

The Key to All Geographic Knowledge

General Geography

Latitude/Longitude

Map Tools

Kinds of Maps

Migration

Urbanization

Colonialism

Resources

Culture

Biomes

Natural Disasters

Internal/External Forces

Environment

Developing/ Developed Countries

Europe

Physical: Europe is a giant peninsula made of other peninsulas.

Population: The population of Europe is very ethnically diverse.

History: World War 2 was from 1939-1945, was centered in Europe, and resulted in the deaths of more than 60 million people worldwide.

Economy: Many countries of Europe are trying to create a single economy, and they are willing to give up some of the freedoms they have as countries. Their union is called the European Union.

Environment: The European Union is trying to deal with environmental problems by promoting public transportation, organic farming, and permitting only small, fuel-efficient cars.

Culture: Soccer is the most important sport in several European countries.

Russia

Physical: Russia is the largest country in the world and most of it is cold.

Population: Because of its harsh climate, Russia is not densely populated in most places.

History: Russia used to be known as the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union competed with the United States for a long time during the Cold War.

Economy: Russia, when it was the Soviet Union, used to have a command economy

Environment: Russia has problems with industrial pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, and chemical contamination.

Culture: Russians often enjoy classical music and ballet performances.

Africa

Physical: Africa is a very large plateau.

Population: Because of the AIDS pandemic in Africa, the life expectancy of Sub-Saharan Africa is around 47 years.

History: The countries of Africa have had a difficult time dealing with the problems left by colonialization.

Economy: Although there are several poor countries in Africa, many countries have economies that are doing well.

Environment: Africa faces numerous environmental obstacles including desertification, deforestation, and poor farming yields.

Culture: Because of the slave trade, the culture of many African countries has spread to other parts of the world.

Mideast

Physical: The Sahara Desert dominates much of North Africa.

Population: The population in the region is located near sources of water.

History: There are numerous conflicts in the Mideast; including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Iraq.

Economy: The economies of many Middle-eastern countries are based on the export of petroleum products.

Environment: The area has a lot of petroleum reserves; this has made many countries rich.

Culture: The vast majority of people are Islam.

East Asia

Physical: The climates in the region are mostly humid subtropical and humid continental.

Population: Most of the countries in East Asia are ethnically homogeneous, which means most people belong to one ethnicity.

History: In 1949, China ended a civil war and they gained a new government under Communist leaders.

Economy: China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are all technologically advanced and industrialized.

Environment: China's recent industrial development has caused severe pollution problems.

Culture: The people of East Asia are largely Buddhist.

South Asia

Physical: The Himalayas form a barrier between South Asia and the rest of Asia.

Population: South Asia has a very high population because India has over 1 billion people.

History: The Indus Valley civilization was one of the first civilizations in the world.

Economy: The economy of South Asia is improving rapidly by providing inexpensive business services like customer service hotlines and tech support for the rest of the world.

Environment: Such a high population creates a lot of waste and leaves little room for other large animals to live.

Culture: The entire region is heavily influenced by Hindu culture.

Southeast Asia

Physical: Southeast Asia is composed of islands and peninsulas.

Population: The population of Southeast Asia is becoming urbanized.

History: Every country except Thailand was controlled by European countries for a couple of hundred years.

Economy: The economy of Southeast Asia varies; some countries are developed and rich, like Malaysia, while other countries are poor and developing.

Environment: Habitat destruction is a problem in Southeast Asia; many animals are losing their homes because of humans.

Culture: Southeast Asia is heavily influenced by India and China.

Australia

Physical: The middle of Australia is a large desert; the edges are tropical and subtropical.

Population: Australia has a large number of ethnicities.

History: Australia was originally a prison colony for British criminals.

Economy: Australia has an industrialized, capitalist, diversified economy.

Environment: There are a number of unique species of animals found nowhere else in the world.

Culture: The sport of swimming in Australia is taken as seriously there as we take basketball or soccer.

North America

Physical: The Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River are important physical features.

Population: The population of the United States is slightly over 300 million.

History: Both the US and Canada were colonized by the British and later gained independence.

Economy: The United States is the richest country in the world. Both Canada and the United States have capitalist economies.

Environment: People in the United States like to consume things; as a result, they use a lot of natural resources and make a lot of pollution and trash.

Culture: Both Canada and the United States are democracies.

South and Central America

Physical: The Andes Mountains and Amazon River Basin are the dominant physical features in South America.

Population: Population is heavy near water and light in mountain and rain forest areas.

History: Location of the Aztecs, Mayans, and Incas. Colonized by the Spanish and Portuguese in the 1500s.

Economy: It has been difficult to industrialize because of all the mountains and rain forests.

Environment: Destruction of the rain forest, or deforestation, is a major problem in South and Central America.

Culture: Most of the people in South and Central America are Roman Catholic.

Antarctica

Physical: It's really cold; it has an ice cap climate; nothing grows there.

Population: Less than 1000 really cold scientists.

History: The countries of the world have agreed they will not claim territory or exploit natural resources in Antarctica.

Economy: The only industry is some tourism.

Environment: Global warming is melting glacial ice. And it is really cold.

Culture: A bunch of scientists doing their scientific thing. In the cold.