

GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY

Before you begin coloring the actual plates you may wish to warm up with this introduction to geographical terminology. If you don't have the 21 colors needed to color A-U, feel free to repeat as many of them as needed.

Begin by coloring the word "archipelago," labeled "A," and use the same color on the part of the illustration below that has the same label.

Note that each caption ends with a well-known example of the word under discussion. These examples are set in italics. Also set in italics are other geographical terms that are related, in some way, to the word which is being defined.

ARCHIPELAGO^A

ATOLL^B

BAY^C

CANYON^D

CAPE^E

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE^F

DELTA^G

ESTUARY^H

FJORD^I

GLACIER^J

GULF^K

HEADWATERS^L

ISLAND^M

ISTHMUS^N

LAGOON^O

MESA^P

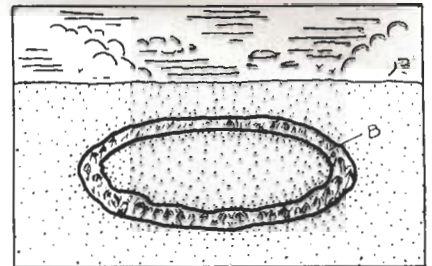
OCEAN CURRENTS^Q

PENINSULA^R

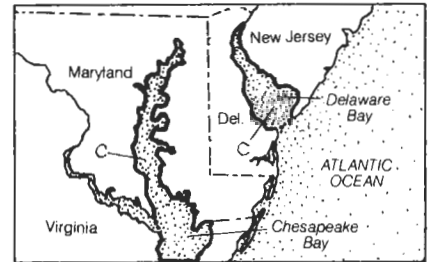
PLATEAU^S

REEF^T

STRAIT^U



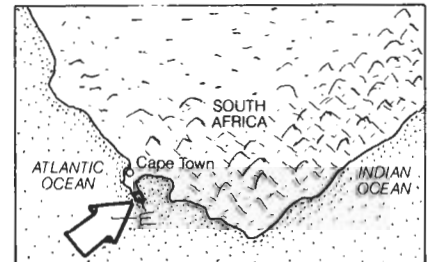
A circular coral island that encloses a lagoon. Atolls are usually formed on top of submerged volcanoes. *Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific Ocean, a US atomic test site.*



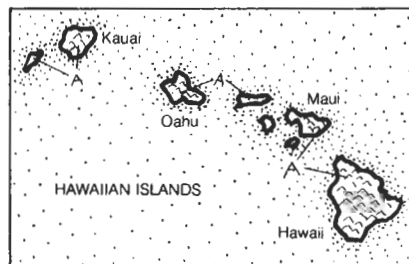
A body of water that penetrates a coastline. It is generally wider in the middle. It is usually smaller than a gulf, but larger than a cove. *Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.*



A deep, narrow depression in the earth's surface, often having a river running through it. Canyons are also known as gorges. Ravines are not quite as deep. *The Grand Canyon in northwest Arizona.*



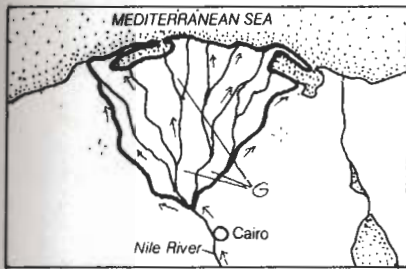
A point of land extending into the sea. It is usually smaller than a peninsula. A mountainous cape is called a promontory or a headland. *The Cape of Good Hope off the South African coast.*



Either a group of islands or a body of water that has many islands in it. *The Hawaiian Islands; the Aegean Sea off the coast of Greece.*



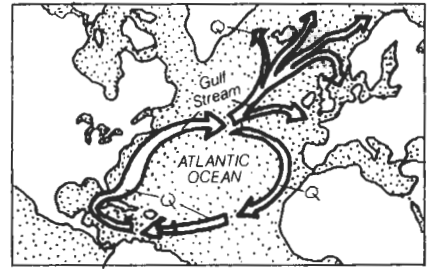
The highest point of a continent, from which the direction of river flow is determined. *The Great Divide is the name given to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which sends rivers east and west.*



