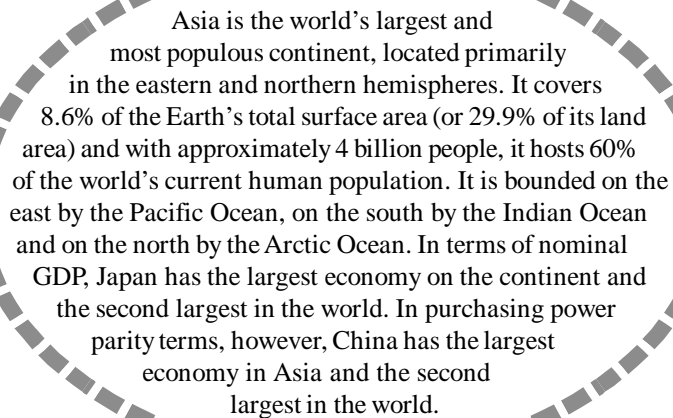


WORLD GEOGRAPHY

ASIA

- ❑ Occupying about one-third of the land area of the world, it is the largest continent.
- ❑ Lake Baikal, the deepest lake of the world is located in Siberia.
- ❑ Pamir Plateau is a meeting place of several ranges which form the Pamir knot.
- ❑ Pamir plateau is also known as the “Roof of the World” because it is the highest plateau in the world.
- ❑ Mt. Everest (Highest peak of the world) and K2 (second highest peak of the world) belong to the Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges respectively.
- ❑ Mawsynram in Meghalaya (India) is the wettest place in the world.
- ❑ Verkhoyansk in north-east Siberia is the coldest place in the Northern Hemisphere recording a mean January temperature of -45°C .
- ❑ China is the most populous and third largest country of the world lies in the east of Asia.
- ❑ Shanghai, the premier port of China on the Yangtze Kiang river handles bulk of foreign trade.
- ❑ Taiwan formerly known as Formosa, includes the Island of Taiwan, two offshore Islands - Quemoy and Matsu.



Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent, located primarily in the eastern and northern hemispheres. It covers 8.6% of the Earth's total surface area (or 29.9% of its land area) and with approximately 4 billion people, it hosts 60% of the world's current human population. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean and on the north by the Arctic Ocean. In terms of nominal GDP, Japan has the largest economy on the continent and the second largest in the world. In purchasing power parity terms, however, China has the largest economy in Asia and the second largest in the world.

- ❑ Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China.
- ❑ The four main islands of Japan are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.
- ❑ Nagoya (Japan) is known as the **Detroit of Japan**.
- ❑ Indonesia is the most populous country of South East Asia and the biggest Islamic nation of the World.
- ❑ Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, comprising of the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali, the lesser Sunda Islands group, Sulawesi, Timor and the western half of the island of New Guinea is many smaller group of islands.
- ❑ Singapore is the smallest country of South East Asia.
- ❑ Philippines is the only Christian nation in the Asia.
- ❑ Laos is the only land locked country of South East Asia.
- ❑ Vientiane the capital of Laos is situated on the bank of Mekong river.
- ❑ Penang Island (Malaysia) is known as **Singapore of the future**
- ❑ Myanmar (Burma) is famous for its beautiful Buddhist temples called **Pagodas**.
- ❑ Myanmar is known as the **Land of Mountains and Rivers**.
- ❑ Thailand is the only South East Asian Country, which was never colonized.
- ❑ Thailand is known as the **rice bowl of south East Asia** and **Land of White Elephants**.

Asia - Capital

Afghanistan	Kabul	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Bahrain	Manama	Maldives	Male
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar
Bhutan	Thimphu	Nepal	Kathmandu
China	Beijing	Oman	Muscat
Cyprus	Nicosia	Pakistan	Islamabad
Indonesia	Jakarta	Qatar	Doha
Iran	Tehran	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Iraq	Baghdad	Philippines	Manila
Israel	Jerusalem	Sri Lanka	Colombo
Japan	Tokyo	Syria	Damascus
Jordan	Amman	Taiwan	Taipei
Kazakhstan	Astana	Tajikistan	Dushanbe
North Korea	Pyongyang	Thailand	Bangkok
South Korea	Seoul	Turkey	Ankara
Laos	Vientiane	United Arab Emirates .	Abu Dhabi
Lebanon	Beirut	Uzbekistan	Tashkent
		Vietnam	Hanoi

- ❑ Bangkok is situated on the bank of Chao Phraya river.
- ❑ Phuket Island, the tourist resort of Thailand, is also known for tin mines.
- ❑ Turkey is known as **The Sick man of the Europe**.
- ❑ Lebanon is known as **Switzerland of Middle East**.
- ❑ Beirut the capital of Lebanon is known as the **Paris of Lebanon**, lies at the cross roads of Asia, Europe and Africa.
- ❑ Israel is the centre for diamond cutting and polishing, next to Belgium in the world.
- ❑ Israel's collective farming is called Kibbutizm.
- ❑ Jerusalem known as the Holy City, is a place of Pilgrimage for Jews, Muslims and Christians.
- ❑ Jordan is known as the **Land of Seven Hills**.
- ❑ Jordan has the shortest coastline in the world, only 20kms.
- ❑ Tehran, the capital of Iran is the

- most populated city of West Asia.
- ❑ Largest country of West Asia : Saudi Arabia
- ❑ Tibet Plateau is the largest plateau in the world.
- ❑ Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait.
- ❑ Japan is called **Nippon** in Japanese, which means **land of the rising sun**.
- ❑ Gobi desert situated to the southeast of Mongolians plateau and extends into China.
- ❑ Bangladesh is known as **Land of Rivers and Distributaries**.
- ❑ Pakistan is known as **Country of Canals**.
- ❑ Mangla Dam, located on the Jhelum river is the largest in Pakistan.
- ❑ Bhutan is known as the **land of Thunder Dragon**.
- ❑ Sri Lanka is linked to India by Adam's Bridge.

