

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

THERKALSEN

THE FIVE THEMES

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- **GEOLOGY**
- **CLIMATE**

POPULATION

CULTURE

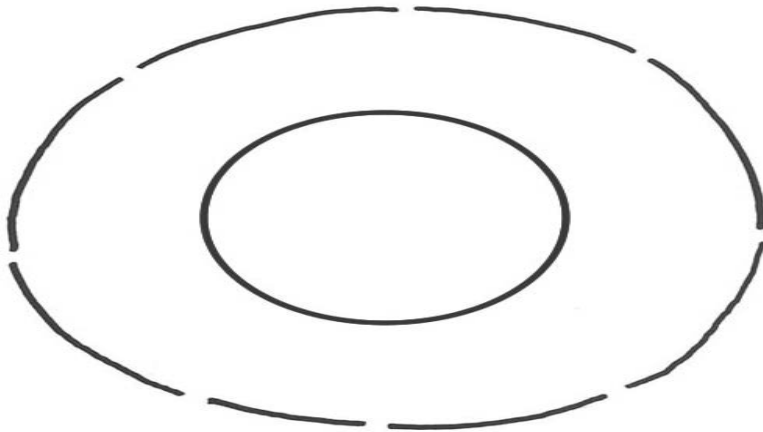
- **LANGUAGE**
- **RELIGION**

GEOPOLITICS

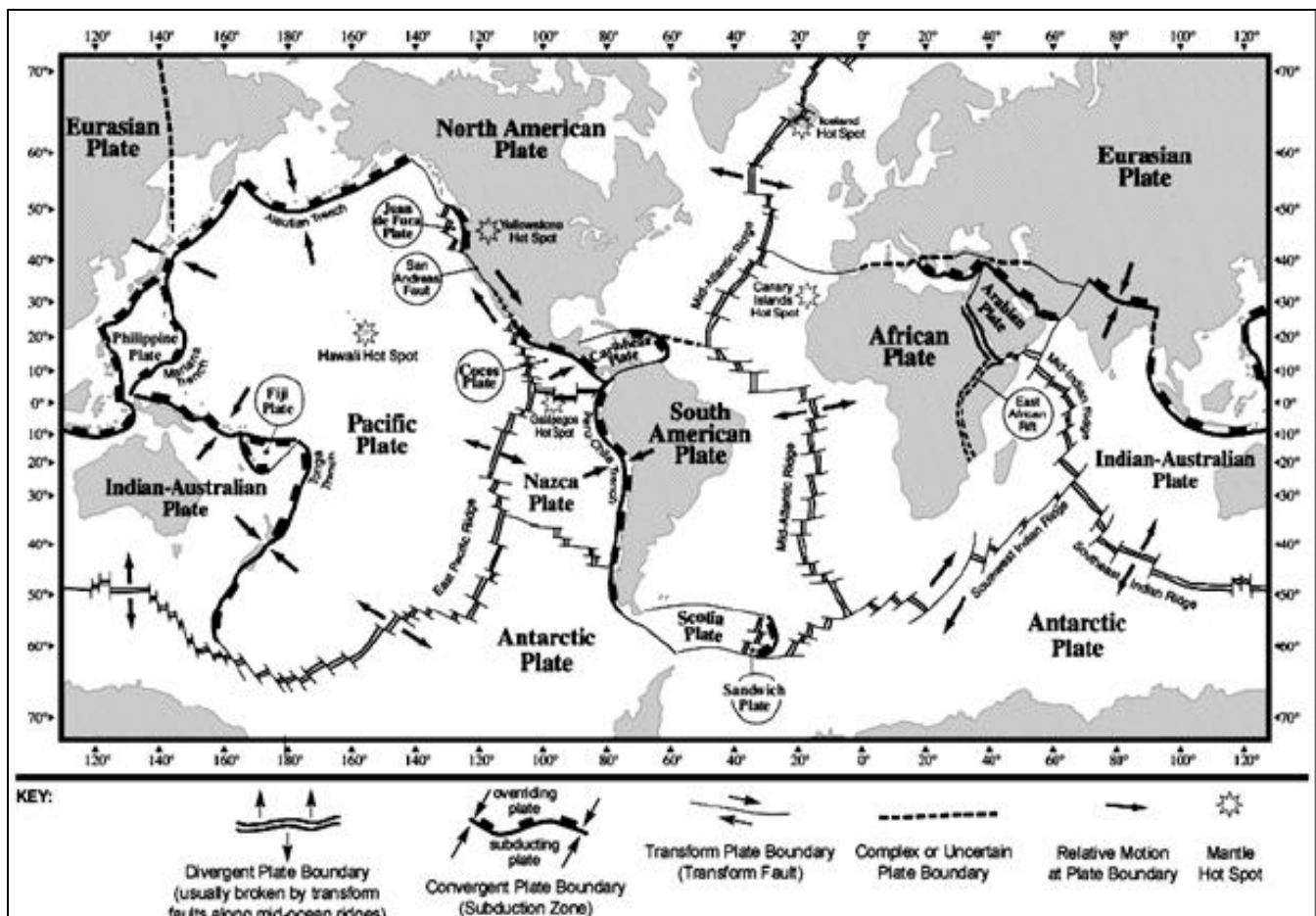
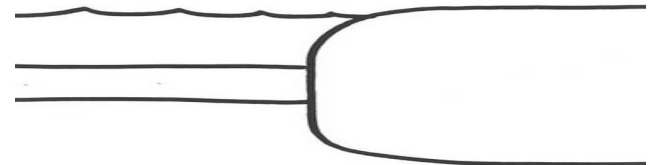
DEVELOPMENT

THEME ONE: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

“Sub-theme” #1: GEOLOGY – Plate Tectonics



Types of Crust



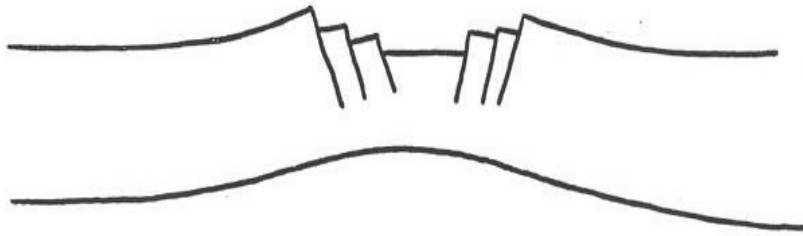
The Theory of PLATE TECTONICS: the _____ consists of multiple _____ “plates”

✓ Plates are dragged by _____ in the upper _____

These movements lead to:

