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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.

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**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?

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**Appendix User Tip**

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>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>$270</td>
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<td>143</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>131st</td>
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<td>Lek</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox, Catholic</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>126th</td>
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<td>194</td>
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</tr>
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<td>166th</td>
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<td>E. Car. Dollar</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>17th</td>
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<td>Argentine Peso</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>137th</td>
<td>$560</td>
<td>Dram</td>
<td>99%</td>
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<td>22nd</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>118th</td>
<td>$510</td>
<td>Manat</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>82</td>
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<td>124th</td>
<td>$11,940</td>
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<td>Type of Government</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>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>51st</td>
<td>$360</td>
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<td>43%</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>145th</td>
<td>$6,560</td>
<td>Barbados Dollar</td>
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<td>Protestant</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>61st</td>
<td>$2,150</td>
<td>Belarus Ruble</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>1830</td>
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<td>$26,730</td>
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<td>1981</td>
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<td>$2,670</td>
<td>Belizean Dollar</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>133rd</td>
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<td>CFA Franc</td>
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<td>172nd</td>
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<td>Ngultrum</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>91st</td>
<td>$970</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<td>160th</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>Pula</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<td>8th</td>
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<td>86%</td>
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<td>116th</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>82nd</td>
<td>$1,170</td>
<td>Lev</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>130th</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>52%</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>125th</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>Riel</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
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<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>
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<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>$19,640</td>
<td>Canadian Dollar</td>
<td>97%</td>
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<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>
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<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>
</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>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>
<td>N’Djamena</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>
<td>Santiago</td>
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<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>
<td>Beijing</td>
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<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>
<td>Bogotá</td>
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<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>
<td>Moroni</td>
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<td>Dictatorship</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>103rd</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>Congolese Franc</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>97</td>
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<td>Kinshasa</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>85th</td>
<td>$2,680</td>
<td>Colón</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>$710</td>
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<td>51%</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Muslim, Indigenous, Christian</td>
<td>Yamoussoukro, Abidjan</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>69th</td>
<td>$4,060</td>
<td>Kuna</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Communist State</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>72nd</td>
<td>$1,650</td>
<td>Cuban Peso</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Havana</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>92nd</td>
<td>$9,400</td>
<td>Cyprus Pound</td>
<td>98%</td>
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<td>Eastern Orthodox, Muslim</td>
<td>Nicosia</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>48th</td>
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<td>Prague</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>167th</td>
<td>$750</td>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>Dominica</td>
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<td>1978</td>
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<td>76th</td>
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<td>Dom. Rep. Peso</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Dili</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<td>$1,570</td>
<td>Sucre</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
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<td>42nd</td>
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<td>Egyptian Pound</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Colón</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>San Salvador</td>
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*Gross National Product **deaths/1,000 live births

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**778 Nations of the World Data Bank**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Capital</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>
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<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>Malabo</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>168th</td>
<td>$1,060</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
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<td>89</td>
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<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Asmara</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>
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<td>Tallinn</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>107th</td>
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<td>Kroon</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
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<td>Addis Ababa</td>
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<td>99th</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>Birr</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Muslim, Eastern Orthodox, Indigenous</td>
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<td>1987</td>
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<td>$2,460</td>
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<td>Euro</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>Republic</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>$26,300</td>
<td>Euro</td>
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<td>Catholic</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>110th</td>
<td>$4,120</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>Banjul</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>170th</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>Dalasi</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>77th</td>
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<td>Lebanese Pound</td>
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<td>26</td>
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1 Most countries maintain embassies in Tel Aviv.