Largest lake: Caspian Sea

Lowest Point :

Dead Sea, Israel/Jordan

Highest point: Mt. Everest, Nepal

Longest river: Yangtse Kiang

AFRICA

- ▶ **Africa** is the world's second-largest and second most-populous continent, after Asia.
- ▶ At about 30.2 million km² (11.7 million sq mi) including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of the Earth's total surface area and 20.4% of the total land area.
- ▶ With a billion people (as of 2009, see table) in 61 territories, it accounts for about 14.72% of the World's human population.
- ▶ The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, both the Suez Canal and the Red Sea along the Sinai Peninsula to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.
- ▶ The continent has 54 states, including Madagascar, various island groups, and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, a member state of the African Union whose statehood is disputed by Morocco.

- ❑ African continent is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean sea and from Asia by the Red Sea.
- ❑ Africa belongs to all the four hemispheres and bulk of the continent lies in tropics.
- ❑ The only continent which is crossed by Tropic of Cancer, Equator and Tropic of Capricorn.
- ❑ Marrakesh, the religious capital of Morocco is known as the **red city** because of its red clay building.
- ❑ Khartoum, the capital of Sudan is situated at the Confluence of Blue Nile and White Nile.
- ❑ Khartoum, the administrative centre and the largest town known as **key of Sudan**.
- ❑ Rwanda is known as the **nation of a thousand hills** because of its mountainous nature.
- ❑ Tsawa National Park one of the largest Biosphere reserves located in Kisumu, Kenya.
- ❑ Island of Zanzibar is also known as **clove island**.
- ❑ Zambia is separated from Zimbabwe by the river Zambezi.
- ❑ Limpopo river cuts the tropic of Capricorn twice.
- ❑ Nigeria, a country of low lands and plateau also known as **Land of Palm Oil**.
- ❑ Lesotho is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa.
- ❑ South Africa is the largest pro-

ducer of gold and diamond in the world.

- ❑ Kimberly in South Africa is famous for best quality diamonds.
- ❑ The largest diamond mine in Kimberly is considered to be the biggest man-made hole in the earth.
- ❑ One of the special physical features of Africa is its Great Rift Valley. It is running from the South of lake Malawi northward to the Red sea and then through the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aquaba to the Dead sea.
- ❑ Lake Victoria, the largest lake in Africa, is also the source of river Nile, which is the longest river in the world.
- ❑ River Zaire carries the greatest volume of water among all the rivers of Africa.
- ❑ Sahara, the largest desert in the world is located in northern part of Africa.
- ❑ The Kariba dam on the Zambezi is the largest producer of water power in Africa.
- ❑ South Africa leads the countries of the world in the production of Chromium, a metal which does not rust.
- ❑ Aswan Dam, Sennar Dam and Owen Dam are located on the Nile.
- ❑ Petroleum is found in many parts of Africa such as Nigeria, Libya and Angola.

Africa - Capital

Algeria	Algiers
Angola	Luanda
Botswana	Gaborone
Burkina Faso	Quagadougou
Burundi	Bujumbura
Cameroon	Yaounde
Cape- Verde	Praia
Central African Republic ..	Bangui
Chad	N'Djamena
Congo	Brazzaville
Djibouti	Djibouti
Egypt	Cairo
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo
Eritrea	Asmara
Gabon	Libreville
Gambia	Banjul
Ghana	Accra
Guinea	Conakry
Guinea Bissau	Bissau
Kenya	Nairobi
Lesotho	Maseru
Liberia	Monrovia
Libya	Tripoli
Madagascar	Antananarivo
Malawi	Lilongwe
Mali	Bamako
Mauritius	Port Louis
Morocco	Rabat
Mozambique	Maputo
Niger	Niamey
Nigeria	Abuja
Rwanda	Kigali
Senegal	Dakar
Seychelles	Victoria
Somalia	Mogadishu
South Africa	Pretoria
Sudan	Khartoum
Tanzania	Dodoma

Highest Point : Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania

Lowest Point : L. Assal, Djibouti

Highest recorded temperature : Al Aziziyah, Libya

Largest Lake : Victoria

Most Southerly point : Cape Agulhas, South Africa.

South Africa..... Capital

Administrative Capital .. : Pretoria

Legislative Capital ... : Cape Town

Law Capital Johannesburg

- ☐ Ostrich, a large, fast running bird is found in the Kalahari desert.
- ☐ Swahili is a local language in Africa.
- ☐ Lake Volta, the largest man-made lake in the world, extends through large portions of eastern Ghana.
- ☐ Hot and dust - laden winds often blow from the north east during dry summer season known as the Harmattan.
- ☐ Nigeria is the only coal producing country of Western Africa.
- ☐ Hot, dry and sand laden winds blow from the South in Egypt during early summer in April and May, also known as Kham-sin.
- ☐ Suez Canal links the Mediterranean sea with the Red Sea.
- ☐ The opening of Suez Canal in 1869 shortened the voyage from Mumbai to London by more than 7,000 kilometres.
- ☐ The Merino sheep of South Africa are famous for their fine wool.
- ☐ Johannesburg is the largest city of South Africa.
- ☐ The Southernmost tip of South Africa is Cape of Good Hope.
- ☐ The biggest port of South Africa is Capetown.

