

lonely planet
kids

AMAZING

WORLD
ATLAS



BRINGING THE WORLD TO LIFE







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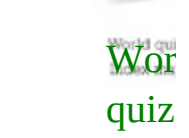
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How to Use This Book

The *Amazing World Atlas* makes it easy to find the information you want.

The *Amazing World Atlas* makes it easy to find the information you want.

the information you want.

These two pages will show you how it works. Main entries begin with one of the seven continents.

LOCATOR MAP

A small illustrated map shows you where the continent is.

Following each continental entry are devoted to regions and countries within that continent.

AMAZING HEADINGS

If you want to know about a specific nation, you can look it up in the index.

PHOTOGRAPHS

There are lots of photographs in the *Amazing World Atlas*. You will find their text in the places you find them.

STATS

Life is like in the places you find them.

CONTINENT MAPS

Each continent has four pages dedicated to it.

NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES

As mountains, rivers and valleys separate neighbouring countries, most are interesting.

CIRCLED NUMBERS

The 'Map Key' box looks up the climate and people.

FAMOUS... HEADING

Look up the number attached to the image.

STATS

Boxed text will tell you

MAPS

Illustrated maps show the main geographical features of the continent.

NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES

As mountains, rivers and valleys separate neighbouring countries, most are interesting.

CIRCLED NUMBERS

The 'Map Key' box looks up the climate and people.

FAMOUS... HEADING

Look up the number attached to the image.

STATS

Boxed text will tell you

ENTRY HEADING

This heading tells you which part of the continent (countries and/or regions) the entry covers and,

NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES

where necessary, lists the countries or states included.

CIRCLED NUMBERS

Look up the number attached to the image.

FAMOUS... HEADING

Look up the number attached to the image.

STATS

Boxed text will tell you

REGIONAL HEADING

Continental entries are followed by regional entries.

NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES

These give detail about various countries in the region.

CIRCLED NUMBERS

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FAMOUS... HEADING

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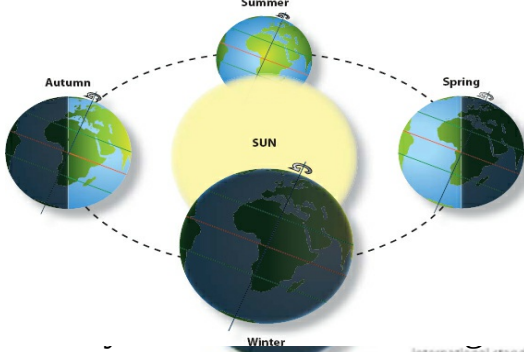
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Time Zones

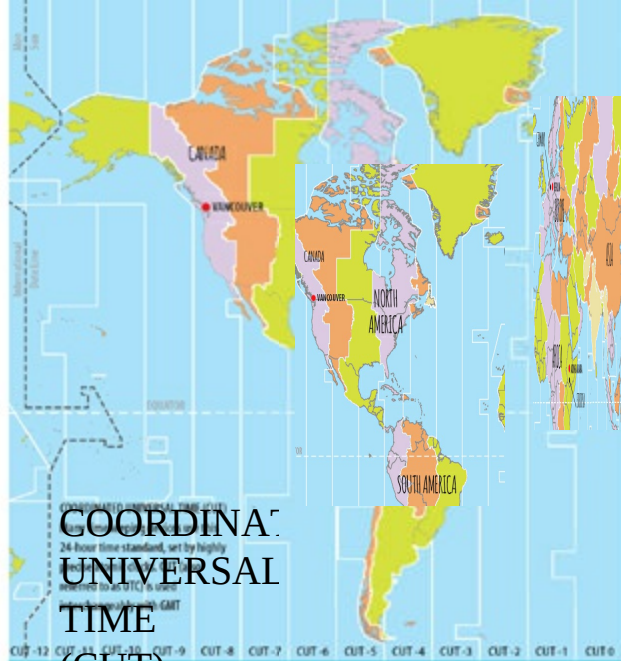
It might seem strange but different places around the world have different clock times. This is because, as well as orbiting the Sun, our planet spins around its own axis.

but different places around the world have different clock times. This is because, as well as orbiting the Sun, our planet spins around its own axis.

Earth's seasons
The change in seasons are caused by Earth's tilt to the Sun.



time. Different parts of the world face the Sun at different times so that



COORDINATE UNIVERSAL TIME (CUT)

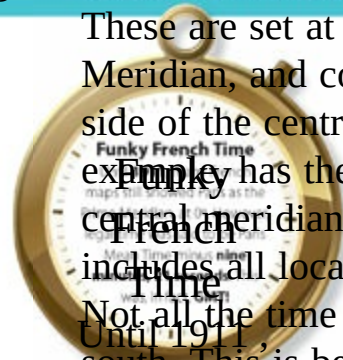
Many timekeeping devices



Why Greenwich? Standard, highly precise atomic.

Time Zone Map

Each time zone is 15 degrees wide. These are set at 15 degrees west of the central meridian, and cover the whole world. Funky French Time has the 7th central meridian, and includes all locations west of it. Not all the time zones are 15 degrees wide. Until 1911, many countries extend h

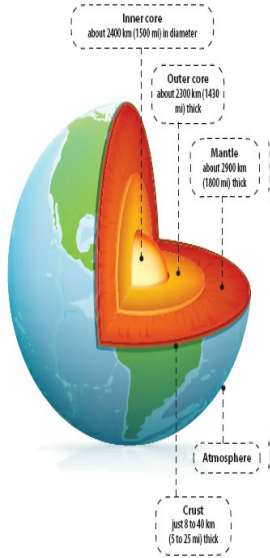


Inside the Earth

Inside the Earth there are four layers. The inner core is like a solid iron ball. It's white hot (about 5,000-7,000°C).

The inner core is like a ball. The outer core is mostly iron and nickel, and small amounts of other elements. The mantle is a layer of liquid rock. It flows very slowly and moves in currents as hotter rock from below rises and pushes the cooler rock back down.

The currents of moving rock within the mantle affect the crust. It has broken up into pieces called tectonic plates. The plates are always moving, and when they drift apart, huge trenches and valleys can appear. When they collide, mountains can be formed. The plates are always moving, and when they drift apart, huge trenches and valleys can appear. When they collide, mountains can be formed.



Earth's riches

Fools and Their Gold

When gold is found somewhere, people flock to it. They search for gold in rivers and streams. In some places, people have to go searching for gold in the ground. In some places, people have to go searching for gold in the ground.

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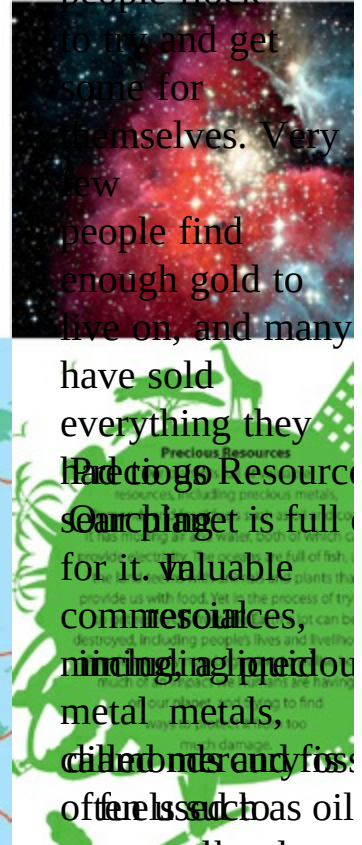
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Climate Climate and Weather

We all know how changeable weather can be – rain one minute, bright sunshine the next; two weeks of calm followed by sudden storms.

When we talk about the weather, we usually talk about short periods of time. Climate is like a long-term view of weather. We look at what the weather does in a particular area over a long period of time, work out the average temperatures, amount of rainfall and other figures, and these tell us what the climate is. Tropical rainforests, for example, have a hot, damp climate. Hot, dry deserts are – well – hot and dry! But they can also get very cold at night. So plants and animals have to be able to cope with the climate they live in.

Climates around the world differ for many reasons. At the equator, the central band running around the Earth, the Sun shines directly overhead. This makes the climate very hot. Away from the equator, the Sun's rays are more widely spread, making the climate cooler. Mountains are generally cooler than lower land nearby. The ocean protects the land close to it from extremes of temperature, because water releases heat more slowly than land. And climates can change over time, too. When we cut down part or all of a rain forest, the climate gets hotter. And it stays hotter for as long as it takes for the trees to grow back – if they do. This is a long-term climate change. Natural events can also change climate. El Niño, for example, is an area of unusually warm water in the Pacific Ocean that happens every two to seven years, and lasts for a few months to two years. It can cause severe drought (dry weather), floods and crop failure in countries close to the edge of the Pacific Ocean. Fortunately, though, this is a relatively short-term climate change.

Five main climates



Why Does Weather Happen?

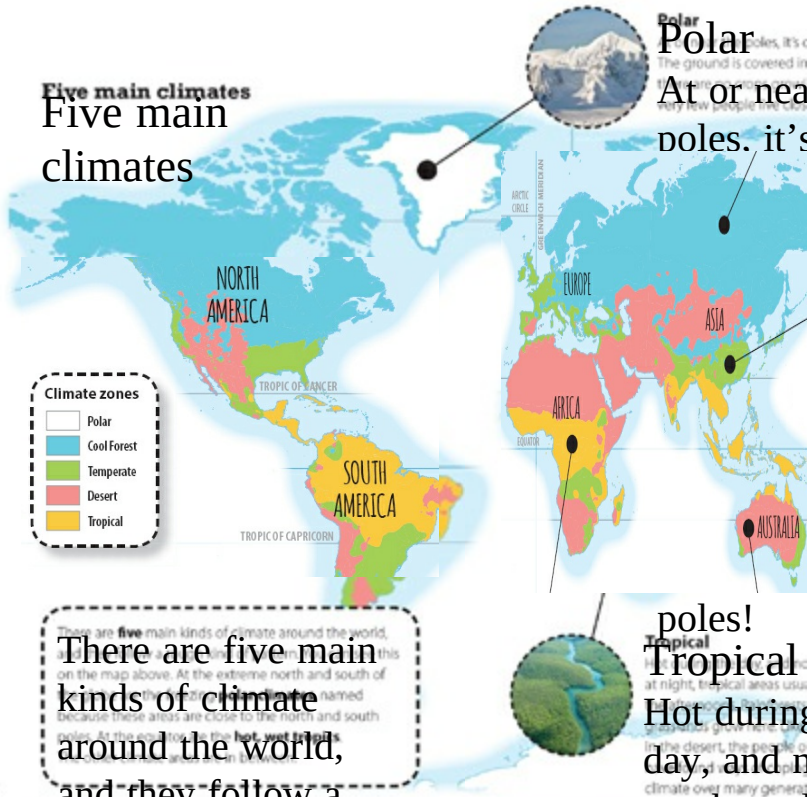
The differences in temperature around the planet mean air is constantly moving. Warm air in one place rises above cooler air, and the cooler air swirls in. In other places, cool air sinks and pushes warmer air out. Huge **'air masses'**, or bodies of air, carrying wet, dry, hot or cold air, are moved along by the wind. When two air masses meet, we get a **'front'**, and the weather changes.

Climate and Weather

Weather can changeable weather can be – rain one minute, bright sunshine the next, two weeks of calm followed by sudden storms. We all know how changeable weather can be – rain one minute, bright sunshine around the world differ for many reasons. At the equator, the water releases heat more slowly than land. And climates can change very slowly as it takes for the trees to grow around the Earth, the Sun shines directly overhead. This causes the climate to be very hot. In the temperate zones, the weather changes more slowly. In the polar regions, the weather is very cold. The difference in temperature around the globe are the main reason why the weather changes so much.

There are five main kinds of climate around the world, and they follow a rough kind of pattern. You can see this on the map above. At the extreme north and south of the globe, the mean air is very cold, and the weather changes very slowly. In the temperate zones, the weather changes more slowly. In the polar regions, the weather is very cold. The difference in temperature around the globe are the main reason why the weather changes so much.

Five main climates

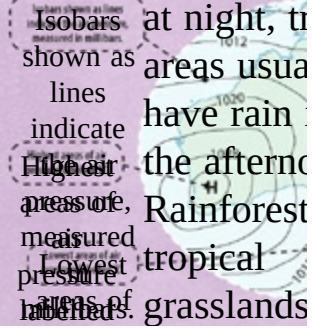


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Polar
At or near poles, it's very cold. The ground is covered in snow or ice. Very few people live here.

Tropical
Hot during day, and much cooler at night, tropical areas usually have rain in the afternoon. Rainforest, tropical grasslands.

Why Does Weather Happen?
The differences in temperature around the globe are the main reason why the weather changes so much.