DIVERGENT BOUNDARY - CONTINENTAL

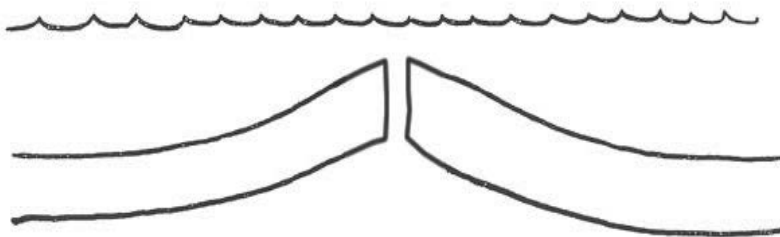
EXAMPLE:



EFFECTS:

DIVERGENT BOUNDARY - OCEANIC

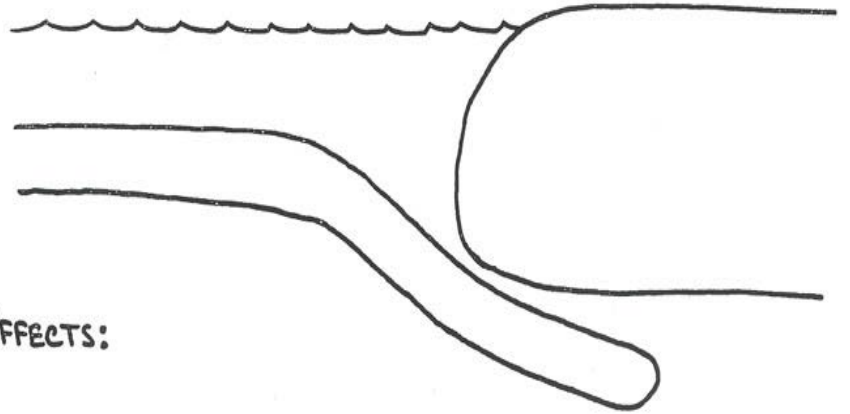
EXAMPLE:



EFFECTS:

CONVERGENT BOUNDARY - OCEANIC / CONTINENTAL

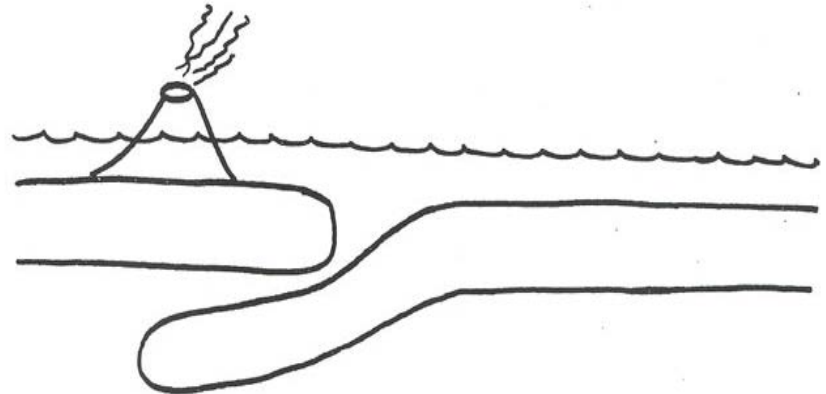
EXAMPLE:



EFFECTS:

CONVERGENT BOUNDARY - OCEANIC / OCEANIC

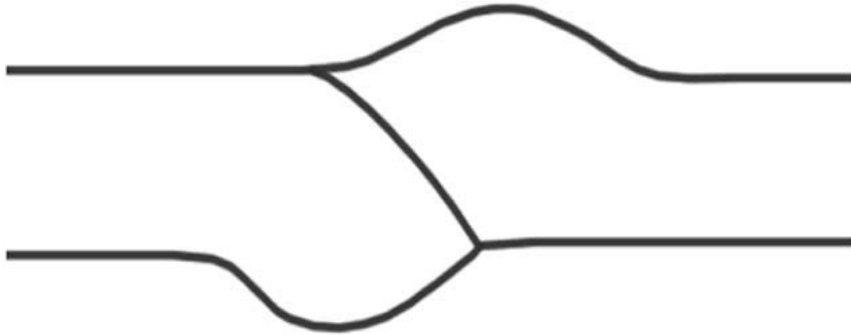
EXAMPLE:



EFFECTS:

CONVERGENT BOUNDARY - CONTINENT / CONTINENT

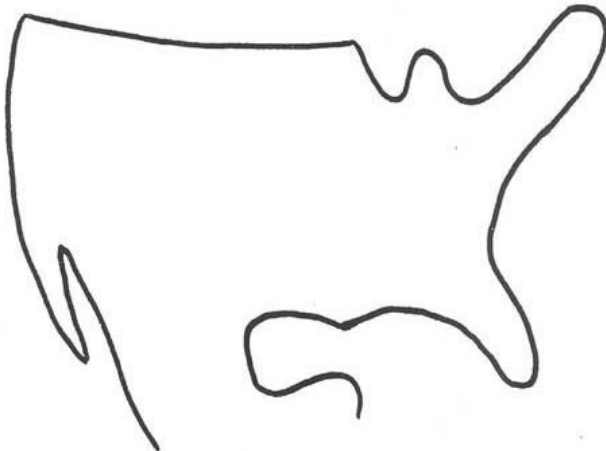
EXAMPLE:



EFFECTS:

TRANSFORM BOUNDARY - CONTINENTAL

EXAMPLE:



EFFECTS:

HOT SPOT THEORY



Effects:

EXTERNAL FORCES:

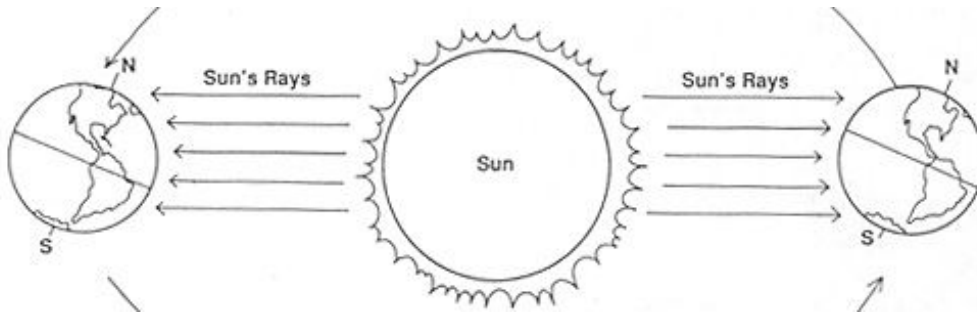
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY “Sub-theme #2: CLIMATE

FIVE CLIMATE CONTROLS:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1. INSOLATION -

- Function of differences in: 1. _____ & 2. _____
- Result of (*i.e. cause of seasons*): _____ of earth as it _____ around the sun.



- Insolation Conclusions: 1. Insolation varies by _____
- 2. TOTAL annual insolation increases _____
- 3. VARIATION in annual insolation increases _____

2. PRINCIPLE OF CONTINENTALITY - _____ locations have a _____ annual and daily temperature _____ than coastal locations (_____ moderates temperature).

