World Geography   
Final Exam Study Guide

Your Final Exam will have 100 questions on it. It will be broken down into 6 sections based on the 6 standards of the course. Each section will have 16-17 questions. Listed below are the standards along with questions that relate directly to those standards. Most of the questions on the Final Exam will come off of old unit tests.

**STANDARDS Physical Geography**

SSWG1 Explain why physical characteristics of place such as landforms, bodies of water, climate, and natural resources act as contributing factors to world settlement patterns.

a. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of North America. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Mississippi River System, the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, and the Canadian Shield.

b. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of Central and South America. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Andes Mountains, Amazon Basin, Atacama Desert, and the Pampas.

c. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of Europe. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Alps, Pyrenees, and Ural Mountains, and the Rhine, Danube, and Seine Rivers.

d. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of Africa. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Nile River Valley, the Sahara, the Kalahari Desert, the Sahel, and the Congo River Basin.

e. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of Central and Southwest Asia. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Zagros Mountains, Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea.

f. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, and Eastern Asia. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Himalayan Mountains and Tibetan Plateau, Gobi Desert, Ganges, Indus, Huang He, and Yangtze Rivers.

g. Identify and describe climates and locations of major physical features of Oceania, including Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica. Explain how these physical characteristics impact settlement patterns including, but not limited to, the Great Dividing Range and Great Victoria Desert.

h. Describe the spatial distribution of natural resources, including, but not limited to, fuel and energy, agricultural, and mineral sources. Predict how distribution of natural resources continues to impact global settlement patterns.

Physical Geography

10 questions will be map questions. They will ask to specifically identify any of the places listed in the standards.

The other 6-7 questions will focus on landforms, climate and the 5 Themes of Geography

1. What are the 5 themes of Geography? What questions to they answer?
2. What are characteristics of a plain?
3. How are climate and latitude connected?
4. What is Beringia
5. What is a subcontinent? Where is an example?
6. What is a volcano? Where are they typically found?
7. What is the Ring of Fire?
8. Review how to read a Climate graph—Bar graph—precipitation/line graph--temp

**STANDARDS Cultural Geography**

**SSWG2 Evaluate how the physical and human characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures.**

**a. Examine how ethnic compositions of various groups has led to diversified cultural landscapes, including, but not limited to, architecture, traditions, food, art, and music.**

**b. Examine how language can be central to identity and a unifying or a divisive force (e.g., Bantu, French-Canadians (Quebecois), and Basques.**

**c. Examine the effects of universalizing and ethnic religions on local populations, including, but not limited to, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism.**

**d. Examine the impact of cultural beliefs on gender roles and perceptions of race and ethnicity as they vary from one region to another (e.g., the caste system, apartheid, and legal rights for women).**

**e. Explain the processes of culture diffusion and convergence through the effects of various media norms, transnational corporations, and technological advancements in transportation infrastructure (e.g., Coca-Cola and American fast food restaurants, social media networks, and universalized clothing choices).**

Questions to review

1. What is culture?
2. What is cultural diffusion? What is an example?
3. What is a cultural hearth? Example?
4. What are push factors of migration?
5. What are pull factors of migration?
6. What was Arab Spring?
7. What is Polytheism? What religions are polytheistic?
8. What is Monotheism? What religions are monotheistic?
9. What was the caste system and where was it practiced?
10. What was Apartheid and where was it practiced?
11. What area of the world are women’s rights limited?
12. The Kurds & Palestinians are examples of Stateless nations. What is meant by that term?
13. Who are the Bantu and what did they do?
14. Who are the Quebecois?
15. Who are the Basques?
16. What is the impact of social media on culture, cultural diffusion and Arab Spring?

**STANDARDS Political Geography**

SSWG3 Evaluate how cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth’s surface.

a. Explain why political boundaries are created and why they change (e.g., nation, state vs. nation-state; political vs. ethnic sovereignty; the unrecognized states of Palestine, Kosovo, and Taiwan).

b. Explain how geography (size, shape, and relative location) can be an advantage or disadvantage to participation in global exchange (e.g., Chile, Indonesia, Russia, Canada, South Africa/Lesotho, Turkey, and Switzerland).

c. Explain the causes of external and internal conflicts among cultural groups, including but not limited to ongoing border disputes and separatist movements (e.g., partition of India, post-colonial Africa, and independence movements of the Scots, Kurds, and Basques).

d. Explain how political, economic, and social networks and organizations of global power influence places, countries, and regions (e.g., United Nations, NAFTA, African Union, the European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 1961 Antarctica Treaty, Non-Governmental Organizations, and social media).

Questions to review

1. What are natural vs. artificial borders?
2. What is a nation-state?
3. Why are Palestine and Taiwan not recognized as official states?
4. What is sovereignty?
5. What is a landlocked country?
6. What is a disadvantage to being landlocked?
7. What is a fragmented state? What is an example?
8. What is a perforated state? What is an example?
9. What is the relationship between the United Kingdom and Scotland?
10. What was imperialism and when did it happen?
11. What happened at the Berlin Conference in 1884?
12. When India gained its independence, how and why was the country divided?
13. What is NATO?
14. What is the purpose of the United Nations?
15. What are Non-Governmental Organizations?
16. What is the African Union?