The World's Oceans and Seas

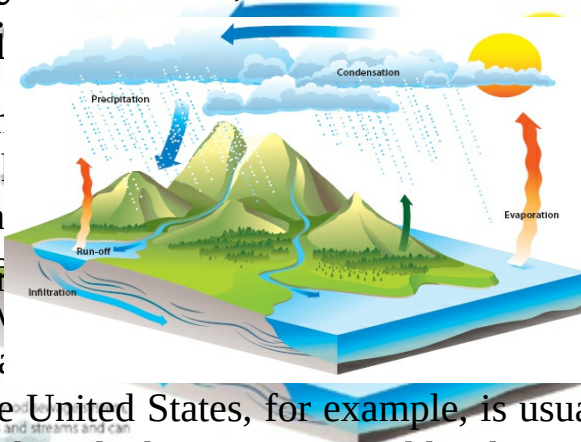
We think of the Sun as the most important body affecting our weather. If it's a sunny day, it'll probably be warm, and if it's cloudy, it'll be cooler.

In the main, that's true. However, the ocean soaks up and stores heat from the Sun. In fact, the top 3 m (10 ft) of the ocean hold the same amount of heat as the entire atmosphere does. The oceans also play a big part in whatever weather is coming our way, by flowing and drawing water and air in certain directions. The western coasts of continents are warmer than the eastern coasts because of the Pacific Ocean. And the oceans are also the source of most of the water in the rain cycle.

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Fresh Water

Most of the water on Earth is in the oceans and seas. Rivers and lakes are filled with fresh water, but whatever water is drawn from them is not fresh water.



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Pacific Ocean
 Largest of all the oceans, it covers about a third of Earth's surface. The Portuguese explorer, Ferdinand Magellan, named it the 'Mar Pacifico', which means 'The Pacific'.

Why is the Sea Salty?
 The sea is salty because of the salt in the rocks. As water flows through the rocks, it carries the salt with it. The salt is then carried to the sea, where it stays. The sea is salty because of the salt in the rocks. As water flows through the rocks, it carries the salt with it. The salt is then carried to the sea, where it stays.

The World's The Population World's

In the 4th century, the total number of people in the world was less than 400 million.

Today there are more than seven billion (seven thousand million) of us! This might sound like a success story, but the more people there are, the more pressure there is on the environment, food supplies and other resources, such as energy. There are also more people living in poverty.

As you can see from the map on the right, people are not spread out evenly around the world. Some rich countries have a high population density, which you might expect, as they have good nutrition and health care, and enough work for most people.

Part of the problem is that our resources aren't spread out evenly, either. According to experts, we produce enough food to feed everyone, but it's not always in the right place. Some people have more than they need, and even waste food and water. More than 10 percent of the people in the world have too little food, and many have no access to clean water. Charities are doing their best to get food and water to those who need it, but it's a difficult job.



Cities are Great!

Most big cities and other large communities are close to water. Early people realised water from rivers and streams made it possible to grow crops, and feed and water animals (and themselves). They used boats to explore, and met other people, with whom they could trade food and other supplies. For this they had to build more boats and ships – which created jobs. Many major cities grew up on the same spots people had first settled. Now, people still flock to them.



Cities are Awful!

Cities today are becoming more and more overcrowded. They are often expensive and polluted, and yet still people arrive from outside, looking for a better job and social life. Many find life in the city is harder than they expect. They may end up with no job, no home and no money. Even for those with good jobs, city life can be hard. Many adults move out when they have children. They believe they can have a better family life in a less stressful environment.

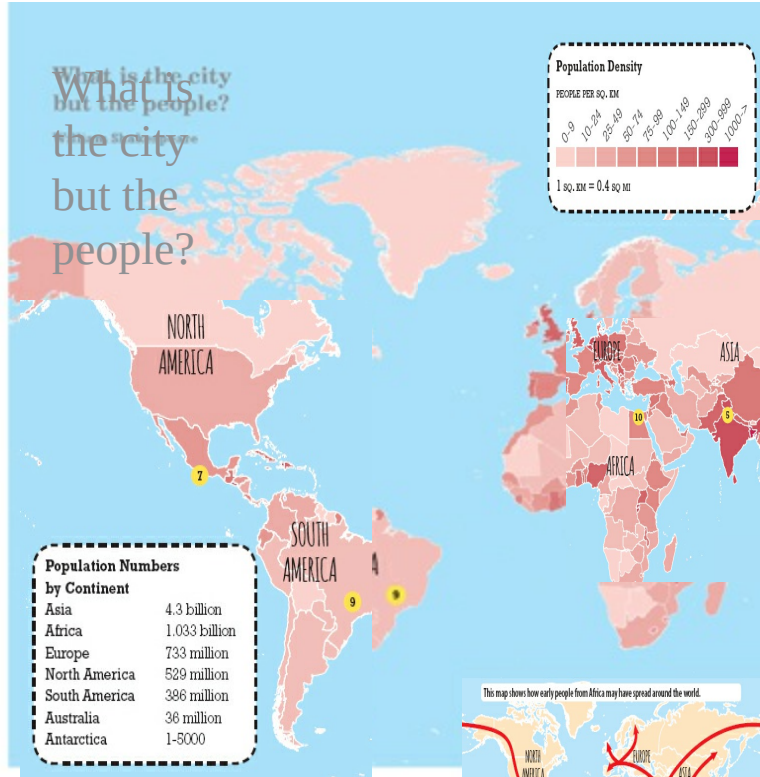
The World's Population

In the 14th century, the total number of people in the world was less than 400 million.

Today there are more than seven billion (seven thousand million) people in the world. This is a huge increase. The environment, food supplies and other resources, such as clean water, are under pressure. Many people are living in poverty. As you can see from the map on the right, people are not spread out evenly around the world. Some continents have a high population density, which you might call 'crowded'. Other continents have a low population density, which you might call 'spacious'.

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Where did we all come from?
The first hominid human-like mammals developed from t

Mapping the World

To put a city in a book, to put the world on one sheet of paper – maps are the most condensed humanised spaces of all... They make the landscape fit indoors, make us masters of lights we can't see and spaces we can't cover.

Maps are drawings of places around us. We use them to help us find somewhere we haven't been to before, and they've been around for a very long time.

Early maps were very inaccurate, compared with those we use today, but early cartographers (mapmakers) had no detailed knowledge of the world, and very often had to guess what was beyond what they knew.

Maps are drawings of places around us. We use them to help us find somewhere we haven't been to before, and they've been around a very long time. Gradually, better tools meant mapmakers could improve the quality of their maps. The invention of the printing press meant that one good map could be copied many times, making maps more affordable.

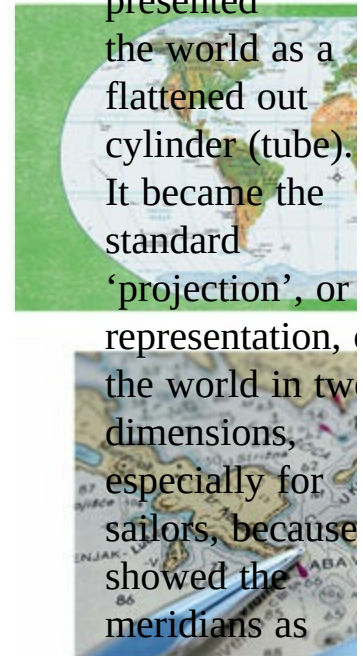
For a map to be useful, it must be relatively easy to read. Cartographers use symbols, lines

Mercator's projection

Mercator made a world map that presented the world as a flattened out cylinder (tube). In 1659, Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator made world map that presented

the world as a flattened out cylinder (tube). It became the standard 'projection', or representation,

of the world in two dimensions, especially for sailors, because it showed the meridians as straight lines. This made it easy to



A Map for Every Occasion

A Map for Every Occasion

"If I had a street named after me, it would really put me on the map."

Occasion

Today's maps are mostly based on satellite information and are very accurate indeed. The satellites orbit Earth at a low height, and can record lots of detail.

But we still need cartographers to sort the information out and turn it into readable maps that are useful in everyday life.

Modern cartographers use special mapping computer software to pick out the information they need to use and create a specific kind of map. People use in different situations. For example, to help us on short, local journeys, you will see scale maps, which show a small area in great detail. The maps you will see on later pages in this Atlas show an area in less detail.

The satellites orbit Earth at a low height, and can record lots of detail.

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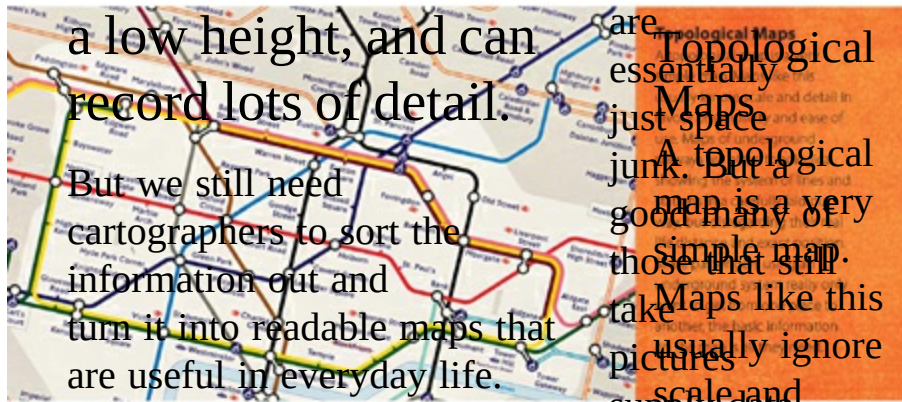
Satellites

Satellites orbiting Earth. Many of them are used for navigation. But a good many of those that still take maps today are satellites orbiting Earth. Many of them have stopped working and are essentially just space junk. But a good many of those that still take maps today are satellites orbiting Earth. Many of them have stopped working and are essentially just space junk.



Topographical Maps

Topographical maps show the shape of a landscape. They usually ignore scale and detail in a very simple map. Maps like this usually ignore scale and detail in a very simple map.

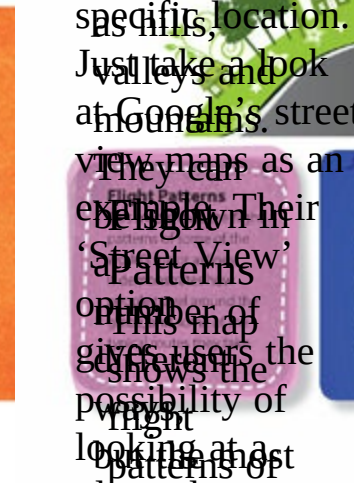
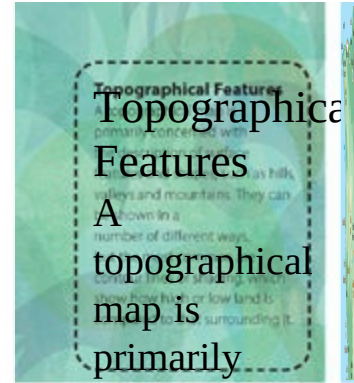


Topographical Features

Topographical features are hills, valleys and mountains. They can be shown in a number of different ways on a topographical map. A topographical map is primarily concerned with

Street View Maps

Street View maps provide a comprehensive view of a specific location. Just take a look at Google's street view maps as an example. Their 'Street View' option gives users the possibility of looking at a street patterns of



A Physical Perspective

There isn't a parallel of latitude but thinks it would have been the equator if it had had its rights."

Physical maps of the world show Earth's surface features. These usually include large ones, such as mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes, and sometimes smaller ones, such as hills, roads and railway lines.

What to include really depends on the size of the map, and what it will be used for. But a map meant for serious study, or to locate particular features, would be very detailed.

The map on the right is a physical map of part of Switzerland. On it you can see major towns and cities, and even some of the shapes of the land.

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A Political Perspective

You have brains in your head. You have feet in your shoes. You can steer yourself any direction you choose.'

A Political Perspective

Political maps in a detailed atlas, like the one below, include specific kinds of information.

They are intended to show the nations or countries of the world, and the land that each controls. National and state borders are clearly marked, and not only capital cities, but also other cities and large towns are marked.



24 A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Things change a lot in the political world! After



As you will have noticed, some countries or nations don't c





North America

"America is so vast that almost everything said about it is likely to be true."
 "America is so vast that almost everything said about it is likely to be true."

everything said about it is likely to be true opposite is probably true."

MAP KEY

1. Redwood
2. Golden Gate Bridge
3. Giant sequoia
4. Canadian goose
5. Moose
6. Bald eagle
7. Puffin
8. Mount Rushmore
9. Statue of Liberty
10. Corn



North America has 22 named time zones.