3. TOPOGRAPHY –

4. OCEAN CURRENTS – Redistribute energy (warm and cold water)

Flow _____ in the Northern Hemisphere

Flow _____ in the southern Hemisphere

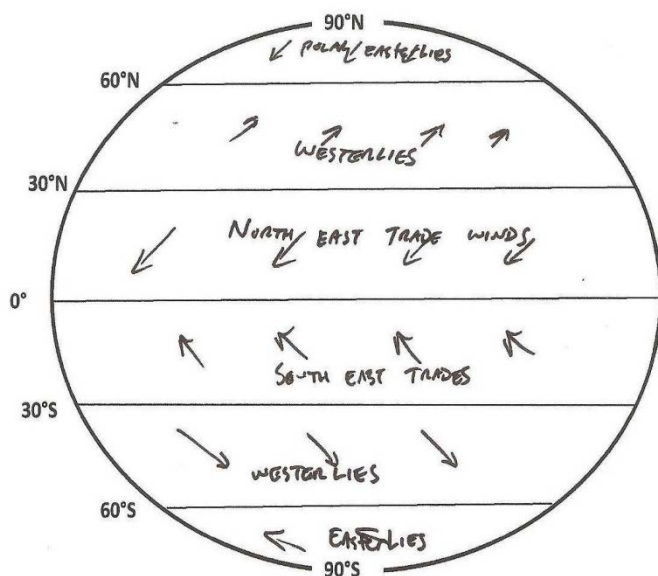
THUS:

*All _____ coast locations =

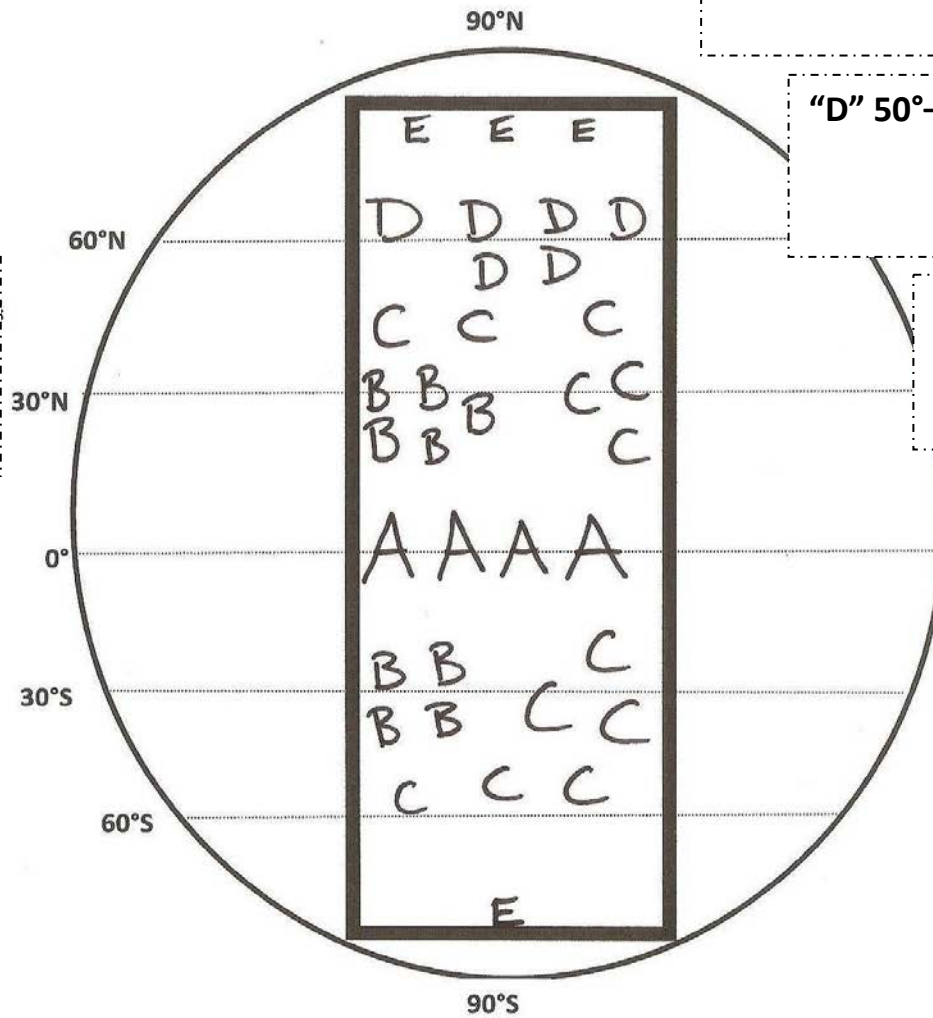
*All _____ coast locations =

5. GLOBAL WIND AND PRESSURE:

- Air flows from _____ pressure to _____ pressure
- Low pressure is associated with:
- High pressure is associated with:



CLIMATES AND VEGETATION:



"E" 70-90° N&S:

"D" 50°-70° N:

"B" 30° N&S (West Coast):

"C" 30°-50° N&S:

"A" 25° N-25° S:

Other Notes:

Environmental Issues

1. Land Based Issues: A) Pollution

B)

C)

2. Hydrosphere Issue: Major problem is there is _____ water

A) Pollution (lack of clean drinking water kills ___ people every minute)

B) Privatization of water

C) _____ in areas with limited supplies

✓ Rivers are overused, _____ and _____

✓ Leading to the disappearance of _____

✓ Groundwater is so overused it has led to _____ of the land!

D) Melting _____ (these are our means of natural water _____)

▪ Ex: Himalayas store drinking water for ___ **billion** people

Some Causes

3. Atmospheric Issues

_____ Revolution



* _____ power

* _____ power

* _____ fuels

* _____ usage

* _____ fuels



Fossil Fuels: Buried remains of _____ and _____ animals altered under intense heat and pressure.

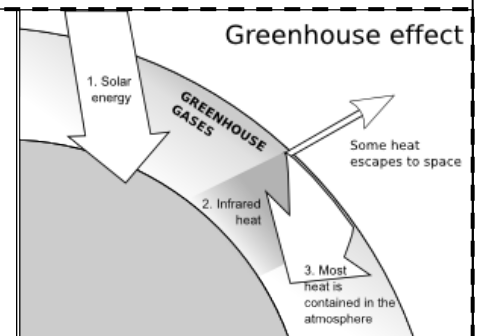
1. _____

2. Unequal _____ and Usage

3. Environmental (burning fossil fuels releases pollution causing _____ rain, _____ and an _____ greenhouse effect

Some Issues

Climate Change: The "Greenhouse Effect" is a natural process in which Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere absorb energy released by the earth thus warming the atmosphere and keeping the earth at a constant livable temperature. Burning fossil fuels releases _____ (a greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere ENHANCING the natural greenhouse effect leading to an INCREASED warming of the atmosphere, this is the cause of _____



CLIMATE AND VEGITATION CONCLUSIONS (test your understanding by filling in the blanks):

The 5 climate controls we discussed in class are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____. Insolation stands for _____ and it is hugely influential in the determination of temperature and climate. Total insolation is based mainly upon 2 variables: _____ and _____ and these vary based upon _____ as a result of the earth sun relationship. Thus, we can conclude that _____ latitudes have a warmer annual temperature and a _____ temperature range. The seasons on earth are caused by the changing relationship between the earth and the sun.

