, 351–352; of Greece, 362; of Hungary, 373; of India, 640–641; of Indonesia, 715; of Israel, 510–512; of Italy, 361; of Japan, 694–696; of Jordan, 506; landforms and, 41; of Latin America, 178; of Lebanon, 505–506; of Melanesia, 759–760; of Micronesia, 761; of modern Russia, 431–433; of Mongolia, 680–681; of Morocco, 493; of Nepal, 650–651; of New Zealand, 743–744; of Nigeria, 552–553; of North Africa and Southwest Asia, 456–457; of Pakistan, 646; of Poland, 370–371; of Polyneisia, 762; of Republic of Ireland, 343; of Russia and Eurasian republics, 394–395; of Sahel countries (West Africa), 558; of Saudi Arabia, 515; of South Africa,

Parthian Empire, 686
participation, civic, 99, 291
Partnership for a Drug-Free America, 264
Party of Institutional Revolution (PRI), 204
Pashtuns, 520
patagonia, 717; in Indonesia, 715; in Argentina, 240; in Brunei, 245; in Colombia, 241–242; in Portugal, 239–240; in Venezuela, 261; in Vietnam, 438–439; in Zimbabwe, 446
Pataki, George, 64
Pax Romana, 296, 297
Payne, Kevin, 203
Paz, Octavio, 203
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (U.S.), 694
Peloponnesian War, 295
Pembina, 580
penguins, p725, p764
peninsulas, 40; Arabian Peninsula, 454; Baja California, 191; Balkan Peninsula, 361, 377; Crimean Peninsula, 383; Europe as, 280; Iberian Peninsula, 358–360; Italian Peninsula, 296, 360; Jutland Peninsula, 356; Kamchatka Peninsula, 407; Korean Peninsula, 698; Malay Peninsula, 708; Sinaí Peninsula, 485; Yucatán Peninsula, 191, m196, 197, 198
Pentagon (U.S.), 138, 520
Penza, Russia, 446
people: of Africa, south of the Sahara, 536–537; of Algeria, 492; of Argentina, 241; of Asia, 626–627; of Australia, 738–739; of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, 726–727; Basque, 359; of Bhutan, 651–652; of Bolivia, 272–273; of Bułgaria, 378; of Canada, 116–117; of China, p6.35, 669; climate and, 58–59; of Colombia, 256–257; of Czech Republic, 374; of Democratic Republic of the Congo, 572–573; of Ecuador, 269; of Egypt, 487–488; of Europe, 282–283; of France, 346–347; of Germany, 351–352; of Greece, 362; of Hungary, 373; of India, 640–641; of Indonesia, 715; of Israel, 510–512; of Italy, 361; of Japan, 694–696; of Jordan, 506; landforms and, 41; of Latin America, 178; of Lebanon, 505–506; of Melanesia, 759–760; of Micronesia, 761; of modern Russia, 431–433; of Mongolia, 680–681; of Morocco, 493; of Nepal, 650–651; of New Zealand, 743–744; of Nigeria, 552–553; of North Africa and Southwest Asia, 456–457; of Pakistan, 646; of Poland, 370–371; of Polyneisia, 762; of Republic of Ireland, 343; of Russia and Eurasian republics, 394–395; of Sahel countries (West Africa), 558; of Saudi Arabia, 515; of South Africa,
plate tectonics, 35–37, d36, 39; in Indonesia, 714
platypus, 740
plazas, in Mexico, 202
Pluto, 29
Poland, p390, p368, 368–371, p370
polar bears, p115
polar ice cap climate, 765
polar science, 768
polders, 347
polis, 294
political geography: of Africa, south of the Sahara, m539; of Andean countries, m255; of Asia, m629; of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, m729; of Brazil, m233; of Canada, m119; of Central America, m213; of Central and East Africa, m580; eastern Europe, m369; of Europe, m285; of Europe, 1950, m320; of Japan, m691; of Latin America, m181; of Mexico, p191; of North Africa and Southwest Asia, m459; of North Korea, m691; of Oceania and Antarctica, m739; of Russia and Eurasian republics, m397; of Southeast Asia, 709; of Southern Africa, m605; of South Korea, m691; of Southwest Asia, 503; of United States, m119; of West Africa, m551; of western Europe, m341
political rights, 673
pollution, 326, 428; air, 37, 69, p70, 135, 351, 664, 693; in Mexico, 206; in Russia, 394; water, 71, 498, p638