North America is packed full of natural wonders. From Niagara Falls to Death Valley, Mount McKinley, it has some of the most diverse landscapes in the world. The continent is home to all the major climate types. This diversity allows for a wide variety of plants and animals, including one of the smallest oaks and the largest bears. The Grand Canyon is the largest natural wonder in the world and contains some of the largest canyons. The first North American people were from Asia. They developed a number of different cultures and languages. The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom.

fruit, nuts, and vegetables for food. In the south, some learned how to cultivate crops, such as corn.

NORTH AMERICA - BIG AND BEAUTIFUL!

Sometimes it seems North America does everything in a big way! It's known for big buildings, huge lakes, and the world's longest and other physical features. North American people even think big!

Just look at the number of things that have been invented here: inventing the nuclear bomb, creating jazz, country and mariachi music and enormous Hollywood's booming film industry, which makes countless stars!

It's also known for taking people around the world into huge, money-making stars!

Why do you think North America is so big? Just look at the number of things that have been invented here! The same America was named after the ideas that have come from here.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO



North America grows about half of the world's maize (corn)



Bering Sea separates the North American continent from the Asian continent

Mount McKinley (Denali) is the highest mountain in North America at 6,193 m (20,320 ft)

Rushmore Monument to 4 American Presidents lives in the Sonoran Desert region

Mexico City is one of the most populated cities

Canada

ALBERTA - BRITISH COLUMBIA - MANITOBA - NEW BRUNSWICK
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR - NOVA SCOTIA - ONTARIO

Alberta - British Columbia - Manitoba - New Brunswick

Manitoba - New Brunswick

Newfoundland & Labrador - Nova Scotia - Ontario

Prince Edward Island - Quebec - Saskatchewan

Alberta - British Columbia - Manitoba - New Brunswick

Manitoba - New Brunswick

Alberta - British Columbia - Manitoba - New Brunswick

Manitoba - New Brunswick

Alberta - British Columbia - Manitoba - New Brunswick

Manitoba - New Brunswick

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Manitoba - New Brunswick

Alberta - British Columbia - Manitoba - New Brunswick

Manitoba - New Brunswick



SMALL MOOSE CAN HAVE AN EYE FOR YOU
8 FT (2.4 M) TALL



NEXT 5 km

THE FAST AND THE FURRY
The Arctic fox is the fastest land animal in Canada. It can run up to 40 mph (64 km/h) over short distances. The Arctic fox has the warmest pelt (fur) of any animal. It is the smallest of all canids (dogs, wolves, coyotes, etc.).

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The original inhabitants of Canada were the Native Americans, or First Nations. They were the first people to live in the country. Their descendants and their descendants also live here, along with more recent immigrants. Most of the people who live in Canada today are of European descent.

The original inhabitants of Canada were the Native Americans.

The name Canada comes from the Native American word 'kanata' which means 'settlement' or 'village'. The word 'Canada' comes from the word 'kanata' which means 'settlement' or 'village'.

MAD ABOUT MAPLE
 The maple leaf is the symbol of Canada. It is a red leaf with a white vein. The maple leaf is the symbol of Canada. It is a red leaf with a white vein. The maple leaf is the symbol of Canada. It is a red leaf with a white vein.

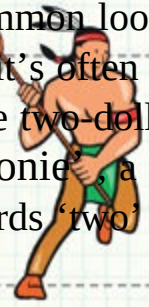
8893 km (5526 mi) of border is shared between the USA and Canada. It's the largest shared border in the world.



For 94 years, the Jasper Totem Pole stood in Jasper National Park. But when it was found to be rotten it was sent back to the Haida Nation that had carved it. In 2011, the Two Brothers Totem Pole was sent to replace the original.



Canadians use a number of slang terms for money. The one-dollar coin is called a 'loonie' because it has a picture of a loon on it. The two-dollar coin is called a 'toonie' because it has a picture of a beaver on it. The words 'two' and 'one' are often used to refer to these coins.



Number plates for cars, motorbikes and snowmobiles in the Northwest Territories are the shape of a polar bear.



Eastern United States

- Alabama - Connecticut - Delaware - Florida - Georgia - Illinois - Indiana - Kentucky - Maine - Maryland - Massachusetts - Michigan - Mississippi - New Hampshire - New Jersey - New York - North Carolina - Ohio - Pennsylvania - Rhode Island - South Carolina - Tennessee - Vermont - Virginia - West Virginia - Wisconsin

STATE OF THE NATION
 Its first people, the Native Americans, did not have a written language. When European settlers arrived, they began to fight over the land, fighting the Native Americans. The United States, which was previously under British rule, won their independence in 1776. It is a relatively young country.

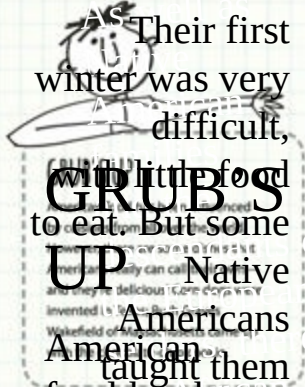
Its first people were the Native Americans, who see the land as a living being. In 1620, 35 million Americans share DNA with at least one of the 102 pilgrims who arrived aboard the Mayflower in 1620.

When European settlers arrived, they began to take over the land, fighting the Native Americans. In 1776, the United States declared its independence from Britain. The Statue of Liberty, a symbol of freedom, was dedicated in 1886. It stands on Liberty Island in New York City.

THE FIRST, THE FARTHEST AND THE TOOTHIEST...
 The World Trade Center, a twin-towered skyscraper in New York City, was the tallest building in the world from 1973 to 2001. It was replaced by One World Trade Center, a single-towered skyscraper that stands at 1,776 ft. (541 m). It is a replacement for the old World Trade Center, which was destroyed by the September 11 attacks.

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The United States population is made up of people from all over the world. Well, not all. Native American cities are full of descendants of European settlers, there are African Americans, and many people who came to the United States today, seeking a new land of opportunity, and wanting their chance at the "American Dream."
The United

In 1620, settlers from the UK arrived in what is now Massachusetts. Their first winter was very difficult, with little food to eat. But some UP Native Americans taught them how to farm local crops, and by cuisines.



36 NOV

Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the Midwest region of the U.S., known as Tornado Alley



The most populous city in the United States is New York City, followed by Los Angeles and Chicago.

THE EASTERN U.S. REAL DEAL!

WHAT TO SAY:
WHAT NOT TO SAY:
FAMOUS FOR:
SPORTS:
DRINKS:
WHAT NOT TO SAY:
WHAT NOT TO SAY:

Football is stupid!
FAMOUS FOR:
 George Washington
 Key lime pie
 Washington Carver
SPORTS:
 Football, discovering

6% of people in the U.S. believe nobody has ever landed on the Moon.
DRINKS:



BIG AND BOLD

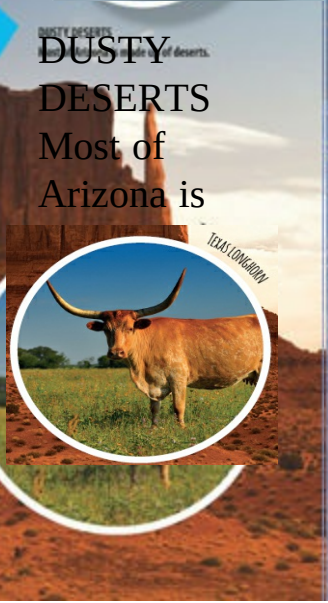
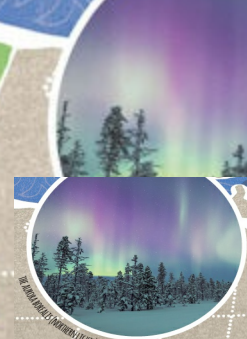
The tallest trees on Earth are giant redwoods, reaching up to 379 ft. (115.5 m) in height (without the roots) and up to

26 feet (7.9 m) in diameter • Alaska is the best place to see the aurora borealis (northern lights). This amazing natural light display is caused by electrically charged particles from the Sun. When they hit the atmosphere, they start off a chain of phone calls to let other people know!

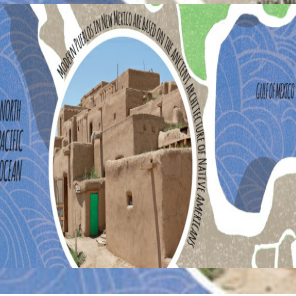
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Most of the western United States is famous for its incredible landscapes that are famous for their unique and diverse natural beauty. The western United States is famous for its incredible landscapes that are famous for their unique and diverse natural beauty. The western United States is famous for its incredible landscapes that are famous for their unique and diverse natural beauty.

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DUSTY DESERTS
Most of Arizona is



WHO LIVES HERE?
 In the southwestern United States it is common to find inhabitants with Mexican ancestry. A strong mix of Hispanic people from Central and South America, as well as descendants of European settlers and African Americans, live in the region.

Southwest of Hawaii is the most recent of the 50 states in the U.S. (it joined in 1959).



ALOHA, HAWAII

Many people dream of living in a place like Hawaii.

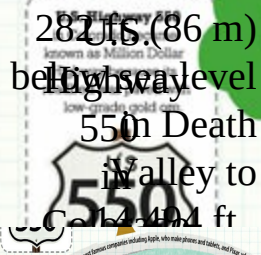
Almost 40 million people live in California—one-eighth of the entire U.S.

Surfing began in Hawaii. (It was noted by Captain Cook in 1778.)

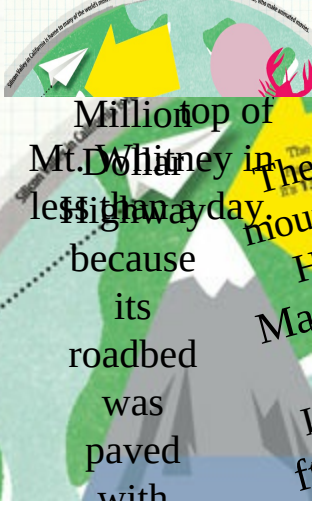
Now the sport is practiced all over the world.



In California you can go from Death Valley to Mt. Whitney. The elevation difference is 28,241 ft (8,600 m).



Million top of Mt. Whitney in less than a day because its roadbed was paved with



MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize - Caribbean - El Salvador - Guatemala - Honduras - Nicaragua - Panama

Mexico is a land of extremes, with high mountains and deep canyons in the centre of the country, sweeping deserts in the north and jungles in the south and east. Southeast of Mexico is Central America, a narrow strip of land that connects North America to South America. Overall, the land is fertile and rugged, and dominated by a series of volcanic mountain ranges. Central America is bordered by Colombia, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Dispersed to the east are the islands of the Caribbean. The coastal wetlands of eastern Mexico are home to thousands of tropical plant species and exotic animals, such as jaguars and quetzal birds. Few nations on Earth support as many species as Mexico does. The most diverse are the Caribbean islands, especially Panama and Costa Rica.

Belize - Caribbean - GREAT ISLANDS - Costa Rica

The church of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios - El Salvador - Guatemala - Honduras

Honduras - Mexico - Nicaragua - Panama

Mexico is a land of extremes, with high mountains and deep

can



PEAKS AND REEFS
The highest mountain in Mexico, at the northern end of the Gulf of California, is Pico Orizaba, a dormant volcano that reaches 5,636 m (18,491 ft). The Belize Barrier Reef is the smallest of all the coral reefs (porpoises, whale dolphins), growing up to about 140 cm (55 in) long. It is one of the most diverse systems in the world. The Belize Barrier Reef, which is part of it, is the largest destination, and Belize is in almost half of the world's coral reefs.

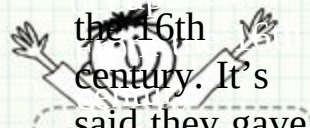


WHO LIVES HERE?
 Native Americans were the region's first real occupants. From the 16th century, Spanish conquistadors and the likes of Columbus and Pizarro brought today's Central Americans and Caribbean people are of mixed blood. A blend of European and Native American people.

Native

The islands of the Caribbean trade in fish, aluminum, iron, nickel, petroleum and timber.

The Spanish invaded Yucatan in the 16th century. It's said they gave



MAD ABOUT FOOTBALL

Mexicans adore football — it's their most popular sport, and they're pretty good at it, with the national team reaching the World Cup quarter finals twice. At the national stadium, Estadio Azteca in Mexico City, you can regularly see the 'Mexican Wave'. This is when supporters stand up one after another and raise

44 NOV



La Catrina is an icon of Mexican pop art. She is often seen on display during Día de los Muertos (Day of the Dead) celebrations in Mexico.

