

ALPINE SCHOOL DISTRICT - KNOWLEDGE BOWL

GEOGRAPHY

Study Guide 3rd/ 4th and 5th/ 6th

1. Geographic Terms (know meanings and be able to identify)
 1. Airport: A large level area where airplanes can land and take off. Usually includes a passenger terminal and repair facilities.
 2. Altitude: The height of a thing above the earth or above sea level.
 3. Atlas: A book of maps
 4. Bank: The shoreline of a pond, swamp, estuary, reservoir, or lake. Also, a long narrow island composed of sand and forming a barrier between an island and the ocean.
 5. Basin: A large are of country that is drained of water runoff by a river.
 6. Bay: A part of a sea or lake that cuts into the coastline and is partly surrounded by land.
 7. Beach: The land at the edge of a lake, ocean, or other body of water. A beach slopes toward the water and is usually made up of sand or pebbles.
 8. Biome: A large area on the Earth's surface that is defined by the types of animals and plants living there. It can also be partially defined by the local climate. Biome examples: tropical rainforest, tropical savannah, desert, grassland, tundra, etc.
 9. Butte: a steep hill or mountain with a flat top that stands alone on flat land.
 10. Canal: A man-made waterway for transportation or irrigation.

11. Canyon: A deep narrow chasm with steep sides, often with a stream flowing along the bottom.
12. Cape: a point of land jutting into a large body of water. (ex: Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Cape Town, South Africa)
13. Cave: a natural hollow or series of hollows in the earth, especially one with an opening in a hillside or cliff.
14. Channel: a long, narrow, man-made trench or natural waterway for irrigation, boating, or fishing, or that connects two larger bodies of water. Also, the deepest part of a body of water. (ex: English Channel)
15. Cliff: A high, steep or overhanging surface of rock or earth.
16. Climate: the weather conditions most present in a place averaged over several years.
17. Coast: The land or area next to the ocean; aka seashore.
18. Community: a group of people living close together or having shared interests and concerns.
19. Compass: a device used to determine geographic direction containing a magnetized pointer that shows magnetic north.
20. Compass Rose: a figure on a compass, map, nautical chart or monument that displays the orientation of the cardinal directions (N, E, S, W).
21. Continent: one of several very large landmasses on the earth. (from largest to smallest: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia).
22. Country: a region legally identified as a distinct body of people under a single government. A country may be an independent free state or one that is occupied by another state.

23. Creek: a natural stream of water smaller than a river (and often a tributary of a river).
24. Current: the steady flow of a river or its dominant course.
25. Dam: a barrier built across flowing water in order to hold it back often creating a water reservoir or lake behind the dam. (uses include, irrigation, water supply, hydroelectric power and water control in rivers).
26. Desert: an arid region with little or no vegetation.
27. Divide: a ridge of land or an area of high ground.
28. Downstream: in or towards the lower part of a stream moving with the current.
29. Elevation: the altitude or height of something from a reference point such as sea level.
30. Equator: an imaginary line around the Earth forming the great circle that is an equal distance from the north and south poles. It is the boundary between the northern and southern hemispheres.
31. Field: land put to special use such as farming.
32. Foothill: a relatively low hill on the lower slope of a mountain.
33. Forest: land that is covered with trees and shrubs.
34. Geyser: a spring that discharges hot water and steam to overflow like a geyser.
35. Glacier: a slowly moving mass of ice.
36. Globe: a sphere on which a map, esp. of the earth, is represented.
37. Gulf: an arm of a sea or ocean partly enclosed by land; larger than a bay. Ex: gulf of Mexico, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Alaska).
38. Harbor: a sheltered port where ships can take on or discharge cargo.

39. Hemisphere: one of the halves of the earth as divided either north and south by the equator, or east and west by a meridian.
40. Highway: a main road, especially one connecting major towns or cities.
41. Hill: a naturally raised area of land, not as high or rocky as a mountain.
42. Horizon: the line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.
43. Iceberg: a large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier or ice sheet and carried out to sea.
44. Indigenous: originating or occurring naturally in a particular place: native. Can apply to plants, animals, or people.
45. Interstate: one of a system of motorways running between US states.
46. Irrigated land: dry land supplied with water through the use of ditches, pipes, or streams artificially created.
47. Island: a piece of land surrounded by water.
48. Junction: a location where two or more roads meet and allow traffic to change to different routes or directions of travel.
49. Key, map: a list of words, phrases, or colors that explains symbols found on a map. Usually placed in a box in the corner of a map.
50. Lake: a large area of water surrounded by land.
51. Latitude: the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator. Latitude lines run parallel to the equator.
52. Legend, map: the wording on a map explaining the symbols used.

53. Locks: a short section of a canal or river with gates and sluices at each end which can be opened or closed to change the water level, used for raising and lowering boats.
54. Longitude: the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian. Longitude lines run perpendicular to the equator.
55. Map: a representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
56. Marsh: an area of low-lying land which is flooded in wet seasons or at high tide, and usually remains waterlogged at all times.
57. Meadow: a piece of grassland.
58. Mesa: an isolated flat-topped hill with steep sides.
59. Mine: an excavation in the earth for taking coal or other minerals/ ore out of the earth.
60. Mountain: a land mass that projects well above its surroundings; higher than a hill.
61. Mouth, river: the point where a river flows into the sea, lake, reservoir or other body of water.
62. Natural: existing in or made from nature.
63. North pole: the end of the earth's axis of rotation, marking the northernmost point on earth. The north pole is located in the Arctic ocean and is a giant mass of ice, but no land is found there.
64. Oasis: a fertile spot in a desert, where water is found.
65. Ocean: a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the seas is divided, i.e. Atlantic ocean, pacific ocean etc.
66. Pass: the location in a range of mountains of a geological formation that is lower than the surrounding peaks, such as a saddle, allowing one to cross more easily.
67. Peak: the top point of a mountain or hill.