*Gross National Product

**deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Type</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>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>150th</td>
<td>$680</td>
<td>Loti</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>86</td>
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<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>
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<td>Military Dictatorship</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>57th</td>
<td>$5,220</td>
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<td>83%</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Swiss Franc</td>
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<tr>
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<td>88th</td>
<td>$2,260</td>
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<td>$1,100</td>
<td>Macedonia Denar</td>
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*Gross National Product
**deaths/1,000 live births
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*Gross National Product
**deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<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>
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*Gross National Product
**deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
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<th>Date Founded</th>
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<th>Primary Religion(s)</th>
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<td>Honiara</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>171st</td>
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<td>Solomon Is. Dollar</td>
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<td>Liliengeni</td>
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*Gross National Product  **deaths/1,000 live births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Type</th>
<th>Date Founded</th>
<th>*GNP Ranking</th>
<th>**GNP Per Capita</th>
<th>Currency</th>
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<th>**Infant Mortality</th>
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<td>Vatu</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>$720</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Dollar</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Christian, Indigenous</td>
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</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.

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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?

**Standardized Test Practice**

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

1. Which of the following statements about the Columbian Exchange is true?
   A. Food products were traded only between Africa and the Americas.
   B. Europeans acquired cattle from the Americas.
   C. Europeans introduced corn, tomatoes, and beans to Native Americans.
   D. Enslaved Africans were brought to 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?

Standardized Test Practice

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**

**Representative Democracy**
- People elect leaders to rule
- Individual rights important
- More than one political party
- People give consent to be governed

**Constitutional Monarchy**
- King or queen’s power is limited
- Individual rights important
- More than one political party
- People elect governing body

**Unlimited Governments**

**Dictatorship**
- One person or small group rules
- Few personal freedoms
- Rule by force, often military
- Ruler does not have to obey rules

**Absolute Monarchy**
- King or queen inherits power
- Usually some freedoms
- Officials are appointed by king or queen
- Monarch has complete authority

---

**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.
Making Comparisons

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.

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?
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.

“We 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freedom of Religion</th>
<th>Every person can worship freely. No national religion will be established.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Speech</td>
<td>People may speak their opinions without fear of punishment by the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of the Press</td>
<td>Americans can express themselves in printed publications without government interference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Assembly</td>
<td>Citizens can meet in groups as long as the meetings are peaceful and lawful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Petition</td>
<td>Americans can make requests that express their ideas to the government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standardized Test Practice

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

“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
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?

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?

**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?

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**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.
Comparing Data

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>33,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>28,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>18,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>16,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>13,503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>8,008,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>3,694,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>2,896,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>1,953,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1,517,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Numbers do not include metropolitan areas.

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. 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.
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?

### 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>

### 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

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?
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 States’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•TIHR) 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.
Bangui [BAHNG•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•HIHING] Capital of China. 40°N 116°E (p. 629)
Beirut [bay•ROOT] Capital of Lebanon. 34°N 36°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•GRAYD] 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 [behr•LEEN] Capital of Germany. 53°N 13°E (p. 285)
Bern 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•tuh•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•ree•uh•nuh] Southeastern European country between Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro. 44°N 18°E (p. 285)
Botswana [bawt•SWAH•nah] Southern African country north 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 [buh•ZEE•ih] Largest country in South America. 9°S 53°W (p. 181)
Brazzaville [BRAH•zuh•VEEL] Capital of Congo. 4°S 15°E (p. 539)
Brunel [bru•NY] Southeast Asian country on northern coast of the island of Borneo. 5°N 114°E (p. 628)
Brussels [BRUH•suhzl] 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•PERST] Capital of Hungary. 48°N 19°E (p. 285)
Buenos Aires [bew•nuh•rees 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 [buh•lur•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 [kay•muh•ROON] Central African country on the northeast shore of the Gulf of Guinea. 6°N 11°E (p. 539)
Canada [KAN•nuh•dah] Northernmost country in North America. 50°N 100°W (p. 119)
Canberra [KAN•BEH•ree•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 [kah•roh•BEE•uh] 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 [KAS•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 [KA•koh•suh] 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 [CHE•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•t 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•pruhs] Island country in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey. 35°N 31°E (p. 285)

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

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**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. 539)

**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** [jih•BOO•tee] East African country on the Gulf of Aden. 12°E 43°E (p. 539)

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

**Dominican** [duh•MIH•nuh•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** [doo•SHAM•buh] Capital of Tajikistan. 39°N 69°E (p. 397)