Pol Pot, 711
Polynesia, 761–762
polytheism, 467
Pontic Mountains, 502
popes, 299
Popocatepetl, 192, p192
population: of Africa, c537; of Africa, south of the Sahara, c541; of Asia, c627; of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, c727, c731; of Canada, c117, c121; density of, m89, m149, m205, 334, m384, 487–488, m360, m653, m700; of Europe, c283, c287; growth of, 76, 87–88, c88; of Latin America, c179, m182, c183; locations of, 88–90; of Mexico, 204–205; mobility of, 150; movement of, 90–91; of North Africa and Southwest Asia, c457, c461; rural, 150, 432, 487–488, c627, p662; of Russian and Eurasian republics, 395, c399; suburban, 150; trends in, 26; of United States, c117, c121; urban, 150, 487–488, c627; of Vietnam, 712
population density, 89
porcelain, 670
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 222
Port Harcourt, Nigeria, 559
Port Louis, Mauritius, 618
ports, free, 716
Portugal, 290, 358–360; Angola and, 615; Brazil and, 236–237; East Timor and, 715; Macau and, 664; population density of, m334
Portuguese language, 179, 235
Postel, Sandra, 499
pottery, p491
Prague, Czech Republic, p366–367, p372, 374, p376
Prairie Provinces (Canada), 159, p162, 162–163
precipitation, 49. See also rainfall
predictions, making, 598
prefects, 245
prehistory, 27
presentations, multimedia, 164
prevailing winds, m54
primary sources, 448, 606
Prime Meridian, 4, 5, 60, 613
prime ministers, 167
printing press, 304
privacy, 139
privatization, 375
productivity, 314
pronunciation, 81. See also languages.
Protestantism, 221
Protestant Reformation, 304–305
provinces, 158
public servants, 445
Puerto Rico, 186, 219, 220, 221–223
Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, 194
Punt, 470
Puritans, 305
Putin, Vladimir, 430
Pyongyang, North Korea, p672, 701
pyramids: Aztec, 199; Egyptian, 456, 470, 472, p495
Pyrenees Mountains, 280, 358–359
pysanky, 382, p382
Qaddafi, Muammar, 491
Qatar, 463, 515, 523
Quebec (Canada), 162, 167
Quebec City, Quebec (Canada), 162, p165
Quechua, 268. See also Inca
quiqui, 267. See also Inca
quito, Ecuador, p253, 269
quotas, trade, 95
Quran, 477, 519. See also Islam.
Rabat, Morocco, 493
racism, 546
radar, 24
radiation, atomic bombs and, 692
INDEX

rainfall: in Amazon Basin, 232; in Botswana, 612; in Egypt, 486; in Israel, 509; in Mexico, 193; mountains and, 57–58. See also acid rain, 413
rain forests, 59, 62, 176; in Africa, 534; Amazon, 25, p230–231; in Asia, 626; in Brazil, 187, p187, 232–233; in Central America, p212, 213–215; in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 571; in Melanesia, 758; in Panama, p177; in Rwanda, p582; vanishing, 250, p250
rain shadow, 58, d58
Ramses II, p484
recycling, 136, 498
Red Sea, 485
Red Square, Moscow, Russia, p422–423
refugees, p90, 91, 379, 506; in Africa, m592; in Central and East Africa, 591–596; in Ethiopia, 592; host countries for, 596, p596; in Tanzania, 679; in Tunisia, p595
region, 2, p24
Reims, France, p299
reincarnation, 640–641
religion, 80, 82, c82, 304–305; in Africa, c537; in ancient Egypt, 470; ancient Mexican, p197; in Asia, 626; in China, 667; of Europe, c287; in India, 640–641; in Japan, 693, p693, 695; in Latin America, p178; in Mesopotamia, 407; in Russia, 432; tolerance of, 463; in Uganda, 583; in United States, 150. See also specific religions
Rembrandt van Rijn, 348
Renaissance, 282, p303, 303–304
renewable resources, 92–93
Renoir, Pierre-Auguste, 347
Repin Institute, Russia, p429
report writing, 763
representative democracy, 146
representative government, 83
Republic of South Africa. See South Africa
republic, federal, 146
republic government, 296; of Algeria, 492; of Egypt, 487; of the Maldives, 654
Republic of Ireland, 342–343
resources. See natural resources.