68. Peninsula: a large mass of land projecting into a body of water.
69. Physical map: a map that is used to show naturally made land marks including rivers, lakes, mountains plus others.
70. Plain: an extensive tract of level, open land.
71. Plateau: an area of fairly level high ground.
72. Point: a narrow piece of land jutting out into the sea. Also, each of 32 directions marked around a compass.
73. Political map: a map used to show borders of countries, states, and counties. May also include major cities and bodies of water.
74. Pond: a small body of still water.
75. Power plant: an engine or other apparatus which provides power for a machine, including all buildings necessary for its generation.
76. Prairie: a large open area of grassland, especially in North America.
77. Railroad: a track made of steel rails along which trains run. AKA as a railway.
78. Range: a line or series of mountains or hills. Also, a large area of open land for grazing or hunting.
79. Rapids: a fast-flowing and turbulent part of the course of a river.
80. Reef: a ridge of jagged rock, coral, or sand just above or below the surface of the sea.
81. Reservoir: a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply (ex: deer creek and Jordanelle)
82. Resources: materials which are useful to humans, such as, water, trees, minerals, etc.
83. Ridge: a long narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed.

84. River: a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
85. Road: a wide way leading from one place to another, especially one with a prepared surface which vehicles can use.
86. Road map: a map, especially designed for motorists, showing the roads of a country or area.
87. Rural: in the country rather than town/ city.
88. Sandbar: a long narrow sandbank, especially at the mouth of a river.
89. Sand dune: a ridge of sand created by the wind; found in deserts or near lakes and oceans.
90. Scale: relative or absolute size of measurement. Ex: a map can be drawn either as relative (not actual sizes, but how they relate) or absolute (actual size). There are spatial scale: dealing with space (map); temporal scales: deal with size of time units; and thematic scale: deals with grouping of things like attributes, weather
91. Sea: the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses.
92. Sea level: the level of the sea's surface, used in reckoning the height of geographical features such as hills and as a barometric (atmospheric pressure) standard.
93. Seaport: a town or city with a harbor for sea-going ships.
94. Shoreline: a line along which a large body of water meets the land.
95. Slope: a surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another.
96. Snowline: the altitude in a particular place above which some snow remains on the ground throughout the year.

97. Source: the point at which a river or body of water starts, such as the spring of a stream or river.
98. South Pole: one of two points where the earth's axis of rotation intersects with its surface. The southernmost point on earth. It is found on the continent of Antarctica.
99. Strait: a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two other large areas of water. Ex: Strait of Gibraltar.
100. Swamp: an area of low-lying, uncultivated ground where water collects.
101. Timber: wood prepared for use in building and carpentry.
102. Timberline: the line on a mountain above which no trees grow. Also called a treeline.
103. Town: a built up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
104. Tropic: the parallel latitude $23^{\circ} 26'$ north (tropic of Cancer) or $23^{\circ} 26'$ south (tropic of Capricorn).
105. Tunnel: an artificial underground passage, especially one built through a hill or under a building, road, or river.
106. Urban: in, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.
107. Upstream: moving or situated in the opposite direction of the natural flow of a river or stream.
108. Valley: a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
109. Village: a group of houses and associated buildings—smaller than a town, situated in rural (country) area.
110. Wetland: land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated (filled with water) land.
111. Archipelago: A group of islands, or a large body of water containing many islands.

112. **Arctic Region:** Located at the northernmost part of the earth consisting of an ice-covered ocean (Arctic) surrounded by treeless permafrost. It includes parts of Canada, Russia, Greenland, Norway, The US, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland.
113. **Arm:** a narrow extension, inlet, or smaller reach of water from a larger body of water like an ocean, sea, or lake.
114. **Atoll:** A ring shaped island or reef that surrounds a lagoon.
115. **Axis:** A real or imaginary line through the center of an object, around which the object turns. i.e. The earth makes a complete turn on its axis every twenty-four hours.
116. **Bayou:** A stream that moves slowly through a swamp or marsh. Found in the southern United States.
117. **Breakwater:** A barrier that disrupts waves before they reach a harbor or shore.
118. **Continental Divide:** a drainage divide on a continent where the drainage basin on one side of the divide feeds into one ocean or sea, and the drainage on the other side feeds into a different ocean or sea. i.e. pacific and Atlantic oceans in N. America
119. **Cove:** a small inlet or a small or narrow cave in the side of a cliff or mountain.
120. **Delta:** a low triangular area where a river divides before entering a larger body of water.
121. **Dike:** a construction built along the edge of a body of water to prevent it from flooding onto an adjacent lowland.
122. **Drainage Basin:** an area of land where water converges to a single point at a lower elevation usually where the water joins another body of water.