Important Rivers of Africa

Nile	Longest river in the world Aswan Dam, Sennar Dam & Owen Dam located on this river
Zaire or Congo ..	Confluence of Lualaba & Luapula river It cuts equator twice Stanley fall & Living stone fall are on the Zaire river Inga dam is located.
Zambezi	Victoria falls & Kariba dam is located in it. Coborra Bassa Dam in Mozambique is also located on this river. Natural political boundary between Zambia & Zimbabwe
Orange	Natural boundary between South Africa & Namibia. Aughrabies falls is located on this river.
Limpopo	It cuts the Tropic of Capricorn twice It separates South Africa from Botswana & Zimbabwe
Niger	Port Harcourt of Nigeria is located on the Niger Delta

IMPORTANT STRAITS

	Separates	Connects
Strait of Gibraltar	Europe & Africa	Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean
Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb	Djibouti (Africa) & Yemen (Asia)	Red Sea with Gulf of Aden

African Deserts

Sahara desert - (Largest single stretch of desert), Libyan desert
Arabian desert, Nubian desert - (Extension of Sahara which occupies a third of the Sudan's territory in the north), Namib desert, Kalahari desert - Semi desert region of Botswana lies to the east of Namib desert

COAST OF AFRICA

Gold Coast - Ghana
Slave Coast - Togo, Benin & Nigeria
Grain Coast - Sierra Leone & Liberia
Ivory Coast - Cote - de - Ivore

EUROPE

- ☐ Europe ranks sixth. Its boundaries are the Arctic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean Sea in the South. In the east, it is separated from Asia by the Ural Mountains, the Caucasus mountains and the Caspian Sea.
- ☐ Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark are collectively known as Scandinavia.
- ☐ Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia are together known as the Baltic states.
- ☐ Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg are called the Low countries.
- ☐ Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia - Herzegovina,

Europe - Capital

Iceland	Reykjavik
Denmark	Copenhagen
Norway	Oslo
Finland	Helsinki
Sweden	Stockholm
Spain	Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon
France	Paris
Italy	Rome
Germany	Berlin
Switzerland	Berne
Poland	Warsaw
Belgium	Brussels
Netherlands	Amsterdam
UK	London
Ukraine	Kiev
Albania	Tirana
Austria	Vienna
Belarus	Minsk
Bulgaria	Sofia
Croatia	Zagreb
Czech Republic	Prague
Estonia	Tallinn
Greece	Athens
Hungary	Budapest
Ireland	Dublin
Latvia	Riga
Lithuania	Vilnius
Malta	Valletta
Romania	Bucharest
Slovenia	Ljubljana
Yugoslavia	Belgrade
Slovakia	Bratislava
Kosovo	Pristina

Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Albania are known as the Balkan states.

- ❑ British Isles include the two main islands of Ireland (comprising Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic) and Great Britain (Scotland, Wales and England) as well as a number of small Islands.

- ❑ In the South, there is a chain of high mountains the Alpine system
- ❑ The world's most northerly capital : Reykjavik, Iceland
- ❑ Reykjavik is also known as **The Smoking Bay.**
- ❑ Denmark is the smallest country of Scandinavia.
- ❑ Greenland the world's largest island and the Faroe islands also belong to Denmark.
- ❑ Copenhagen the capital of Denmark is known as **the key to the Baltic.**
- ❑ Finland is known as the **Land of Forests and Lakes.**
- ❑ Finland is a low lying country covered with forests and lakes and its Finnish name, Suomi means 'Lakeland'.
- ❑ The capital and the largest city of Finland, Helsinki is known as the **White city of the North.**
- ❑ Stockholm, the capital of Sweden is known as **Beauty on the Sea.**
- ❑ Milan (Italy) is known as the **Manchester of Italy.**
- ❑ Rome is known as **City of Seven Hills**
- ❑ Vatican city is the smallest Sovereign and an independent state of the world, which is completely surrounded by Italy.
- ❑ Switzerland is a landlocked mountainous country of Central Europe, with 60% of land area covered by the Alps Mountain.
- ❑ Antwerp has ancient civilisation in diamond cutting and also the world's biggest diamond trading centre.
- ❑ The United Kingdom consists of the Island of Great Britain,

Highest point - Mt. Elbrus, Russia

Most Southerly point - Gavdos, Greece

Largest Lake - L. Ladoga, Russia

Largest river - Volga

Northern Ireland and many small islands.

