LATIN AMERICA

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Central Am./Western S.A.: _______________________

✓ Subduction =

Atlantic Side: _______________________

✓ Results=

“________________” : people live at elevation and move up/down to take advantage of different climates (ability to grow different crops)
Latin American Independence: (Tied to European events)

- 1803-1815 ________________ Wars in Europe
  - Bonaparte in control of much of Spain
    - Portugal ruled from __________
  - Allows Native born “__________________” to overthrow the Spanish crown
    - Revolution by elites preserves _________________ & _________________

GEOPOLITICAL TIMELINE
Physiological Geography

- Ancient ________________ mountains; __________________ Mediterranean
- Alpine systems led to __________________________
- Central Uplands= ________________; __________________ = Population
Surrounded by ______ (23,000mi coastline!); great _____ and ________ for navigation
1930’s Global Depression – 3 solutions

1. Western solution:

2. Soviet Solution: __________________ - “a system based upon a classless society where people own the means of production”

3. Germany/Italy solutions: ____________________________
“A system that values ______ over the _________ (State has complete control) Escalation leads to _______

WWI __________
VS
France, Britain and Russia
Cause: ___________ of heir to Austro-Hungarian throne; domino effect of ___________ of allegiances

1919 Treaty of _____________
Results: ___________ broken up
Austro-Hungarian =
Ottoman Empire =
Germans =
Russia withdrew _____ (Oct. Rev) = Ind. Countries:
Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and __________

Source: Regional Extensions, 1999
WWII

Cause: ___________ aggression in Europe

AXIS:

VS

ALLIES:

Won largely by: ______________

Post WWII – New superpower (______)

New borders; New conflict:

_________ War (1945-_______)

VS

End of Cold War

1989: signaled by fall of ___________; later USSR acceptance

Former USSR states: Estonia, Latvia, ____________,
________, __________, Moldova, “Caucuses States”
and the “__________”

Yugoslavia: __________ cleansing = _______ states
Slovenia, __________, Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Montenegro, Macedonia, __________ and ____________
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

SIZE = ______ (____ of USA) (____ time zones) (____ long)

PROS

CONS

_______ mntns = East/West divide (East = _______ \(\rightarrow\) _______)

(West = “_______ Russia” \(\rightarrow\) _______ Plain & _______ of pop.)

_______ northern Lat. + _______ = _______ climate

Results: poor _______ land, no good _______ (_______ or surrounded by _______/US allies)
RUSSIAN EXPANSION

T1 -

T2 - 14th-16th century:

T3 – 1500-1800’s:

1700’s:

1800’s:

T4 – 1917:

T5 – Post WWII:

1991 – Fall of USSR :
RUSSIAN DOMAIN GEOPOLITICS

1914

(Russian ________)

1939-45

(Russian ________)

1980’s

1991

Winners = ___________

“_________ _________”

Leader = ___ ___ _________

1922 = U________ of S________ S________ R_________

✓ _________ & _________ system based on _________
  o _________ society
  o _________ own the means of production
  o _________ controls economy for the people
  o Evolves into a STRONG _________ ruler
    ▪ Ex: Joseph _________ (1922-53)
      • Series of 5 year plans
      • EVERYTHING _________ planned
      • _________ all, stress heavy
        industry: “________ specialization”

Results = some ____________

Catch = lack of _________; ___ deaths

Territorial Expansion

(_______ & _________)

✓ Ethnically organized
  “autonomous republics”

1947-1991 = ________ War

NATO vs Warsaw Pact

(_______) (_______)

✓ _________ Doctrine = free people vs totalitarianism
  o Contain Communism
    (_______ theory)
  o “Proxy” Wars:
    ▪

USSR FAILING

✓ _________

✓ _________

✓ Lack of
  _________ goods

Collapse of USSR

✓ ___ new
  independent nations

✓ Transition = Major
  _________ issues

Result = Changing ideas

✓ Gorbachev’s Glasnost/Perestroika

policies = less _________ planning,
  more _________
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Climatically: Mostly dominated by low lying plains: ________________

Exceptions: Coastal mountains and plateaus = different ________________ and often ________________ different

Tectonic activity: Cont-Cont ________________ = _________ Sea (and Jordan Rift Valley)

✓ Arabian Peninsula = large ________________

Cont-Cont ________________ = High active plateaus of ________________ and ________________

✓ Potential for ________________

Water: Not Much! Found in underground ________________ (being depleted) and ________________ streams (flow through deserts)

Water Issues: Desertification, ________________, ________________, control (dams) → ________________ ex:
The Holy Lands

Historically known as Palestine* today called the country of __________
(*The mostly __________ descendants of people populating lands are called: _________ ________)

