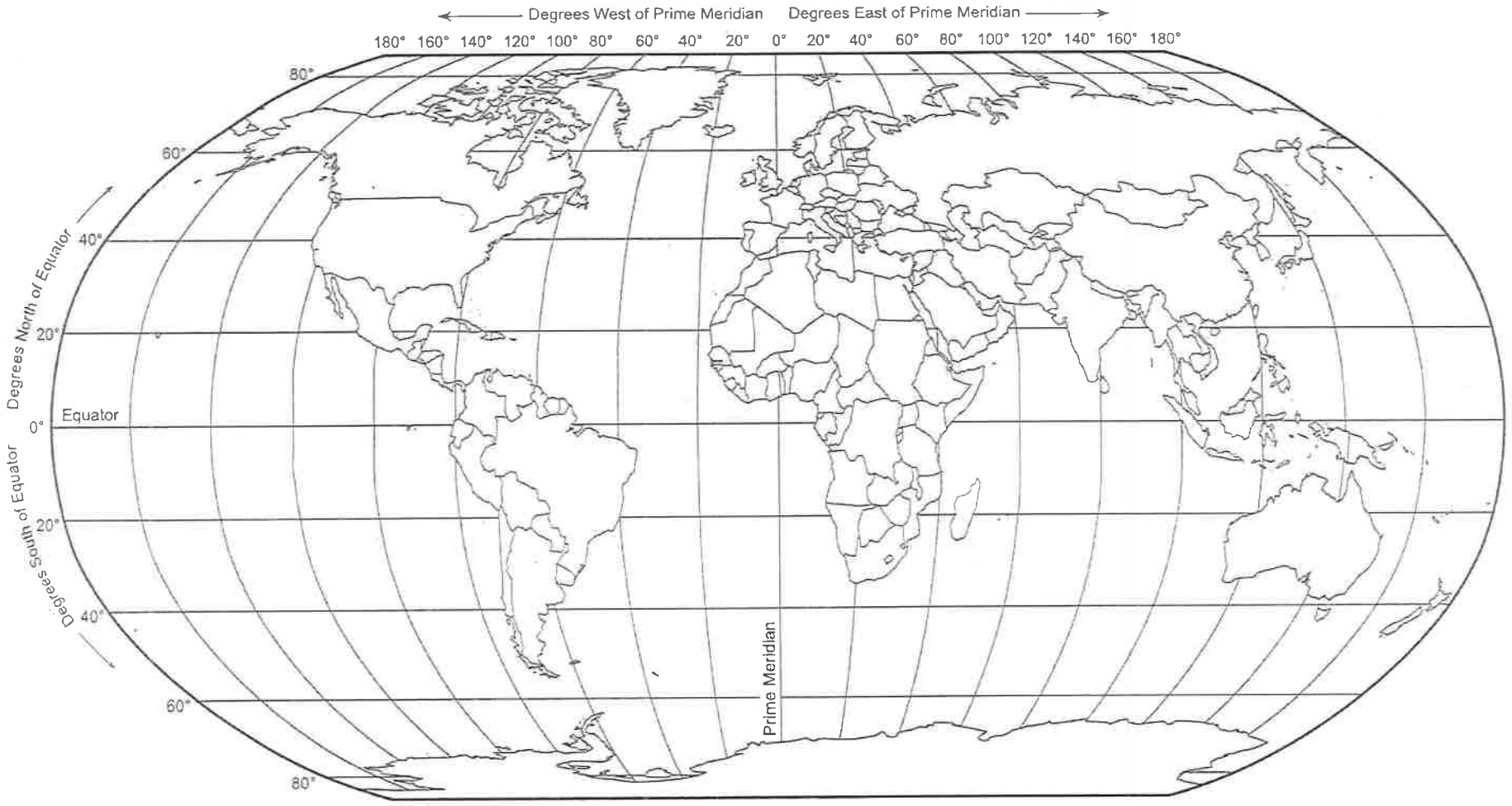
Name: _____ **DUE DATE: 8/23/18**

Period:_____

AP HuG Regional & Political Maps

- ➔ On a political map the same colors never touch! This allows the reader to clearly see the boundaries between countries and/or regions.
- ➔ Use colored pencils to outline countries and/or regions, markers tend to bleed and get messy!
- ➔ All labels should be written in the same direction. The reader should not have to turn the map in order to read all the place names.
- ➔ Label continents/ regions/ country/ state names in BLACK INK. It will allow all labels to have clarity. Be careful with black markers, they can be thick and make labels difficult to read!