- ❑ Russia touches fourteen other countries and crosses eight time zones.
- ❑ Moscow is a part of five seas the Baltic Sea, Lake Ladoga, the Arctic Ocean, the Black sea and the Caspian Sea.
- ❑ St. Petersburg is the strategic location at the entrance of Baltic Sea and is the European terminus of Trans - Siberian Railway.
- ❑ Vladivostok (City of East), Russia situated along the coast of sea of Japan is the last station of Trans- Siberian Railway Route.
- ❑ Wide continental shelves of North Sea, called as Dogger Bank, is one of the most pro-

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Countries	Capitals
Russia	Moscow
Belarus	Minsk
Ukraine	Kiev
Moldova	Kishinev
Armenia	Yerevan
Azerbaijan	Baku
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad
Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Kazakhstan	Alma-Ata
Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Kyrgyzstan	Frunze

(Georgia left CIS in 2006)

- ductive regions for fishing in the world.
- ☐ North sea is connected to the Baltic Sea through Kiel Canal.
 - ☐ Strait of Gibralter is known as the **Key to the Mediterranean.**
 - ☐ Monte Carlo, one of the biggest gambling centres in the world is the capital of Monaco.
 - ☐ Mt. Blanc is the highest peak of Alps (in France)
 - ☐ Important mountain ranges of Europe include Alps, Pyrenees, the Carpathian and the Caucasus.
 - ☐ The highest mountain peak of Europe, Mt. Elbrus is the Caucasus.
 - ☐ In the South - East part of Europe, there is an extensive grassland called the Steppes.
 - ☐ Rhine is the busiest inland waterway of Europe.
 - ☐ British Isles is separated from the mainland of Europe by the English Channel.
 - ☐ The Pyrenees mountains separate France from Spain.
 - ☐ The Ruhr (Germany) is the biggest and the richest coal producing area of Europe.
 - ☐ The Ural mountains, the Ural river and the Caspian Sea divide Russia into European and Asiatic parts.

IMPORTANT RIVERS

River	City Located
Po	Venice
Tiber	Rome
Seine	Paris
Rhone	Lyon
Tagus	Lisbon
Wista (Vistula)	Warsaw
Danube	Vienna, Budapest
	Belgrade, Brussel

- ☐ Moscow is the largest railway junction.
- ☐ Murmansk is the only ice-free port along the Arctic Ocean route to Vladivostok.
- ☐ Europe is the only inhabited continent situated entirely outside the tropics.
- ☐ The most northerly city in the world is Hammerfast (Norway).
- ☐ The famous Battle of Waterloo was fought on the soil of Belgium.
- ☐ The best known industry of Amsterdam is diamond cutting.
- ☐ Mt. Stromboli is known as the **light house of the Mediterranean.**

NORTH AMERICA

- ☐ Third largest continent in the world.
- ☐ Tropic of Cancer passes through Mexico, Bahamas islands.
- ☐ North America comprises Canada, USA, Mexico, Central America and West Indies.
- ☐ Central American countries are known as the **Banana Republic.**
- ☐ Hamilton is known as **the Pittsburgh of Canada.**
- ☐ Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia is an important ice free port in Canada.
- ☐ Canada has the longest shoreline in the world.
- ☐ Winnipeg (Canada) is the biggest wheat centre of the world.
- ☐ Vancouver, the largest city of British Columbia, Canada situated near the mouth of Fraser river.
- ☐ 'Birmingham of Canada' - Hamilton.

North America - Capital

Country	Capital
Antigua & Barbuda ...	St. John's
Bahamas	Nassau
Barbados	Bridgetown
Belize	Belmopan
Canada	Ottawa
Cuba	Havana
Dominica	Roseau
Dominican Rep.	Santo Domingo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Jamaica	Kingston
Grenada	St. George's
Mexico	Mexico City
Nicaragua	Managua
Panama	Panama City
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of Spain
USA	Washington D.C

- ☐ World's largest oil refinery located on Sarnia, Canada
- ☐ Smallest state of USA : Rhode Island
- ☐ Largest state of USA : Alaska
- ☐ Largest port in Pacific, also known as **City of Golden Gate** : San Francisco, USA
- ☐ Los Angeles, USA is best known for its film industry (Hollywood).
- ☐ World's largest aircraft assembly centre - Seattle, USA.
- ☐ Yellow Stone National Park in USA is famous for the world's best known Geyser, Old faithful.
- ☐ **Iron and steel capital** of the world - Pittsburgh, USA.
- ☐ The headquarters of the United Nations is located in New York.

Highest point - North America

Mt. Mc Kinley, Alaska, USA

Lowest Point

Death valley, California

Largest lake

L. Superior, Canada/ USA

- ☐ Largest port in USA, situated on the bank of Hudson river - New York City.
- ☐ Most populated city of USA also known as **city of sky scrapers**- New York City.
- ☐ **Pittsburgh of the South**- Birmingham, USA
- ☐ Mauna Kea, the highest peak in Hawai is active as a volcano.
- ☐ Capital of Hawai, Honolulu is known as **the cross roads of Pacific**.
- ☐ Niagara falls is located between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.
- ☐ St. Lawrence is the busiest inland waterway in North America.
- ☐ The Grand Canyon of Colorado river is the largest of its kind in the world.
- ☐ The Grasslands found in the interior plains of North America are known as the **Prairies**.
- ☐ **Lake Superior** : World's second largest lake after Caspian Sea.
- ☐ **Lake Michigan** : Only Great lake that is entirely within the United States.

Rivers in USA

Mississippi - Missouri,
St. Lawrence, Colorado
Columbia (longest in USA)
Rio Grande (forms the Natural boundary between USA & Mexico)

Canada

Mackenzie (longest in Canada)
Yukon, Nelson, Peace

- ☐ Gold is found mainly in Ontario, which has the largest goldmine in the world.
- ☐ Chicago is the world's largest railway junction.
- ☐ Nova Scotia (Canada) is noted for its large orchards of apples.
- ☐ Canada is the largest producer of newsprint in the world.