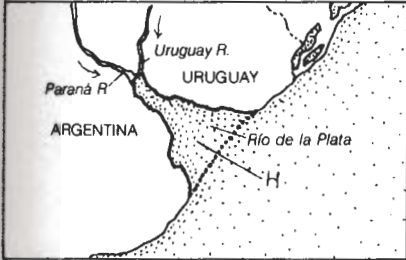
The triangular-shaped land found at the mouth of some large rivers. So much soil is transported by the river that the coastal waters cannot wash it all away. *The Nile Delta on the Mediterranean Sea.*



Upper river springs, streams, and tributaries. Headwaters can refer to *continental divides* or *watersheds*. *Watershed* also describes a region drained by a river. *The Alps have been called the headwaters of Europe.*



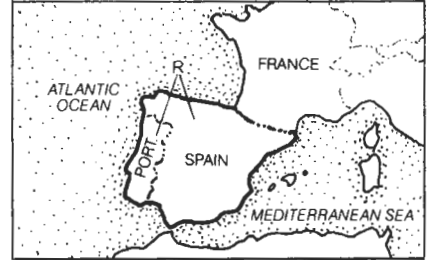
Ocean streams that are propelled by prevailing winds and earth rotation. They flow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise below the equator. *The Atlantic's Gulf Stream.*



An ocean inlet that merges with the mouth of a river. The estuary's salinity varies according to river flow and ocean tides. *The Río de la Plata, separating Argentina from Uruguay.*



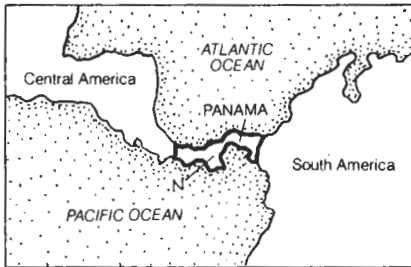
A body of land completely surrounded by water. It is smaller than a *continent* but larger than a *cay*, a *key*, or certainly a *large rock*. *Greenland is the world's largest island.*



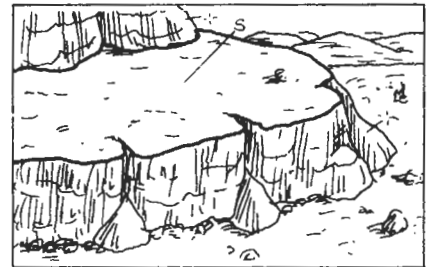
A mass of land almost entirely surrounded by water. It is usually connected to the mainland by a narrow neck. *The Iberian Peninsula in Europe, home to Spain and Portugal.*



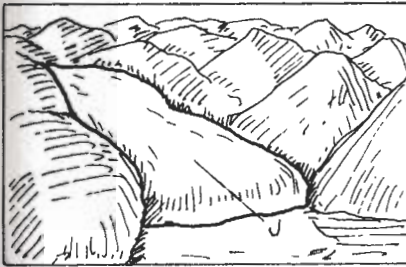
A narrow, winding ocean inlet that penetrates a coastal mountain range. The steep cliffs that line its route make a *fjord* (fiord) one of nature's grandest sights. *Norway's Sogne Fjord is the world's longest.*



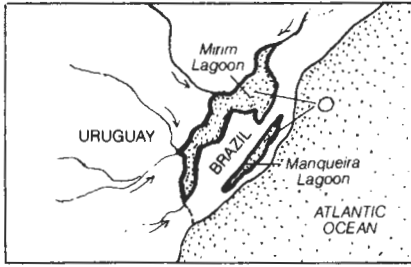
A narrow strip of land, with water on both sides, that connects two larger land masses. *The Isthmus of Panama connects Central America and South America.*



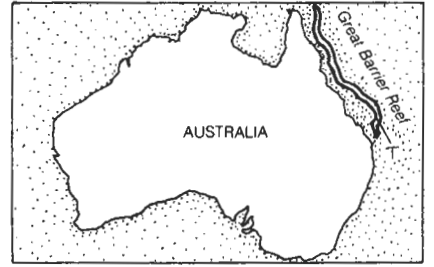
A broad expanse of generally high and flat land, also called a *tableland*. Plateaus can rise up from a lower area, or can be level regions within a mountain range. *Most of Spain is the Meseta Plateau.*