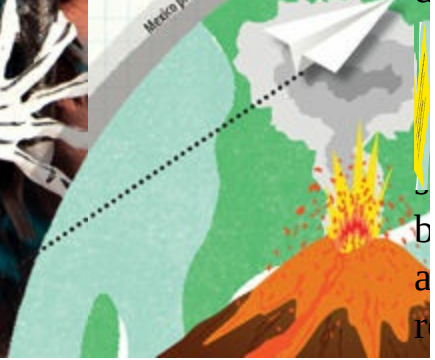
She is often seen on display during Día de los Muertos (Day of the Dead) celebrations in Mexico.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

97% of Barbadians can read and write. The island nation's educational system is not only very good, but also free to all children.



42 million people live in Mexico. Mexico produces oil, steel, copper and agricultural products. Central America mines copper, gold, silver and zinc.





South America

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

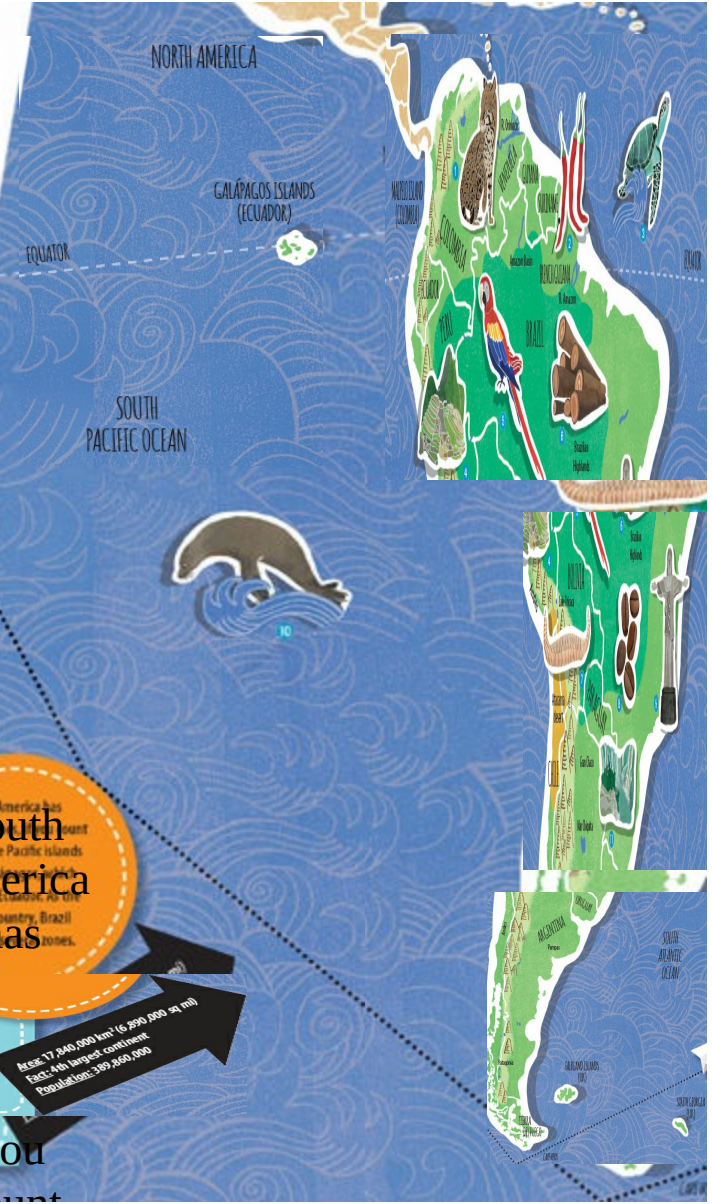
Evaristo Nugkuuca, 1999 activist for the Awa people of the Peruvian rainforest

South America is a land of legends. Hundreds of years ago, explorers from Europe heard rumours of lost kingdoms and cities of fabulous treasure and of people living deep in the forest.

They had guns, ships and horses, and were greedy for the Peruvian gold. In the 1500s, Spanish and Portuguese invaders arrived in the Americas. They ruled for almost 300 years.

South America has five times the area of the United Kingdom. It is the largest country in the Americas. Brazil is the largest country in South America. It has a population of 200 million people.

South America is home to a wide variety of animals, including the jaguar, the toucan, and the anaconda. It is also home to many different cultures and languages.



South America has five times the area of the United Kingdom. It is the largest country in the Americas. Brazil is the largest country in South America. It has a population of 200 million people.

Area: 17,840,000 km² (6,890,000 sq mi)
Largest continent: Africa
Population: 389,260,000

MAP KEY
Green turtle
Scarlet macaw & Sawn logs
Ocelot
Red
Zor
Cayenne
Iguaza Falls

Incredible South America

The Amazon River rises in Peru, in the Andes mountains. It flows eastward across Brazil to the Atlantic Ocean. South of the equator, against the current, passing remote fishing and trading villages. The Amazon Basin forms the green heart of South America, and is the world's largest rainforest. To the north, the Guiana highlands drop to tropical plains beside the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic. Eastwards, the Andes rise again. The long, rocky backbone, parallel to the Pacific coast. Along the Atlantic coast, narrow in the south, there are coffee plantations and cattle ranches and grasslands. In the north, the high mountains stretch to the sky.

The Andes mountain chain is the world's longest, at approx 7,000 km (4,300 miles)



current, passing remote fishing and trading villages. The Amazon Basin forms the green heart of South America, and is



Awesome Amazon
approximately 5.5 million km²
(2.1 million sq mi)
The Amazon rainforest covers approximately 5.5 million km² (2.1 million sq mi)

QUECHUA

Most spoken indigenous language in the Americas



GATE OF THE SASUAR

DE UYUNI (Biggest salt flat on earth)

GIANT ANTEATER



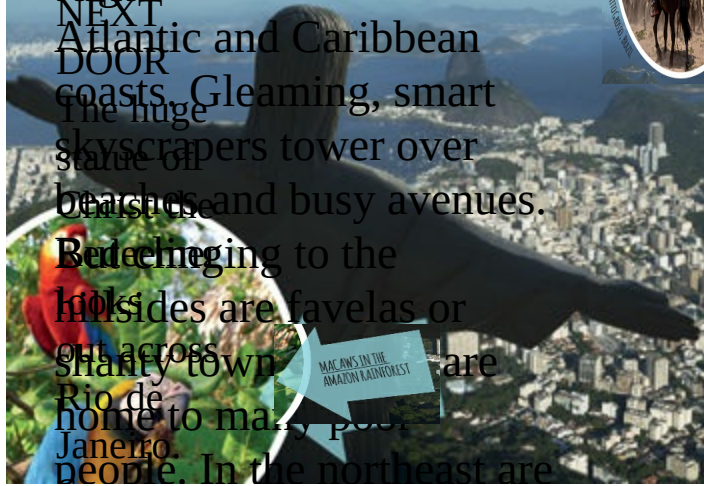
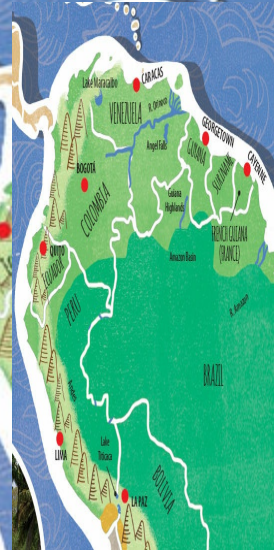
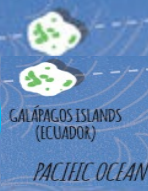
South America
In the

Northern South America

Bolivia - Brazil - Colombia - Ecuador - French Guiana

Guyana - Peru - Suriname - Venezuela

Big cities rise from the Atlantic and Caribbean coasts. Gleaming, smart skyscrapers tower over beaches and busy avenues. Clinging to the hillsides are favelas or shanty towns, home to many poor people. In the northeast are



MACAWS IN THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

RECORD BREAKERS

Kerepakupai Vena, or Angel Falls, in Venezuela is the world's highest uninterrupted waterfall, at 979 m (3211 ft). Lake Titicaca is another record breaker at 3,812 ft between Bolivia and Peru. It is the highest lake on Earth to be navigable. The Galapagos tortoise is the world's largest tortoise, with some exceeding 1.5 m (5 ft) and weighing up to 250 kg (550 lb).

WHO LIVES HERE?
 Who doesn't? It's quite a mix! In Brazil most people speak Portuguese. It is Dutch, French, Guianese, French, in the rest of the world. Many people are descended from other European, African, Asian or American 'mixes'.

Who doesn't? It's quite a mix!
 In Brazil most people speak Portuguese.



THE KIDS FROM THE BARRIO
 The neighbourhood is called a favela. About 10.8 million people live in the favelas around Bogotá. They are poor people who have to look for work, but haven't got enough money to buy a house or rent a flat. They live in the favelas.

Brazil is the largest country in all of South America 8,515,767 km² (3,287,597 sq mi)



Rio de Janeiro stages a spectacular carnival. 5 million people dance the samba.

the world's most spectacular carnival,

with glittering costumes and parades – and 2 million people out on the streets dancing the samba.

any, buy them at any street stall.

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Did you know that... mummies didn't just come from Peru and Ecuador. They were also found in the Andes. Bodies were preserved by the dry climate.

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Southern South America

Argentina - Chile - Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas

Paraguay - South Georgia

Uruguay

It's a tough ride on horseback across the Gran Chaco - a hot, dry plain that stretches into Paraguay. Most Paraguayans live in the eastern part of the country, which is easier to farm. In Uruguay cattle graze the hills and valleys, while farmers



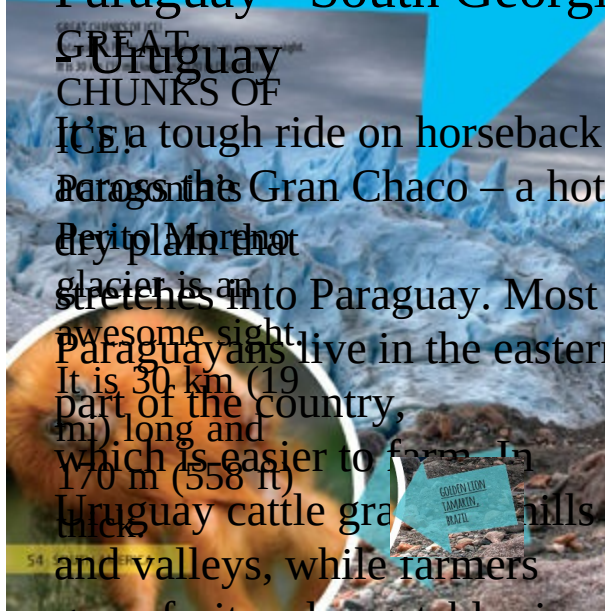
MOUNTAIN RANGE, CHILE



PACIFIC OCEAN



COLUMBIAN



GOLDEN LION TAMARIN, BRAZIL

ANDALUSIAN COAT OF ARMS

DRY AS A BONE

The driest and oldest hot desert on the planet is Chile's Atacama. In some

hundreds of years!

LANDS OF ICE AND FIRE

ICE AND FIRE The River Plate (Rio de la Plata) is 220 km (140 mi) across its

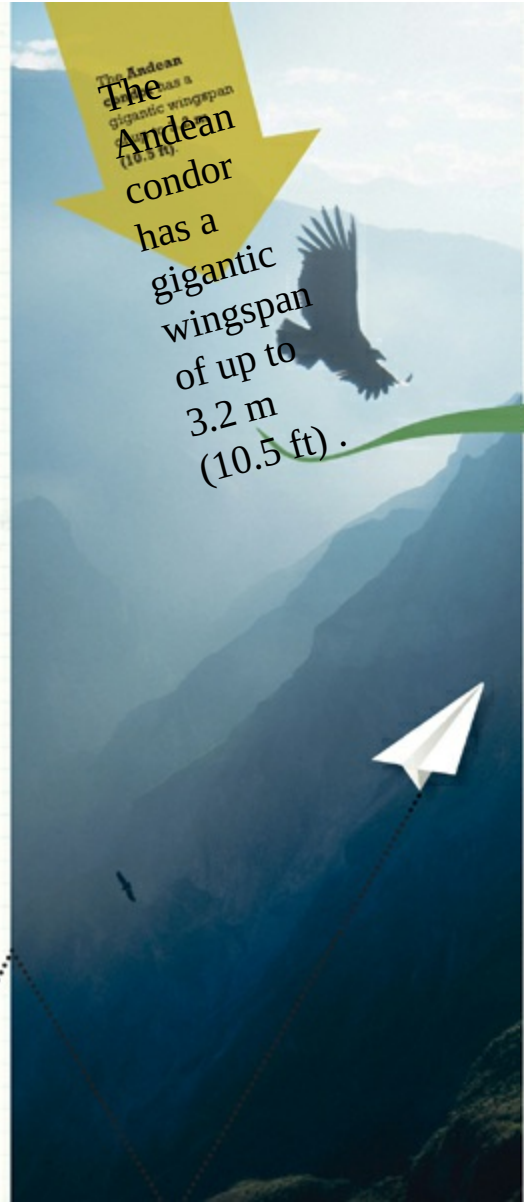
WHO LIVES HERE?
 The Indian peoples of the region include the **Guarani**, the **Mataco** and the **Mapuche**. After the rule of Spain from 1516, it was found that Spanish is still the main language today. All kinds of other immigrants have come to the region, including Russians, Welsh, Poles, Syrians, Lebanese, Japanese and Koreans.