123. Estuary: the wide part of a river where it nears the sea; it contains a mixture of salt and fresh water.
124. Fjord: a long narrow inlet of the sea between steep cliffs. (Common in Norway.)
125. Ford: the act of crossing a stream or river by wading or in a car or on a horse. Also, a shallow area in a stream that can be crossed.
126. Gorge: a deep ravine, usually with a river running through it. Also, a narrow pass, especially between mountains.
127. Grid: a set of numbered lines printed on a map so that the exact position of any place can be referred to.
128. Headland: a point of land, usually high with a sheer drop, extending out into a body of water.
129. Inlet: a recess, such as a bay or cove along a coast. Also, a stream or bay leading inland towards an enclosed body of water.
130. International Date Line: an imaginary line on the surface of the earth that runs from the North to the South Pole and determines one calendar day from the next.
131. Isthmus: a narrow strip of land with sea on either side, forming a link between two larger areas of land.
132. Lagoon: a stretch of salt water separated from the sea by a low sandbank or coral reef.
133. Levee: an embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river. Can occur naturally or artificially.
134. Pangaea: a vast continental area or super continent comprising all the continents of the earth. Pangaea is said to have existed during in late Paleozoic and Mesozoic time before it broke apart.
135. Parallel: an imaginary line extending around the Earth parallel to the equator used to indicate latitude, i.e. the 38th parallel has a latitude of 38° North or 38° South.

136. **Piedmont:** a gentle slope leading from the foot of mountains to a region of flat land. Ex: northwestern Italy and Appalachian Mountains.
137. **Plate Tectonics:** the study of the folding and faulting of the earth's crust.
138. **Precipice:** a very steep rock face or cliff, especially a tall one.
139. **Projection:** another name for a map. The three main types of projections are cylindrical, conic, and planar. A projection is a representation of one thing into another (earth: curved 3D→2D flat map). Complete accuracy is impossible on a projection.
140. **Savannah:** a grassy plain in tropical and subtropical regions, with few trees.
141. **Shoal:** an area of shallow water. Also, a large number of fish swimming together.
142. **Sound:** an inlet or deep bay of the sea.
143. **Sphere:** a round solid figure; globe
144. **Spit:** a layer of dirt whose depth is equal to the length of the blade of a spade.
145. **Steppe:** a large area of flat un-forested grassland in SE Europe or Siberia.
146. **Topographical Map:** a detailed and accurate graphic representation of cultural and natural features on the ground. Has contour lines that show elevation.
147. **Topography:** the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
148. **Tributary:** a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.
149. **Tundra:** a vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.

150. **Watershed:** an area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.

II. General Information/ Map Skills

1. Interpret information shown on maps and globes using legends, keys, and symbols.
2. Locate and name the seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia
3. Locate and name the five oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.
4. Locate the northern and southern hemispheres using the equator.
5. Locate the eastern and western hemispheres using the prime meridian.
6. Identify the following global features
 - a. Equator: 0° (runs east and west/ measures north and south).
 - b. North Pole: 90° N
 - c. Arctic Circle: 66.56° N
 - d. Antarctic Circle: 66.56° S
 - e. Tropic of Cancer: 23.5° N
 - f. Tropic of Capricorn: 23.5° S
 - g. Prime Meridian: 0° (runs north and south/ measures east and west).
 - h. International Date Line
 - i. 180° longitude: dividing the eastern and western hemispheres.
 - j. Lines of Latitude: parallels
 - k. Lines of Longitude: meridians
7. Find location of different places using the *cardinal* directions: north, south east, and west.
8. Find location of places using *intermediate* directions: northwest, northeast, southeast, southwest.

9. Use grids, scales, and symbols to identify physical and political features.
10. Compare natural and human-made boundaries: natural boundaries (river, mountain, ocean); man-made boundaries (bridge, wall, road, fence)
11. Identify different political boundaries: political boundaries usually cannot be seen, though sometimes a physical boundary will be used to mark a border. These boundaries are usually made by people to separate areas governed by different groups.
 - a. Cities
 - b. Counties
 - c. States
 - d. National
 - e. International
12. Interpret different types of maps
 - a. Road: a map designed for motorists, showing the roads of a city, state, or other area.
 - b. Relief: a map indicating hills and valleys by shading rather than by contour lines alone.
 - c. Population: a map tracking the number of people in an area usually broken down by color.
 - d. Resource: a map showing specific types of resources in a specific area using colors or symbols.
 - e. Climate: a map showing climate usually using different colors.
13. Differentiate between
 - a. Towns
 - b. Cities
 - c. Counties
 - d. States
 - e. Countries
 - f. Regions

- g. Continents
- 14. Identify and differentiate physical features
 - a. Natural
 - i. Rivers
 - ii. Mountains
 - iii. Lakes
 - b. Man-Made
 - i. Reservoirs
 - ii. Dams
 - iii. Canals
 - iv. Bridges
- 15. Identify major cities, states, provinces, capitals, rivers, physical features, neighbors, countries, continents, major bodies of water, major land forms, time zones and direction of the following: (See Tables)
 - a. Africa
 - b. Asia
 - c. Australia
 - d. Canada
 - e. Eastern Hemisphere
 - f. Eurasia
 - g. Europe
 - h. Middle East
 - i. North America
 - j. Northern Hemisphere
 - k. South America
 - l. Southern Hemisphere
 - m. United States
 - n. Utah
 - o. World
 - p. Western Hemisphere