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

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

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

**El Salvador** [el SAL•vuh•DAWR] Central American country southwest of Honduras. 14°N 90°W (p. 181)

**Equatorial Guinea** [EE•kweh•TOH•ree•uh] Central African country south of Cameroon. 2°N 8°E (p. 539)

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

**Estonia** [ee•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•E] **River** River in southwestern Asia that flows through Syria and Iraq and joins the Tigris River. 36°N 40°E (p. 458)

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**Fiji** [FFEE•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)

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

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

**Gambia** [GAH•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•SOW] 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)

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 [HI•muh•LAY•uh] Mountain ranges in southern Asia, bordering the Indian subcontinent on the north. 30°N 85°E (p. 628)
Honduras [hahn•DUR•uhs] 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•guh•ree] Eastern European country south of Slovakia. 47°N 18°E (p. 285)

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 [IHN•dee•uh] South Asian country south of China and Nepal. 23°N 78°E (p. 629)
Indonesia [ihn•duh•NEE•zhuh] Southeast Asian island country known as the Republic of Indonesia. 5°S 110°E (p. 629)
Indus [ihn•duhs] River River in Asia that begins in Tibet and flows through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea. 27°N 68°E (p. 628)
Iran [ihn•RAHkh] Southwest Asian country that was formerly named Persia. 31°N 54°W (p. 459)
Iraq [ihn•RAHK] Southwest Asian country west of Iran. 32°N 43°W (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 [ihn•LAH•muh•BAHD] Capital of Pakistan. 34°N 73°E (p. 629)
Israel [IHZ•ree•uh] Southwest Asian country south of Lebanon. 33°N 34°E (p. 459)

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

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•k•STAHN] 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 [kah•TOOM] Capital of Sudan. 16°N 33°W (p. 539)
Kigali [kee•GAH•lee] Capital of Rwanda. 2°S 30°E (p. 539)
Kingston [KIHN•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 [kwa•luh LUM•puh] 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)

Laos [LOWS] Southeast Asian country south of China and west of Vietnam. 20°N 102°E (p. 629)
La Paz [lah PAHS] 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)

Lesotho [luh•SOH•toh] Southern African country within the borders of the Republic of South Africa. 30°S 28°E (p. 539)

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•Tuhn•shyn] Small country in central Europe between Switzerland and Austria. 47°N 10°E (p. 285)

Lilongwe [lih•LAWNG•GWAY] Capital of Malawi. 14°S 34°E (p. 539)

Lima [LEE•mah] Capital of Peru. 12°S 77°W (p. 181)

London [LIHZ•buh•nuhn] Capital of Portugal. 39°N 9°W (p. 285)

Lithuania [LIH•thuh•WAY•nee•uh] Eastern European country northwest of Belarus on the Baltic Sea. 56°N 24°E (p. 285)

Ljubljana [lee•oo•bee•AH•nuh] Capital of Slovenia. 46°N 14°E (p. 285)

Lomé [luh•MAH•nuh•KOH] Small country in southern Africa south of Tanzania and east of Zambia. 11°S 34°E (p. 539)

Luxembourg [LUHK•suh•hm•BUIH•ruhn] 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•daw•GAS•kuh•ruhn] Island in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. 18°S 43°E (p. 539)

Madrid [muh•DRIHD] 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•zuh•nuhn] Southeast Asian country with land on the Malay Peninsula and on the island of Borneo. 4°N 101°E (p. 629)

Maldives [MAW•LAW•DEEV•Z] Island country southwest of India in the Indian Ocean. 5°N 42°E (p. 629)

Mali [MAH•lee] West African country east of Mauritania. 16°N 0° longitude (p. 539)

Managua [mah•NAH•gwuh] 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•kaw•TOH•AY•nee•uh] West African country north of Senegal. 20°N 14°W (p. 539)

Mauritius [mawl•RAH•koh] Island country in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar. 21°S 58°E (p. 539)