The Indian peoples of the region

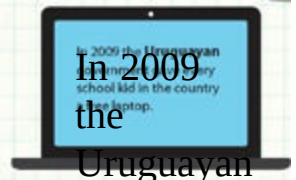
The Drake Passage between Cape Horn and Livingston Island in Antarctica is just 809 miles (503 miles) across.

A STORY OF HOPE

Argentina is the largest country in southern South America: **2,766,890km²** (1,068,300 sq mi)



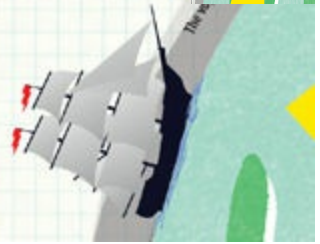
The Andean condor has a gigantic wingspan of up to 3.2 m (10.5 ft).



In 2009 the Uruguayan government probably the biggest ever was discovered in Peru in the country a free laptop.



Popular snack **Peru chifle** fried and salted crisps made of green or ripe plantain.





Europe

Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow.
Learn from

There are snowy northern forests, green fields and rolling hills in the north, and heaths and moors in the south. Europe is not one of the bigger continents, but here you can meet all kinds of people speaking different languages and see a fantastic variety of landscapes.

The Atlantic Ocean brings rain to western shores. Europe's sunny south meets the warm blue waters of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The continent stretches eastwards to the Caucasus and the Ural mountains. Europe and Asia together make up one mega-landmass, called Eurasia.

As well as stone circles, beautiful cathedrals and castles from the Middle Ages, Europe has big cities and railways from the industrial age of the 1800s. At the same time, there are prehistoric stone circles and the Great Wall of China in the east.

There are olive groves, beautiful vineyards and sunny beaches. Europe is not one of the Middle Ages, and



Exploring Europe

Fly into cities such as London, Paris, Rome or Berlin and you will see modern buildings alongside the latest in shopping in shiny stores or busy streets. You will often see a lively coming together of cultures and peoples from around the world. London, Paris, Rome or Berlin and you will see modern buildings alongside the latest in shopping in shiny stores or busy streets. You will often see a lively coming together of cultures and peoples from around the world.

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The Scandinavian peninsula is about 1,850 km (1,150 miles) long



Lands and seas
Western Europe is on an ocean current called the North Atlantic Drift. This is a warm water current. Eastern Europe is further from the sea. This creates extremes of hot and cold. Western Europeans live in the middle of the land. This sea covers 965,000 sq mi.

Inventive Europe
Europe is famous for some amazing inventions. These include
• the printing press (1476)
• the newspaper (1605)
• the telescope (1608)
• the steam locomotive (1803)
• photography (1816)
• the telephone (1876)
• the motor car (1885)
• ballpoint pens (1938)
• the world's first computer (1946)
• the world's first satellite (1957)
• the world's first space station (1986)
• the world's first space shuttle (1968)

the Shard, London (312.7 m, 1,026 ft tall)

Stonehenge Prehistoric monument (c.3000-2000 BCE)

Eiffel Tower, Paris City landmark (1887)

Alhambra Palace, Granada Moorish palace (889 CE)

At the top of the page, there are several circular icons and a grid pattern. On the right side, there are more circular icons and a vertical list of text fragments: 'At the top of the page', 'North Atlantic', 'Sea level', 'for in', 'North Atlantic', 'Ocean', 'M', 'BL', 'EU', 'HA', 'FA', 'ft'.

Northern Europe

Denmark - Estonia - Finland - Iceland - Latvia - Lithuania - Norway - Sweden

You know you're way up north of the Arctic Circle when the sky flashes green and pink with the Northern Lights, when it stays light all night at midsummer and is dark during the days of midwinter. Welcome to Europe's far north. Norway, Sweden and



NORWEGIAN SEA

MARAUDING VIKINGS
Scandinavia was home to the fearsome warriors too, with about 1,200 years ago

FAEROE ISLANDS (DENMARK)

They were brilliant seafarers and traders. They were fearsome warriors too, with scary names

Northern money makers
Fish! Brondaxe!
North Sea
Timber and



WHO LIVES HERE?

The Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders are all Germanic people. The Finns and Estonians are also related. The Letts (Latvians) and the Lithuanians are also Germanic.

The Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders are all Germanic peoples and



love lego

Legos are made in Denmark by a company that makes about 3 billion bricks, parts and accessories annually. Who would you see them first at the Legoland theme park in Denmark, or in the factory?

Lego was first made in Denmark back in

64 EURO

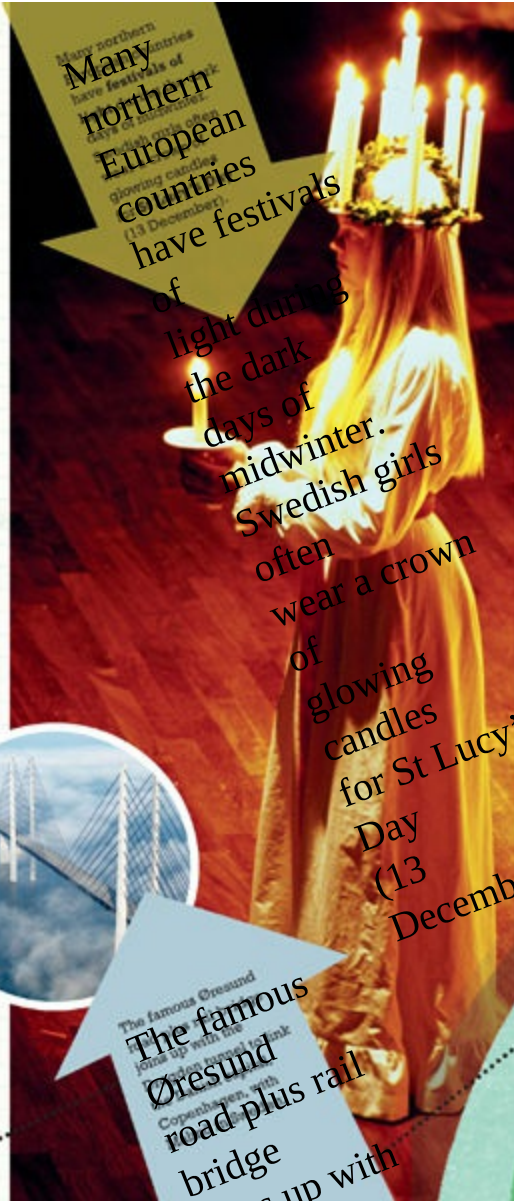
Sweden is the biggest of the Nordic countries by area: 450,295 km² (173,860 sq mi)

Many northern European countries have festivals of glowing candles (13 December).

of light during the dark days of midwinter. Swedish girls often wear a crown of glowing candles for St Lucy's Day (13 December)



The famous Øresund road-plus rail bridge joins up with the Copenhagen, with



All steamed up! There are over 2 million saunas in Finland.



Copenhagen's most famous tourist

Iceland's park



statue of the little mermaid, from the 1837 tale by Hans Christian Andersen.

the world's oldest It was first found in the

NORTHWEST EUROPE

IRELAND - REPUBLIC OF IRELAND - SWITZERLAND - UNITED KINGDOM

High cliffs on the west coast of Ireland, a land of rolling hills in Northern Ireland, together with England, Scotland and Wales on the larger island of Great Britain, is part of the United Kingdom. Here you travel through rolling farmland, moors and highlands, small villages, historic market towns and large cities such as London.

Austria - Belgium - France - Germany - Liechtenstein - Luxembourg

Italy - Monaco - Netherlands - Republic of Ireland - Switzerland - United Kingdom

Germany - France - Belgium - Luxembourg - Monaco - Netherlands - Republic of Ireland - Switzerland - United Kingdom

Switzerland - United Kingdom

Antarctic breakers roll in to cliffs on the west of Ireland, a land of rolling hills, grass and low hills.

Ireland, together with England, Scotland and Wales on the larger island



SUPER STATS

- Monaco is the smallest country in the region, with an area of just over 2 km² (0.8 sq mi)
- London is the biggest city in northwest Europe
- Austria's rivers and lakes mean that it can produce more hydroelectric power than any other country in the region

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The countries of northwest Europe grew up over hundreds of years as a patchwork of smaller states. The medieval ones were French, German, Dutch or Swiss, but this the borders that are in fact the borders of the British Isles. Welsh, Bretons, Walloons, Flemings, Frisians, Swabians, ... Even little Switzerland has four official languages (French, Swiss-German, Italian, Romansh). The historical overseas empires mean descended from African, Indian and Caribbean roots.

A big wall used to run through the centre of Berlin, with armed guards and barbed wire. From 1961 it divided the city into two parts. The western part was called West Berlin and the eastern part East Berlin. Sometimes collectively they were called the City.

Mainland France is the largest country in northwest Europe: 551,500 km² (212,935 sq mi)



Sunny or rainy, dry or muddy? Whatever the weather, English crowds love open air music festivals such as Glastonbury. Britain has been a centre of pop music and youth fashion ever since the 1960s.

THE NORTHWEST EUROPE. REAL DEAL!

'HELLO' IN THE IRISH LANGUAGE: Dia dhuit
FASHION CAPITAL OF THE WORLD: Paris, France
HOME OF THE WALTZ: Vienna
MOST FAMOUS CAR RACE: Grand Prix, Formula One race
THE MOST DELICIOUS SWEETS: Hobnobs

HOME OF THE WALTZ: Vienna
SPORTS INVENTED IN NORTHWEST EUROPE:
 - Football (England)
 - Golf (Scotland)
 - Cricket (England)
 - Snooker (England)
 - Rugby (England)
 - Hockey (England)
 - Tennis (England)
 - Basketball (England)
 - Baseball (England)

SOUTHWEST EUROPE

Spain

A big slab of land juts out from Europe into the Atlantic Ocean, below the stormy Bay of Biscay. This is the Iberian peninsula, divided between Spain and Portugal. It is separated from France by the high mountains of the Pyrenees, where tourists visit the mini-state of Andorra. Spain is rimmed by other mountains around the central, flat Meseta region.

Spain's northwest coast is green from Atlantic rains, but much of the rest is dry and sunny in summer. There are villages of small white houses, oranges and lemons, fields of sunflowers and olive trees. You can see castles and ornate Roman Catholic cathedrals, and the ruins of the Moors and Christians who ruled here in the Middle Ages. Madrid is the biggest city.

Spain's southern tip, the great rock of Gibraltar is UK territory, just 14 km from the Moroccan coast. In the river valleys and forests of cork oak, fishing villages and beaches by the Atlantic surf, and the historic port of Lisbon.

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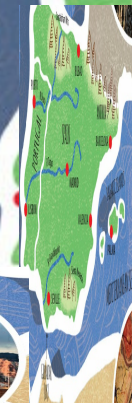
Spain's northwest coast is green from Atlantic rains, but much of the rest is dry and sunny in summer. There are villages of small white houses, oranges and lemons, fields of sunflowers and olive trees. You can see castles and ornate Roman Catholic cathedrals, and the ruins of the Moors and Christians who ruled here in the Middle Ages. Madrid is the biggest city.

Spain's southern tip, the great rock of Gibraltar is UK territory, just 14 km from the Moroccan coast. In the river valleys and forests of cork oak, fishing villages and beaches by the Atlantic surf, and the historic port of Lisbon.