III. Utah

1. Name and locate Utah's 29 counties and their county seats.
2. 5 most populated counties (according to 2010 Census)
 - a. Salt Lake (1,029,655)
 - b. Utah (516, 564)
 - c. Davis (306,479)
 - d. Weber (231,236)
 - e. Washington (138,115)
3. Name and locate Utah's
 - a. National Parks (5): Arches, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, Zion
 - b. National Monuments (7): Cedar Breaks, Dinosaur Nat'l Monument, Hovenweep, Natural Bridges, Rainbow Bridge, Timpanogos Cave, Grand Staircase-Escalante
 - c. National Forests (7): Ashley Dixie, Manti-La Sal, Sawtooth, Uinta, Wasatch-Cache, Fishlake
 - d. Major Rivers: Green River, Colorado River, Bear River, Jordan River, Sevier River
 - e. Major Deserts: Mojave, Great Basin, West Desert, Great Salt Lake Desert
 - f. Major Mountain Ranges: Rocky Mountains, Uinta, Wasatch, La Sal
 - g. Major Bodies of Water: Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, Deer Creek Reservoir, Lake Powell, Flaming Gorge
4. Name the county and local cities associated with the following mountains:
 - a. Signal Peak: Washington County; St. George, Pine Valley
 - b. Mount Timpanogos: Utah County: Provo, American Fork
 - c. Navajo Mountain: San Juan County; Rainbow City, Navajo Mountain Mission, AZ.
 - d. Mount Nebo: Juab and Utah Counties; Payson, Nephi.

- e. Delano Peak: Beaver and Paiute Counties; Beaver, Marysvale.
 - f. Deseret Peak: Tooele County; Grantsville.
 - g. Brian Head Peak: Iron County; Brian Head, Cedar City.
5. Highest and Lowest points in Utah
- a. Highest: Kings Peak (13, 518 Ft)
 - b. Lowest: Beaver Dam Wash at Arizona Border (2,180 ft)
6. Hottest and coldest locations
- a. Hottest: St. George (116°)
 - b. Coldest: Peter's Sink in Logan Canyon (69° below zero)
7. How does Utah rank?
- a. Land Size: 13th largest out of 50 states
 - b. Population: 34th most populated out of 50 states
8. Major Religions: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) 63%; Catholic 10%; Evangelicals 7%; Other 20%
9. Locate regional settlements of indigenous communities
- a. Fremont: South Central Utah/ Sevier County
 - b. Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi): Southern Utah and Southern Colorado, Northern Arizona and Northern New Mexico (near the four corners).
 - c. Ute: Northeastern Utah about 150 miles east of Salt Lake City.
 - d. Paiute: Southwestern Utah/ Cedar City, Beaver and Washington Counties.
 - e. Goshute: Deep Creek Reservation in Wendover Utah and Nevada; Skull Valley Reservation in Tooele, Utah.
 - f. Shoshone: North western Utah (Washakie), though most live in Idaho and Wyoming (Wind River Reservation).

- g. Navajo: Southeastern corner in San Juan County.
- 10. Identify latitude and longitude of Utah locations to the nearest whole degree.
- 11. Identify Utah locations using a map's grid system
- 12. Latitude and longitude ranges for Utah
 - a. Longitude: 109°W to 114°W
 - b. Latitude: 37°N to 42°N
- 13. Major interstate and US highways running through Utah: I-15/ I-70; US 89/ US 6; SR 201
- 14. Identify the city and /or county of these landmarks.
 - a. Delicate Arch: city=Moab at Arches National Park. County=Grand
 - b. Temple Square: city=Salt Lake City. County=Salt Lake.
 - c. Kennecott Copper Mine: city=south west of Salt Lake City. County=Salt Lake
 - d. Big Rock Candy Mountain: city=Sevier. County=Sevier.
 - e. Utah Olympic Park: city=Park City. County=Summitt.
 - f. Newspaper Rock: city=Monticello (close by). County=San Juan.
 - g. Bonneville Speedway: city=Wendover, UT . County=Tooele.
 - h. Promontory Point (Golden Spike): County=Box Elder
 - i. Cove Fort: County=Millard County
 - j. Dead Horse Point: city=Moab. County=Grand.
 - k. Goblin Valley: city=Green River. County=Emery.
 - l. Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry: city=Cleveland. County=Emery.
 - m. Bullfrog Basin: County=Kane. Near Lake Powell and Glen Canyon.
- 15. Names and locations of cities along the Wasatch Front
 - a. Ogden Valley: Brigham City, Ogden, Clearfield, Layton, Bountiful.

- b. Salt Lake Valley: SLC, West Valley, Taylorsville, Murray, West Jordan, Sandy, Draper.
 - c. Utah Valley: Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Orem, Provo, Springville, Spanish Fork, Payson, Santaquin.
16. Names and Locations of other major Utah communities
- a. Logan: Cache County. Northern part of Utah
 - b. Cedar City: Iron County. Southwest part of Utah
 - c. St. George: Washington County. Southwest part of Utah
 - d. Vernal: Uintah County. Eastern part of Utah.
 - e. Price: Carbon County. Mid-eastern part of Utah.
 - f. Delta: Millard County. Middle of the state.
 - g. Moab: Grand County. Mid-southeastern part of the state.