SOUTH AMERICA

- ☐ Largest country (Both area & population) : Brazil
- ☐ Latin America comprises all the countries of South America along with Mexico, Central America and Caribbean countries.
- ☐ **Countries** (Area wise) : Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Chile.
- ☐ Land locked countries : Bolivia, Paraguay
- ☐ Equator passes through Ecuador, Columbia and Brazil.
- ☐ Tropic of Capricorn passes through - Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil.
- ☐ World's highest capital : La Paz, Bolivia

South America Capital**Country Capital**

Argentina Buenos Aires
Bolivia La Paz, Sucre
Brazil Brasilia
Chile Santiago
Columbia Bogota
Ecuador Quito
Guyana Georgetown
Paraguay Asuncion
Suriname Paramaribo
Uruguay Montevideo
Venezuela Caracas

Important Rivers of South America**Amazon**

- World's second longest river
- Largest river of the World (Volume)
- Largest tributary of Amazon: Madiera
- Dense equatorial forest in the river basin : Selvas

Orinoco

- Savanna like vegetation in the river basin: Llanos
- Angel falls located in this river.

Parana

- World's Largest waterfall (Volume) Iguazu located.
- Largest dam of South America, Itaipu located.
- An estuary into which Parana & Uruguay river falls - La plata.

- ☐ Fifth largest country in the world in terms of Area and population : Brazil
- ☐ World's leading coffee producer : Brazil
- ☐ Largest city of South America : Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ☐ Driest place in the world : Arica, Chile
- ☐ World's largest copper town : Chiquicamata, Chile
- ☐ **Pearl of the Pacific**: Guayaquil, Ecuador
- ☐ Important region known for phosphate (from bird droppings of Guano) : Peru
- ☐ Well developed slaughter houses in Argentina : Frigorificos
- ☐ World's highest water fall : Angel falls, Venezuela
- ☐ Strait between South America and Antarctica : Drake Passage

- ❑ **Important Gulfs :** Guayaquil, Penas, San Jorge, San Matias.
- ❑ Largest lake of South America : Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- ❑ Highest navigable lake in the world : Lake Titicaca
- ❑ Region known for unique species of reptiles (turtles) birds and fishes : Galapagos Islands, Ecuador.
- ❑ Highest active volcano in the world : Mt. Ojas del Salado, Argentina
- ❑ Second highest mountain systems in the world next to the Himalayas : Andes
- ❑ Amazon basin is the home of the rubber tree.
- ❑ Largest bird of prey in the world : Candor
- ❑ Rhea is a flightless bird.
- ❑ Brazil has one of the largest iron - ore deposits of the world.

AUSTRALIA

- ❑ Australia is the smallest continent.
- ❑ It lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
- ❑ Australia is the only country in the world that covers the entire continent.
- ❑ It is also known as **the Island Continent**.
- ❑ Tropic of Capricorn passes almost through the middle of the continent.
- ❑ Australia was discovered by captain James Cook, an English Seaman, in 1770. He landed near the site of the present Sydney Harbour.
- ❑ It is surrounded by Timor Sea in the northwest, Arafura sea and Gulf of Carpentaria in the north, Great Barrier Reef in the

Highest point

Mt. Kosciusko, Australia

Lowest point : Lake Eyre, Australia

Largest Lake : Lake Eyre

north east and Great Australian Bight in the South.

- ❑ Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie, the two cities in western Australia is one of the important centre of gold mining in the world.
- ❑ The Murray and the Darling are the major rivers of Australia.
- ❑ North east coast of Australia extends a very long ridge like feature known as the Great Barrier Reef in Queens land which is the longest reef in the world.
- ❑ Gulf of Carpentaria is the largest gulf of Australia.
- ❑ Indigenous people of Australia are known as Aborigines.
- ❑ The grasslands of Australia are of two types tropical and temperates.

Australia had eight Federal Units

Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania.

- ❑ Tropical grasslands are called Savannas and the temperate grasslands found in the Murray Darling basin are called Downs.
- ❑ The Marsupials of Australia include Kangaroo, Wallby and Koala
- ❑ Australia is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.
- ❑ Sydney is the largest city and

important sea port of Australia.

- ❑ Great dividing range is also known as the 'snowy mountains'.
- ❑ Tasman sea separates Australia from New Zealand.

New Zealand is divided into two islands:

The Northern Island and the Southern Island. Cook strait separates the two islands.

Wellington the Capital lies in the Northern Island.

ANTARCTICA

- ❑ Antarctica is Earth's southernmost continent, underlying the South Pole.
- ❑ It is situated in the Antarctica region of the southern hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.
- ❑ It is the fifth-largest continent in area after Asia, Africa, North America, and South America.
- ❑ About 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice.
- ❑ Only cold-adapted plants and animals survive there, including penguins, seals, mosses, lichen, and many types of algae.

Highest point

Vinson Massif, 4,897 m

Lowest point

Bentley Subglacial Trench, -2,555 m

Longest river

Onyx River, 25 km

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

- ▶ The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 by twelve countries and officially entered into force on June 23, 1961.
- ▶ The twelve countries had significant interests in Antarctica at the time: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- ▶ Forty-six countries have signed the treaty.
- ▶ The treaty prohibits military activities and mineral mining, supports scientific research, and protects the continent's eco zone.
- ▶ Ongoing experiments are conducted by more than 4,000 scientists of many nationalities and with different research interests..