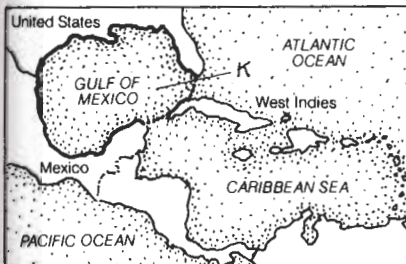
A river of ice, moving slowly down a mountain slope or outward from its central mass. It stops where the leading edge melts faster than the forward rate of movement. *Vatnajökull in Iceland is Europe's largest.*



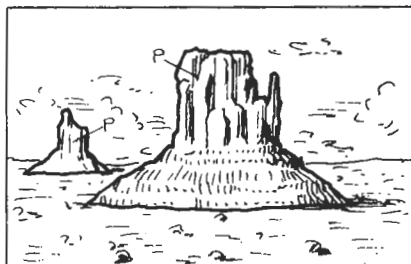
A small body of water separated from the larger sea by a barrier of *sand* or *coral reefs*. It can either be adjacent to a coastline or surrounded by an *atoll*. *Mirim Lagoon off the coast of Brazil.*



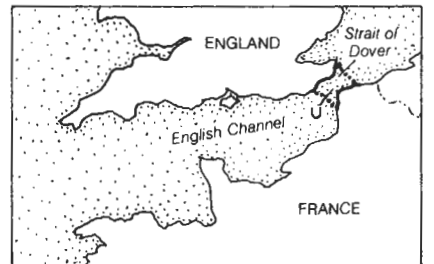
A narrow, low ridge of rock, or more commonly of coral, that is connected to a coast (*fringing reef*) or lies off a coast (*barrier reef*). *The Great Barrier Reef, off the northeast coast of Australia.*



A part of an ocean or sea that is partially enclosed by a curving coastline. A more fully enclosed body of salt water could be called a *sea*. *The Gulf of Mexico.*



A tall, flat-topped mountain with steep vertical sides. Erosion-resistant *mesas* are left standing after all else has gone. *Buttes* are small *mesas*. *Monument Valley in Utah has 1,000 ft. (305 m) mesas.*



A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. A *channel* is wider than a *strait*. If it is shallow, it is called a *sound*. *The English Channel becomes narrower at the Strait of Dover.*

ASIA: THE COUNTRIES

CN: (1) On the small map, use gray for Asia in the dark outline (including the islands). (2) On the large map, color the two arrows representing the locations of the Maldives (U) and Singapore (12). (3) Note that the maps and text for the former Soviet republics (Western Asia, 15-19) are on the preceding plate.



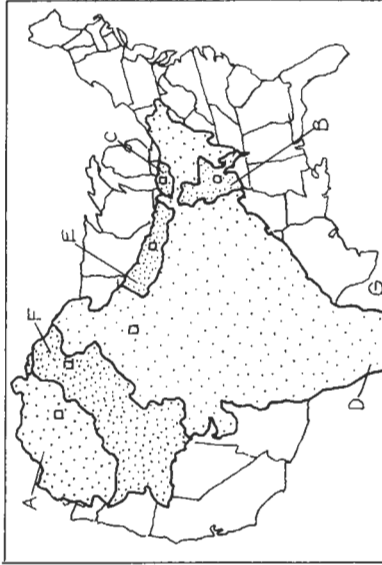
Asia, the largest continent (17,230,000 sq.mi., 44,625,700 km²), contains 30% of the earth's landmass. It is both the widest and the deepest continent, stretching 6,000 mi. (9,600 km) from Turkey's Aegean coastline to the Pacific shores of Japan, and covers a similar distance from Siberia's Arctic tundra to the tropical Indonesian islands south of the Equator. Asia has the most people (3,695,000,000) —nearly 60% of the world's population. One out of every three human beings lives in either China or India. Because so much of Asia is extremely dry or mountainous, the world's most crowded population centers are generally located along the continent's coastlines or in its river valleys.

Asia is separated from Europe by a fictitious line that passes southward along the Ural Mountains to the Caspian Sea, then westward across the Caucasus to the Black Sea. The Sinai Peninsula is part of Asia, although it belongs to the African nation of Egypt—the two continents were connected until the Suez Canal was built. Asia was once linked to North America, but when ocean levels rose as glaciers melted, following the last Ice Age, the 50 mi. (80 km) Bering Strait was created, separating Siberia (Russia) and Alaska.

