PART 1: Complete the map on the following page using the Word Bank below. (78 pts.)
1. __________________________ 2. __________________________ 3. __________________________ 4. __________________________ 5. __________________________ 6. __________________________ 7. __________________________
PART 2: Name the capital of each country. (49 pts.)

a. __________________________ , South Africa
b. __________________________ , Malawi
c. __________________________ , Liberia
d. __________________________ , Namibia
e. __________________________ , Seychelles
f. __________________________ , Mauritania
g. __________________________ , Angola
h. __________________________ , Eritrea
i. __________________________ , Central African Republic
j. __________________________ , Uganda
k. __________________________ , Lesotho
l. __________________________ , Mauritius
m. __________________________ , Djibouti
n. __________________________ , Zambia
o. __________________________ , Mali
p. __________________________ , Sudan
q. __________________________ , Madagascar
r. __________________________ , Côte d’Ivoire
s. __________________________ , Gabon
t. __________________________ , Tanzania
u. __________________________ , Guinea
v. __________________________ , Kenya
w. __________________________ , Rwanda
x. __________________________ , Burkina Faso
y. __________________________ , Comoros
z. __________________________ , Swaziland
aa. __________________________ , Niger
ab. __________________________ , Somalia
ac. __________________________ , South Sudan
ad. __________________________ , The Gambia
ae. __________________________ , Ethiopia
af. __________________________ , Democratic Republic of the Congo
ag. __________________________ , Guinea-Bissau
ah. __________________________ , Zimbabwe
ai. __________________________ , Chad
aj. __________________________ , Sao Tome & Principe
ak. __________________________ , Cape Verde
al. __________________________ , Senegal
am. __________________________ , Benin
an. __________________________ , Equatorial Guinea
ao. __________________________ , Nigeria
ap. __________________________ , Ghana
aq. __________________________ , Republic of the Congo
ar. __________________________ , Mozambique
as. __________________________ , Togo
at. __________________________ , Cameroon
au. __________________________ , Botswana
av. __________________________ , Sierra Leone
aw. __________________________ , Burundi

PART 3: Fill in the blank. (15 pts.)

1. The __________________________ is the longest river system in the world.
2. Every year, the Great Migration takes place in the __________________________.

Test Key: Unit 6
3. Desertification is a process by which the desert overtakes non-desert regions.

4. The Bantu people originated in western Africa, but migrated south and east, spreading their language and culture as they intermingled with other people groups.

5. The Berlin Conference in 1884 was a meeting of representatives from European countries that met to discuss how they would divide the African continent among themselves.

6. Nigeria has the largest population in Sub-Saharan Africa by far.

7. The policy of segregation in South Africa during the mid-20th century was called apartheid.

8. Farming, nomadic herding, and city life are the three basic ways of life in Africa.

9. Oases in the desert are fed by underground rivers.

10. The Equator and Prime Meridian intersect in the Gulf of Guinea.

11. Mt. Kilimanjaro, located in Tanzania, is Africa’s highest peak.

12. Victoria Falls is the largest waterfall on earth.

13. The Malagasy people of Madagascar have a mixed ancestry of settlers from east Africa and the Pacific island of Borneo.

14. The Sahel is a geographical region located between the Sahara Desert and the grasslands and rainforests of Central Africa.

15. The only two countries to not fall under the control of a European power during the colonization of Africa were Ethiopia and Liberia.

PART 4: Short answer. (5 pts. each)

1. What was the Transatlantic Slave Trade? A “triangular trade” during the 16th-19th centuries; people from Africa were captured or sold into slavery, and taken by ship to the Americas, the Caribbean, and Europe; raw materials from the Americas (mostly the products of slave labor) were taken by ship to Europe; the raw materials were used to manufacture goods, which were then sold in Europe and America, and traded for slaves in Africa; millions of Africans were sold into slavery or died on slave ships.

Test Key: Unit 6
2. What was the Scramble for Africa? European countries began exploring and colonizing Africa in the 16th century; the term "scramble for Africa" comes from several different European empires fighting for as much African land and natural resources as possible.