Another important component of atmospheric heating is caused by gases in the atmosphere trapping energy and reradiating it back to earth, this is referred to as the _____ effect and it is a _____ (positive or negative) thing for humans. Often confused global warming is actually caused by an _____ greenhouse effect when too much heat is trapped within the atmosphere.

Another important climate control is the principle of continentality which states that _____ locations have a **lesser** annual and daily temperature range than _____ locations, or basically that inland locations have more _____ temperatures. Climate may also be influenced by elevation. For example, as altitude _____ temperature decreases and precipitation _____. Thus higher locations tend to be _____ and _____ than surrounding areas. Speaking of elevation mountains also may act as a barrier to precipitation and influence temperature as air rises and sinks. As a result the windward side of a mountain is usually _____ wet than the leeward side which is usually very _____; this phenomenon is referred to as the _____ effect.

Ocean Currents are also highly influential. As a result of the rotation of the earth ocean currents flow in a _____ direction in the Northern hemisphere and a _____ direction in the southern hemisphere. This causes _____ coast locations everywhere in the world to receive warm water currents and thus have _____

temperatures, more humidity, and _____ precipitation. Meanwhile west coast locations receive _____ water currents and thus tend to have _____ temperatures, and much less _____.

The last control on climate we spoke of was global wind and atmospheric pressure. We discovered that air flows from _____ pressure to _____ pressure and that _____ pressure is associated with rising air and thus clouds and precipitation while _____ pressure is associated with sinking air and thus clear skies and no precipitation. The global pressure pattern indicates that there is usually low pressure over the equatorial regions and this explains why there are usually very _____ levels of precipitation. While _____ pressure centered at 30°N and S should indicate _____ skies and _____ precipitation. High pressure at the poles also leads to little precipitation and _____ pressure centered around the midlatitudes brings more weather and precipitation. These global wind and pressure belts also shift seasonally along with the _____; this is important to understand because it leads to a shift in the direction of winds, referred to as the _____ which can bring drastic changes in precipitation integral to life in many places.

As a result of our understanding of climate we can make the following classifications regarding global climates and vegetation:

“_____ climates” (A): 25°N-25°S; warm with abundant precipitation; Rainforest vegetation

“_____ mid-latitude Climates” (C): 30-50°N and S; seasonal temperature changes; moderate/abundant precip. (_____ ocean current); mixed forest vegetation.

“Dry Climates” (B): 30°N and South, _____ coast; hot, _____ precipitation as a result of the _____ ocean current; desert/scrub vegetation.

“Severe or upper mid latitude” (D): 50-70°N and S; extreme winters; _____ forest vegetation

“_____ Climate” (E): 70-90°N and S; always cold; _____/ice caps.

THEME TWO: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Use your book or other resources to define the following:

1. Arithmetic density (population density):

2. Physiological density:

3. Crude Birth Rate (CBR):

4. Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

5. Crude Death Rate (CDR):

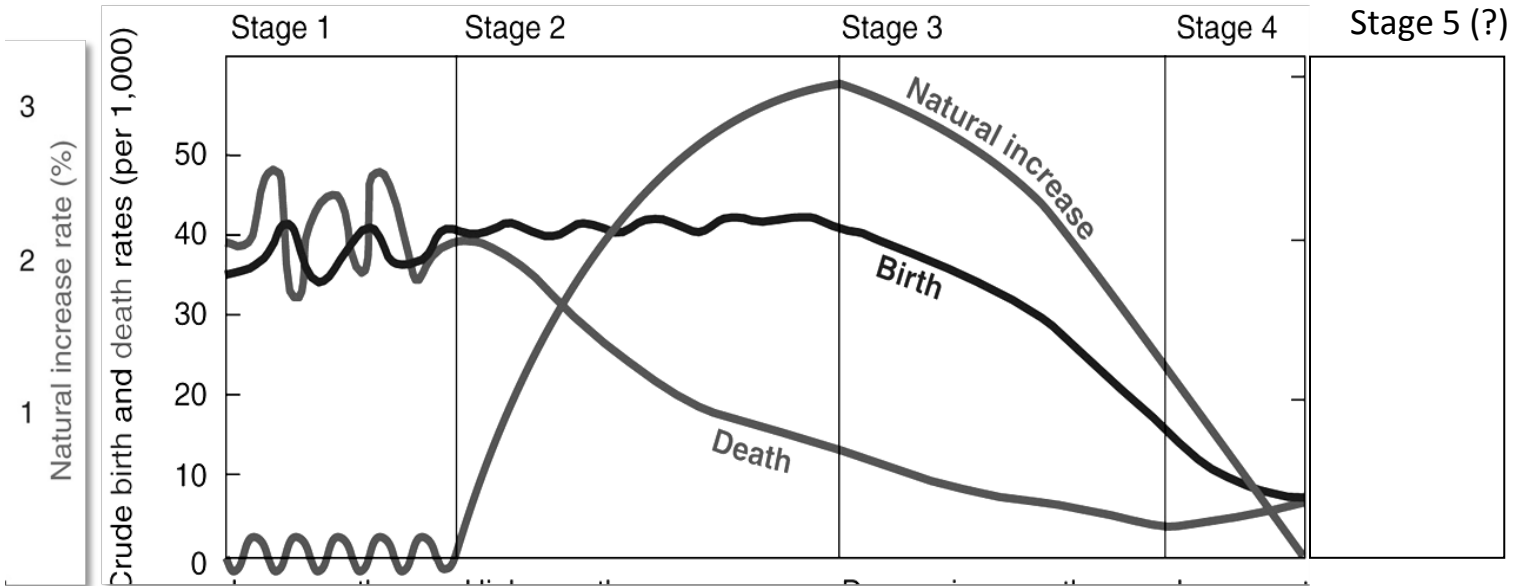
6. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):