OLDEST COUNTRIES

San Marino (301 AD)
France (486 AD)
Bulgaria (632 AD)
Denmark (950 AD)
Portugal (1143 AD)
Andorra (1278 AD)
Switzerland (1291 AD)

YOUNGEST COUNTRIES

Montenegro (July, 2006)
Serbia (July, 2006)
East Timor (2002)
Palau (1994)
Czech Republic (1993)
Eritrea (1993)
Slovakia (1993)
Bosnia/Hertzeogovina (1992)

Largest total area Russia, 17,098,242 km²
Largest land area Russia, 17,075,200 km²
Largest water area Canada, 891,163 km²
Longest coastline Canada, 243,792 km
Highest coastline to area ratio Micronesia, 8,706.553 m/km²
Most countries bordered: Russia and China
Largest forest area Russia, 8,087,900 km²
Hottest, Coldest, Driest, Wettest
Hottest Place Dalol, Denakil Depression, Ethiopia, annual average temperature (93.2°F, 34°C)
Coldest Place Plateau Station, Antarctica, annual average temperature (-56.7°C)
Wettest Place Mawsynram, Assam, India, annual average rainfall (11,873 mm, 467.4")
Driest Place Atacama Desert, Chile, imperceptible rainfall on a yearly basis

SEVEN WONDERS OF ANCIENT WORLD

- ▶ Great Pyramid of Giza
- ▶ Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- ▶ Temple of Artemis at Ephesus
- ▶ Statue of Zeus at Olympia
- ▶ Mausoleum of Halicarnassus
- ▶ Colossus of Rhodes
- ▶ Lighthouse of Alexandria

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Argentina	Bolivia
Brazil	Chile
Colombia	Costa Rica
Cuba	Ecuador
Dominican Republic	
El Salvador	Guatemala
Honduras	Mexico
Nicaragua	Panama
Paraguay	Peru
Uruguay	Venezuela

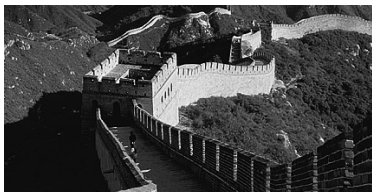
- ▶ Alternatively, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, Netherlands Antilles, Belize, Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are considered to be part of Latin America, but it is not always the case.
- ▶ Mostly due to the fact that those are English-speaking countries (Belize, Jamaica) or are colonies, territories and dependencies and not fully-independent countries (Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico).
- ▶ Latin America is a region of the Americas where Spanish and Portuguese, and variably French - are primarily spoken.
- ▶ Latin America consist of 3.9% of the Earth's surface or 14.1% of its land surface area.
- ▶ Its population was estimated at more than 568 million.
- ▶ Latin America can be subdivided into several subregions based on geography, politics, demographics and culture. Some geographical subregions are **North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.**

Seven New Wonders of World

Swiss Corporation New7 Wonders Foundation named the wonders

The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China, a memorable landmark, is the most popular tourist attraction in China. There were three main Chinese dynasties that contributed to the construction of the Great Wall: first, the Qin from 221-207 B.C., then the Han from 206 B.C – 220 A.D and the Ming from 1368-1644



A.D. Their common purpose was to stop the “barbaric” Huns in the North from invading the Chinese borders. The Great Wall length measures about 6,700 km long. Height wise, it is 4.5m to 9m. The existing Wall today was constructed by the Ming Dynasty over 600 years ago. During that time, the original wall was in ruins.

Petra

Petra is a site in the Arabian desert, Jordan that was discovered by a Swiss explorer called Johann Ludwig Burckhardt



in 1812 Petra represents the ancient world’s heritage culture. It is now said to be one of the seventh wonder of the world and it belongs to the UNESCO world heritage site. Petra mainly is

admired because of its picture perfect architecture, its complex structure, quality and the non mentionable mere size.

Taj Mahal in Agra



The Taj Mahal is a tomb situated in Agra, India. The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is one of The Seven Wonders of the World and is said to be one of the finest art of the Mughal architecture. The Taj became a part of the UNESCO, World heritage Site.

Chichen Itza in Yucatan



Peninsula

Chichen was founded by the Mayan civilization in 400 AD and it is located in the north central, north of Yucatan Peninsula now called Mexico. Chichen has a history that is 1500 years old.



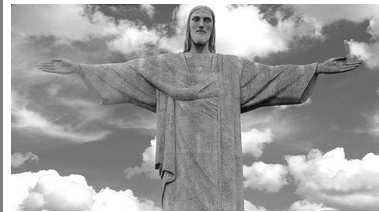
Colosseum of Rome

Colosseum is one of the greatest architecture ever built in the

history of Rome. The Colosseum was originally known as the Flavian Amphitheatre and is the largest amphitheatre to have ever been built in the Roman Empire. Its construction began sometime between 70 and 72 AD and was completed in 80 AD when Titus was the ruling emperor.

Christ The Redeemer Statue on Corcovado Mountain

Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro,



Brazil. The statue is 120 ft tall and has a weight of 635 tones. It is now a part of the new Seven Wonders of the World. It is located in the Corcovado Mountain which is at a peak of 700 meters i.e. 2,300 feet in the Tijuca forest National Park overlooking the city.

Machu Picchu in Peru



Machu Picchu is the pre Columbian, Inca empire site that is located almost 8,000 feet above the sea level. The site is located on a mountain ridge above the valley of Urubamba in Peru. The city is also called the “lost city of Incas”. Machu Picchu was built in 146 AD.