Jerusalem Holy Sites

1. Christianity: Church of the _________ (where __________ was buried and resurrected)

2. Judaism: __________________ (all that’s left of great Temples)

3. Islam: ___________________________ (from whence __________ ascended to Heaven)
*Also Holy for other two

Timeline of Key Events:

1500’s-1919: ____________ Empire (__________) → Post WWI = ____________ Mandate

Post WWII: British pull out CREATING new country of __________

UN PARTITION plan = 1 __________ State & 1 __________ State (Jerusalem administered by ____)

→ Immediately leads to ________, conflict, and more ________*

→ Usual parties: _______ vs ________. ________. _________ → Usual winner:

*KEY WAR: __________ “6 Day War” – Same Parties
Same Results: __________ Wins

→ Israel gains:
GEOPOLITICS

PRE-WWI: _______________ Empire Dominant

Persia (_______) = independent kingdom (with ______ “involvement”) until ________ revolution
establishes a _____________ (rule by _______). → tension with neighbors and ________

DURING WWI: British promise the same territories to __________, __________, __________ and themselves

RESULTS OF WWI
✓ __________ Empire loses territory and becomes __________ taking potential state of __________

PROMISES:
✓ ARABS: King Hussein gets Arabian Peninsula from British but it is quickly taken over by Ibn-Saud who
creates the kingdom of ___________ ___________ based on the Islamic sect of __________
✓ FRANCE: gets mandate to control __________ and __________
✓ BRITAIN: gets mandate to control: __________, _______ and _______ (Inserts Kings Hussein’s sons as Kings of Iraq and Jordan)
✓ JEWISH: start to move and establish Jewish homeland in Palestine.

NORTH AFRICA: Colonial powers were __________, __________, and Italians

RESULTS OF WWII: _________________

GENERAL RESULTS OF COLONIAL ERA TODAY: Kleptocratic _______________ and _______________

THUS CONSTANT _______________. Ex:
LATIN AMERICA REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are the 5 basic introductory points to know about Latin America?

2. Explain the Physical Geography of Latin America:
   - Explain the general physical geography (the blanks we filled in)
   - Describe the specific physical features we noted in class, their formation (where applicable) and their importance
   - Be able to locate these important features on a map
   - Describe the general climate patterns found throughout the region (explain the basic reasons for the different climates using the 5 variables from class)
   - How does the physical geography explain the other themes (e.g. population distribution, agricultural/economic activity, etc.)

3. What is Altitudinal Zonation? How does it help explain population distribution in LA?

4. Where are the majority of people in LA concentrated and why?

5. What stage of the DTT was LA in prior to the 1980’s, what stage is it in today and why the change? (who’s the exception?)

6. Explain how “land use” in Latin America has changed since colonial times. For what reasons is LA almost “fully urban” today and what are the problems associated with this urbanization trend?

7. Explain the Latin American city model? How does it differ from the US model? What are the major issues facing urban Latin America today?

8. What did pre-Columbian culture in the Americas look like (numbers, major civilizations, locations, complexity, etc.)? How did this change with the arrival of Columbus?

9. How did the culture of Latin America change with the arrival of the Spanish and Portuguese (Language, religion, etc.)? What was the class structure that evolved out of Iberian conquest? How does it influence life today?

10. Describe the exchange that took place between the old world and the new world (export/import of animals, foods, goods).

11. What was the Treaty of Tordesillas? What were the “3 G’s” Spaniards were after?

12. When/why/how did nations of Latin America gain independence and what has been the political situation since independence?
13. Compare Latin America to the rest of the world in terms of “development.”

14. Explain the historical economic transitions throughout Latin America (i.e. what was the strategy and problems pre-1980’s and today?)

**EUROPE REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. What are the 5 basic introductory points to know about Europe?

2. Explain the Physical Geography of Europe:
   - Explain the general physical geography (the blanks we filled in)
   - Describe the specific physical features we noted in class, their formation (where applicable) and their importance
   - Be able to locate these important features on a map
   - Describe the general climate patterns found throughout the region (explain the basic reasons for the different climates using the 5 variables from class)
   - How does the physical geography explain the other themes (e.g. population distribution, agricultural/economic activity, etc.)

3. What stage of the demographic transition theory is Europe in? What are the problems and solutions associated with this fact?

4. How has urban planning of Europe changed over time (why are so many located on rivers? What does a medieval city look like compared to a renaissance city, is today’s European urban model the same as the US (suburbanization) and why?)

5. What language family do most Europeans speak? Compare and contrast the major language branches of Slavic, Germanic and Romance (number of speakers, locations, alphabet, etc).

6. What is the major religion of Europe? How did it spread? What new branches have evolved where and why?

7. Describe the spatial distribution of culture in Europe (north vs. south vs. east Europe)

8. What role has Islam had within Europe historically and today?

9. Explain the impact of WWI on the landscape of Europe. (who was involved, who won, what was the outcome of the final treaty, what new states were created, etc.)