Northern Asia (Siberia, Mongolia, and northern China) is the most sparsely populated part of the continent. In the latter two nations, animal herding is the main industry. Most of Asia is rural, and the standard of living is very low, but in the Far Eastern region, Japan and the "Little Dragons" (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan) had become extraordinarily productive industrial powers until the economic crash of the late 1990s. The wealthiest nations (per capita) in the world are located on the Arabian Peninsula. These desert monarchies are sitting on well over half of the world's known oil reserves.

Asia was the birthplace of many of the world's oldest civilizations. The Tigris-Euphrates Valley of the Middle East, the Indus River Valley of Pakistan, and the Huang He River Valley of China were the locations of flourishing, advanced societies. All of the world's major religions originated in Asia: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam came from the Middle East; Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Shintoism originated in South Asia and the Far East. Christianity, with the most adherents worldwide, actually plays a minor role in Asia. Hinduism, centered in India and Nepal, has the most followers. Islam, the second-largest faith, is dominant in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and the Arab nations of the Middle East.

Asians are generally placed in the Caucasoid and Mongoloid racial groups (p. 63). Caucasoids include the people of the Middle East (the Arab countries, plus Israel, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan) and the Indians of South Asia (India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh). The Mongoloid race includes all of the people of the Far East and Southeast Asia.



CHINA (TIBET)

Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) 28,250 ft. (8,611 m)
 Nanga Parbat 26,660 ft. (8,126 m)
 Novshak 24,557 ft. (7,465 m)

Mt. Everest 29,028 ft. (8,848 m)
 Kula Kangri 24,783 ft. (7,554 m)
 Thimphu 25,645 ft. (7,817 m)

INDUS R.
 Ganges R.
 Brahmaputra R.

HINDU KUSH MTS.
 KARAKORUM MTS.
 HIMALAYAN MTS.

Herat
 Mazar-e Sharif
 Kabul
 Kandahar

Herat
 Kandahar
 Kabul
 Herat

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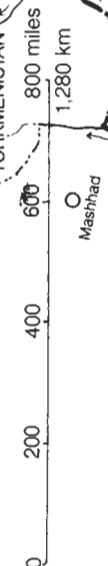
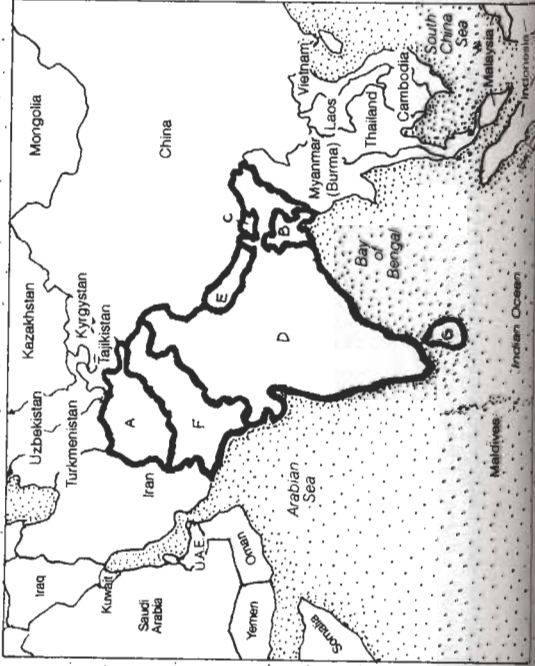
Herat
 Kandahar
 Kabul
 Herat



ANDAMAN SEA*

BAY OF BENGAL*

ARABIAN SEA*



30°N

20°N

10°N

TROPIC OF CANCER

SAUDI ARABIA

YEMEN

INDIAN OCEAN

SAUDI ARABIA

YEMEN

OMAN

U.A.E.