reunification of Germany, 351
revolutions: American, 307; in Europe, 283, 306–307; in Mexico, 200; of planets, 31; Russian, 413
Reykjavik, Iceland, 357
Rhine River, 280, 326, 350
rhinoceroses, 536
Rhodes, Cecil, 611
Rhodesia, 611
Rhodope Mountains, 378
rice production, p662
Ridge, Tom, 140, 142
Riga, Latvia, p371
rights, 139, 747; human, 593, 634; political, 673; unalienable, 167; women's, 634
Rimsky-Korsakov, Nikolai, 434
Ring of Fire, 407, 624, 662
ring-tailed lemurs, p617
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 179, p179, 234, p236
Rio de la Plata, 176
Rio Grande, 176, 206
Rivera, Diego, p203, p203
rivers, 42; continental divide and, 352; navigable, 134, 345
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, p500–501, 515
Robinson projection, 7, m7
Rocky Mountains, p112–113, 114, 129, 160
Roman Catholicism, 209; in Argentina, 241; in Brazil, 236; in Caribbean islands, 221; in Central America, 217; in Chile, 274; in Colombia, 256; in Croatia, 379; in East Timor, 715; in Italy, 361; in Latin America, 176, p178, 179; in Philippines, 717; in Poland, 371; in Russia, 432; in Slovakia, 375; in Spain and Portugal, 359; spread of, 476; in Uruguay, 242; in Venezuela, 244. See also Christianity
Romania, 200, p377, 377–378
Roman law, 296
Rome, ancient, 282, 296–297; Colosseum of, p296; empire of, m295, 296
Rome, Italy, 360
Rosenau, p470
rotation, of planets, 29, 31
Rotterdam, Netherlands, p282
Rousseau, Jean Jacques, 306
Rowland, F. Sherwood, 773
Royal Danish Ballet, p356
Rub' al Khali Desert, 454, 513
rubber trees, p716
Ruhr Valley, 351
rural population, 150, c283, p431, 432, 487–488, c627, p663
Russia and Eurasian republics, 390–401; country profiles of, c400–401; economy of, 394; extreme points in, 399; people of, 304–395; physical geography of, m396; political geography of, m397; snow cover in, m398
Russian Federation, 442
Russian Orthodox Christianity, 432
Russian Revolution, 412
Rwanda, 545, 584–585
sacred lands (Australia), 747
Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes (Coerr), 692
safety checks, d138, 139, p139, p140
saifoon, 93, p93
Sahara, p452, 454, 461, p479, 486, p490, 493, p586, 586
Sahel countries, 556–558
Saint Kitts, 221
Sakhalin, Russia, 399
salt trade of Africa, 566, p567, m507
salt water, 50. See also desalinization.
Salween River, 708
Samburu, p581
Samoa, p722, 732, 761
samurai, 693
Sanaa, Yemen, 516
San Andreas Fault, 37
sand, 454
San Francisco, California (U.S.), p92
San José, Costa Rica, p215, 217
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 223
San Marino, 200, 360
San Martin, José de, 240
San Salvador, Bahamas, 220
Santiago, Chile, p272, 273
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 220
San Xavier del Bac, Arizona (U.S.), p146
São Francisco River, 176
São Paulo, Brazil, 179, 234
São Tomé and Principe, 545, 575
Sarahjevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 380
Saskatchewan, Canada, p162, 163
satellite nations of Soviet Union, 321, 414
Satpura Range, 638
Saturn, 29
saunas, 356
savanna climate, 220
savannas, 550, 570
Scandinavia, 282
Scarlet Pimpernel, The (Orczy), 306
“scorched earth policy,” 420
Scotland, 340
scribes, 468
Scriptures, 475
scuba diving, p219
sea anemone, p758
seals, p765
Sea of Marmara, 502, p502
days, 31, 31–32
secession, 147
secondary sources, 448
secular policies, 492
security, 502, p765
seals, 510
sea anemones, 520
scuba diving, 530
Scriptures, 540
p568–569, p686
Shepard, Alan, 343
Shikoku Island, Japan, 363–364
Shi’ite Muslims, 477, 522
Shinto religion, 693, p693, 695
shoguns, 693
Shona, 611, p611
Siberia (Russia), p390–391, p400, 406, p406, p407, 413, p417, 427, 446
Siberian tigers, p390–391, p404
Sicily, 360
Siddartha Gautama, 651
Sierra Leone, 545, 558, 561, 595
Sierra Madre Mountains, 176, 191–192
Sikhism, 641
silk, p436, p680
Silk Road, 439, 686, m687
Silla kingdom, 608
Sinai Peninsula, 485
Singapore, 633, p700–707, 716
Sinhalese, 653–654
sirocco winds, 360
Siva deity (Hinduism), 640, p640
Skopje, Macedonia, 380
skydiving, p20–21
slash-and-burn farming, 616
slave trade, 147, 559
Slavs, 370, 374, 384, 394, 430
sleeping sickness, 573, 576
Sloan, John, 151
sloth, three-toed, p177
Slovakia, 290, p374, 375
Slovenia, 291, 323, m369, 379
smugglers, drug, 260, 262
snow cover, in Russia, m398. See also climate.