**STANDARDS Population Geography**

SSWG4 Assess the characteristics, spatial distribution, and migration of human populations on the earth’s surface.

a. Assess demographic patterns of population using graphs, maps, and other models (e.g., Demographic Transition Model, population density maps, and global migration patterns).

b. Analyze population issues in reference to pro and anti-natal policies of different countries and their effects on population characteristics (e.g., China’s natalist policy, maternity/paternity leave policies, and child subsidies).

c. Explain how push and pull factors contribute to human migration patterns and evaluate the impact of migration on the use of resources and provision of services (e.g., guest workers, refugees, and evacuees).

d. Compare the response of different groups and governments to migration, including national migration policies and differing responses by local communities (e.g., quotas, amnesty, resettlement programs, and official language laws).

Questions to review

1. What is the Demographic Transition Model?
2. What stage indicates rapid population growth?
3. What stage indicates a mature economy and even population decline?
4. What are examples of countries in Stages 2 and 4 of the Demographic Transition Model?
5. Be able to recognize Pop Pyramids from those stages.
6. What was China’s one-child policy?
7. What are child subsidies?
8. What impact does access to birth control have on the DTM?
9. What is maternity/paternity leave?
10. What are guest workers? Examples?
11. What are refugees? Why?
12. What are evacuees? Why?
13. Why are immigrants from Latin America coming to the USA?
14. What are quotas in regards to immigration?
15. What are language laws regarding immigration?
16. What is sustainability?
17. What is a Favela?
18. What is a Megalopolis? Example? Megacity? Example?

**STANDARDS Economic Geography**

**SSWG6 Examine the spatial distribution of major economic systems and analyze the role geography plays in economic development.**

**a. Compare the levels of economic development of countries in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and key demographic and social indicators (e.g., literacy rate, life expectancy, gender, access to healthcare, and UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2030).**

**b. Explain the relationship between levels of development and economic activity in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary activities (e.g., resource extraction, manufacturing, and services).**

**c. Describe the factors that influence the location and spatial distribution of economic activities, including the factors of site and situation (e.g., river systems, transportation hubs, research triangles, deep seaports).**

**d. Describe and explain causes and consequences of the worldwide trend towards urbanization in terms of development (e.g., changing employment patterns, urban sprawl, squatter settlements, and gentrification).**

**e. Analyze the impact of trade across international borders and its impact on government relationships among countries (e.g., legal trade: NAFTA, EU, and OPEC; illegal trade: human trafficking, drug trade, and counterfeiting/black market goods).**

Questions to review

1. What are 4 standard measures of economic development?
2. What are the 3 basic ideas of the UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2030?
3. What is the difference between a developed country and a developing country?
4. What are primary sector activities and jobs?
5. What are secondary sector activities and jobs?
6. What are Tertiary sector activities and jobs?
7. What are Quaternary sector activities and jobs?
8. What are examples of service jobs?
9. What are white collar jobs? Blue collar jobs?
10. What is infrastructure?
11. What is an example of a Technology Hub? Transportation Hub? Industrial Hub?
12. What is the economic impact of the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal?
13. What is urbanization?
14. What is gentrification?
15. What are squatter settlements?
16. What is OPEC?
17. What is the European Union? What country wants to exit the EU?
18. What is an example of trade on the Black market?

**STANDARDS Environmental Geography**

**SSWG5 Analyze human interactions with the world’s environments.**

**a. Describe how and why agricultural techniques and technology have changed over time (e.g., irrigation, crop rotation, green revolution, and GMO’s).**

**b. Analyze the impact of water insecurity around the world (e.g., drought, desertification, water rights, and depletion of the Aral Sea).**

**c. Analyze the economic, political and environmental impacts associated with industrialization and natural resource management around the world (e.g., fracking, strip mining, building of dams and reservoirs, deforestation, sustainable development, and renewable vs. non renewable resources).**

**d. Analyze international and varied local governmental responses to natural disasters in countries around the world (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, and tsunamis).**

**e. Evaluate how global trade systems impact environmental sustainability in both importing and exporting countries (e.g., plantation farming in Africa and Central/South America, overfishing of global waterways, and international lumber trade).**

Environmental Geography

1. What are characteristics of the first Agricultural Revolution?
2. What is crop rotation?
3. What is a GMO?
4. What was the Green Revolution?
5. What causes desertification?
6. Why has the Aral Sea shrunk?
7. What is drought?
8. What impact do dams have on the environment?
9. What is fracking?
10. What country suffers from heavy deforestation?
11. What are renewable resources?
12. What is FEMA?
13. What is a tsunami
14. What is the EEZ?
15. What is plantation farming and where do you find it?
16. What happened at Chernobyl?
17. What is the leading cause of global warming?