Mbabane [uhm•bahr•BAH•nee•uh] 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 [MEY•KAHG•nuhn] River River in southeastern Asia that begins in Tibet and empties into the South China Sea. 18°N 104°E (p. 628)

Mexico [MEH•kaw•SHOH] 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 [MIH•suh•SHO•pee] River Large river system in the central United States that flows southward into the Gulf of Mexico. 32°N 92°W (p. 118)

Mogadishu [MOH•guh•DIE•SHOO] Capital of Somalia. 2°N 45°E (p. 539)

Moldova [mawl•DAH•vuh] Small European country between Ukraine and Romania. 48°N 28°E (p. 285)

Monaco [MAH•nuh•KOH] Small country in southern Europe on the French Mediterranean coast. 44°N 8°E (p. 285)

Mongolia [mahn•GOH•LUH•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•DIH•OH] 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 [EH•Vuh•ruhn] Highest mountain in the world, in the Himalaya between Nepal and Tibet. 28°N 87°E (p. 628)

Mozambique [MOH•zuh•hm•BEHK] 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 [MAihn•MAH•r] 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’Djamena [uhn•jah•MAH•nah] Capital of Chad. 12°N 15°E (p. 539)

Nepal [NAY•PAH•l] Mountain country between India and China. 29°N 83°E (p. 629)

Netherlands [NEH•thuhr•lunds] Western European country north of Belgium. 53°N 4°E (p. 285)

New Delhi [NOO DEH•tie] 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)

New York [NY•KUR•pee•huh] Capital of the United States. 40°N 74°W (p. 193)

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 [NY•juhr] West African country north of Nigeria. 18°N 10°E (p. 539)

Nigeria [ny•JUR•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 [nu•AHK•SHAH•t] 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 [OHZ•ih] Capital of Norway. 60°N 11°E (p. 285)

Ottawa [AH•tuh•wuh] Capital of Canada. 45°N 76°W (p. 119)

Ouagadougou [Wah•gah•DOO•goo] Capital of Burkina Faso. 12°N 2°W (p. 539)

Pakistan [PA•kuh•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•h] 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 GIH•nee] Island country in the Pacific Ocean north of Australia. 7°S 142°E (p. 729)

Paraguay [PAR•uh•GWAY] 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•us] Capital of France. 49°N 2°E (p. 285)

Persian Gulf of the Arabian Sea between Iran and Saudi Arabia. 28°N 51°E (p. 458)

Peru [puh•ROO] South American country southeast of Ecuador and Colombia. 10°S 75°W (p. 181)

Philippines [FIH•luh•PEE•nEENZ] 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•REH•oh•PRIHNS] Capital of Haiti. 19°N 72°W (p. 181)

Port Moresby [MOHRZ•bee] 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•roh•NOH•voh] Capital of Benin. 7°N 3°E (p. 539)

Portugal [POH•RCHIH•gih] Country west of Spain on the Iberian Peninsula. 39°N 8°W (p. 285)

Prague [PRAHG] Capital of the Czech Republic. 51°N 15°E (p. 285)

Pretoria [prih•TOHR•ee•uh] Executive capital of South Africa. 26°S 28°E (p. 539)

Puerto Rico [PUEH•roh•REE•koh] Island in the Caribbean Sea, U.S. Commonwealth. 19°N 67°W (p. 181)

Pyongyang [pee•AWNG•yahn] 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)

Reykjavík [RY•kah•vih] 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•gih] Capital of Latvia. 57°N 24°E (p. 285)

Rio Grande [REE•oh GRAN] River that forms part of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. 30°N 103°W (p. 119)