soccer, p268, p329
social groups, 80–81
socialist government, of Tanzania, 581
social scientists, 80
sodium nitrate, 274
Sofia, Bulgaria, 378
Sögüt, Turkey, 504
Sokkuram shrine (Korea), p698
solar eclipses, p30
solar energy, 93
solar system, 29–31, d30
Solidarity (Poland), 30
Solomon Islands, 732, 758
solstices, 32, 344
Solzhenitsyn, Alexander, 432, 434
Somalia, 470, 545, 590
Songhai Empire, 557, 566
Sotho, 605
souks, 492
source of rivers, 42
sources, primary and secondary, 448
South Africa, p532, 536, 545, p602–603, p604, 604–606; Namibia and, 616
South America: plate tectonics and, 35. See also Latin America; and specific Latin American countries.
South Asia, 636–657; Bangladesh, 646–647; Bhutan, 651–652; economic regions and systems of, m650; India, 638–643; Maldives, 654; Nepal, 649–651; Pakistan, 644–646; physical geography of, m655; population density of, m653; Sri Lanka, 652–654
South China Sea, 711
South East Asia, 706–721; Brunei, 717; Cambodia, 711; Indonesia, 714–715, 718; Laos, 710; Malaysia, 710; Myanmar, 708–709; political geography of, 709; Singapore, 716–717; Thailand, 710; Vietnam, 711–712
Southern Africa, 602–621; Angola, 614–615; Botswana, 612; Comoros, 617–618; diamond mining in, 608; Madagascar, 617; Malawi, 610; Mauritius, 618; Mozambique, 616–617; Namibia, 616; political geography of, m605; Seychelles, 618; South Africa, 604–607; Zambia, 609–610; Zimbabwe, 610–611
Southern Alps, 742
Southern Hemisphere, 32
South Island, New Zealand, 742, m742
South Korea, 634, 674, 698–700; physical geography of, m691; political geography of, m691; population density of, m700
South United States, 133
Southwest Asia: climate of, m509. See also North Africa and Southwest Asia.
Soviet Union, 321, 394, 413–415, 436. See also Russia.
Soỳinka, Wole, 553
space race, 409
Spaceship Earth, 21
space shuttle, 22
Space Station, International, 409
Spain, 291, p358, 358–360; Central America and, 216; Mexico and, 199; Philippines and, 717; population density of, m334
Spanish-American War, 223, 717
Spanish language, p150, 179
Sparta, Greece, 295
specialization, economic, 95
species, endangered, 76, m76
spin, of planets, 29
spreadsheets, 494
Sri Lanka, 634, p649, 652–654
St. Basil’s Cathedral, Moscow, Russia, p390
St. Kitts and Nevis, 186, 221
St. Lawrence River, 160, 166
St. Lawrence Seaway, 114, 134, d159
St. Lucia, 186
St. Petersburg, Russia, p393, p395, 406, 420, 426–427, p427, 434
St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 186
Stalin, Joseph, 384, 413, 420, 444, p444
stations, 737
Statue of Liberty, New York (U.S.), p124–125
steppe climate, 67, p67, 273, 454
steppe, 438, 536, 680; in Russia, 394, 406, p407; in Ukraine, 383
Stockholm, Sweden, 356
Stoker, Bram, 378
Stonehenge, United Kingdom, 344, p344
storm, 55
Strait of Gibraltar, 492
Strait of Hormuz, 516
Strait of Magellan, 42, 273
Strait of Malacca, 716
straits, 42
Stravinsky, Igor, 434
subarctic climate, 65–66, p66, 130

Index
INDEX

subcontinent, 638
subsistence farming, 96, 759; in Angola, 614; in Bhutan, 651; in Central America, 214; in Lesotho and Swaziland, 607, p607; in Mexico, 194; in Micronesia, 761; in Namibia, 616; in Peru, 267; in Uganda, 582; in West Africa, 558
suburban populations, 150
suburbs, 432; of India, p639
Sucre, Bolivia, 272
Sudan, 470, 545, 586–588, 592–593
Suez Canal, 485, 487
sultans, 717
Sumatra, Indonesia, 714