IV. United States

1. Locate and name these major rivers:
 - a. Mississippi
 - b. Colorado
 - c. Missouri
 - d. Ohio
 - e. Snake
 - f. Hudson
 - g. Yukon
 - h. Rio Grande
 - i. St. Lawrence
 - j. Platte
 - k. Columbia
 - l. Sacrament
2. Locate and name these major lakes:
 - a. Lake Superior

- b. Lake Michigan
 - c. Lake Huron
 - d. Lake Erie
 - e. Lake Ontario
 - f. Lake Tahoe
3. Locate and name these major mountain ranges:
- a. Cascade
 - b. Sierra Nevada
 - c. Rocky Mountains
 - d. Appalachian
 - e. Mt. McKinley
 - f. Mt. Whitney
 - g. Mt. Rainier
4. Locate and Name the 50 states and their capitals.
5. Locate and name these major cities:
- a. New York City, NY
 - b. Philadelphia, PA
 - c. Miami, FL
 - d. New Orleans, LA
 - e. Chicago, IL
 - f. Houston, TX
 - g. St. Louis, MO and KS
 - h. Los, Angeles, CA
 - i. San Francisco, CA
 - j. Seattle, WA
 - k. Las Vegas, NV
 - l. District of Columbia (Nation's capital)
6. Locate and name these major national parks (Western U.S.)
- a. Yellowstone: Yellowstone Nat'l Park, WY (northwestern)
 - b. Grand Canyon: Grand Canyon, AZ (northern)
 - c. Mese Verde: Cortez, CO (southwest corner)

- d. Glacier: West Glacier, MT (northern on the border of Canada and U.S.)
- e. Sequoia: Three Rivers, CA (middle, south of Yosemite)
- f. Yosemite: Yosemite Village, CA (mid-eastern)
- g. Redwood: Crescent City, CA (northern coast)
- h. Death Valley: Mojave Desert, CA (eastern)
- i. Petrified Forest: Holbrook, AZ (northeastern)
- j. Mt. Rainier: Ashford, WA (northwestern)
- k. Grand Teton: Moose, WY (northwestern)
- l. Rocky Mountain: Estes, CO (north-central)
- m. Carlsbad Caverns: Carlsbad, NM (southeastern)

7. Locate and name these famous landmarks

- a. The Alamo: San Antonio, Texas
- b. Liberty Bell: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- c. Mt. Rushmore: Keystone (nearest city), Pennington County, South Dakota
- d. Golden Gate Bridge: San Francisco, CA
- e. Monticello: Charlottesville, VA
- f. Statue of Liberty: New York City, NY
- g. Brooklyn Bridge: New York City, NY
- h. Rose Bowl Stadium: Pasadena, CA
- i. Washington Monument: Washington D.C.
- j. Lincoln Memorial, Washington D.C.
- k. Gateway Arch: St. Louis, MO
- l. Space Needle: Seattle, WA
- m. Niagra Falls: border of Ontario, Canada, and New York
- n. Mammoth Cave: Mammoth Cave, KY
- o. Old Faithful Geyser: Yellowstone Nat'l Park, WY
- p. Independence Rock: Natrona County, WY (southwestern part of the state)

- q. Hollywood: Los Angeles, CA
 - r. Alcatraz: San Francisco, CA
8. Locate and name these major deserts:
- a. Great Basin: largest US Desert bordered by Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west, and the Rocky Mountains to the east.
 - b. Mojave: southeastern California as well as parts of Utah, Nevada and Arizona.
 - c. Sonoran: southwestern US in Arizona, California and down into Mexico.
 - d. Chihuahuan: on the border of Mexico and the U.S. in parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.
9. United States info
- a. Border countries: Canada, Mexico
 - b. Border Oceans: Pacific (West), Atlantic (East), Arctic (Alaska)
 - c. Recognize State Flags (see table)
 - d. Know state nicknames (see table)
 - e. Largest and Smallest land area: Alaska (largest); Rhode Island (smallest).
 - f. Largest and Smallest population: California (largest); Wyoming (smallest).
 - g. Highest and lowest points of elevation: Mt McKinley, Alaska (20,320 Feet) is the highest and Death Valley, CA (282 Feet) is the lowest. Mt. Whitney, CA (14,494) is the highest point in the continental US
10. U.S. Census Regions and Divisions
- a. Region 1 (Northeast)
 - i. Division 1 (New England): Main, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

- ii. Division 2 (Mid-Atlantic): New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.
- b. Region 2 (Midwest)
 - i. Division 3 (East North Central): Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio.
 - ii. Division 4 (West North Central): Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa.
- c. Region 3 (South)
 - i. Division 5 (South Atlantic): Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.
 - ii. Division 6 (East South Central): Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.
 - iii. Division 7 (West South Central): Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.
- d. Region 4 (West)
 - i. Division 8 (Mountain): Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.
 - ii. Division 9 (Pacific): Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii.