PICKING ORANGES, SPAIN

ATLANTIC OCEAN



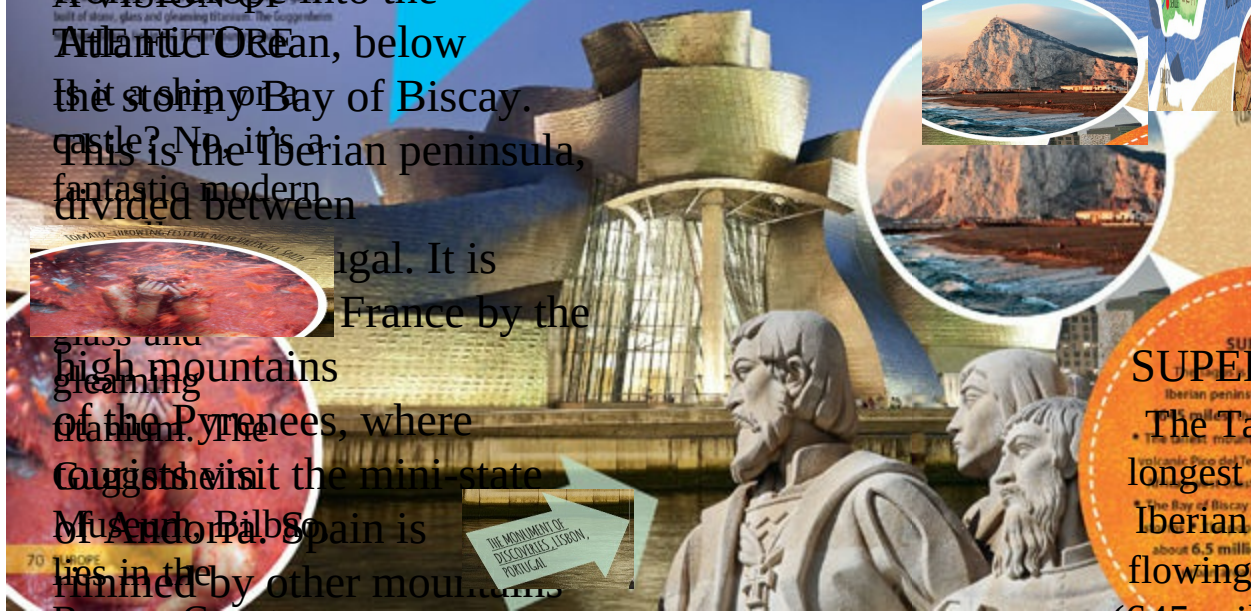
THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR



70



SUPER
Iberian penins
The Ta
longest
Iberian
flowing



WHO LIVES HERE?
 The Spanish and Portuguese languages have spread around the world. The Iberian Peninsula has a patchwork of dialects, and some have their own languages or dialects. The tiny island of Andorra and France. The Basque capital is Vitoria-Gasteiz. The capital is Madrid.

Portuguese
 country, Portugal.

There's no tooth fairy in Spain.

Instead, they have a tooth mouse.

FIESTA TIME!

Ratoncito Pérez is a tiny mouse named Ratoncito Pérez.

Spain is famous for

Spain is the largest country in southwest Europe: 212,935 sq. mi. (550,370 km²)



Flamenco is a style of playing, and singing, guitar playing, and dancing popular in southern Spain. The dancers strut, clap, OLE!

When the summer sun burns down at noon, the Spanish traditionally shut up shop and find a place to relax. A riot of red - at Buñol, in the



Portuguese fishermen catch more sardines than any other kind of fish. Sardines freshly grilled?

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Portuguese fishermen catch more sardines than any other kind of fish. Sardines freshly grilled?

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Southeast Europe

Albania - Bosnia & Herzegovina - Croatia - Greece - Italy Kosovo - Malta - Montenegro - Republic of Macedonia - Slovenia - Vatican City

ANCIENT DELPHI

White doves flutter over red-tiled roofs. About 2,400 years ago, ancient Greece valley of the River Po. The city of Venice rises from a shimmering blue lagoon. The big, religious traffic swirls around ancient centre of ruins. This is Italy, a boot-shaped peninsula, stretching from the Alps to the island of Sicily. The Apennine mountains form in



SUPER STATS

The awesome Roman empire was at its biggest in 117 AD, when it covered about 5 million km² (1.9 million sq mi)

- Vatican City, the world headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church, is the smallest country in the world, covering just 44 ha (110 acres) within the city of Rome

The awesome Roman empire was at its biggest in 117 AD, when it covered about 5 million km² (1.9 million sq mi)

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The origins of the Italian language are in the Latin spoken in ancient Rome. The Italian language is related to the Latin spoken in the Roman Empire. Many peoples of the countries, such as the Bosniaks. Many Christians, but some are Muslims. The Italian language has its origins in the Latin spoken in ancient Rome.

Italy is the largest country in the region: 301,340 km² (116,348 sq mi)



From mountain to seashore, Italy is home to over 57,000 animal species, one-third the European total. They include wolves, brown bears, wild boar, and one of the tiniest mammals in the world.

ALBANIAN SCHOOLS
 Albanians are mostly farmers, growing vegetables and fruit. It is big to rebuild, repair, and with libraries. Albania is a country where many people are

Italy is home to over 57,000 animal species, one-third the European total. They include wolves, brown bears, wild boar, and one of the tiniest mammals in the world. Many names in the history of fast cars are Italian.

Central Europe

Bulgaria - Czech Republic - Hungary

- Poland - Romania - Slovakia

Gdansk is a Polish port on the Baltic Sea. Poland lies across the huge plain which stretches eastwards into Russia, crossed by long rivers like the Oder and the Vistula. Here are farms and industrial towns. In the capital city, Warsaw, Summers can be warm and winters very cold.

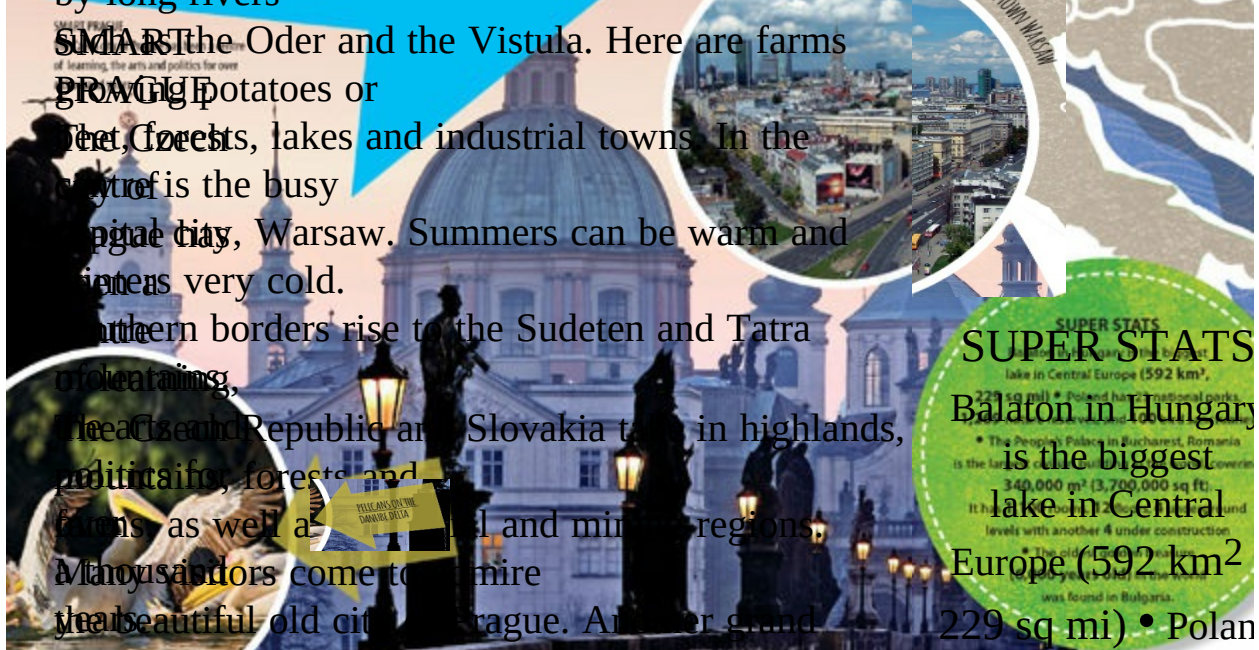
The Czech Republic and Slovakia take in highlands, mountains, forests and farms, as well as industrial and mining regions. Many visitors come to admire the beautiful old city of Prague. Another grand capital is Budapest, on the banks of the Danube. The southern borders rise to the Sudeten and Tatra mountains, which are popular for skiing and mountaineering. The Czech Republic and Slovakia take in highlands, mountains, forests and farms, as well as industrial and mining regions. Many visitors come to admire the beautiful old city of Prague. Another grand capital is Budapest, on the banks of the Danube.

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SUPER STATS

- Poland has 229 national parks
- The People's Palace in Bucharest, Romania is the largest building in the world
- The largest lake in Central Europe (592 km²) is the biggest lake in Central Europe (592 km²)
- The oldest wine cellar in the world was found in Bulgaria.



WHO LIVES HERE?
 The region includes Protestant and Orthodox Christians, Muslims, Jews, the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Bulgarians are all Slavic peoples with their own languages. The Hungarians are a separate ethnic group. So are the Romanians, whose language is from the Latin of the old Roman Empire. The peoples live in the region, but are not the same people as the ones in other parts of Europe.

-Protestant and Orthodox

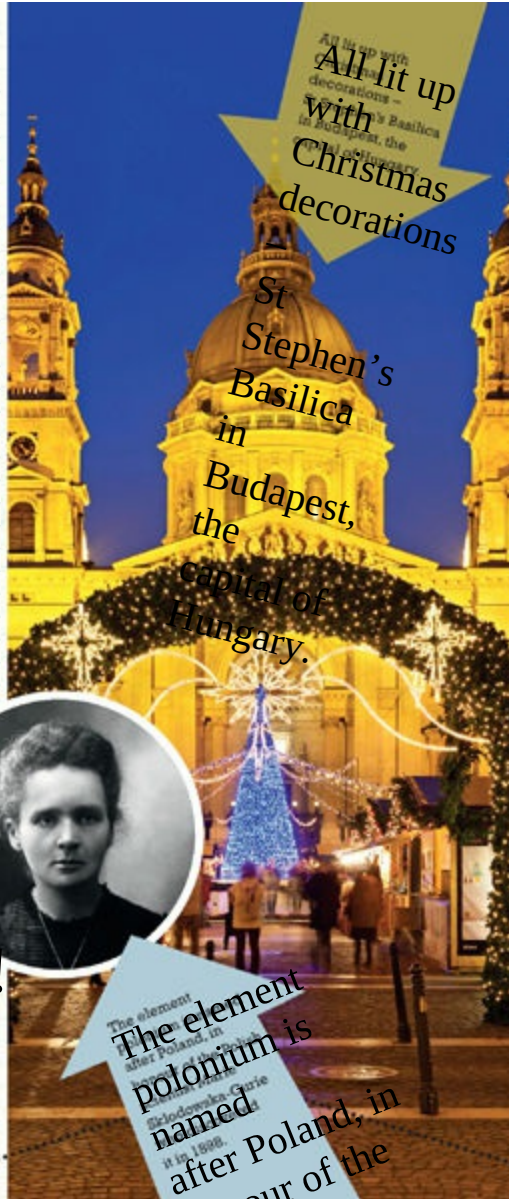
Let's dance the polka!

This lively folk dance from Central Europe

STEW-PENDOUS!

In Hungary, they call their national dish

Poland is the largest country in Central Europe: 312,685 km² (120,728 sq mi)



All lit up with decorations - St. Stephen's Basilica in Budapest, the capital of Hungary.

St Stephen's Basilica in Budapest, the capital of Hungary.



The element polonium is named after Poland, in honor of Marie Skłodowska-Curie who discovered it in 1898.

THE CENTRAL EUROPE REAL DEAL!

'HELLO' IN CZECH: Ahoj!

HIGH TATRAS: Gerlachovský štít

HIGH TATRAS: highest point in the Tatra Mountains (2,655 m, 8,711 ft)

HIGH TATRAS: Every autumn, Central Europeans head to the Tatra Mountains for tasty mushrooms.

FISH FOR CHRISTMAS: MUSHROOMS: Wild mushrooms are a delicacy in Central Europe.

SALT CATHEDRAL: The salt cathedral in Poland is made out of pink salt.

SALT CATHEDRAL: Gerlachovský štít

Stit

in the Tatra Mountains

(2,655 m, 8,711 ft)

WILD MUSHROOMS: The novel Dracula (1897) tells the story of a vampire from Transylvania. The character may be based on a real person called Vlad the Impaler.

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Central Europe tells the story of a vampire from Transylvania. The character may be based on a real person called Vlad the Impaler.

EASTERN EUROPE

Let's travel east to the borders of Russia. Trains bound for Moscow from Berlin or Warsaw will take you via the industrial city of Minsk, capital of Belarus. Belarus is a low-lying, flat land with forests, marshes and lakes. To the south is Ukraine. Its capital, Kyiv or Kiev, looks out over the River Dnieper and over 3 million people live in or around the city. In the south, the steppe (prairies) has rich black soil known as chernozem. This is perfect for growing wheat, so this region is known as one of the world's big 'bread baskets'. The south of the country is warm, bordering the Black Sea around the port of Odessa. Westwards, along the River Dniester, is the small nation of Moldova, with a population of 4 million. All three countries have in the past been part of the Russian empire or the Soviet Union. Some peoples still wanted close ties with Russia, while others wanted to join up with Western Europe. This has led to some big political problems.