Sumer, 186, 239, 245
Suva, Fiji Islands, p769
Swahili language, 579, 581
Swamp, mangrove, 550
Swaziland, 545, 607
Sydney, Australia, 727, p738, 739
Sydney Opera House, Sydney, Australia, p738
Syria, c463, 504–505
Syrian Desert, 504
T
Table Mountain, p602–603, 604, p604
tabulating machines, 108
tae kwon do, 700
Tahiti, 761–762
taiga, 761–762
Tai, 66, 394, 406, p407
Taiwan, 220
Taipei, Taiwan, 679
Taiwan, p70, 634, 667, 675, 678–679
Tajikistan, 392, 401, 440
Tajiks, 520
Taj Mahal, Agra, India, p622, 641, 643, p643
Taklimakan Desert, 624, 661, 686
Tale of Genji, The, 696
Tailban, p519, 520
Tamil Nadu, India, p625
Tamil, 653–654
Tan, Amy, 151
Tanganyika, 581
Tanzania, 541, 545, p568–569, 579–581; refugees in, 595, p595
Tao, 566
Tariffs, 95
Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 439
Tasmania, Australia, 736
Tasman Sea, 724
Taurus Mountains, 502
Taw, Peter, 435, 412, 434
technology, 97–98, c89, p116, p135, 136, 678–679
tectonics. See plate tectonics.
Tehran, Iran, 456, 519, p524
Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel, p508, 510, 512
telenovelas, 237
temperate climates, 63
temperatures: latitude effects on, 192; ocean, 56; winter, m421
Ten Commandments, 474
Tenochtitlan, 199
Teotihuacán, p199
terrorism, p138, 148–149, 326; defense against, 137–143
Texas (U.S.), p116, p128, p152, 200
textiles, 315
Thailand, p622–623, 634, p708
thematic maps, 10, m10, 86, m86
theocracy, 470
Theodosius I, 297
Thimphu, Bhutan, 651
thinking, critical, 416, 598, 702
“Third World,” 96
Three Gorges Dam, China, 662, 665
tree-toed sloth, p177
thunderstorms, 55
Tiananmen Square, Beijing, China, 668
Tian Shan, 392, 439, 660
Tibet, 631, 666, p666, 669
tierra caliente altitude, 193
Tierra del Fuego (Chile), p272, 273
tierra fria altitude, 193
tierra templada altitude, 193
Tigris River, 454, 456, 466, 517
Tijuana, Mexico, 194
Tikal, Guatemala, 194
timberline, 68
time zones, m447, 613, m613
Timor, 714
Tirana, Albania, 381
Togo, c546, 558
Tokyo, Japan, 691
tolerance, religious, 463
Tolstoy, Leo, 434, 435, p435
tombouctou, Mali, 557
Tonga, 733, 761
topsoil, 70
Torah, 473
tornadoes, 55
Toronto, Canada, 160, p160, 162, p168
tourism: in Antarctica, 766; in Argentina, 239; in Australia, 738; in Botswana, 612; in Brazil, 234; in Bulgaria, 378; in Canada, p158; in Caribbean islands, p219, 220; in Central America, 215; in China, 661; in Egypt, 486; in France, p316, p345–346, 345–347; in Georgia, 438; in Greece, 302; in Jordan, p505; in Kenya, p598, p598; in Laos, 710; in the Maldives, 654; in Melanesia, 759; in Mexico, 194; in Micronesia, 761; in Morocco, 492; in New Zealand, 743; in Norway, 354; in Polynesia, 762; in Portugal, 359; in Puerto Rico, 223; in Russia, 408; in Spain, 359; in Tanzania, 579–580; in United States, p134, 135
Toussaint-Louverture, Francois-Dominique, 222
.trade: ancient routes of, 104; free, 96, 136, 157, 223, 271, 320–330; restrictions on, 693; slave, 147; water transport and, 468; world, 94–96, 136
traditional economic systems, 93
traits, 80
Transantarctic Mountains, 765
Transdanubia region (Hungary), 372
transportation, 98, 99
Transportation Security Administration (TSA), 139
Trans-Siberian Railroad, 413, p417
Transylvania, p378
Treaty of Waitangi, 748–749
trees: coniferous, 64; deciduous, 64; rubber, p716; in vegetation map, 349
trenches, in oceans, 41
Trinidad and Tobago, 186, 220, 221
Tripoli, Libya, 491