7. Life Expectancy (LE):

8. Rate of Natural Increase (RNI):

9. Dependency Ratio:

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY



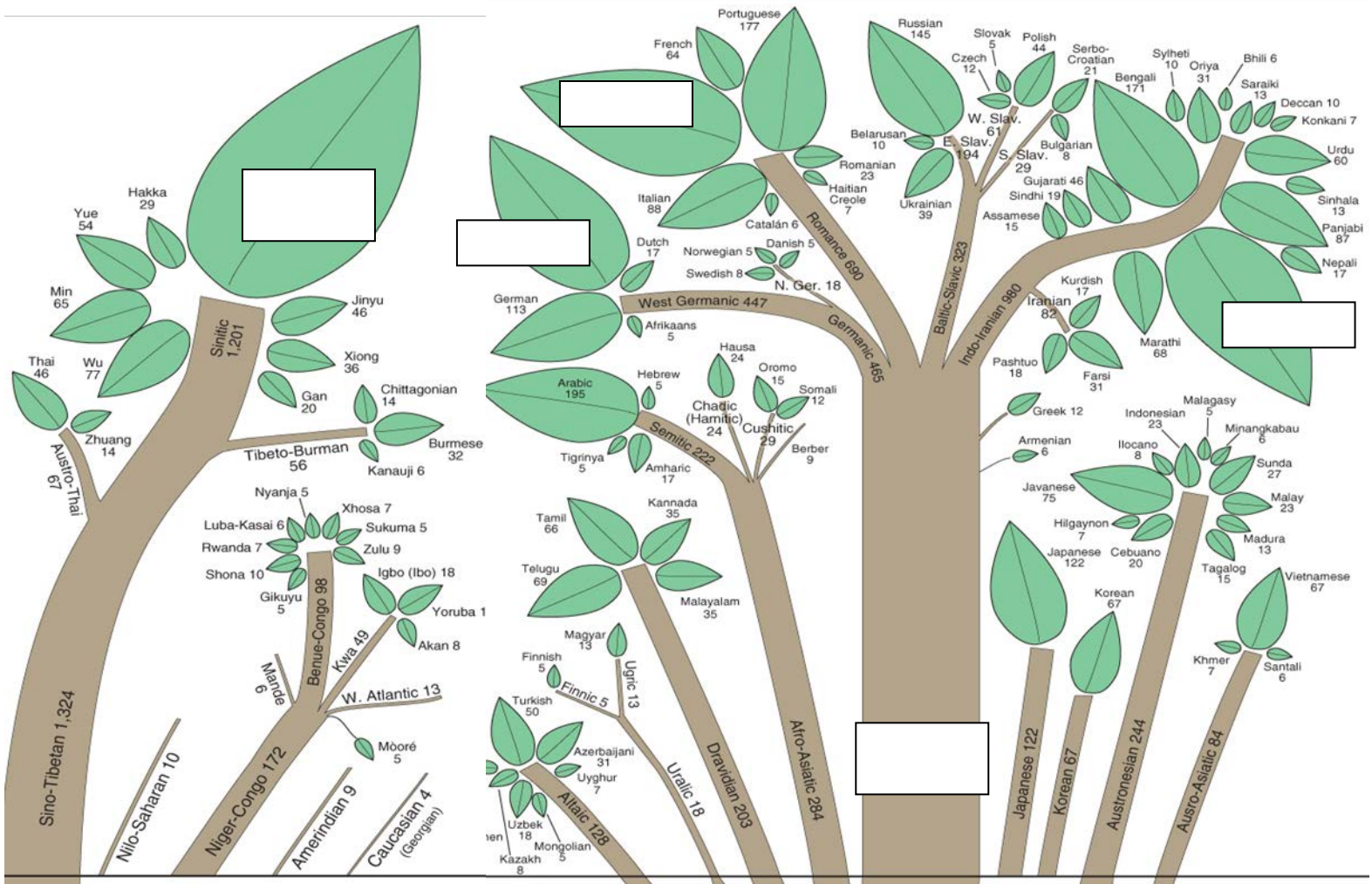
<u>STAGE 1</u>	<u>STAGE 2</u>	<u>STAGE 3</u>	<u>STAGE 4</u>	<u>STAGE 5</u>
MOST OF HISTORY	_____ DEATH RATE	_____ CBR	_____ CBR & CDR	CBR__ CDR
WILD FLUCTUATIONS	_____ CBR	_____ GROWTH	_____ RNI	_____
_____ LIVING CONDITIONS	_____ GROWTH	_____ RNI	_____ GROWTH	RNI
LACK OF _____	_____ RNI	Requires _____		_____
_____ CBR & CDR	EX: _____ Revolution	Changes		GROWTH
_____ GROWTH				

INCREASING

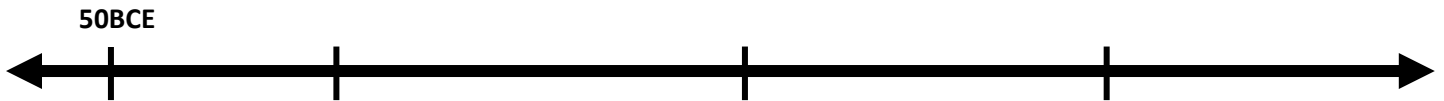


OTHER NOTES:

THEME THREE: CULTURE (religion and language)



EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE



RELIGION

Christianity

FOUNDED:

FOUNDER: *Jesus Christ*

MAJOR SCRIPTURE:

ADHERENTS:

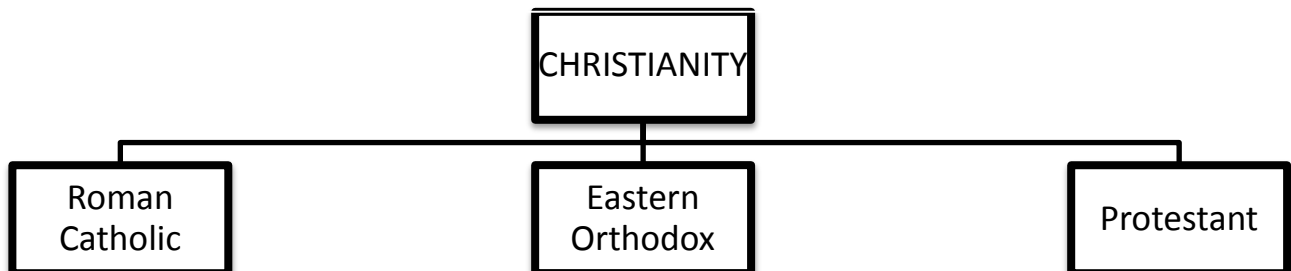
BRANCHES: *Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Protestant*

SYNOPSIS

Christianity is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus as presented in gospels and other New Testament writings. The mainstream Christian belief is that Jesus was the Messiah prophesied in the Hebrew Bible, referred to as the "Old Testament" in Christianity, and was the Son of God, fully divine and fully human and the saviour of humanity.