V. World

1. Identify the continent of these world rivers:

- a. Nile: Africa
- b. Amazon: South America
- c. Danube: Danube
- d. Chang Jiang (Yangtze): Asia
- e. Huang Ho (Yellow): Asia
- f. Ganges: Asia
- g. Volga: Europe

- h. Zaire (Congo): Africa
- 2. Identify the continent for these world mountains and ranges:
 - a. Andes Mountains: South America
 - b. Atlas Mountains: Africa
 - c. Himalayas: Asia
 - d. Urals: Asia (but also part in Europe)
 - e. Alps: Europe
 - f. Aconcagua: South America
 - g. Kilimanjaro: Africa
 - h. Mount Everest: Asia
 - i. Mont Blanc: Europe
- 3. Locate and Name the countries of South America (see illustrations)
- 4. Locate and Name Japan and China and their capitals
 - a. Japan: Tokyo
 - b. China: Beijing
- 5. **Continent Information (see table)**
- 6. **Country Information (see table)**
- 7. **Name and locate these major cities**
 - a. Alexandria: Virginia, US
 - b. Atlantic City: New Jersey, US
 - c. Cannes: France
 - d. Chicago: Illinois, US
 - e. Florence: Italy
 - f. Hong Kong: China
 - g. Los Angeles: California, US
 - h. Milan: Italy
 - i. Montreal: Canada
 - j. Munich: Germany
 - k. Nazareth: Israel
 - l. New York: New York, US
 - m. Nice: France

- n. Osaka: Japan
- o. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania, US
- p. Rio de Janeiro: Brazil
- q. San Francisco: California, US
- r. Sao Paulo: Brazil
- s. Shanghai: China
- t. Sydney: Australia
- u. Venice: Italy
- v. Zurich:Switzerland

8. Name and locate the highest and lowest points of land elevation on the earth

- a. Highest (to the nearest 1000 ft): Mt. Everest, Nepal-China. 29,000 ft (actual 29,035)
- b. Lowest (to the nearest 100 ft): Dead Sea Shore, Israel-Jordan. 1400 feet below sea level (actual is 1369 ft)

9. Name the top five most populated countries in the world.

- a. China
- b. India
- c. United States
- d. Indonesia
- e. Brazil

10. Name and elevation (to the nearest 1000 ft) of the highest mountain peaks in the following ranges.

- a. Atlas: Toubkal/ 14,000 ft.
- b. Alps: Mont Blanc/ 16,00 ft.
- c. Himalayas: Mount Everest/ 29,000 ft.
- d. Andes: Aconcagua/ 23,000 ft.
- e. Rocky: Mount Elbert/ 14,000 ft.
- f. Alaska: Mt. McKinley/ 20,000 ft.
- g. Ural: Mt. Narodnaya/ 6,000 ft.

h. Caucasus: Mt. Elbrus/ 18,000 ft.

11. Name the deepest place in each of the five world oceans.

a. Pacific Ocean: Mariana Trench

b. Atlantic Ocean: Puerto Rico Trench

c. Arctic Ocean: Eurasia Basin

d. Indian Ocean: Java Trench

e. Southern Ocean: South Sandwich Trench

12. Name and locate earth's deepest lake: Lake Baikal, Russia

13. Name and locate Australia's six states and two major mainland territories. (See illustrations)

a. New South Wales

b. Queensland

c. South Australia

d. Tasmania

e. Victoria

f. Western Australia

g. Australian Capital Territory

h. Northern Territory

14. Name and locate Canada's ten provinces and three territories and their capitals. (See illustrations)

a. Toronto, Ontario

b. Quebec City, Quebec

c. Halifax, Nova Scotia

d. Fredericton, New Brunswick

e. Winnipeg, Manitoba

f. Victoria, British Columbia

g. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

h. Regina, Saskatchewan

i. Edmonton, Alberta

j. St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

k. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

l. Whitehorse, Yukon

m. Iqaluit, Nunavut

15. Name and locate (by continent and hemisphere) these deserts.

a. Sahara: Africa, northern hemisphere with parts in both eastern and western hemispheres.

b. Chihuahuan: North America, northern and western Hemispheres.

c. Kalahari: Africa, southern and eastern hemispheres.

d. Mojave: North America, northern and western hemispheres.

e. Sonoran: North America, northern and western hemispheres.

f. Arabian: Asia, northern and eastern Hemispheres.

g. Gobi: Asia, northern and eastern hemispheres.

h. Arctic: Europe, northern and eastern hemispheres.

i. Patagonian: South America, southern and western hemispheres.

j. Great Victoria: Australia, southern and eastern hemispheres.

k. Atacama: South America, southern and western hemispheres.

l. Great Basin: North America, northern and western hemispheres.

m. Colorado Plateau (Painted Desert): North America, northern and western hemispheres.

16. Name and locate these major seas:

- a. Andaman-south of Burma (Asia), east of the Bay of Bengal...see north Indian Ocean
- b. Arabian-west of India (Asia)...see north Indian Ocean
- c. Baltic-south of Sweden and Finland, north of Poland...see northern Europe
- d. Bering-between north Asia and Alaska
- e. Black-south of Ukraine, north of Turkey...between Europe and Asia
- f. Caribbean-east of Central America, south of Florida
- g. East China-east of China, south of South Korea
- h. Gulf of Mexico-west of Florida, east of Mexico
- i. Hudson Bay-north/northeast Canada
- j. Mediterranean-south of Europe, north of Africa
- k. Red-northeast of Africa, between Africa and Saudi Arabia
- l. Sea of Japan-between Korea and Japan
- m. Sea of Okhotsk-east of Russia...see northwest Pacific Ocean
- n. South China-south of China, east of Vietnam...see far west Pacific Ocean

17. Name and locate these capes:

- a. Cape Horn-Chile, southern point of South America
- b. Cape Cod-Massachusetts, northeast United States
- c. Cape Canaveral-east Florida, southeast United States