tropical climate, 62, 130, 176, 243, 558, 626, 652, 715, 724, 758–761
tropical rain forest climate, 62, p62, 534
tropical savanna climate, 62, p62, 536, 550
Tropic of Cancer, 32, 53, 192, 255
Tropic of Capricorn, 32, 53, 255
Truman Doctrine, 320
tsetse flies, 573, 576
tsunamis, 36, 690
Tuareg, p557, 558
Tucson, Arizona (U.S.), p146
tundra, 116, 159, p400; in Russia, 392, 406, p407; in Scandinavia, 282; in United States, 130
tundra climate, 66, p66
Tunis, Tunisia, 491
Tunisia, 463, 491
Turkey, 454, 463, 502–504, 507
Turkish Straits, 502
Turkmenistan, 534, 401, 439
Turpan Depression, 631, 661
Tutankhamen, p466
Tutsi, 585
Tuvalu, 733, 761
Twain, Mark, 151
Twelve Tables (Roman law), 296
Typhoons, 55, 760
Undersea earthquakes, 167
United Arab Emirates, p452, 403, 515
United Kingdom, 61, 287, 291, 340–342; Australia and, 726, 739; Botswana and, 612; in Egypt, 487; Guyana and, 244; Hong Kong and, 664; India and, 639, 641; Israel and, 511; Jordan and, 506; Kenya and, 579; Maldives and, 654; Myanmar and, 709; New Zealand and, 744; Parliament of, 306–307; Seychelles and, 618; Singapore and, 717; South Africa and, 605–606; Sri Lanka and, 653; Suriname and, 245; Uganda and, 583; Zambia and, 610. See also England; Great Britain.
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 269
United States (U.S.), 24, 114–155; after World War I, 316; American Revolution in, 307; American Samoa and, 761; Caribbean islands and, 221, 223; climate of, 114–116, 130; culture of, 150–152; economic leadership of, 131–132; economy of, 116, 133–135; ethnic groups of, 149–150; extreme points of, c121, m121; flag, p143; food production of, m120; Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, p46–47; history of, 145–149; landforms of, 114, 126–129; in Mexican history, 200; Micronesia and, 760; North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and, 136; people of, 116–117; Philippines and, 717; physical geography of, m118, m127; political geography of, m119; population density of, m149; states of, c122–123; terrorism and, 137–142; Vietnam and, 712; waterways of, 114
Upper Egypt, m467, 470
Upper Volta, 585
Ural Mountains, 394, 404–407, 427
Uranus, 29
urbanization, 90
urban population, 150, c283, p431, 487–488, c627
urban sprawl, 91
Uruguay, 187, 239, 241–242
U.S. Census Bureau, 108, p108
U.S. Coast Guard, 262
U.S. Constitution, 125, 146, 329
U.S. Customs Service, 262, p262
U.S. Declaration of Independence, 167
U.S. Department of Defense, 526
U.S. Postal Service, 108
USA Patriot Act, 382
V
Vaidés Peninsula, 183
Vancouver, British Columbia (Canada), p150–157, 163
van Gogh, Vincent, 348
vanilla beans, 617
Vanuatu, 733, 758
vaqueros, 193
vassals, 301
Vatican City, 291, 360–361
vegetation, 61–68; in dry climates, 67; in highland climates, 68; in high latitude climates, 65–66, p60; in mid-latitude climates, 63–65; regions of, m64; spread of, m229; in tropical climates, 62
Venezuela, 183, 187, 239, 242–244
Venice, Italy, 360, p360
Venus, 29
Verdun, France, p316
vernal equinox, 32
Victoria Falls, 534, p535, 609
Vienna, Austria, 353, p353
Vientiane, Laos, 710
Vietnam, 634, p634
Vietnamese language, p150
Vikings, 354
Villa, Francisco "Pancho," 200
Villa Las Estrellas, Chile
Antarctic Territory, 766–767
Vladivostok, Russia, 413, 427