The foundation of Christian theology is expressed in the early Christian ecumenical creeds which contain claims predominantly accepted by followers of the Christian faith. These professions state that Jesus suffered, died, was buried, and was resurrected from the dead in order to grant eternal life to those who believe in him and trust him for the remission of their sins (salvation). They further maintain that Jesus bodily ascended into heaven where he rules and reigns with God the Father. Most denominations teach that Jesus will return to judge all humans, living and dead, and grant eternal life to his followers.

Christianity began as a Jewish sect in the mid-1st century. Originating in the Levant region of the Middle East (modern Israel and Palestine), it quickly and by the end of the 4th century had become the official state religion of the Roman Empire. It then spread across Europe with the Romans and later spread worldwide during the era of colonization and beyond.



Islam

FOUNDED:

FOUNDER:

MAJOR SCRIPTURES:

ADHERENTS:

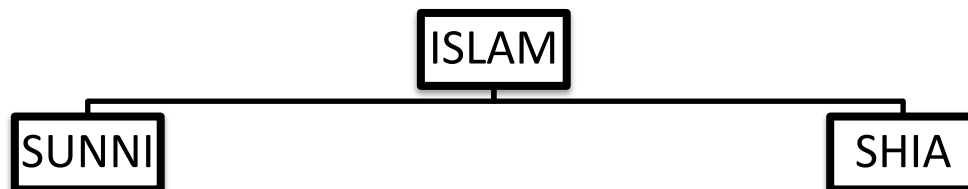
BRANCHES:

SYNOPSIS

Islam means "submission," or surrender to the will of God, called Allah in Islam. Those who submit are called *Muslims*. **Islam is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion articulated by the Qur'an**, a text considered by its adherents to be the verbatim word of God. The core beliefs of Islam are that there is only one god – unitary and beyond comprehension – and that **Muhammad is the prophet of God**, the last in a series of prophets beginning with Adam. The Qur'an is upheld as the eternal, literal word of God, and revelations to earlier prophets, as seen in the Jewish Torah and Christian Gospels, are believed to have become distorted by human intervention. Muslims believe that the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel.

Islam is based upon **five "pillars,"** or principal acts of faith to which every Muslim adheres. These are:

- 1) Faith in Allah: There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his messenger
- 2) Praying ____ times daily: kneeling in the direction of Mecca, the holy city.
- 3) Giving of Alms: a share of each Muslim's income is given to support the mosque or the poor.
- 4) Fasting during _____: nothing passing the lips from sunrise to sunset
- 5) _____ to Mecca: the binding force of the peoples who have embraced Islam. At least once in life every believer, physically and materially able to do so, should go to Mecca.



Abrahamic Family Tree

Adam and Eve

Abraham is recognized as the first Jew (the first "chosen" one) because he is the person that God chose to act as an example of goodness and holiness for the rest of the world to follow. Abraham went on to teach others that there was just one God, not many, as people had believed in the past. In return for promoting this monotheistic faith Abraham is said to have been rewarded with many children who would continue to promote the idea of one almighty God.

The word that Abraham's children and grandchildren preached attracted many believers and soon Judaism became a powerful religion, but some time around 900 BCE everything is said to have fallen apart. Jewish communities were separated and some Jews were exiled, while others were sent into slavery in Egypt.

It was Moses who is said to have been eventually sent by God to free the enslaved Jews in Egypt. Moses led the Jews out of slavery and back to a Holy Land that they had been promised by God. On the way to the Holy Land God spoke to Moses on the top of Mount Sinai and gave him a set of rules that he said all Jews should abide by. These rules had to do with everything from diet to family relationships, but Jews observe each of these rules differently depending on whether they are Orthodox or Liberal Reformists.

Christianity, Islam and Judaism all recognize Adam and Eve and Abraham as prophets. Christianity started as a Jewish sect which recognized Jesus as the foretold coming Messiah; the last prophet who was sent to free the Jews from Roman rule. After gaining a following Jesus was crucified by the Romans and his words were later recorded by followers in versions of the Bible. **While Islam shares the Jewish tradition that the first prophet is Adam, it differs in that the last prophet is Muhammad.** Mohammed heard the word of God through the angel Gabriel and this is recorded in the Koran.

Judaism

FOUNDED:

FOUNDERS:

MAJOR SCRIPTURE:

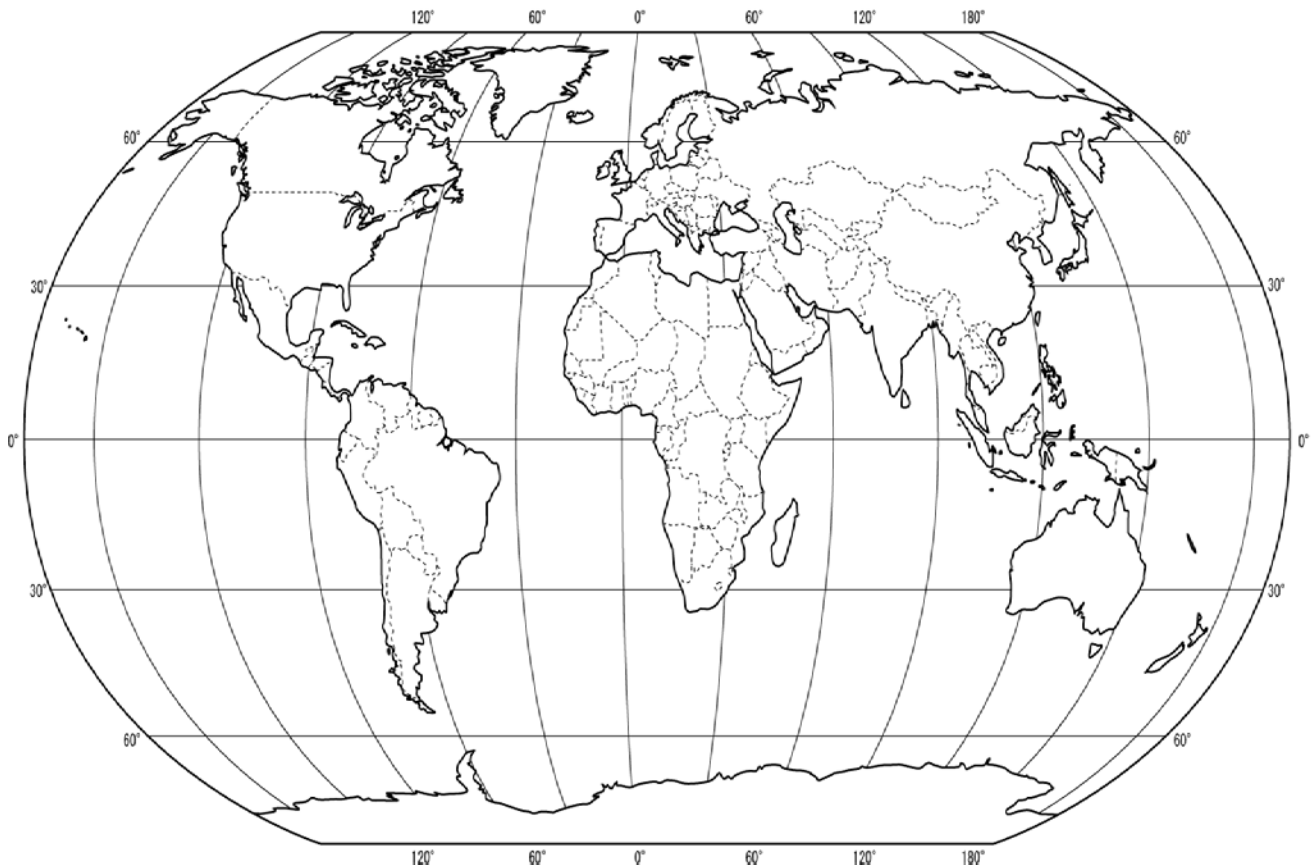
ADHERENTS: About ____ million worldwide, over half in the United States.