- ➔ On a physical map colors often represent different features! This allows the reader to clearly see type of features within a location. Shade using colored pencils and label using ink pens:
  - ◆ Mountains - BROWN
  - ◆ Water - BLUE
  - ◆ Plateaus - ORANGE
  - ◆ Plains - GREEN
- ➔ If places are small, label with numbers and indicate what place name the number represents in the legend.
- ➔ ALL MAPS HAVE A
  - ◆ Title
  - ◆ legend
  - ◆ compass
  - ◆ scale
- ➔ Otherwise, it's just a picture.

World



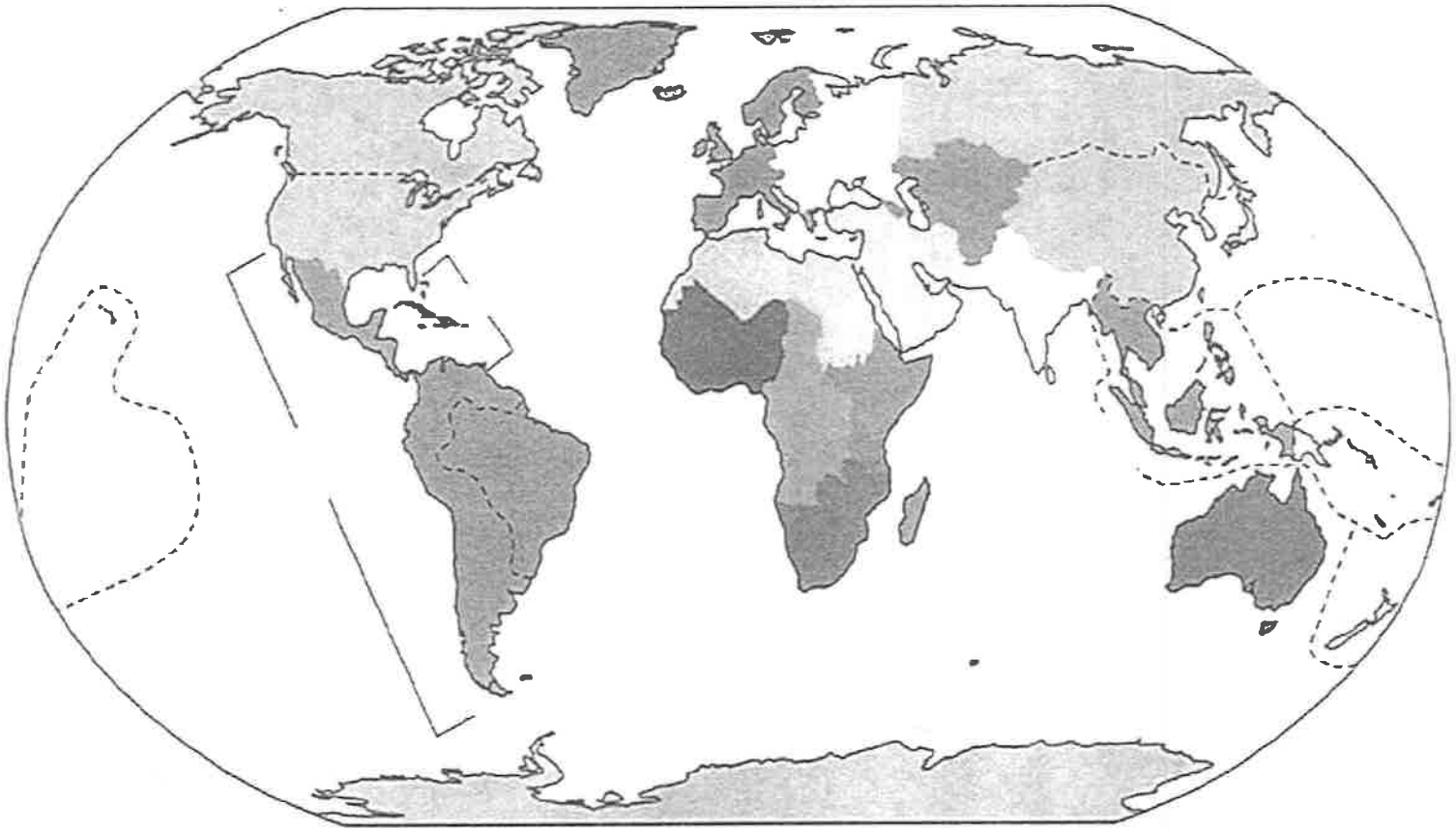
Continents, Oceans, & the Geographic Grid