Riyadh [ree•YAH•dih] 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•duh] 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 [SAN hoh•ZAY] Capital of Costa Rica. 10°N 84°W (p. 181)
San Marino [SAN•muh•REE•noh] Small European country located in the Italian peninsula. 44°N 13°E (p. 285)
San Salvador [san SAL•vuh•dawr] Capital of El Salvador. 14°N 89°W (p. 181)
Santiago [SAN•tee•AH•goh] Capital of Chile. 33°S 71°W (p. 181)
Santo Domingo [SAN•toh duh•MIHN•goh] Capital of the Dominican Republic. 19°N 70°W (p. 181)
Sao Tome and Principe [sow•too•MAY•pee•pee] Small island country in the Gulf of Guinea off the coast of central Africa. 1°N 7°E (p. 539)
Sarajevo [SAR•uh•YAY•voh] Capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 43°N 18°E (p. 285)
Saudi Arabia [SOW•dee uhr•RAY•bee•uh] Country on the Arabian Peninsula. 23°N 46°E (p. 459)
Senegal [seh•nih•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 [SUHR•bee•uh MAHN•tuh•nee•ghro] 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 leh•OHN] West African country south of Guinea. 8°N 12°W (p. 539)
Singapore [SIHNG•uh•OH•n] Southeast Asian island country near tip of Malay Peninsula. 2°N 104°E (p. 629)
Skopje [SKAW•peh•PAY•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•fuh] Capital of Bulgaria. 43°N 23°E (p. 285)

Solomon [SAH•luh•muh] Islands Island country in the Pacific Ocean northeast of Australia. 7°S 160°E (p. 729)
Somalia [suh•MAH•lee•uh] East African country on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. 3°N 45°E (p. 539)
South Africa [A•frih•kuh] Country at the southern tip of Africa, officially the Republic of South Africa. 28°S 25°E (p. 539)
South Korea [kah•REE•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•kray] Constitutional capital of Bolivia. 19°S 65°W (p. 181)
Sudan [SOO•DAN] East African country south of Egypt. 14°N 28°E (p. 539)
Suriname [SUR•ihn•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° 177°E (p. 729)
Swaziland [SWAH•zee•LAND] Southern African country west of Mozambique, almost entirely within the Republic of South Africa. 27°S 32°E (p. 539)
Sweden [SWED•uhn] Northern European country on the eastern side of the Scandinavian peninsula. 60°N 14°E (p. 285)
Switzerland [SWIHT•suhr•luhnd] European country in the Alps south of Germany. 47°N 8°E (p. 285)
Syria [SHEHR•ee•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°12°N 122°E (p. 629)
Tajikistan [tah•JEE•kohn•STAH•n] Central Asian country east of Turkmenistan. 39°N 70°E (p. 397)
Tanzania [TAN•zuh•NEE•ee•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'bilisi [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 [thihm•POO] Capital of Bhutan. 28°N 90°E (p. 629)
Tigris [TY•gruhs] River in southeastern Turkey and Iraq that merges with the Euphrates River. 35°N 44°E (p. 458)
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)
Tunisia [too•NEE•zhuh] North African country on the Mediterranean Sea between Libya and Algeria. 35°N 10°E (p. 459)
Turkey [TUHR•kee] Country in southeastern Europe and western Asia. 39°N 32°E (p. 459)
Turkmenistan [tuhrk•MEH•nuh•STAN] Central Asian country on the Caspian Sea. 41°N 56°E (p. 397)
Uganda [yoo•GAHN•dah] East African country south of Sudan. 2°N 32°E (p. 539)
Ukraine [yoo•KRAYN] Eastern European country west of Russia on the Black Sea. 49°N 30°E (p. 285)
Ulaanbaatar [OO•LAHN•BAH•tawr] Capital of Mongolia. 48°N 107°E (p. 629)
United Arab Emirates [EH•nuh•ruhts] Country made up of seven states on the eastern side of the Arabian Peninsula. 24°N 54°E (p. 459)
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)
Uuguay [YUR•uh•GWAY] South American country south of Brazil on the Atlantic Ocean. 33°S 56°W (p. 181)
Uzbekistan [UZ•BEH•khih•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 [VE•EH•nuh] Capital of Austria. 48°N 16°E (p. 285)
Vientiane [vyehn•TYAHN] Capital of Laos. 18°N 103°E (p. 629)
Vietnam [VE•EHT•NAHM] Southeast Asian country east of Laos and Cambodia. 18°N 107°E (p. 629)
Vilnius [VIL•nee•uhs] 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 [IHN•dee•ez] 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)
Yangte [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•nuh] Country south of Saudi Arabia on the Arabian Peninsula. 15°N 46°E (p. 459)
Zarqaw [ZHAR•kaw] Capital of Jordan. 31°N 32°E (p. 539)
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 [zihm•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)
altiplano large highland plateau (p. 271)
alpitude 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)
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)

dead  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)