- d. Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin)-southern point of India, south Asia
- e. Cape of Good Hope-southern point of Africa, country of South Africa

18. Name and locate these peninsulas:

- a. Balkan-southeast Europe; generally made up of several countries including Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Serbia, Croatia, Greece, and more.
- b. Iberian-southwest Europe; generally made up of Spain and Portugal
- c. Scandinavian-northern Europe; made up of Norway, Sweden, and a portion of Finland
- d. Sinai-triangular portion of Egypt; between the Mediterranean and Red Seas and between the continents of Asia and Africa
- e. Korean-east Asia; includes North and South Korea
- f. Olympic-western Washington state; northwest United States
- g. Baja California-northwest Mexico

19. Locate the Great Barrier Reef: world's largest coral reef system; off the coast of Queensland, Australia (northeast Australia)

20. Name and locate these straits:

- a. English Channel-separates southern England and northern France (northwest Europe)
- b. Strait of Gibraltar-separates southern Spain and northern Morocco (southwest Europe and northwest Africa)
- c. Bosphorus-see Istanbul, Turkey and southwest Black Sea; separates portions of Europe and Asia

- d. Dardanelles-northwest Turkey, connected to Aegean Sea (also southwest of Dardanelles)
- e. Straits of Malacca-see Indonesia and Malaysia; connects portions of Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean

21. Name and locate these canals:

- a. Erie-New York, United States; connects Hudson River and Lake Erie
- b. Suez-Egypt, northeast Africa; connects Mediterranean and Red Seas
- c. Panama-Panama, Central America; connects Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- d. Venice-(The Grand Canal) Venice, Italy, southern Europe

22. Name and locate these islands:

- a. Greenland-massive island northeast North America; between Arctic and Atlantic Oceans
- b. Barbados-north of South America; between Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean
- c. Trinidad-just off coast of Venezuela (northern South America), eastern edge of Caribbean Sea by the Atlantic Ocean
- d. Sicily-by the “toe of the boot” of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea
- e. Sumatra-Indonesia; south of Malaysia
- f. New Guinea-Indonesia; north of Australia
- g. Tasmania-southeast Australia
- h. Madagascar-large island off eastern coast of Africa
- i. Aleutian-chain of islands southwest of mainland Alaska dividing the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean

- j. Hawaiian-group of islands in the middle of the northern Pacific Ocean
- k. Bora Bora-middle of Pacific Ocean (find Peru in South America and go west a while)
- l. Azores-group of islands west of Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean
- m. Spice Islands-(Maluku Islands)Indonesia (west of New Guinea)

23. List Koeppen's five major climate zones and their association with world regions. As reference, see map at <http://www.blueplanetbiomes.org/climate.htm>

- a. Tropical: Central America, northern half of South America, middle Africa, Indonesia
- b. Dry: mid-western United States and northern Mexico, portions of southwestern South America, northern and southern portions of Africa, middle and southwestern Asia, Australia
- c. Temperate (mild): southeastern United States, southeastern South America, northwestern Europe, southeast Asia
- d. Cold: northern North America, eastern and northern Europe, Northern Asia
- e. Polar: farthest northern tips of North America and Asia and portions of middle/southern Asia

24. Name and locate (by country) these famous landmarks:

- a. The Leaning Tower of Pisa: Italy
- b. Stonehenge: England
- c. Versailles: France
- d. Great Wall of China: China
- e. The Pyramids: Egypt

- f. Taj Mahal: India
- g. The Colosseum: Italy
- h. Chichen Itza: Mexico
- i. The Tower of London: England
- j. Big Ben: England
- k. Dome of the Rock: Jerusalem
- l. Eiffel Tower: France
- m. Forbidden City: China
- n. Red Square: Russia
- o. Sydney Opera House: Australia
- p. Vatican: Italy
- q. Rock of Gibraltar: off the tip of Europe in the British territory of Gibraltar.
- r. The Great Sphinx: Egypt

25. Know the former names of these countries.

- a. Zambia: Northern Rhodesia
- b. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Congo Free State, Belgian Congo, Republic of the Congo, and Zaire
- c. Zimbabwe: Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia, Zimbabwe Rhodesia
- d. Sri Lanka: Ceylon
- e. Russia: USSR-Soviet Union
- f. Germany: Prussia, Germana
- g. Estonia: E.S.S.R. (Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic)
- h. Latvia: Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (a republic of the Soviet Union...see Russia)
- i. Lithuania: Lithuanian SSR (Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic...a republic of the Soviet Union)
- j. Ukraine: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (a republic of the Soviet Union)

- k. Croatia: part of Yugoslavia
- l. Slovenia: part of Yugoslavia
- m. Bosnia: part of Yugoslavia
- n. Czech Republic: Czechoslovakia -Bohemia
- o. Belize: British Honduras
- p. Myanmar: Burma-Union of Burma; Union of Myanmar; Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- q. Iran: Persia
- r. Thailand: Siam

26. Know the former names of these cities.

- a. Istanbul (Turkey): Constantinople, Byzantium, Stamboul
- b. St. Petersburg (Russia): Leningrad, Petrograd
- c. Gdansk (Poland): Danzig
- d. Yangon (Burma/Myanmar): Rangoon
- e. Beijing (China): Peking
- f. Mumbai (India): Bombay
- g. Tokyo (Japan): Edo

27. Name and locate:

- a. The Buried City-Pompeii (ancient Roman town) near modern day Naples, Italy. Buried 13-20 feet under after eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD.
- b. Khyber Pass-mountain pass that connects Pakistan and Afghanistan. One of the world's oldest passes, it has been an important trade route throughout history.
- c. Polders-many in the Netherlands. Reclaimed land from marshes, wetlands, or the sea. The water is pumped out leaving drier land. The water is kept back by dikes.