Label the following items on the World Map (1)

- ★ Africa
- ★ Antarctica
- ★ Arctic Ocean
- ★ Asia
- ★ Atlantic Ocean
- ★ Australia
- ★ Europe
- ★ Indian Ocean
- ★ North America
- ★ Pacific Ocean
- ★ South America
- ★ Southern Ocean
- ★ Prime Meridian (Orange Highlighter)
- ★ Tropic of Cancer (Pink Highlighter)
- ★ Tropic of Capricorn (Purple Highlighter)
- ★ Equator (Yellow highlighter)

ARIZONA GEOGRAPHIC ALLIANCE

AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Closer Look



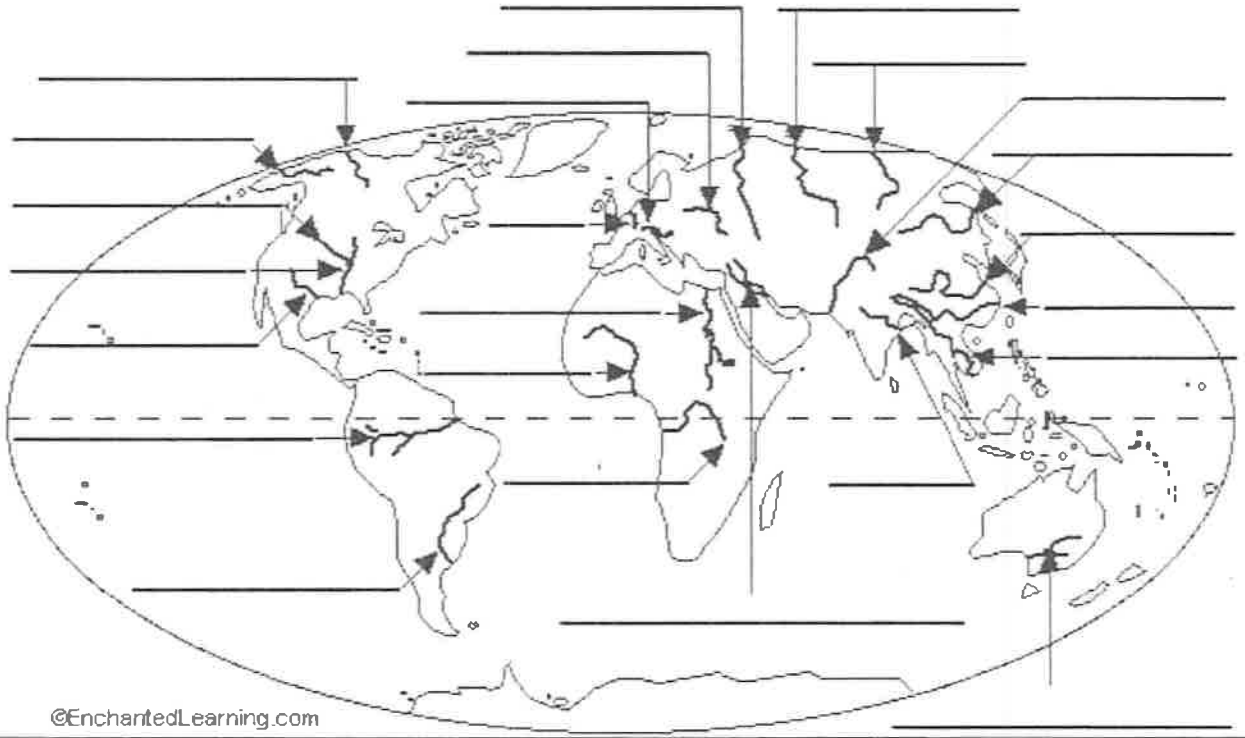
World Regions - A Closer Look

- ★ Australia
- ★ Brazil
- ★ Caribbean
- ★ Central Africa
- ★ Central Asia
- ★ East Africa
- ★ East Asia
- ★ Latin America
- ★ Melanesia
- ★ Micronesia
- ★ North Africa
- ★ Polynesia
- ★ Siberia
- ★ South Asia
- ★ Southeast Asia
- ★ Southern Africa
- ★ the Middle East
- ★ U.S. & Canada
- ★ West Africa
- ★ Western Europe
- ★ Eastern Europe

Label the Mountain Ranges: The Alps, The Andes, The Himalaya, The Rockies, The Appalachians, The Rwenzori, The Pyrenees, The Alborz, The Atlas, The Urals, The Sierra Nevada, The Cascades, The Alaska Range, The Great Dividing Range, The Zagros, The Karakoram, The Hindu Kush, The Brooks Range

Other Bodies of Water: Lake Victoria, Gulf of Mexico, The Great Lakes, Caribbean Sea, English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Baltic Sea, Caspian Sea, Aral Sea, Lake Baikal, Bering Strait, South China Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Strait of Hormuz

Label the Major Rivers of the World



Amazon River	Indus River	Murray-Darling River	Rio Grande
Amur River	Lena River	Niger River	Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