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

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 drought in others (p. 55)
emigrate  to move to another country (p. 91)
emperor  absolute ruler of an empire (p. 296)
empire  group of lands under one ruler (pp. 267, 406, 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)
dered material on the earth's surface (p. 38)
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)
imigrant  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 (p. 66)

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)
thick between the earth’s core and the crust (p. 35)
manuka  small shrub of New Zealand (p. 741)
map key  code that explains the lines, symbols, and
colors used on a map (p. 8)
maquiladora  factory that assembles parts made in
other countries (p. 194)
marine west coast climate  weather pattern charac-
terized by rainy and mild winters and cool sum-
ners (p. 63)
marsupial  mammal that carries its young in a
pouch (p. 737)
Mediterranean climate  weather pattern charac-
terized by mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers
(p. 64)
megalopolis  pattern of heavy urban settlement
over a large area (pp. 127, 694)
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)
monarchy  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 contin-
tent 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)
neutrality  refusal to take sides in disagreements
and wars between countries (p. 352)
newspaper  type of paper used for printing newspa-
papers (p. 163)
omads  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)
obsidian  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 lawmaking body
which chooses a prime minister to head the govern-
ment (pp. 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
(pp. 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  mineral salt used in fertilizers (p. 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. 535)
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)
servant  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)
aluvial plain/llanura aluvial  área creada por el suelo fértil que se acumula después de las inundaciones causadas por los ríos (pág. 517)
atiplano/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)

bar graph/gráfica de barras  gráfica en que franjas verticales u horizontales representan cantidades (pág. 11)
basin/cuenca  área baja rodeada de tierras más elevadas (pág. 232)
bauxite/bauxita  mineral que se usa para hacer aluminio (págs. 220, 560)
bazaar/bazar  mercado (pág. 488)
bedouins/beduinos  gente nomádica del desierto del sudoeste de Asia (pág. 505)

bilingual/bilingüe  se refiere a un país que tiene dos idiomas oficiales (págs. 167, 440)
birthrate/índice de natalidad  número de niños que nace cada año por cada mil personas (pág. 88)
blockade/bloquear  impedir por la fuerza la entrada a un área (pág. 321)
Boers/bóers  los holandeses que fueron los primeros colonos en Sudáfrica (pág. 605)
bog/ciénaga  tierra baja y pantanosa (págs. 342, 368)
boomerang/bumerán  arma australiana que es plana, curvado y de madera que se lanza para que golpee un objetivo o de la vuelta de la persona que la lanzó (pág. 738)
bush/campo  áreas rurales de Australia (pág. 739)