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MINOR HISTORIES AND LEVEL DIVERSITY, UKRAINE



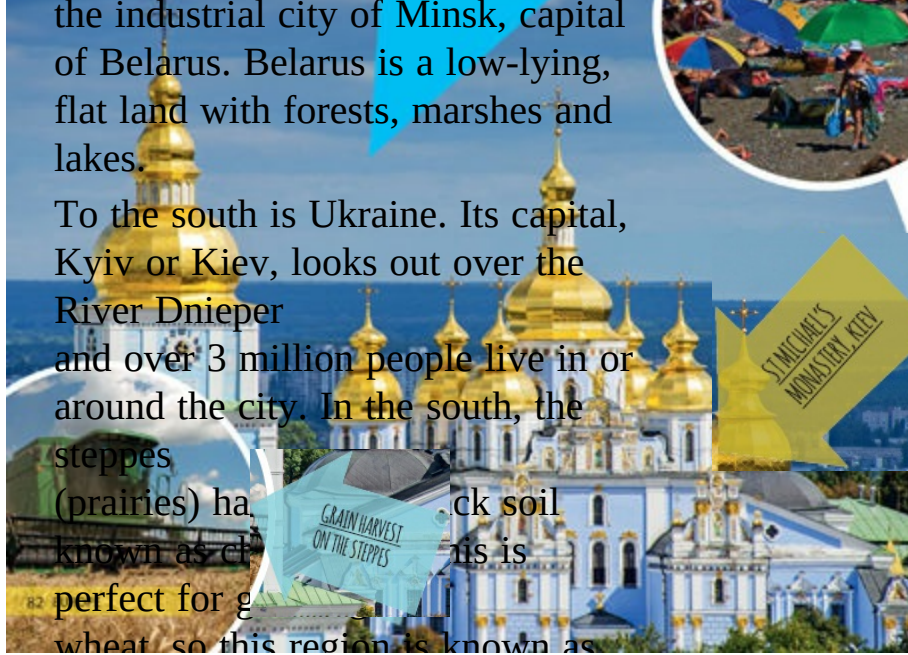
AGRI CULTURE AND RURAL LIFE, RUSSIA



SUPER STATS

The River Dnieper flows through Russia, Belarus and Ukraine on its 2,145 km (1,333 mile) journey to the Black Sea. The Eurasian Steppe stretches all the way from Mongolia and the Ukraine through Central Asia. Some 70% of the steppe includes forests and the smallest, and poorest, country in eastern Europe. 40% of Belarus is covered by forest.

Belarus and



WHO LIVES HERE?
 Eastern Europe's true original homeland of the Slavic peoples, and today it includes a wide variety of ethnic groups. It includes Belarusians, Russians, Ukrainians and Poles. Some include ethnic Romanians and Roma. There are followers of Eastern Orthodox Christianity and Protestants.

Europe is the original

Odessa is an important Eastern European city and a major naval base, oil terminal and seaport.

But for many Ukrainians, Russians and other Eastern European migrants, it's simply the street traders

where the goods on the shelves

The Dniester River is the fourth longest in Europe at 2,290 km (1,420 miles)



Nested, or stacking, dolls, Odessa, Ukraine. The most expensive there are in a stack, the more they are. Some commercial matryoshka sets have as many as 20 dolls.



Modern Minsk landmark houses – this city landmark



Moldova is one of only three countries whose national flags



At Easter, Ukrainians use wax and clay to create designs in the egg. The other two are made of wood.

and why to p eggs, colour with clever. The king has a special Easter museum in all of Khabarovsk and Sakhalin islands. In the cliff face, a giant Easter egg of course. Nar 1200s 80



Asia

A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step

Area: 44,579,000 km² (17,212,000 sq mi)
 Fact: Largest continent
 Population: 4.426.8 billion

AWESOME ASIA

On top of a hill outside Kathmandu, in Nepal, there is a Buddhist temple called Swayambhunath. Monkeys come to bathe in the water. Coloured flags flutter from the temple.

Or you can visit the Himalayas in the Siachen Glacier in the Karakoram range. After the vertical walls, the snow is melting. The climate is harsh.

Asia's longest river is the Yangtze River. It is 6,300 km (3,915 miles) long. It flows from the mountains in the north, through the heart of China, and out to the sea.



RUB' AL KHALI (THE EMPTY QUARTER), SAUDI ARABIA



INDIAN GREAT HORNBILL



BUDDHA STATUE

Cradle of religions
 Many of the world's great religions have their roots in Asia. Confucianism, Daoism, Hinduism, Jainism, Islam, and Buddhism are all Asian religions.

Shish Kebab
 Tasty lamb from Turkey

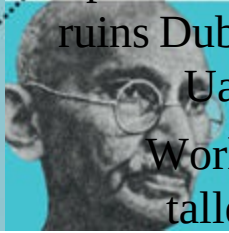
Jerusalem
 City of three faiths



Persepolis, Iran, 515 BCE



Burj Khalifa, Dubai, UAE
 World's tallest building



ASIAN KNOWLEDGE ARCHIVE

ST PETERSBURG

MOSCOW

NIZHNY NOVOGORO

R. Volga

Ural Mts

CASPIAN SEA

BLACK SEA

GEORGIA

ARMENIA

YEREVAN

CAUCASUS Mts

TBILISI

AZERBAIJAN

BAKU

NAKICHEVAN ENCLAVE (AZERBAIJAN)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Siberia

KRASNOYARSK

IRKUTSK

Lake Baikal

CELESTIAL CHURCH, ST PETERSBURG

MOSCOW'S BUSINESS DISTRICT

ST BASIL'S CATHEDRAL, RED SQUARE, MOSCOW, BESIDE THE KREMLIN

ANCIENT LANDS

9,653,000 km²

(3,727,044 sq mi)

With an area of over 9,653,000 km² (3,727,044 sq mi)

When the sun is rising over Russia's Pacific coast, it is setting over its western borders. St Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, is a fine city, but

Armenia - Azerbaijan - Georgia - Russian Federation

When the sun is rising over Russia's Pacific coast, it is setting over its western borders. St Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, is a fine city, but

Russia and its neighbours

Armenia - Azerbaijan - Georgia - Russian Federation

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ANCIENT LANDS

9,653,000 km²

(3,727,044 sq mi)

With an area of over 9,653,000 km² (3,727,044 sq mi)

WHO LIVES HERE?
 Eight in 10 people are ethnic Russians, who are Slavs. The chief religion is Russian Orthodoxy. The country is a federation of regions and peoples. These include other Slavs such as the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, as well as peoples and Turkic groups such as the Tatars, Bashkir and Chechens. About 40 percent of Russians are Orthodox Christians. Other religions include Islam, Buddhism, Judaism and others. The nation is home to Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis and many others.

High leaps and kicks put drama into dances performed by the first communities of the southern Russia and the Ukraine.

THE FIRST BELL
 It's the first day of autumn in Russia and the Ukraine.

Russia, in both Europe and Asia, is the biggest country in the world: 17,098,246 km² (6,592,800 sq mi)



Many of the world's greatest ballet dancers have come from Russia.

St Petersburg's Hermitage Museum of art contains over 3 million precious items. Between 1885 and 1917, Peter the Great's Fabergé made 54 jewelled Easter eggs for the royal family. Today they are worth millions of pounds!

How would you like to live in a village of the future? It once reached -69.9 °F (-55.5 °C), but the temperature in Siberia is 34.6 °C (94.3 °F) today. How would you like to live in a village of the future?

CENTRAL ASIA Central Asia

AFGHANISTAN - KAZAKHSTAN - KYRGYZSTAN - TAJIKISTAN - TURKMENISTAN - UZBEKISTAN

Central Asia lies at the crossroads of the continent, on the ancient trading routes known as the Silk Road. To the north is Siberia, across the Irtysch river. To the east, the high Pamir and Tian Shan ranges form a mountain wall with China. To the west is the Caspian Sea. In buses and trucks must make a descent down the Kabul Gorge before heading south to the Khyber Pass and Pakistan.

Afghanistan - Kazakhstan - Kyrgyzstan - Tajikistan - Turkmenistan - Uzbekistan

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Central Asia is a land of steppes, where the nomads have lived for centuries. The region is rich in oil and minerals, but for many is a hard life, picking cotton in Afghanistan, where there have been long periods of war, as Russia was then known, but became independent in 1991.

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CENTRAL ASIA - KAZAKHSTAN - UZBEKISTAN



CHAM ANNAH, BUHARA, UZBEKISTAN

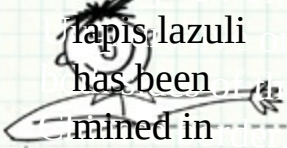


SUPER STATS
The region's highest peak is in the Hindu Kush of Asia in Ismail Somoni in Tajikistan, at 7,459 m (24,470 ft) * about 90 percent of the population live below 1,000 m (3,280 ft).
The region's biggest city is Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, which has a population of 3.5 million.



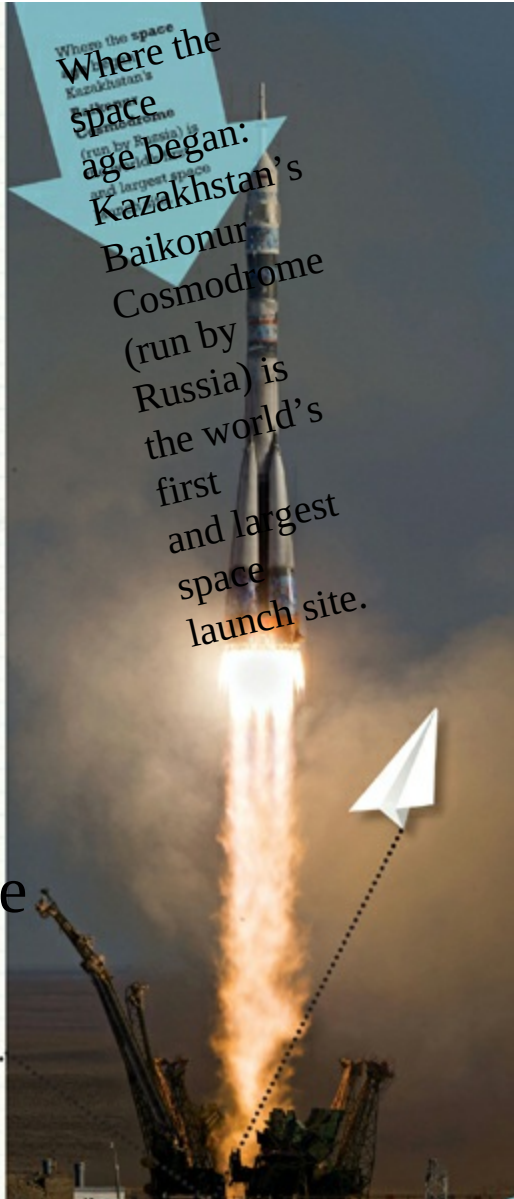
WHO LIVES HERE?
 People of Central Asia have given the modern nations their names: the Turkmen, Kazakh, Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Tajik. The Uyghurs live on both sides of the Chinese border in Afghanistan. The religion of the region is Islam. In Afghanistan wear a full robe and a turban. In Kyrgyzstan and Almaq, Dari, a form of Persian, is spoken in western Afghanistan.

A deep blue stone called lapis lazuli has been mined in the mountains of the Pamirs.



WATER COLOURS
 At a dyeworks in Kabul, men hang out fantastic woollen yarn for colour. It is made into dyeworks in Kabul, men hang out fantastic woollen yarn for colour. It is made into dyeworks in Kabul, men hang out fantastic woollen yarn for colour.

Kazakhstan is the largest country in the world with no access to the ocean: 2,742,900 km² (1,059,089 sq mi)



Where the space age began: Kazakhstan's Baikonur Cosmodrome (run by Russia) is the world's first and largest space launch site.

All the 'stans'... All the 'stans'...

'-stan' means 'place of', 'country' or 'land' in the Persian language.



One of the world's finest ancient breeds of Turkmen Akhal-Teke horses for its speed, power and its

The tomb of the golden man was found at Issyk in Kazakhstan. He was a Scythian prince named

There are 158 named peaks in the Tian Shan. The highest peak in these borders, is English Chogora (7,439 m, 24,046 ft)

EAST ASIA

CHINA - JAPAN - MONGOLIA - NORTH KOREA - SOUTH KOREA

China is ringed by the world's highest mountains. In the west is the Taklimakan desert, in the north the Tibetan plateau, and in the east the Himalayan Mountains. Most Chinese live in the east or south, harvesting wheat, maize or rice on the plains. The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers flow eastwards. The Great Wall of China is a long wall of brick and stone built in the 7th century BC. It was built to keep out nomadic tribes from the north. The Great Wall is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Great Wall is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Great Wall is a symbol of China's history and culture. The Great Wall is a long wall of brick and stone built in the 7th century BC. It was built to keep out nomadic tribes from the north. The Great Wall is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Great Wall is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Great Wall is a symbol of China's history and culture.