Important Points

MOUNTAINS

Mountain day - December 21

Mountain Year - 2002

Land of the thousand mountains - Ruwanda

Land of the lakes and mountains - Mazedonia

City of the seven mountains - Rome

Mountain 'Kailasam' - China

Oldest Mountain - Aaravalli

Youngest Mountain - Himalayam

Important mountain ranges

Andes South America

Rockies North America

Atlas Africa

Kilimancharo Africa

Appalechian America

Ural Europe

Alps Europe

Karpathyan Europe

Mount Eribus Antartica

Himalayam Asia

VOLCANOES

Important volcanose

Vezuvias Italy

Etna Italy

Stromboli Italy

Barren India (Andaman Nicobar)

Kilimancharo Tanzania

Krakathove Indonesia

Pina thubo Philippense

• Most of the volcanoes found near Pacific Ocean

• Ring of fire - Pacific

• Lighthouse of the Pacific - Ezalko

• Lighthouse of the Mediteranian - Stromboli

DESERTS

Fozil desert Kalahari

Little Sahara Australia

Death desert Thakkala Makkan

Painted desert North America

Coldest desert Gobi

Warmest desert Sahara

Driest desert Attakkama

Great Indian desert Thar

Important Deserts

Roob Asavali Asia

Attakkama South America

Sahara Africa

Kalahari Africa

Nameeb Nameebia

Great Sandy Australia

Great Victoria Australia

Thakkala Makkan China

Sahel China

Thar India

ISLANDS

Island of the volcanoes Iceland

Island of the tortoise Galappagose

Island of the Sailors Samova

Island of the inspiration Tazmania

Pearl of the Antilles Cuba

Friendly island Tonga

Spring island Jamaica

Birthplace of Napoleon Kozhsikka Island

Biggest island Greenland

Smallest island nation Navru

• Folkland islands, Canari islands, Kozhzhikka, St. Helena, Bahamas Burmuda islands situated in Atlantic Ocean.

LAKES

Important Lakes

Superior North America

Ladol Europe

Caspian Asia

Victoria Africa

Ayar Australia

Marakkoiba South America

Vozthok Antartica

Azad Syria

Nazar Egypt

• Land of ten thousand lakes Minazotta

• Land of thousand lakes Finland

• Oldest lake, Deepest lake Baikkal (Russia)

• Largest Island Lake Manittollin

• Largest freshwater lake Superior

• Largest salt water lake Caspian sea

• Largest artificial lake Volta (Ghana)

Racial Groups

1. **Negritos**
Believed to be the oldest inhabitants and are now almost extinct. Found only in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. **Proto-Australoids**
This group includes most of the tribal people of central and southern India.
3. **Mongoloids**
They inhabit the mountainous zone in the north-eastern parts of the country.
4. **Mediterranean**
The Palaeo-Mediterraneans inhabit the southern parts of India including Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The true Mediterranean inhabits the northern and western parts such as Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. They are also known as **Dravidians**.
5. **Western Brachycephals**
These people inhabit West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
6. **Nordics or Indo-Aryans**
They inhabit regions such as Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and the Upper Gangetic Valley region.

Tribal Groups

1. **Abhors:** People of Mongoloid stock living in the north-eastern parts of India.
2. **Adivasis:** Tribals of Bastar district, Chhattisgarh.
3. **Angami:** Tribals of Nagaland.
4. **Apatanis:** Tribals of Arunachal Pradesh.
5. **Badagas:** Tribals of Nilgiri region in Tamil Nadu.
6. **Baiga:** Tribals of Madhya Pradesh.
7. **Bakkarwals:** People of Jammu and Kashmir who rear sheep and goats.
8. **Bhils:** People of Dravidian stock now living in central India (MP) and Rajasthan.
9. **Bhotias:** Tribals of Garhwal and Kumaon region in Uttaranchal, Sikkim and West Bengal.
10. **Birhors:** A tribal group of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa.
11. **Chenchus:** Tribals of Andhra Pradesh.
12. **Caddis:** Tribals of Himachal Pradesh who rear sheep.
13. **Garos:** Hill tribe of Meghalaya and Assam.
14. **Gonds:** Tribals inhabiting forests in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.
15. **Gujjars:** Animal rearers of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
16. **Jaintias:** Hill tribe of Meghalaya and Assam.
17. **Jarawas:** One of the oldest tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands inhabiting Little Andamans.
18. **Khasa:** Tribals of Jaunsar Bhabar region in Uttaranchal.
19. **Khasis:** Hill tribe of Meghalaya and Tripura.
20. **Khonds:** Tribals inhabiting parts of Orissa.
21. **Kol:** Tribals of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
22. **Kotas:** Tribals of Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu.
23. **Kuki:** A tribe of Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Tripura.
24. **Lahaulas:** Tribals inhabiting Lahaul region in Himachal Pradesh.
25. **Lepchas:** Original tribal inhabitants of Sikkim.
26. **Lushai:** Tribals of Mizoram and Tripura.
27. **Murias:** Tribals of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.
28. **Mikirs:** A tribal group of Assam.
29. **Moplahs:** Muslims of the Malabar district in Kerala.
30. **Munda:** A tribe of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura and Chhattisgarh.
31. **Nagas:** Tribals of Nagaland.
32. **Oraon:** Tribals inhabiting parts of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal.
33. **Onges:** One of the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
34. **Santhals:** Tribals living in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa.
35. **Scintinelcse:** One of the small statured tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
36. **Shompens:** Another tribal group of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
37. **Todas:** Tribals of the Nilgiri Hills.
38. **Uralis:** Tribals inhabiting parts of Kerala.
39. **Varlis:** Tribals of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Geographical landmarks (World)