volcanoes, 575, 589, 617, 624, 662, 690–691, p694, 715; in Antarctica, 705; in Azores, p3; in Caribbean, 219; in Central America, 212; in Chile, 273; in Iceland, 357; in Italy, 360; in Latin America, 170; magma of, 35; in Micronesia, 760; mountains from, 39; Mount Etna, 22; Mt. Pinatubo, p55; in New Zealand, 741, 743; in Oceania, 724; Paricutín, p190; in Polynesia, 761; Popocatepetl, 192, p192; in Russia, 407
Vologda River, 392, 406, 408, 427
Volgograd, Russia, p390, 406
voting, 733, 744

INDEX

Vinson Massif, g652, 731, 765
Virgin Islands, 187, 221
Vishnu deity (Hinduism), 640
Volga River, 392, 406, 408, 427
Volgo-Don River, 392, 406, 408, 427
W
Waitangi Day, 748
Wales, 340
Walesa, Lech, 340
Wallachia, 347
War and Peace (Tolstoy), 434, 435
Warsaw, Poland, 370
Warsaw Pact, 321
Washington, D.C. (U.S.), m33, p53, 133
Washington (U.S.), 61
Washington, George, p147
water: bodies of, 42; in Canada, 114; crisis in North Africa, 498–499, p498–499; cycle of, 48–49, d49; fresh, 41; management of, 71; in North Africa and Southwest Asia, 454; pollution of, 428; resources of, 49–50; in Russia, 407–408; trade and, 468; in United States, 114; in weathering, 37–38. See also oceans.
Water Demand Management Research Network (WDMRN), 499
Watt, James, 315
Wayang kuli, 718
weather, climate and, 52–53
weathering, 37
weaving, 507
Web sites, 528
Webster, Kaelin, 347
welsh language, 347
welsh language, 347
Western Sahara, 347
West Africa: coastal countries of, 558–561; Great Mosque of Djenné of, 562; Nigeria, 550–554; physical geography of, m552; political geography of, m557; population density of,
m560; Sahel countries of, 556–558; salt trade of, 566
West Bank, 511–512, m511
western Europe. See Europe, western.
Western Ghats, 638
Western Sahara (Morocco), 493
western United States, 134–135
West Indies, 219
West Virginia (U.S.), p115
White Nile River, 586
Wieliczk, Poland, p368
Wilder, Laura Ingalls, 151
Williams, Serena, p265
Williams, Venus, p265
windmills, p92
winds, 38; climate and, 54–56; electricity from, p92; landforms and, 56–57; prevailing, m34; sirocco, 360
windward side, 57
Winkel Tripel projection, 7, m7
winter solstice, 32
Wojtyla, Karol (Pope John Paul II), 371
women’s rights, 634
wood-block printing, p695
World Health Organization (WHO), 576
world trade, 94–96, 136
World Trade Center, New York (U.S.), 138, 141, 520; memorial on site of, 141, d141, d143
World War I, 148, 316, 504
World War II, 148, 317, 370, p421, 511, 676, 692, 694, 761
World Wide Web, 106
World Wildlife Federation, 446
writing reports, 763
Wudi (Chinese Emperors), 686
Wyoming (U.S.), p46–47
Xhosa, 605
Xi River, 662
Yagua, p104
yaks, p651
Yalu River, 699, 701
Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire, 561
Yangon, Myanmar, 709
Yangtze River, 624, 631, 662
Yap Island, Micronesia, p760
Yeats, William Butler, 343
yellow fever, 218
Yellow River, 624, 662
Yellowstone National Park, 135
Yeltsin, Boris, 430, p430
Yemen, p456, 463, 516
Yenisey River, 394
Yerevan, Armenia, 437
Yokohama, Japan, 691
Yoruba, 552; wooden masks of, p555
Yucatán Peninsula, 191, p197, 198
Yugoslavia, p90, 323, 379
yurts, p438, 681
Zagreb, Croatia, 379
Zagros Mountains, 454, 519
Zaire (Democratic Republic of the Congo), 573
Zambezi River, 534, 609, 610
Zambia, c546, p610
Zanzibar, 580–581
Zapata, Emiliano, 200
Zealand Island, Denmark, 356
Zhang Qian, 686
Zhou Enlai, 667
Zlata’s Diary (Filipovic), 380
Zulu, 605
Zurich, Switzerland, 352
Zvezda space station module, 409