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bush/campo  áreas rurales de Australia (pág. 739)
Classical/Clásico  relacionado a la antigua Roma y Grecia (pág. 294)
cclimate/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. 319, 414)
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)
crmomun 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 constitucional  gobierno en que un rey o reina es el jefe de estado oficial pero los gobernantes son elegidos (págs. 342, 493, 694)
consult/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/continente  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/copra  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)
crevase/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)
crust/corteza  capa de afuera de la Tierra (pág. 35)
cultural diffusion/difusión cultural  el 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 Sumería 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)
ddeath 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)
dveloped 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/dialectico 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 gobernaban por la voluntad de Dios (pág. 306)
dominion/dominio naciones que se gobernian 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 (pág. 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/emerador 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/specie en vías de extinción planta o animal que está en peligro de desaparecer completamente (pág. 584)
environment/medio ambiente alrededores naturales (pág. 24)
equinoccio/equinoccio día en que el día y la noche tienen la misma 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/hambreña 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/republica 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 de 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 a rendirle fidelidad (pág. 301)
five pillars of faith/cinco pilares de fé obligaciones religiosas básicas del Islam (pág. 477)
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**gaucho**/vaquero (pág. 240)  
genocide/asesinato en masa de personas a causa de su raza, religión, etnicidad, política o cultura (págs. 317, 585)  
geographic information systems (GIS)/sistemas de información geográfica (SIG) programas de computadoras especiales que ayudan a los geógrafos a obtener y usar la información geográfica sobre un lugar (págs. 6, 25)  
geography/geografía el estudio de la Tierra y de toda su variedad (pág. 22)  
geothermal energy/energía geotérmica electricidad producida por fuentes de vapor subterráneas naturales (págs. 357, 743)  
geomagnetic geiser manantial de agua calentado por rocas fundidas dentro de la Tierra que, de vez en cuando, arroja agua caliente al aire (págs. 357, 741)  
**glacier**/capa de hielo inmensa que se mueve muy lentamente (págs. 38, 49, 159)  
**glasnost**/política rusa de “franqueza” (pág. 415)  
globalization/globalización desarrollo de una cultura y economía interdependiente mundiales (pág. 100)  
Global Positioning System (GPS)/Sistema global de posición (GPS) grupo de satélites que le dan la vuelta a la Tierra y se usan para localizar lugares exactos en la Tierra (págs. 6, 25)  
great circle route/línea de rumbo 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)  
greenhouse effect/efecto invernadero la acumulación de ciertos gases en la atmósfera que mantienen más del calor del Sol, como hace un invernadero (pág. 58)  
green revolution/revolución verde gran aumento en la producción de granos debido al uso de semillas, pesticidas y técnicas agrícolas perfeccionadas (pág. 639)  
groundwater/agua subterránea agua que llena las radurajas y hoyos en las capas de roca debajo de la superficie de la Tierra (pág. 50)  
guild/gremio organización de trabajadores en la época medieval (pág. 302)  

**fjord**/fiordo valle creado por el movimiento de glaciares en las montañas que deja laderas sumamente empinadas (págs. 354, 742)  
foothill/estribaciones colinas bajas al pie de una cadena de montañas (pág. 267)  
fossil/fósil las huellas o restos preservados de seres humanos, animales o plantas antiguos (pág. 27)  
fossil fuel/combustibles fósiles carbón, petróleo o gas natural (pág. 135)  
free enterprise system/sistema de libre empresa sistema económico en que la gente empieza y administra negocios con poca intervención del gobierno (págs. 131, 415, 578)  
free market economy/economía del libre comercio comercio véase free enterprise system (pág. 424)  
free port/puerto libre lugar donde las mercancías se pueden descargar, almacenar y embarcar de nuevo sin tener que pagar derechos de importación (pág. 716)  
free trade/libre comercio eliminar las barreras al comercio que se puedan mover productos libremente entre países (págs. 96, 136)  
free trade zone/zona de cambio libre área donde la gente puede comprar bienes de otros países sin pagar impuestos adicionales (pág. 233)  

**hajj**/viaje religioso a La Meca que todo musulmán debe hacer por lo menos una vez en la vida si puede (pág. 477)  
harmattan/viento seco y lleno de polvo que sopla hacia el sur desde el Sahara (pág. 551)  
heavy industry/industria pesada manufactura de productos como maquinaria, equipo de minería y acero (págs. 356, 426)  
hemisphere/hemisferio una 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)  
hieroglyphics/jeroglíficos forma de escribir que usa signos y símbolos (págs. 198, 471)  
high island/isla oceánica isla del Pacífico formada por actividad volcánica (pág. 760)  
high-technology industry/industria de alta tecnología industria que produce computadoras y otras clases de equipo electrónico (pág. 678)  
Holocausto/Holocausto 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)  
human rights/derechos humanos libertades y derechos básicos que todas las personas deben disfrutar (pág. 669)  
human resources/recursos humanos suministro de personas quienes pueden producir bienes de consumo (pág. 314)  
human rights/derechos humanos libertades y derechos básicos que todas las personas deben disfrutar (pág. 669)  
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**hurricane**/huracán tormenta tropical violenta con vientos y lluvias fuertes (pág. 193)
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**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**

