GI- Geography

<u>River Valley</u>
- Examples of civilizations that developed near rivers: Egypt, Mesopotamia, China and India
- Fertile soil and a water supply: irrigation for crops, transportation of goods
- This supported population growth →cities →civilizations

<u>Geography of Mesopotamia</u>
- Developed near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- Had fertile soil and good climate to support civilization

<u>Geography of Egypt</u>
- Nile River had constant floods allowed fertile soil to support civilization
- Surrounded by the desert and the sea for protection

<u>Geography of India</u>
- Indus and Ganges Rivers
- Himalaya Mountains and Hindu Kush mountains kept them isolated
- Seasonal monsoons play a large role in agriculture

<u>Geography of China</u>
- Huang He (Yellow) and Yangtze Rivers
- China was isolated by the Gobi Desert and the Himalaya and Hindu Kush mountains
- had a traditional culture and developed an ethnocentric view of the world
- Viewed other cultures as barbarians
- Influenced Korea and Japan

<u>Geographic Features</u>
- Archipelago: chain of islands. Ex. Japan
- Island: surrounded by water on all sides
- Landlocked nation: surrounded by land on all sides
- Peninsulas: Land masses that are surrounded by water on THREE sides
- Examples: Spain, Italy, Korea and Greece

<u>Geography of Africa</u>
- Geographic features kept Europeans from exploring (Sahara Desert, forests, mountains)
- African peoples migrations were also limited by geographic features
- It also kept people separate and allowed for cultural diversity to develop

<u>Geography of South America</u>
- Key geographic features:
- Amazon River is facing deforestation
- Andes Mountains slowed exploration
- They allowed the Inca to develop

<u>Adapting to Geography</u>
- Terrace Farming in China and the Inca in South America
- Good harbors for fishing in Greece, Korea and Japan

Sample Questions

1. One way in which the Huang He, the Indus, and the Nile civilizations were similar is that they each
(1) flourished by trading salt and gold   (3) suffered repeated invasions
(2) developed monotheistic religions   (4) originated in river valleys

2. Which geographic feature was common to the development of civilizations in ancient Egypt,
China, India, and Mesopotamia?
(1) river valleys   (3) rain forests
(2) deserts   (4) mountains

3. Which factor influenced the development of ancient civilizations along river valleys?
(1) fertile soil   (3) oil-rich tundra
(2) dry climate   (4) dense rain forests

4. In India, Bangladesh, and much of Southeast Asia, agricultural productivity is affected by the
(1) seasonal monsoons   (3) numerous deserts
(2) unnavigable rivers   (4) cold climate

5. One effect of rugged, mountainous geography on the civilization of ancient Greece was the
development of
(1) absolute monarchies   (3) extensive trade with the Persians
(2) separate, independent city-states   (4) belief in one God

6. How did geography influence the development of ancient Greece?
(1) Rich farmland led to dependence on agriculture.   (3) Flat plains made centralized rule possible.
(2) Excellent harbors encouraged seafaring trade.   (4) Tropical climate discouraged development.

7. In which region did China's earliest civilizations develop?
(1) Gobi Desert   (3) Yellow River Valley
(2) Himalaya Mountains   (4) Tibetan Plateau

8. The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the
(1) development of trade   (3) promotion of cultural diffusion
(2) strengthening of traditional culture   (4) growth of international alliances

9. Which heading best completes this partial outline?
I. _____
A. Natural boundaries of desert, mountains, and the sea
B. Yearly flooding to enrich farmlands
C. Old and Middle Kingdoms
D. Production of papyrus plant
(1) Egypt—Gift of the Nile   (3) China's Sorrow—Huang He River
(2) Mesopotamia—Land Between the Rivers   (4) Harappa—City on the Indus

10. Italy, Korea, Spain, and India are similar in that each is considered
(1) an archipelago   (3) a landlocked nation
(2) a peninsula   (4) an island nation

11. How did topography and climate affect the history of Africa?
(1) The slave trade declined in western Africa.
(2) Islam spread into southern Africa.
(3) European colonization of central Africa was delayed.
(4) Trade increased between southern and northern Africa.

12. Which continent's economic and political development has been influenced by the Andes Mountains and the Amazon River?
(1) Asia   (3) Europe
(2) Africa   (4) South America

- Oceans are an important source of food in Japan.
- Terrace farming is used in many parts of China.
- Irrigation systems are widely used in India.

13. Which conclusion can best be drawn from these statements?
(1) Many civilizations use irrigation to improve crop production.
(2) People adapt to meet the challenges of their geography.
(3) Fish provide adequate protein for the Japanese.
(4) Most nations are dependent on the same food source.

14. Throughout history, people have lived on savannas, in deserts, in mountains, along river valleys, along coastlines, and on islands. This statement demonstrates that people
(1) adapt their surroundings   (3) organize similar forms of government
(2) develop a common language   (4) prefer to live in isolated areas