Activity 21                     World Outline Maps

Southwest and Central Asia: Political

PART I Use maps in your textbook or a library to locate the items listed below. Then label them on the outline map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Capital Cities</th>
<th>Selected Bodies of Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi</td>
<td>Arabian Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>Red Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Beirut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Doha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Kuwait City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Manama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Muscat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Nicosia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Sanaa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tehran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART II After labeling your map, use it to answer the following questions:

1. What is the largest country in this region? What is the smallest?

2. What bodies of water border Saudi Arabia?

3. What is the only landlocked country in this region?

4. What capital cities lie on the Persian Gulf?

5. Critical Thinking: The Uses of Geography In the 1980s the United States experienced many conflicts with the country of Iran. However, by the 1990s and early 2000s, some U.S. officials called for improving relations with Iran as concerns over terrorist activities in Iraq and Afghanistan increased. How might geography have influenced this change in some attitudes towards Iran?
Answer Key

MAP ACTIVITY 11
1. French Guiana (France) and the Falkland Islands (the United Kingdom)
2. about 4,000 miles
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. three; Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil (Some might include the tip of Peru.)
5. Argentina—the islands are nearby; United Kingdom—it gives them control over a location in South America

MAP ACTIVITY 12
1. eight; Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden
2. Greece
3. about 2,000 miles
4. nine; Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Moldova, Slovakia, Switzerland
5. its location in the Mediterranean Sea near both Africa and Italy

MAP ACTIVITY 13
1. Kjolen Mountains
2. Carpathian Mountains
3. Northern European Plain, Great Hungarian Plain
4. Tagus River and Ebro River
5. probably helped protect from northern invaders, but limited ability of Italians to travel to interior Europe

MAP ACTIVITY 14
1. Northern Ireland
2. Greenland
3. Alps and Jura Mountains
4. Loire River
5. four; they all have very cold climates.

MAP ACTIVITY 15
1. Liechtenstein
2. Neisse River and Oder River
3. Carpathian Mountains
4. Lake Geneva
5. Answers will vary.

MAP ACTIVITY 16
1. Portugal and Spain
2. Transylvanian Alps
3. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro
4. Crete
5. Vatican City, the papal state; strong influence of the Catholic Church in the region

MAP ACTIVITY 17
1. Russia
2. Kazakhstan
3. Minsk
4. about 2,700 miles
5. five; the countries probably made up primarily of people from the ethnic group represented in the country’s name, with heavy influences from Turkey

MAP ACTIVITY 18
1. Siberia
2. Arctic Ocean
3. Arctic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Barents Sea, Bering Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Pacific Ocean, Sea of Okhotsk
4. Volga River and Zhayqq (Ural) River
5. Cherskiy Range, Kolyma Mountains, Stanovoy Mountains, Yablonovyy Range; protection from eastern invaders, but isolation of population of eastern Russia

MAP ACTIVITY 19
1. Russia; separated from the rest of the country
2. Kamchatka Peninsula, Crimean Peninsula
3. marsh; Pripet Marshes
4. Vladivostok
5. the rise and fall of communism

MAP ACTIVITY 20
1. Altay Shan and Tian Shan
2. Kara-Kum and Kyzyl Kum
3. Tajikistan
4. about 4,000 miles
5. seven; Amu Dar’ya, Irtysh River, Ili River, Murgab River, Syr Dar’ya, Tobol River, Zhayqq (Ural) River; dry and arid

MAP ACTIVITY 21
1. Saudi Arabia; Bahrain
2. Red Sea and Persian Gulf
3. Afghanistan
4. Abu Dhabi, Doha, Kuwait City, Manama

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Answer Key

5. Iran's location between Iraq and Afghanistan might serve as a buffer zone between the two countries and aid the United States in any military actions against the other powers.

MAP ACTIVITY 22
1. An Nafud, Dasht-e-Kavir (Great Salt Desert), Rub' al-Khali (Empty Quarter), Negev, Syrian Desert
2. Elburz Mountains, Hindu Kush, Kopet Dag, Lebanon Mountains, Pontic Mountains, Taurus Mountains, Zagros Mountains
3. Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Oman, Persian Gulf, Red Sea
4. Khyber Pass
5. the wealth of rivers in the area, especially the Tigris, Euphrates, and Diyala

MAP ACTIVITY 23
1. Elburz Mountains, Dasht-e-Kavir (Great Salt Desert), Kopet Dag, Plateau of Iran, Zagros Mountains
2. Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Some might include Bahrain.)
3. Yemen
4. Hindu Kush
5. It lies between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Control over this strait would influence access between the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

MAP ACTIVITY 24
1. Jordan
2. Dead Sea, Jordan River
3. Anatolia, Pontic Mountains, Taurus Mountains
4. Euphrates River, Orontes River
5. Israelis: advantage—would not have to control region populated by Palestinians, disadvantage—would have Palestinian state within its own lands; Palestinians: advantage—control over Palestinian-populated lands, disadvantage—still surrounded by Israel

MAP ACTIVITY 25
1. six
2. northernmost—Tunisia; southernmost—South Africa
3. about 4,300 miles
4. from about 37°N to about 34°S
5. The name Liberia probably comes from the word liberty, which means “freedom.” Liberia represented freedom for African American slaves and freedom from colonization.

MAP ACTIVITY 26
1. Congo River and Congo Basin
2. seven; Arabian Desert, Kalahari Desert, Libyan Desert, Namib Desert, Nubian Desert, Sahara, Sahel
3. Canary Islands
4. six; Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Guinea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Strait of Gibraltar (some might include a seventh—Mozambique Channel)
5. Answers will vary.

MAP ACTIVITY 27
1. Atlas Mountains
2. Cairo
3. Alexandria, Algiers, Benghazi, Tripoli, Tunis
4. Western Sahara
5. It is the only waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

MAP ACTIVITY 28
1. five; Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Niger
2. Democratic Republic of the Congo
3. Fouta Djallon, Mitumba Mountains, Tibesti Mountains
4. Gambia River, Niger River, Senegal River
5. 13; centers of trade for the countries

MAP ACTIVITY 29
1. Great Rift Valley, Olduvai Gorge, Serengeti Plain
2. Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar islands
3. Blue Nile, White Nile
4. Lake Albert, Lake Malawi (Nyasa), Lake Nakuru, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Turkana, Lake Victoria
5. It lies very close to the equator, where the climate is usually too warm for snow.

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AK3 World Outline Maps