Fibras 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/groupo 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 Zelandia (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)

megapolis/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)

mosque/mezquita  edificio de devoción islámico (págs. 380, 488)

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)

navigable/navegable  masa de agua ancha y profunda suficiente para que los barcos puedan viajar por ella (págs. 134, 266, 345)

neutrality/neutralidad  negarse a ponerse a favor de uno de los adversarios en un desacuerdo o una guerra entre países (pág. 352)

newsprint/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 fértil o verde en un desierto (págs. 439, 485)

obsidian/obsidiana  piedra vítrea de color negro formada por el enfriamiento de la lava líquida de un volcán (pág. 198)

orbit/órbita  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)
parallel/paralelos | véase latitude (págs. 5, 699)
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. 160, 216, 341)
peat/turba | plantas parcialmente descompuestas en agua que se pueden secar y usar como combustible (pág. 342)
peninsula/península | 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)
permafrost/permafrost | capa de suelo congelada en la tundra y las regiones subárticas; también se llama pergel (pág. 406)
pesticides/pesticidas | sustancias químicas poderosas que matan a los insectos que destruyen los cultivos (págs. 71, 640)
pharaoh/faraón | soberano del antiguo Egipto (pág. 470)
phosphate/fosfato | sal mineral que se usa en los abonos (págs. 486, 560, 761)
pictograph/pictograma | gráfica en que pequeños símbolos representan cantidades (pág. 12)
pidgin language/lengua franca | lenguaje formado al combinar elementos de varios idiomas distintos (pág. 760)
plain/llanura | extensión de tierra plana o ondulante a elevaciones bajas (pág. 40)
plantain/plátano de cocinar | tipo de banana (pág. 582)
plantation/plantación | granja grande en que se siembra un solo cultivo para venderse (pág. 194)
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)
polis/polis | término griego para “ciudad estado” (pág. 294)
polytheism/politeísmo | que cree en más de un dios (pág. 467)
pope/papa | líder de la Iglesia Católica Apostólica Romana (págs. 299, 371)

population density/densidad de población | promedio de personas que viven en una milla cuadrada o kilómetro cuadrado (pág. 89)
potash/potasa | tipo de sal mineral que a menudo se usa en los abonos (pág. 385)
prairie/pradera | área de pastos ondulantes en el interior con suelo muy fértil (pág. 160)
precious gems/piedras preciosas | valiosas piedras preciosas, como el rubí, el zafiro y el jade (pág. 709)
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)
productivity/productividad | la medida de la cantidad de trabajo ejecutado en un tiempo dado (pág. 314)
projection/proyección | una de las maneras de dibujar la Tierra redonda en una superficie plana para hacer un mapa (pág. 7)
prophet/profeta | mensajero de Dios (pág. 474)
province/provincia | división política regional, parecida a un estado (pág. 158)
pyramid/pirámide | estructura de piedra gigantesca que sirvió como tumba o monumento elaborado (pág. 470)
quota/cuota | límite en la cantidad de un producto que se puede importar de un país en particular (pág. 95)

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

| **taiga/taiga** | bosques enormes de árboles de hoja perenne en regiones subárticas (pág. 406) |
| **tariff/arancel** | impuesto sobre el valor de bienes importados (pág. 95) |
| **terraced field/terrazas** | 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) |
| **textiles/textiles** | tela tejida (pág. 315) |
| **theocracy/teocracia** | forma de gobierno en la cual un individuo gobernaba como líder religioso tanto como rey (pág. 467) |
| **townships/municipios** | 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) |
| **trench/fosa marina** | valle en el fondo del mar (pág. 41) |
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 tsetsé  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 deshielen (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)
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