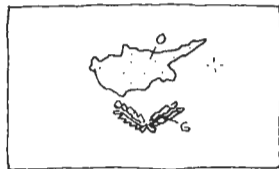
SAUDI ARABIA

YEMEN

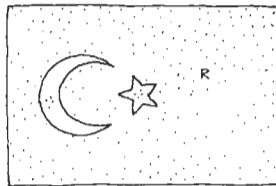
FLAGS & REVIEW: ASIA

The colors of red, white, green, and black appear on the flags of many Asian nations in which Islam is the dominant religion. Most of these countries are Arabic—hence the name "pan-Arab colors."

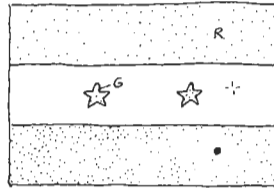
Islamic symbolism also makes wide use of crescents and stars. The flags of some of these countries contain inscriptions from Islam's holy book, the Koran.



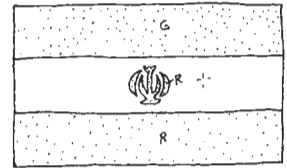
CYPRUS



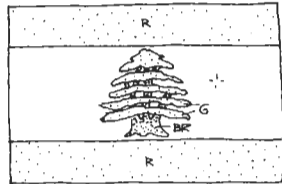
TURKEY



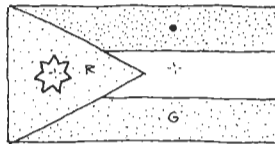
SYRIA



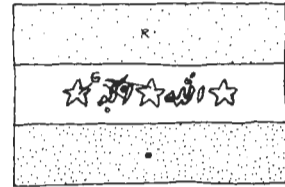
IRAN



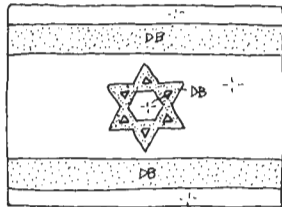
LEBANON



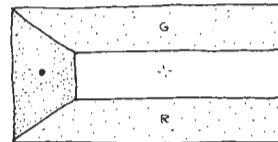
JORDAN



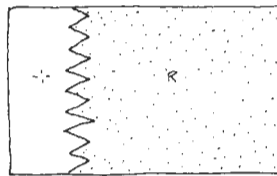
IRAQ



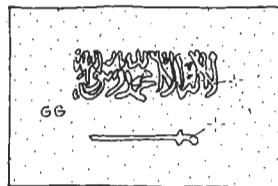
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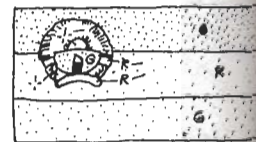
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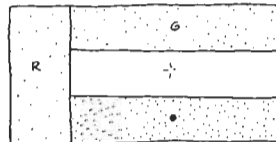
BAHRAIN



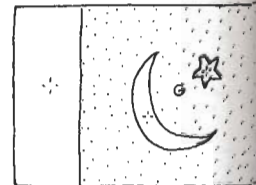
SAUDI ARABIA



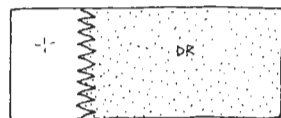
AFGHANISTAN



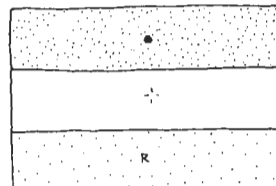
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



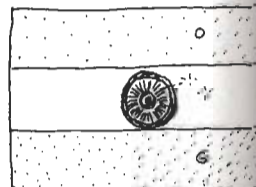
PAKISTAN



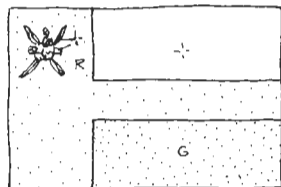
QATAR



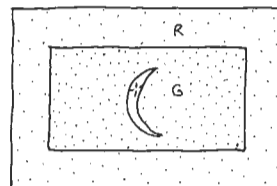
YEMEN



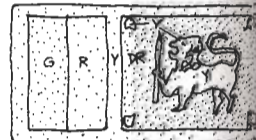
INDIA



OMAN



MALDIVES

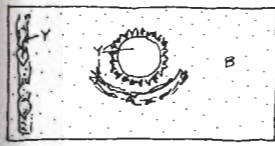


SRI LANKA

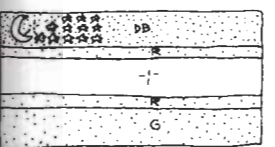
COLOR GUIDE:

- WHITE
- BLACK
- Y - YELLOW
- O - ORANGE
- R - RED
- DR - DARK RED
- P - PURPLE
- DB - DARK BLUE
- B - BLUE
- LB - LIGHT BLUE
- BG - BLUE GREEN
- G - GREEN
- GG - GRAY GREEN
- LG - LIGHT GREEN
- YG - YELLOW GREEN
- BR - BROWN

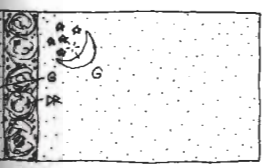
- 1 CYPRUS
- 2 ISRAEL
- 3 JORDAN
- 4 LEBANON
- 5 SYRIA
- 6 TURKEY
- 7 BAHRAIN
- 8 IRAN
- 9 IRAQ
- 10 KUWAIT
- 11 OMAN
- 12 QATAR
- 13 SAUDI ARABIA
- 14 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
- 15 YEMEN
- 16 AFGHANISTAN
- 17 BANGLADESH
- 18 BHUTAN
- 19 INDIA
- 20 MALDIVES
- 21 NEPAL
- 22 PAKISTAN
- 23 SRI LANKA
- 24 CHINA
- 25 JAPAN
- 26 MONGOLIA
- 27 NORTH KOREA
- 28 SOUTH KOREA
- 29 TAIWAN
- 30 BRUNEI
- 31 MYANMAR (BURMA)
- 32 CAMBODIA
- 33 INDONESIA
- 34 LAOS
- 35 MALAYSIA
- 36 PHILIPPINES
- 37 SINGAPORE
- 38 THAILAND
- 39 VIETNAM
- 40 KAZAKHSTAN
- 41 KYRGYSTAN
- 42 TAJIKISTAN
- 43 TURKMENISTAN
- 44 UZBEKISTAN
- 45 EAST TIMOR