BRANCHES: Jews are divided into Orthodox, Conservative and Reform branches.

SYNOPSIS

The religion of the Jews is inseparable from their history as a people. **Much of the *Torah* traces the ancestry of Abraham through Isaac, Jacob, Joseph and finally to Moses, the foremost of God's prophets in Hebrew history.** It was Moses who conveyed to Judaism the Ten Commandments given by God and established the religious laws and traditions.

The *Torah* (literally, "Doctrine," "Teaching," "Law") consists primarily of the written *Torah*, i.e. the Hebrew *Bible*, or the *Old Testament*. By far **the most profound characteristic of Judaism is its strict monotheism.** The Jews hold an unshakable belief in one God and one God only, known as Yahweh, "whose name cannot be taken in vain," and from whom all creation flows. **The Jewish people consider themselves a chosen people, apart from all the other peoples of the Earth, by virtue of their covenant with Yahweh.** Much stress is placed on the hallowing of daily existence, worship in the synagogue, prayer and reading of the scriptures



Buddhism

FOUNDED:

FOUNDER:

MAJOR SCRIPTURES:

ADHERENTS:

BRANCHES: *Buddhism today is divided into three main branches: Theravada or Hinayana (Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia), Mahayana (China, Japan, Vietnam, Korea), and Vajrayana (Tibet, Mongolia and Japan).*

SYNOPSIS

The primary goal of the Buddhists is to escape the cycle of _____, a state called "_____", defined as the end of change, literally meaning "blowing out," as one blows out a candle. Theravada tradition describes the indescribable as "peace and tranquility." The Mahayana and Vajrayana traditions view it as "**neither existence nor nonexistence**," "emptiness and the unchanging essence of the Buddha" and "ultimate Reality." It is synonymous with **release from the bonds of desire, ego, suffering and rebirth**. Buddha never defined *nirvana*, except to say, "There is an unborn, an unoriginated, an unmade, an uncompounded," and it lies beyond the experiences of the senses. *Nirvana* is not a state of annihilation, but of peace and reality.

Life's goal is *nirvana*. Toward that end, Buddha's teachings are capsulized in the Four Noble Truths:

1. **THE TRUTH OF SUFFERING:** _____, **is the central fact of life**. Being born is pain, growing old is pain, sickness is pain, death is pain. Union with what we dislike is pain, separation from what we like is pain, not obtaining what we desire is pain.
2. **THE TRUTH OF THE ORIGIN OF SUFFERING:** **The cause of suffering is** _____ for sensual pleasures, for existence and experience, for worldly possessions and power. This craving binds one to the wheel of rebirth, *samsara*.
3. **THE TRUTH OF THE CESSATION OF SUFFERING:** **Suffering ends only with complete cessation of** _____.
4. **THE TRUTH OF THE PATH TO ENDING SUFFERING:** The means to the end of suffering is the Noble **Eightfold Path** (*arya ashtanga marga*), right belief, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right meditation.

Hinduism

FOUNDED:

FOUNDER: *unknown*

MAJOR SCRIPTURES:

ADHERENTS:

BRANCHES: *many*

SYNOPSIS

Hinduism is a vast and profound religion. It worships one Supreme Reality (called by many names) and teaches **that all souls ultimately realize Truth**. There is no eternal hell, no damnation. Each soul is free to find his own way, whether by devotion, austerity, meditation (*yoga*) or selfless service. Stress is placed on temple worship, scripture and the *guru-disciple* tradition. Festivals, pilgrimage, chanting of holy hymns and home worship are dynamic practices. Love, nonviolence, good conduct and the law of *dharma* define the Hindu path. **Hinduism explains that the soul reincarnates until all *karmas* are resolved and Moksha is attained. As opposed to Buddhism within Hinduism only those within the highest caste can escape the cycle of reincarnation to reach Moksha.** Movement "up or down" the caste levels is governed by how well one follows their "Dharma" (specific rules for their caste); those who follow the rules will have good "Karma" and move "up caste" and vice versa.

NOTES:

Confucianism

FOUNDED: _____

FOUNDER: *Supreme Sage K'ung-fu-tsu (Confucius) and Second Sage Meng-tzu (Mencius).*

MAJOR SCRIPTURES: *The Analects, Doctrine of the Mean, Great Learning and Mencius.*

ADHERENTS: _____

BRANCHES: *There are no formal branches within Confucianism.*

SYNOPSIS

Confucianism is, and has been for over 25 centuries, the dominant philosophical system in China and the **guiding light in almost every aspect of Chinese life**. Confucius and his followers traveled throughout the many feudal states of the Chinese Empire, persuading rulers to adopt his social reforms. They urged individuals to strive for perfect virtue, righteousness (called Yi) and improvement of character. **They taught the importance of harmony in the family, order in the state and peace in the Empire**, which they saw as inherently interdependent. Teachings emphasize a code of **conduct, self-cultivation and propriety -- and thus the attainment of social and national order**. Stress is more on **human duty** (such as public service) and the ideal of the "superior man" than on a divine or Supramundane Reality. Still, Confucius fasted, worshiped the ancestors, attended sacrifices and sought to live in harmony with Heaven.

Shintoism

FOUNDED: _____

FOUNDER: *Each of the thirteen ancient sects has its own founder.*

MAJOR SCRIPTURES: *Kojiki (Record of Ancient Things), Nihongi (Chronicles of Japan), a later work, Yengishiki (Institutes of the period of Yengi), and the Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves are the primary works, but they are not regarded as revealed scripture.*

ADHERENTS: _____

SYNOPSIS

Shinto (from the Chinese characters *Shen* and *Tao*, signifying the "Way of the Spirits") is called Kami-no-michi in vernacular Japanese. **Kami are the innumerable Gods or nature spirits.** Shinto shrines are many, over 100,000 in Japan. In the shrines no images are worshiped, rather it is considered that the Kami themselves are there. Fresh foods, water, incense, etc., are offered daily upon the altar. **There is an inward belief in the sacredness of the whole of the universe, that man can be in tune with this sacredness. Stress is placed on truthfulness and purification** through which man may remove the "dust" which conceals his inherently divine nature and thus receive the guidance and blessings of Kami. The Shintoist's ardent love of the motherland has found unique expression in the loyalty and devotion of the Japanese people to their state institutions.