Highest Mountain Peaks

	Name	Height in metres	Range	Date of avoid ascent
1.	Mount Everest	8,848	Himalayas	May 29, 1953
2.	K-2 (Godwin Austen)	8,610	Karakoram	July 31, 1954
3.	Kanchenjunga	8,597	Himalayas	May 25, 1955
4.	Lhotse	8,511	Himalayas	May 18, 1956
5.	Makalu I	8,481	Himalayas	May 15, 1955

Highest Volcanoes

	Name	Height (in metres)	Range or location	Location
1.	Ojos del Salado	6,885	Andes	Argentine-Chile
2.	Gullatiri	6,060	Andes	Chile
3.	Cotopaxi	5,897	Andes	Ecuador
4.	Lascar	5,641	Andes	Chile
5.	Tupungatito	5,640	Andes	Chile

largest Deserts

	Name	Approximate area in sq. km	Territories
1.	Sahara	8,400,000	Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco.
2.	Australian	1,550,000	Australia
3.	Arabian Desert	1,300,000	Southern Arabia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen
4.	Gobi	1,040,000	Mongolia and China (Inner Mongolia)
5.	Kalahari Desert	520,000	Botswana

largest Islands

	Name	Location and status	Area in sq. km.
1.	Greenland (Kalaalit Nnuaat)	North Atlantic (Danish)	2,175,597
2.	New Guinea	Southwest Pacific (Irian Java, Indonesian, west part; Papua New Guinea, east part)	820,033
3.	Madagascar	Indian Ocean (Malagasy Republic)	587,042
4.	Baffin	North Atlantic (Canadian)	476,068
5.	Sumatra	North-east Indian Ocean (Indonesian)	473,605

Deepest Sea Trenches

	Name	Length in km	Deepest point	Depth in metres
1.	Mariana Trench (West Pacific)	2,250	Challenger Deep	11,776
2.	Tonga-Kermadec Trench (South Pacific)	2,575	Vityaz 11 (Tonga)	10,850
3.	Kuril-Kamchatka Trench (West Pacific)	2,250		10,542
4.	Philippine Trench (Wet Pacific)	1,325	Galathea Deep	10,539
5.	Idzu Bonin Trench(sometimes included in the Japan Trench)			9,810

largest Rivers

	Name	Source	Outflow	Length in km
1.	Nile	Lake Victoria, Africa	Mediterranean Sea	6,690
2.	Amazon	Glacier-fed lakes, Peru	Atlantic Ocean	6,296
3.	Mississippi-Missouri	Red Rock, Montana (USA)	Gulf of Mexico	6,240
4.	Yangtze Kiang	Tibetan Plateau, China	China Sea	5,797
5.	Ob	Altai, Mts, Russia	Gulf of Ob	5,567

largest Lakes (Natural)

	Name and Location	Area in sq km	Length in km	Maximum depth in metres
1.	Caspian Sea, CIS-Iran	394,299	1,199	946
2.	Superior, USA-Canada	82,414	616	406
3.	Victoria, Tanzania-Uganda	69,485	322	82
4.	Aral, CIS	66,457	428	68
5.	Huron, USA-Canada	59,596	397	229

Highest Waterfalls

	Waterfall	Location	River	Height in metres
1.	Angel	Venezuela	Tributary of Carnol	972
2.	Tugela	Natal, South Africa	Tugela	914
3.	Cuquenán	Venezuela	Cuquenán	610
4.	Sutherland	South Island, New Zealand	Arthur	580
5.	Takkakaw	British Columbia	Tributary of Yoho	503

Biggest Countries (In Area)

	Name	Area (sq km)	Location
1.	Russia (Yosemite)	17,075,000	Europe-Asia
2.	Canada	9,976,139	North America
3.	China	9,561,000	Asia
4.	USA	9,372,614	North America
5.	Brazil	8,511,965	South America

Smallest Countries (In Area)

	Name	Area (sq. Km)	Location
1.	Vatican City	0.44	Europe
2.	Monaco	1.95	Europe
3.	Nauru	21.10	South Pacific
4.	Tuvalu	26.00	South Pacific
5.	San Marino	61.00	Europe

Large Peninsulas

Name	Area in sq km	Name	Area in sq km
Arabia	3,250,000	Labrador	1,300,000
Southern India	2,072,000	Scandinavi	800,300
Alaska	1,500,000	Iberian Peninsula	584,000

Continents - Data

Name	Percentage of earth's area	Area in sq km	Population (million)
Asia	29.5	43,998,000	3513.2
Africa	20.0	29,800,000	748.1
North America	16.3	21,510,000	295.7
South America	11.8	17,598,000	325.1
Europe	6.5	9,699,550	727.7
Australia	5.2	7,699,000	18.3
Antartica	9.6	13,600,000	18.3

Note: Australia with New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands (Micronesian, Melanesian and Polynesian islands) is called Australasia by some geographers while some others call it Oceania.

Continents - Highest and Lowest Points

Continents	Highest point	in metres	Lowest points in metres (from sea-level)
Asia	Everest	8,848	Dead Sea -396.8
Africa	Kilimanjaro	5,894	Lake Assai -156.1
North America	Mckinley	6,194	Death Valley -85.9
South America	Aconcagua	6,960	Valdes Penin -39.9
Europe	Elbrus	5,663	Caspian Sea -28.0
Australia	Kosclusko	2,228	Lake Eyre -15.8
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	5,140	- -