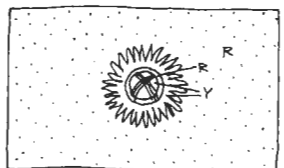
KAZAKHSTAN



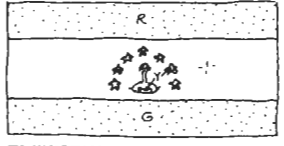
UZBEKISTAN



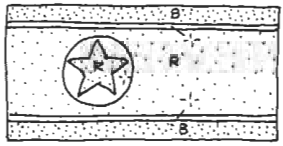
TURKMENISTAN



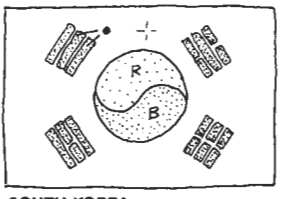
KYRGYSTAN



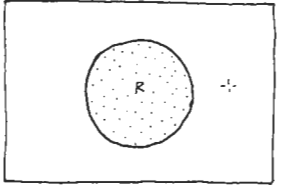
TAJIKISTAN



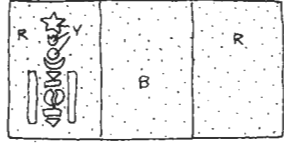
NORTH KOREA



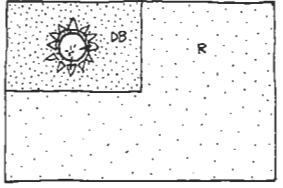
SOUTH KOREA



JAPAN



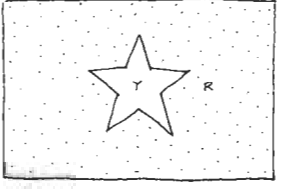
MONGOLIA



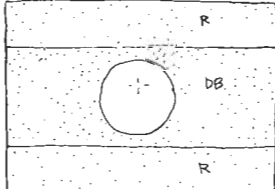
TAIWAN



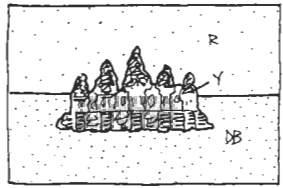
CHINA



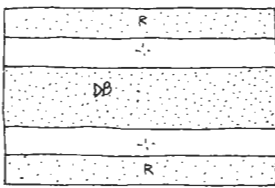
VIETNAM



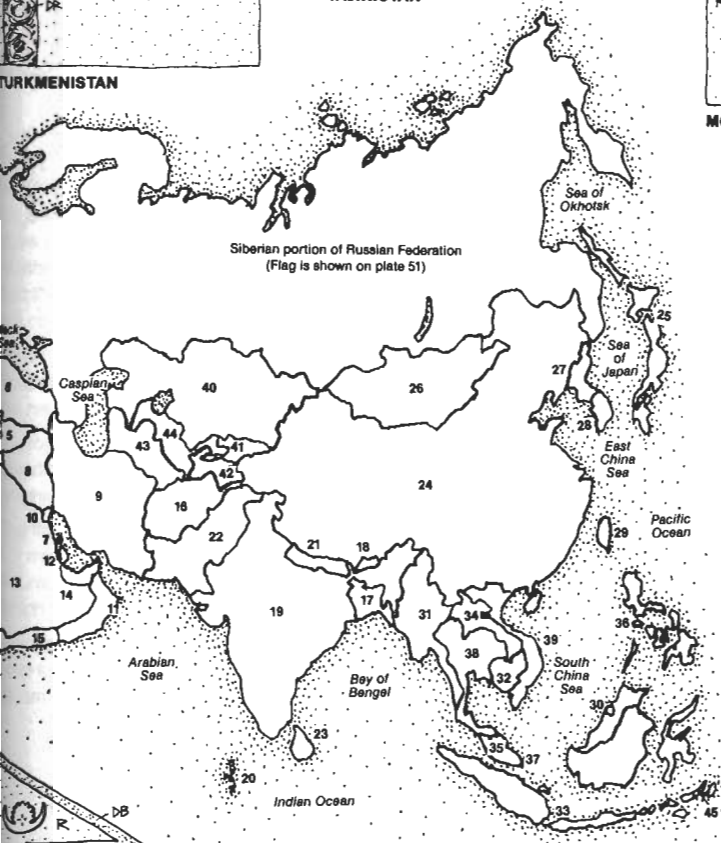
LAOS



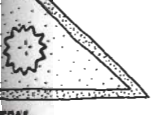
CAMBODIA



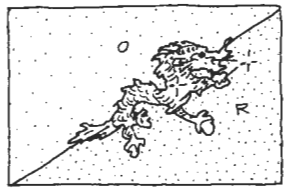
THAILAND



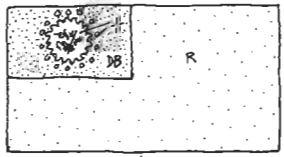
Siberian portion of Russian Federation
(Flag is shown on plate 51)



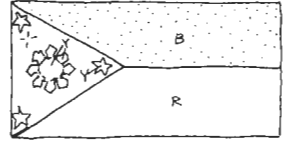
NEPAL



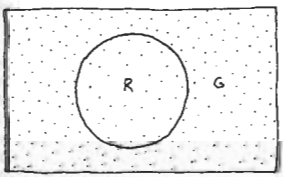
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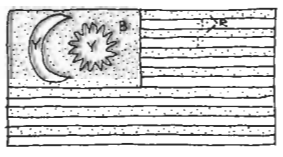
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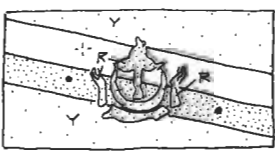
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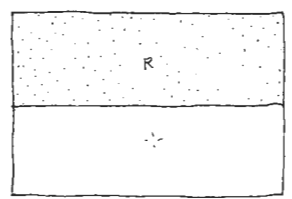
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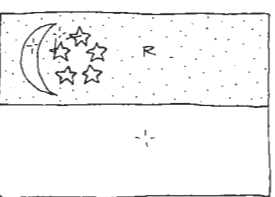
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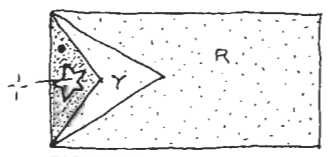
BRUNEI



INDONESIA



SINGAPORE



EAST TIMOR