Congo River	Mackenzie River	Nile River	Volga River
Danube River	Mekong River	Ob River	Yangtze River
Ganges River	Mississippi River	Parana River	Yenisey River
Huang River	Missouri River	Rhine River	Yukon River

Climate Zone Map Legend

TROPICAL	DRY	MODERATE	CONTINENTAL	POLAR
F/ J: Tropical Wet	G: Semiarid/ Steppe	I: Mediterranean/ Marine West Coast	D: Humid/ Continental	A: Ice Cap
K : Tropical Wet Dry/ Savanna	H: Arid/ Desert	E: Humid/ Subtropical	C: Subarctic	B: Polar/ Tundra
				L: Highland

CN: (1) Use light colors on this and the following World Thematic Plates, so that whatever region you color, the underlying boundaries of the different nations within that region will continue to show. This will enable you to test your recall by identifying the various nations. Remember that these regional lines are arbitrarily drawn; climate changes do not occur so abruptly. (2) Do not color any lakes. (3) Do not color the names of the oceans. (4) You may wish to color one climate region on all continents first, or you may prefer to color all the regions on one continent before going on to the next continent. (5) Note that the ice-cap climates (A) are left uncolored.

Climate is weather considered over a long period of time. Weather is the short-term condition of the atmosphere. The atmosphere is a layer of air 100 mi. (160 km) thick, surrounding the earth. Weather only occurs in the warmer and denser bottom 6 mi. (9.6 km) of the atmosphere. Air temperature, precipitation, wind velocity, air pressure, cloudiness, and humidity are the elements by which weather is measured.