3. How is the history of Africa's struggle for independence from European colonial powers different from that of South America? South American independence preceded the independence of African countries by more than a century; in South America, independence movements were helped by disorder in Spain and war in other European countries; African independence occurred mostly as a result of post-WWII nationalism.

4. What factors have made it hard for many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to develop stable governments and prosperous economies in the years since they gained independence?

- internal conflicts, civil wars, genocides
- lack of infrastructure makes it hard to utilize abundant natural resources
- widespread disease (AIDS) and malnutrition leads to a short life expectancy
- corrupt government administrations (Zaire is a good example)
- financial debts that must be paid before economic growth can take place

5. Give a general overview of the main geographical features and climate of Africa from the northern reaches of the continent to the southern. The Sahara Desert dominates the northern third of the continent, transitions into Sahel and then the rainforests of Central Africa, which transitions back into dry, desert climates in southern Africa.
**PART 1:** Complete the map on the following page using the Word Bank below. (58 pts.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD BANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
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<td>Tajikistan</td>
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<td>Bahrain</td>
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<td>Western Sahara</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arabian Sea
PART 2: Name the capital of each country. (28 pts.)

a. __________, Saudi Arabia  
b. __________, Algeria  
c. __________, Iran  
d. __________, Morocco  
e. __________, Yemen  
f. __________, Kazakhstan  
g. __________, Turkmenistan  
h. __________, Egypt  
i. __________, Lebanon  
j. __________, Oman  
k. __________, Israel  
l. __________, Libya  
m. __________, Tunisia  
n. __________, Iraq  
o. __________, Uzbekistan  
p. __________, Turkey  
q. __________, Syria  
r. __________, Jordan  
s. __________, Kyrgyzstan  
t. __________, Tajikistan  
u. __________, United Arab Emirates  
v. __________, Qatar  
w. __________, Kuwait  
x. __________, Bahrain  
y. __________, Cyprus  
z. __________, Georgia  
aa. __________, Azerbaijan  
ab. __________, Armenia

PART 3: Fill in the blank. (10 pts.)

1. The three major world religions that began in the Middle East are __________, __________, and __________.
2. The __________ is the largest enclosed body of water on earth.
3. The __________ is the lowest point on earth’s surface.
4. Mesopotamia means __________.
5. The __________ stretches over all the countries of North Africa.
6. __________ have traditionally been used for transportation in the deserts of North Africa and the Middle East.
7. The __________ was a series of protests, revolts, and civil wars that spread throughout North Africa and the Middle East beginning in December 2010.
8. Islamic law based on the Quran is called __________.
9. The __________ has lost 60% of its size in recent years because of human intervention.
10. __________ was once known as Persia.
1. What is the basis of the modern Arab-Israeli conflict? Both the Arabs (Palestinians) and Jews want to control the land historically known as Palestine, which is the modern-day country of Israel and some of the surrounding land. Both groups consider Jerusalem to be a holy city. The region is the ancient homeland of the Jews, since the time of Abraham, but it has also been the home of a large Arab population for centuries.

2. Why is the Suez Canal an important waterway? Before the Suez Canal, ships from Asia and the Middle East would have to travel all the way around the southern tip of Africa to reach Europe or America. The Suez Canal significantly reduces the distance a ship must travel to trade between Europe and the Middle East. The Suez Canal is a primary shipping route for Middle Eastern oil.

3. How does the topography of North Africa and the Middle East dictate the disbursement of populations and cities? Because North Africa and the Middle East are primarily dominated by deserts, there are large portions of land that are largely uninhabitable. Availability of water dictates where large populations will be able to thrive (i.e., the Fertile Crescent). Though modern technology has enabled things like desalinization plants and large-scale irrigation, people are still clustered around coasts and rivers.
**PART 1:** Complete the map on the following page using the Word Bank below. (43 pts.)