LOCALIZED INDIGENOUS RELIGIONS:

Major Locations:

Adherents:

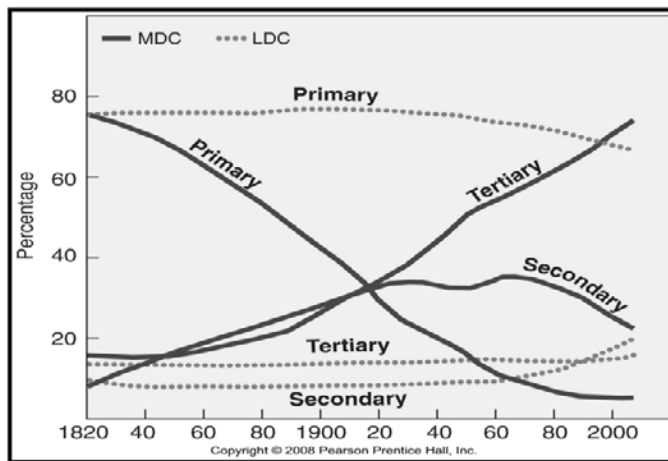
Other Notes:

THEME 5: DEVELOPMENT

Use your book or other resources to define the following (1-8)

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
2. Gross National Income (GNI):
3. Gross National Income Per Capita (GNI per capita):
4. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):
5. Economic Growth Rate:
6. Life Expectancy:
7. Child Mortality:
8. Adult Illiteracy Rate:

Employment Type:



Notes:

Type of Agriculture:

“THE 5 THEMES” REVIEW QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY

1. What is geography (subfields, this class)?
2. Compare and contrast lines of latitude and lines of longitude (names, start, max, etc.)?
3. Make sure you can find locations when given coordinates and coordinates when given locations – practice using the map provided on page 2 of this handout.

THEME 1 –PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: GEOLOGY

1. Describe the major layers of the earth.
2. What is the theory of plate tectonics? Why is it important to understand?
3. Explain what happens along divergent (both oceanic and continental) plate boundaries. Which direction are the plates moving relative to each other? What is driving them? What results (landforms) can be expected along this type of boundary?
4. Explain what happens along convergent (oceanic-continental and continental-continental and oceanic-oceanic) plate boundaries. Which direction are the plates moving relative to each other? What is driving them? What results (landforms) can be expected along this type of boundary?
5. Explain what happens along transform plate boundaries. Which direction are the plates moving relative to each other? What is driving them? What results (landforms) can be expected along this type of boundary?
6. Explain the hot spot theory.
7. Where are some of the example locations on earth that have been created/influenced by these types of plate boundaries (from class)?
8. Compare and contrast the different plate boundaries!
9. Explain some of the exogenous forces that are responsible for shaping the earth (i.e. rivers, glaciers, ice sheets, etc.)

THEME 1 – PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: CLIMATE

1. What are the 5 major climate controls we discussed in class?
2. What is insolation? What are the variables that influence insolation? What is the cause for the seasons on earth? How does insolation influence climate/temperature?
3. What is the principle of continentality? How does it influence climate?
4. How does elevation and different topographic features (i.e. Mountains) influence climate?
5. How do ocean currents influence climates?
6. Where on earth do we find belts of high/low pressure and what climatic conditions are associated with these pressure belts? What are the monsoons?
7. Based on the variables above explain where (in terms of latitude and longitude positioning) the different climates discussed in class are found and what types of vegetation are associated with each (see: our idealized continent). How would topography change this picture?
You should really understand the five variables above and be able to APPLY them to explain why we find different climates where we do!

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. What is deforestation and desertification?
2. What are the major “water” problems facing the world?
3. What changed with the industrial revolution and how has that influenced atmospheric problems? What is the greenhouse effect/climate change?

THEME 2: POPULATION

1. Describe the change in population over the past 1000 years? How has population changed in the last century? How many people are there in the world? Where is growth concentrated today? Who are the big 3? Where do people live and not live?
2. Define the major population terms and more importantly what these terms mean and what they tell us about the world, a country or a region? (Arithmetic density, population density, Physiological density, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Life Expectancy (LE), Rate of Natural Increase (RNI), Dependency Ratio)

3. Explain in detail the demographic transition theory and how it applies to societies (which stages do we find different regions in historically and currently, why do the changes occur, etc.)
4. Migration: explain the different types, the different regions for migration (the # one reason), and historical and current migration trends.

THEME 3: CULTURE

1. What is culture? What are some examples of culture?
2. What is language? How many languages are there/Is the number increasing or decreasing? What are the top three spoken languages and Why?
3. What is the world lingua franca and Why?
4. Know a little about the major language families of the world (relationships, etc.)?
5. What is Religion? Explain the differences between Universalizing and Ethnic Religions; Provide examples of each. What does it mean to be secular?

You should be able to explain the main concepts of the major religions we covered in class:

6. Christianity- Founder, location, story, scripture, adherents, major tenets, major branches (and why/how these branches formed).
7. Islam- Founder, location, story, scripture, adherents, major tenets, major branches (and why/how these branches formed).
8. 16. Judaism- location, story, adherents, major tenets, relationship to Islam and Christianity.
9. Buddhism- Founder, location, story, scripture, adherents, major tenets.
10. Hinduism- location, adherents, major tenets.
11. Confucianism - Founder, location, adherents, major tenets.
12. Shintoism - location, adherents, major tenets.

THEME 4: GEOPOLITICS

1. What is a state vs a nation? How many “states” exist today?
2. What is a boundary and on what basis are they created?

3. Define the acronyms and briefly describe the following organizations: NATO, EU and UN.
4. Get familiar with the “global pattern of governance” (i.e. which political system dominates the western hemisphere, what’s a theocracy? Where are the remaining Monarchies, which system is China, etc.)

THEME 5: DEVELOPMENT

1. What is a MDC and LDC? How are these terms related to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd world?
2. Define the major development terms and more importantly what these terms mean and what they tell us about the world, a country or a region? (GDP, GNI, GNI per capita, PPP, economic growth rate, life expectancy, child mortality, adult illiteracy rate)
3. Where are MDCs and LDCs distributed and WHY?
4. Explain how geography/climate influenced colonial “winners” and “losers” (i.e. where do we see “full” vs “extraction” colonization?)