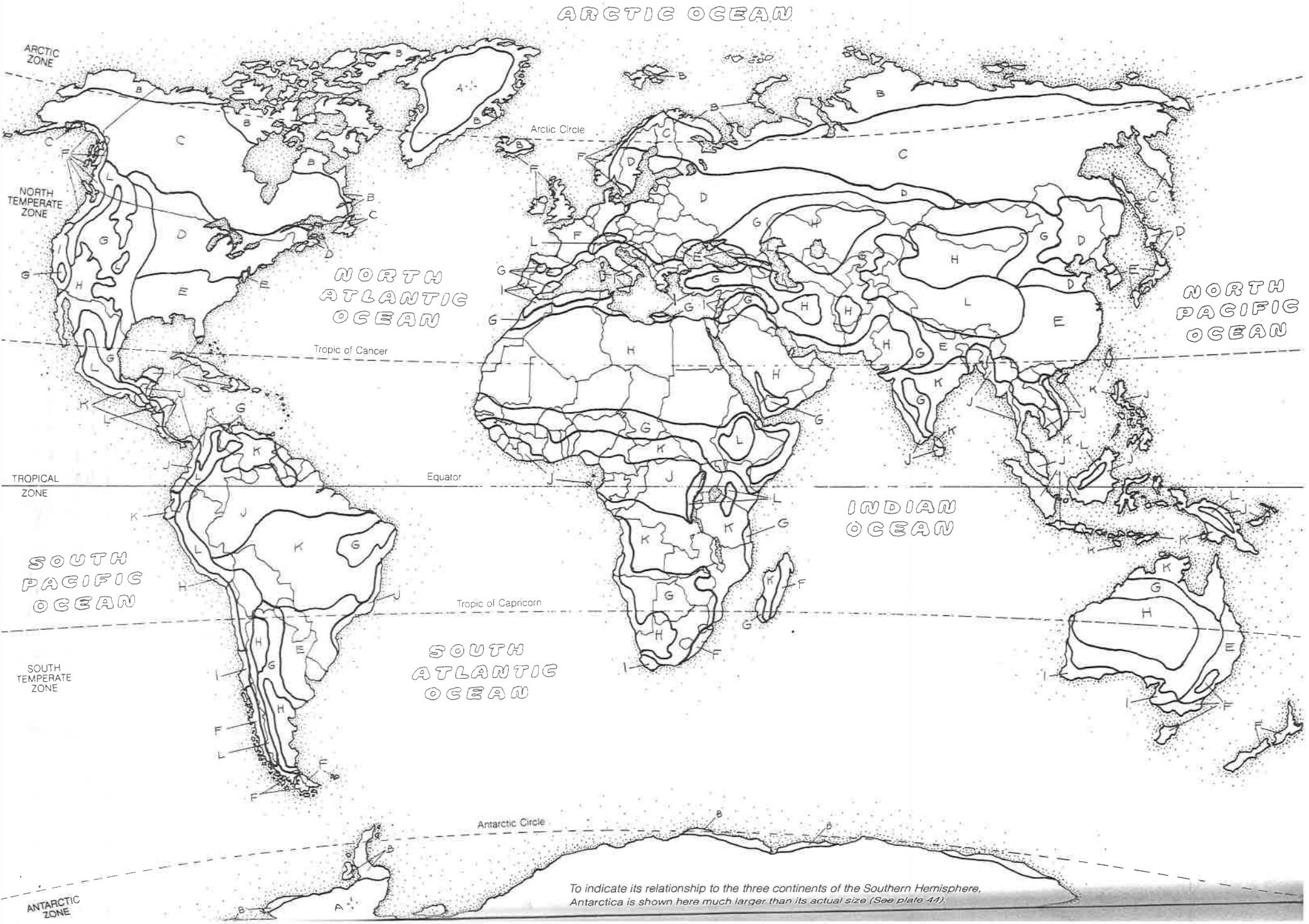
The uneven heating of the Earth's surface is the cause of all weather activity. These variations in the amount of radiation received from the Sun largely depend on latitudinal position. In the *Tropics*, the Sun stays more or less overhead, creating eternal summer The intense heat from the Sun's direct rays causes ocean water to evaporate (warm air absorbs the most moisture), and the tropics receive the heaviest rainfall. The amount of sunlight in the *Temperate Zones* varies according to season (see the diagram on p. 41). The resulting fluctuation in heat creates the most variable weather on the planet. The Sun's rays are the least direct in the *Polar Regions*, and the result is almost constantly cold weather.

POLAR ZONES. *Ice cap* is a below-freezing climate found in most of Greenland and all of Antarctica. The air is too cold to hold much moisture, the only precipitation is in the form of light snow. Dryness and the absence of plants—almost nothing can grow on ice—give these regions a true desert status. *Polar* or *Tundra* climate is always cold, although some regions experience brief, chilly summers of above-freezing temperatures. There is little precipitation. In the summer the upper inches of permafrost thaw. Cold air holds little moisture, so evaporation is slow and the environment becomes wet and marshy. Wildflowers and low-growing plants make their appearance during this brief period.