**WORD BANK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Ganges River</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Arabian Sea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay of Bengal</td>
<td>South China Sea</td>
<td>Yellow Sea</td>
<td>Himalayas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Yangtze River</td>
<td>Hindu Kush Mountains</td>
<td>Yellow River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Sea of Japan</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ural Mountains</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Gobi Desert</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Tibetan Plateau</td>
<td>Indus River</td>
<td>Mt. Fuji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>Mekong River</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>East China Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Tien Shan Mountains</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Strait</td>
<td>Mt. Everest</td>
<td>Bering Sea</td>
<td>Equator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART 2:** Name the capital of each country. (18 pts.)

a. ______Seoul_______, South Korea
b. ______Ulaanbaatar_______, Mongolia
c. ______Hanoi_______, Vietnam
d. ______Malé_______, Maldives
e. ______Tokyo_______, Japan
f. ______Kabul_______, Afghanistan
g. ______New Delhi_______, India
h. ______Bangkok_______, Thailand
i. ______Naypyidaw_______, Burma
j. ______Thimphu_______, Bhutan
k. ______Dhaka_______, Bangladesh
l. ______Islamabad_______, Pakistan
m. ______Beijing_______, China
n. ______Colombo_______, Sri Lanka
o. ______Pyongyang_______, North Korea
p. ______Phnom Penh_______, Cambodia
q. ______Vientiane_______, Laos
r. ______Kathmandu_______, Nepal
PART 3: Fill in the blank. (15 pts.)

1. The five major world religions that originated in Asia are:
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________
   c. __________________________________________
   d. __________________________________________
   e. __________________________________________

2. The __________________________ was a trade route between the West and the East used from the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. through the Middle Ages.

3. ______________________________________ was the leader of the Indian Independence movement.

4. The __________________________ are the world's largest mountain range.

5. Also known as the "Roof of the World," the __________________________ is the least populated region of Asia.

6. The __________________________ Mountains in Russia divide the continents of Europe and Asia.

7. The __________________________ is a cold desert.

8. The Taj Mahal was built by an emperor of the __________________________.

9. The two main rivers of China are the __________________________ and the __________________________.

10. __________________________ is the world's highest mountain.

11. The __________________________ was a program instituted in China under Mao Zedong meant to eradicate traditional customs and establish a new Communist order.

12. 80% of the world's __________________________ crop is produced in Asia.

13. The country of __________________________ was created in 1947 when India gained independence from Britain, as a haven for Muslim Indians.

14. The __________________________ Wars between China and Britain were fought during the late 19th century over trade rights between China and Europe.

15. At its height, the __________________________ Empire covered almost all of modern-day China and Mongolia, and parts of Indochina, Central Asia, and the Middle East.
PART 4: Short answer. (5 pts. each)

1. Compare the Korean and Vietnam Wars, including events that sparked the conflicts, countries involved, and outcomes. Both wars were fought between Communist and anti-Communist forces; both involved previously united countries that had been split in two, in which the divided governments were fighting to reunify the country under different ideologies; in both wars the Communist governments were aided by China and the Soviet Union, while the anti-Communist forces were aided by the U.S. and other countries; the Korean War only lasted three years and ended with a still-divided Korean Peninsula; the Vietnam War lasted twenty years and ended with the Communist government in control of the entire country.

2. What problems did colonized countries in South and East Asia face after they gained independence? What other region of the world experienced similar difficulties? Like in Africa, when colonial powers were dividing up territories in South and East Asia they did not take cultural, religious, or ethnic divisions into account. There have been several violent conflicts in several countries (India/Pakistan, Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Indochina) over the years, especially as countries were seeking independence and establishing their own governments.

3. In what ways did the British East India Company help shape the development of Asia during the 18th and 19th centuries? The British East India Company had a lot of influence over two countries specifically—India and China—and over the economies of the region in general. The Company essentially ruled India in the 18th and early 19th centuries, shaping economic, education, political, and social policy in India. The British East India Company also forced China, through a series of wars and unequal treaties, to open its doors to trade with Europe, fostering not only the exchange of goods, but of ideas. As a result of the chaos caused by the Opium Wars and subsequent social and economic disasters, dynastic rule in China ended, opening the door for modern political ideologies to take hold.