10. What happened during the 1930s that led to the emergence of new political/economic philosophies? What were those philosophies? Who were those leaders?
11. Explain the **impact of WWII** on the landscape of Europe. (who was involved, who won, what new states were created, etc.)

12. What was the **Cold War** all about? (who was involved, what were the competing ideas, what impact did it have on the world?)

13. What the heck is going on with the Balkan region (when was the country of Yugoslavia created, when did it start to break up and for what reasons?)

14. Explain the **economic timeline** of Europe from the Industrial revolution through the **EU**.

15. Compare and contrast the rebuilding of Eastern and Western Europe after WWII and the results.

**Add the following to your timeline:**

- Classical Greece (500BCE-300BCE)
- Roman Empire (500BCE-400CE)
- Eastern Roman Empire (AKA: Byzantine Empire) (400-1453)
- Medieval period
- The Renaissance
- Protestant Reformation
- Industrial Revolution
- World War I and II
- Cold War
- “Great Schism” Eastern Orth.
- Berlin Conference
RUSSIAN DOMAIN REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are the 5 basic introductory points to know about the Russian Domain?

2. Explain the Physical Geography of the Russian Domain:
   ✓ Explain the general physical geography (the blanks we filled in)
   ✓ Describe the specific physical features we noted in class, their formation (where applicable) and their importance
   ✓ Be able to locate these important features on a map
   ✓ Describe the general climate patterns found throughout the region (explain the basic reasons for the different climates using the 5 variables from class)
   ✓ How does the physical geography explain the other themes (e.g. population distribution, agricultural/economic activity, etc.)

3. Where does the majority of the Russian population reside? What factors explain this pattern? What’s causing the growth of the cities of Siberia today?

4. How has population changed (grown or shrank) pre and post USSR and why?

5. What are the migration patterns pre and post USSR?

6. What does the Russian city model look like and which are the most important cities?

7. Explain the historical “cultural/territorial expansion” of Russia.

8. What is dominant language and religion of the Russian Domain today and how did this change pre and post USSR?

9. Explain the geopolitical development from the Russian empire through the USSR to the current day?
   ✓ What were the dominant ideologies? Who were the leaders?
   ✓ What political/economic systems and plans were used?
   ✓ How did territory expand?
   ✓ What’s happening today?

10. How has economic, social, and environmental development of the region changed during and post the USSR? What have been the results?

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO YOUR TIMELINE:

- Mongol Empire (1206-1340)
- “Russian Expansion”
- Russian Tsardom and empire (1547-1917)
- The Soviet Union
- Fall of USSR
- Cold War
- Afghanistan War
- October Revolution
NORTHERN AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA

1. What are the 5 basic introductory points to know about N.Africa/SW Asia?

2. Explain the Physical Geography of N.Africa/SW Asia:
   ✓ Explain the general physical geography (the blanks we filled in)
   ✓ Describe the specific physical features we noted in class, their formation (where applicable) and their importance
   ✓ Be able to locate these important features on a map
   ✓ Describe the general climate patterns found throughout the region (explain the basic reasons for the different climates using the 5 variables from class)
   ✓ How does the physical geography explain the other themes (e.g. population distribution, agricultural/economic activity, etc.)

3. What are the general population characteristics of the region (numbers, TFR, LE, )? Where does the majority of the population reside? And what are the density patterns in the region?

4. What are the migration patterns of the region?

5. What language family is mainly spoken? (others?)

6. Briefly explain the evolution of the Latin alphabet from it’s roots in Cuneiform.

7. Explain the Abrahamic family tree and the religions evolved from it.

8. What are the “5 pillars of Islam?” What caused the split between Sunni and Shias? Where are they distributed today?

9. What’s the deal with Jerusalem? Who wants the holy lands and what 3 major important places did we discuss? Explain the basic history of land political boundaries from class. Who controls what lands today?

10. What other religious issues does the region confront?

11. Explain a simple evolution of the political borders of the region (Ottomans through today).

12. Place the countries on the “development line” from class and explain why they fall where they do. What major resource is tied to development, how does it influence GDP/Capita?

13. What social issues does the region face?

14. What environmental issues does the region face?
Add the following to your world regional timeline

**SW ASIA PORTION**

- ✔ Sumerian civilization (3000 BCE-1500 BCE)
- ✔ Persian Empire (600 BCE – 200 BCE)
- ✔ Life of Jesus
- ✔ Life of Mohammed
- ✔ Life of Abraham (1700 BCE)
- ✔ Establishment of country of Israel
- ✔ Ottoman Empire (1300 – WWI)
- ✔ Spread of Islam (600 CE – present)
- ✔ European colonization
- ✔ Rule of Roman empire in region (100 BCE – 400 CE)

⚠️ If there have been any major ongoing current events discussed in class be sure to know the basics of them for the test.