TEMPERATE ZONES. *Subpolar* or *Subarctic* climate is characterized by long, very cold winters and short, cool summers. Precipitation is light to moderate, and because of low evaporation, the flatter areas, with poor drainage, stay wet during the summer months. Coniferous trees cover parts of the landscape, and limited farming is possible. This is the climate of most of Canada and northern Russia. *Humid/continental* climate is characterized by wide extremes in temperature (particularly in the interior regions of broad continents). Summers are normally mild but also can get quite hot; winters are subject to periods of severe cold. *Continental climate* has moderate precipitation, most of it falling during the warm summer. *Humid/subtropical climate* has warm to hot summers and cool to cold winters and is subject to frequent cyclonic storms and highly variable weather. Rainfall is moderate, but summers can be very wet. These regions are found on the eastern sides of continents and in the lower latitudes of the Temperate Zone: the southeastern United States, southeastern South America, southern Japan, and eastern China and Australia. *Moist/coastal*, also called maritime or marine west coast climate, is moderately wet and is characterized by frequent cloudiness and light rain. Summers are milder and winters are less severe than in other regions within the same latitudes. This climate is generally found on the west coasts of continents and in the upper latitudes of the Temperate Zone: western Europe, the British Isles, Canada, and the American Northwest. In the southern Hemisphere it is found in southern Chile, southeastern Africa and Australia, and New Zealand. *Steppe* is a dry climate with hot summers; it can have very cold winters, depending upon the latitude. There is a wide variation between day and evening temperatures. These transitional regions between deserts and the moister climates often are deprived of precipitation by adjacent mountain ranges. Steppes are found in large areas of the American West and Mexico, across the widest part of Africa (south of the Sahara), in southcentral Asia, and encircling the western desert in Australia. *Desert* climates have very limited precipitation, which is likely to fall in isolated downpours followed by long dry periods. The deserts of the higher temperate latitudes can experience very cold winters; those further to the south, such as the enormous Sahara, are hot all year long. A desert is a barren region with little or no rainfall. It is not necessarily sandy—only 20% of the Sahara is sandy. Some of the tropical deserts, such as those along the coasts of Peru, Chile, and Namibia, can go for many years without measurable rainfall. But since they are adjacent to the coast, these unusual deserts are often shrouded in fog. They are deprived of rain by cold ocean currents that cool the atmosphere, wringing moisture from the clouds before they can reach land. *Mediterranean* regions take their name from the climate in lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, which have very warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters. This climate is also found along parts of the west coasts of continents in the lower temperate latitudes: Central and Southern California, central Chile, the Cape Town region of South Africa, and the southern coast of Australia. These climates of moderate temperatures, low humidity, and plentiful sunshine are generally viewed as very desirable places to live. Native trees and shrubs in these regions can survive long dry periods.

TROPICAL ZONE. *Rainforest* temperatures are uniformly warm throughout the year. In the very humid rainforest climate, precipitation is heavy, varying from the Amazon Basin's almost daily afternoon downpours to the seasonal monsoons of Southeast Asia. Other wet Equatorial areas are the Caribbean coast of Central America and the west coast of Africa. This hot and wet environment creates the lushest vegetation on earth. *Wet and dry savanna* climates are found in the tropics and are at times hotter than the rainforest. Rainfall is heavy only during the brief wet season. For the remainder of the year the savanna is dry. This climate characterizes large regions surrounding the rainforests of central Africa and the Amazon Basin in South America.

MOUNTAIN REGIONS. *Mountain climates* can be found in any latitude. They are the result of cold or cool temperatures found in high altitudes. Mountains are generally wetter and windier than surrounding environments, and many are permanently covered by snow and ice. Mountain climates are found in northwestern North America, central Mexico, the Andes in South America, the Tibetan Plateau and central Asia, and regions of Ethiopia and Eastern Africa.


ARCTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC ZONE
Arctic Circle
NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
TROPICAL ZONE
Equator
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE
Antarctic Circle
ANTARCTIC ZONE
To indicate its relationship to the three continents of the Southern Hemisphere, Antarctica is shown here much larger than its actual size (See plate 44).