- d. Hispaniola-Caribbean island made up of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Between Cuba and Puerto Rico.
- e. Low Countries-the coastal area of northwest Europe, mostly made up of Belgium and the Netherlands
- f. Scandinavia-area in northern Europe consisting of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland
- g. Ulster-northernmost province of Ireland
- h. Bavaria-southeast state of Germany
- i. The Eternal City-nickname for Rome, Italy
- j. Middle East-the area where Asia and Africa meet. Includes such countries as Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia etc.
- k. Fertile Crescent-moist, fertile land including the area around the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Iraq and Syria. Some also include the northern part of the Nile River in Egypt.

VI. Resources Used in Games

1. 9-inch political Globe
2. Utah Desk Map
3. U.S. Physical and World Political Desk Map
4. World Atlas

Helpful Websites:

www.netstate.com

www.megasocialstudies.com

www.socialstudiesforkids.com

www.worldatlas.com

www.50states.com

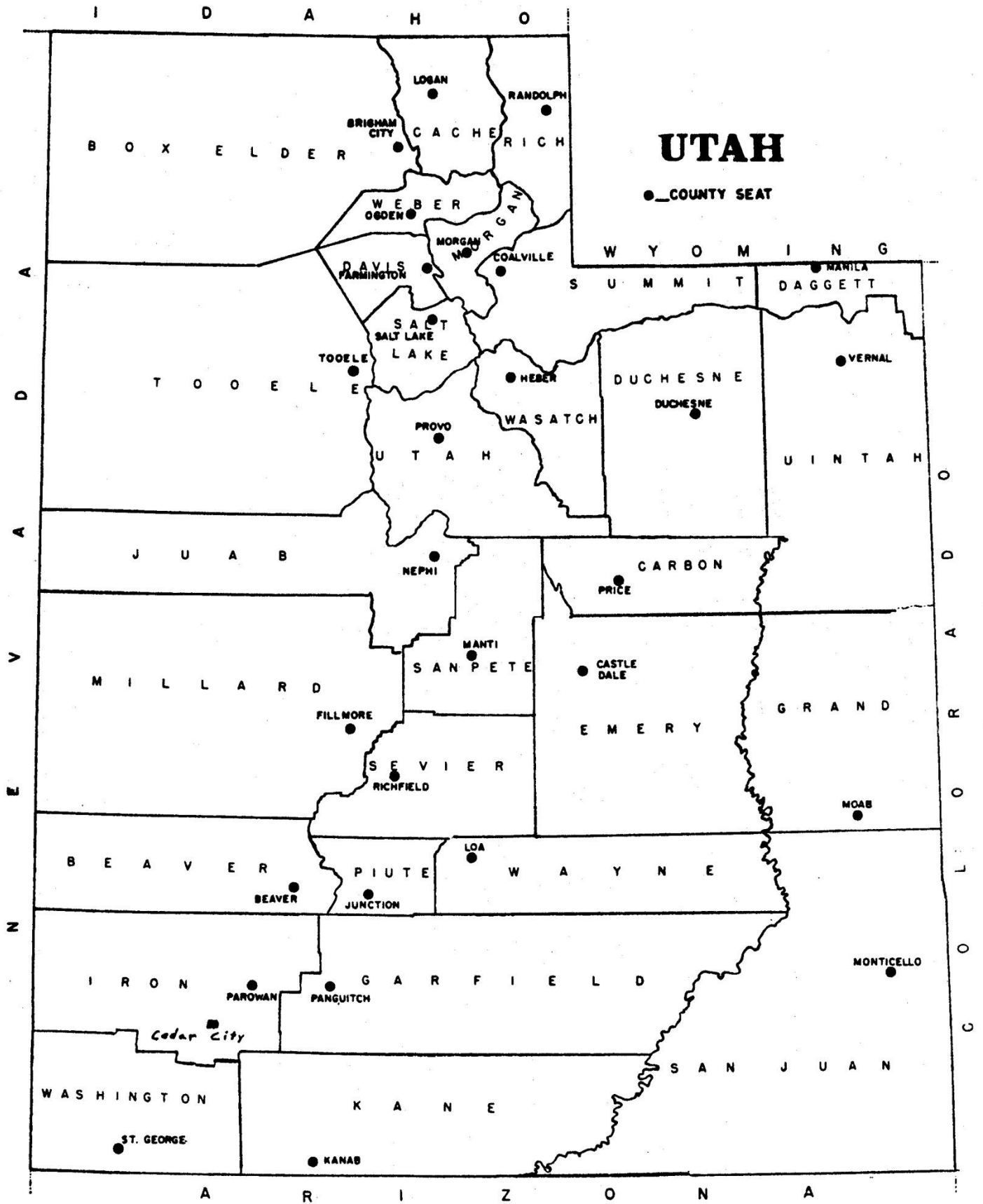


US Highways

Interstate Highways

0 50 KM 50 Miles

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Color this map in various colors to help you remember the names of Utah's counties and their county seats.

South America



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Color by country.