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HERDING GOATS, MONGOLIA



THE IMPERIAL PALACE ("FORBIDDEN CITY") BEIJING



CHINESE DRAGON DANCE

THE BIG AND THE SMALL
China has the world's largest population with over 1.4 billion citizens.
• 24 million live in the city of Shanghai.
• 279 million live in the city of Shenzhen in China has grown from a small village to a city of 3.5 million.
China has the top population stats.
Mongolia where there are only 3 million people.
Least crowded nation.

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The Han make up over 90 percent of China's population, speaking various dialects of the Chinese language. There are many peoples recognised within China's borders, including the Zhuang, Han and Miao. Other ethnic groups are the Japanese, the Koreans and Mongolians. The religious beliefs of the Far East include Buddhism, Shinto and various forms of Buddhism. Shinto is a naturalistic religion.

Chanoyu, speaking various forms of Japanese ceremony for preparing tea and drinking it.

FLYING FISH
 The flying fish festival is held on the coast of Japan. It is a festival where people throw paper fish into the air. The fish are made of paper and are filled with rice. They are thrown into the air and they fly like real fish. The festival is held in the month of May. It is a festival where people throw paper fish into the air. The fish are made of paper and are filled with rice. They are thrown into the air and they fly like real fish. The festival is held in the month of May.

Colourful paper carp and

China is the world's 3rd largest country: 9,984,670 km² (3,855,100 sq mi) - that's slightly bigger than the USA



The Great Wall is a vast series of defences built across northern China over 1,000 years following the 600s BCE. All its parts added together come to 21,196 km (13,171 mi).

THE EASTERN ASIA REAL DEAL!

THE FORBIDDEN CITY:
 The Forbidden City is a massive complex of palaces and government buildings in Beijing. It was the home of the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties. It contains 9,999 rooms and is surrounded by a wall and a moat. It is one of the largest palaces in the world.

ANCIENT CHINESE INVENTIONS:
 • Gunpowder
 • Paper
 • Printing
 • Compass
 • Silk
 • Tea
 • Porcelain
 • Paper money
 • The Great Wall
 • The Silk Road
 • The Terracotta Army
 • The Forbidden City
 • The Summer Palace
 • The Great Canal
 • The Great Wall
 • The Silk Road
 • The Terracotta Army
 • The Forbidden City
 • The Summer Palace
 • The Great Canal

Southern Asia

BANGLADESH - BHUTAN - INDIA - MALDIVES - NEPAL - PAKISTAN - SRI LANKA

About 1.3 billion people live in India, the giant of Southern Asia. Its noisy city streets and railway stations swarm with crowds. Markets sell MAJESTIC mangoes and fiery spices. Ancient Hindu temples overlook hot, dusty fields waiting for the monsoon rains. Women in saris wash their clothes in rivers. Many India cities point southwards into the Indian Ocean, with the island nation of Sri Lanka to the southwest. To the northwest are the cities of Pakistan and the broad valley of the river Indus. Many big rivers are fed by the snowy peaks of the Karakorum range. The gigantic Himalayas run eastwards through Nepal and Bhutan along the Chinese border.

About 1.3 billion people live in India, the giant of Southern Asia.

Its noisy

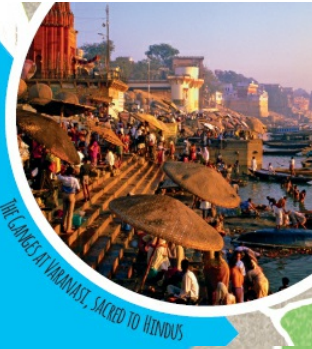
city streets and railway stations

swarm with crowds. Markets sell MAJESTIC mangoes

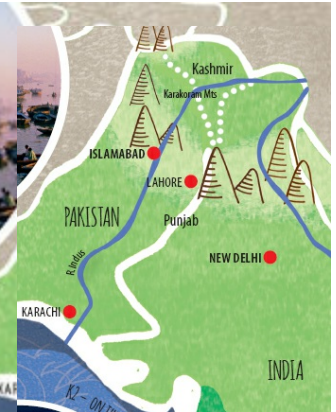
MAUSOLEUM and fiery spices. Ancient Hindu temples overlook hot, dusty fields. The Taj Mahal at Agra in India

waiting for the monsoon rains. Women in saris wash their clothes in rivers. Many India cities point southwards into the Indian Ocean, with the island nation of Sri Lanka to the southwest.

ards into the Indian Ocean, with the island



THE GANGES AT VARANASI, SACRED TO HINDUS



K2 - ON THE CHINA - PAKISTAN BORDER



PICKING TEA IN SRI LANKA

SUPER STATS

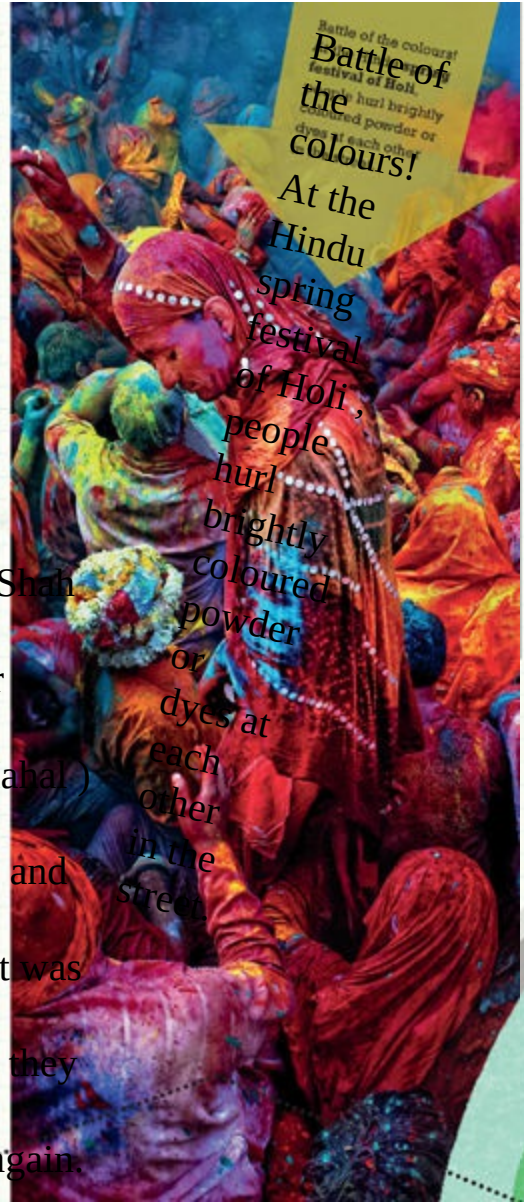
The Himalayas have over 100 peaks higher than 7,200 m (23,600 ft). The longest is 8,848 m (29,029 ft) from Nepal or from Tibet. The River Ganges flows from the Himalayas to the sea, where it forms the world's largest delta.

© M. F. ...

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The fact that 447 different languages are spoken in India, 72 in Pakistan, 11 in Bangladesh and in the Indian subcontinent. Southern Asia is a region of many different peoples, customs and traditions. Religion plays an important role in the lives of the people, whether they are Hindus, Buddhists or Christians.

India is the largest country in Southern Asia: 3,287,263 km² (1,269,219 sq mi)

Legend has it that Shah Jahan (the Mughal leader responsible for building the Taj Mahal) had the architects and workers of the kingdom chopped off once it was built. This was to ensure they never built anything like this again.

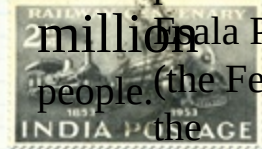


Battle of the colours
 festival of Holi
 people hurl brightly coloured powder or dyes at each other

At the Hindu spring festival of Holi, people hurl brightly coloured powder or dyes at each other in the streets

The bustling city of Karachi has 23.5 million people.

is home to about 23.5 million people. (the Festival of the Tooth), a spectacular event in Kandy, Lanka, built for the British East India Company in 1855. It hauls a tourist train, top speed 40 kph (25 mph).



The world's oldest locomotive still in service is the Fairy Queen, built for the British East India Company in 1855. It hauls a tourist train, top speed 40 kph (25 mph).



TYPHOON OF TERROR
In the Indian
OF TERROR
In the Indian



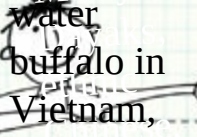
ARCHI-WHAT?
A big bunch of
islands is called an
archipelago – and
Southeast Asia is
made up of many
archipelagos.



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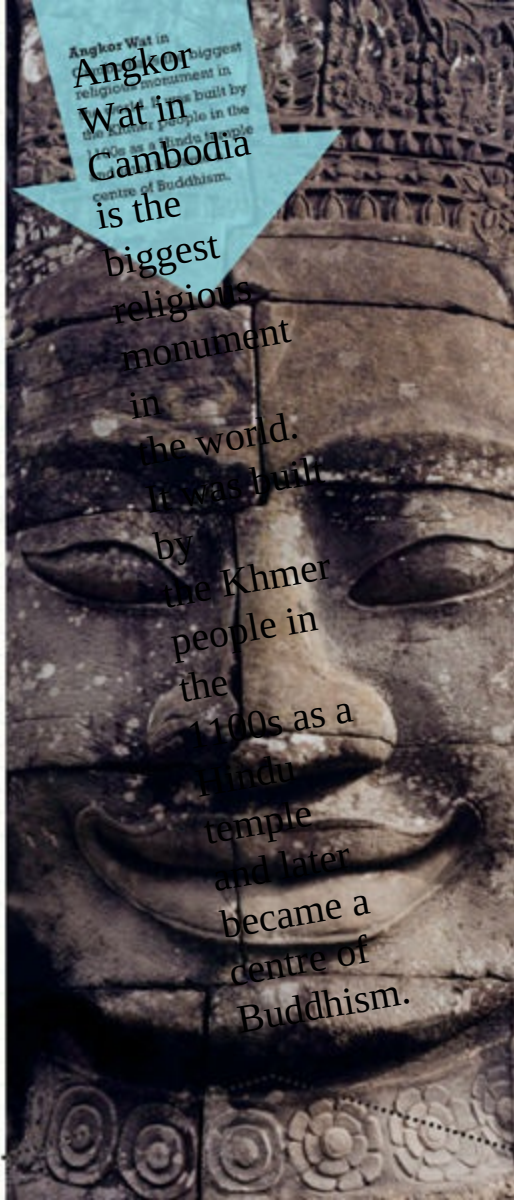
WHO LIVES HERE?
 Peoples of Southeast Asia include the Thais, Tai, Cham, Khmer, Malays, Dayaks, Chinese, Javanese, Filipino and hundreds of other ethnic groups. In the Philippines 101. Many religions are rooted here - Roman Catholic Christianity in the Philippines, Vietnam, Hinduism on the island of Sumatra. Indonesia is the world's biggest Muslim population, of about 200 million.

There are about 3 million water buffalo in Vietnam.



MONKS OF MYANMAR
 3 million in Myanmar, Philippines and 1.3 million in Thailand.

Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia: 1,904,569 km² (738,358 sq mi)



Angkor Wat in Cambodia is the biggest religious monument in the world. It was built by the Khmer people in the 1100s as a Hindu temple and later became a centre of Buddhism.

Angkor Wat in Cambodia is the biggest religious monument in the world. It was built by the Khmer people in the 1100s as a Hindu temple and later became a centre of Buddhism.

THE SOUTH EAST ASIA REAL DEAL!

THE NAME SINGAPORE:
 Means 'lion city'. The Philippines are the biggest pineapple producers of the world's great apes in any here - about 57,000 (1483 ft)

SPICE ISLANDS:
 Meet the hairiest of the great apes in any here - about 57,000 (1483 ft)

INDONESIA:
 produces the great apes in any here - about 57,000 (1483 ft)

MYANMAR:
 produces the great apes in any here - about 57,000 (1483 ft)

DO YOU ENJOY A TRIP TO...

at sports foot, Petronas towers, twin skyscrapers, No, on, 52 (1483 ft)

AT THE AIRPORT THEY JUST CALL IT... BANGKOK!

SOUTHWEST ASIA

BAHRAIN - CYPRUS - IRAN - IRAQ - ISRAEL & THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES - JORDAN -

LEBANON - OMAN - QATAR - SAUDI ARABIA - SYRIA - TURKEY - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (U.A.E.)

YEMEN

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ORANGE GROVES, CYPRUS



THE BLUE MOSQUE IN ISTANBUL OVERLOOKS THE BOSPHORUS TO ASIA



SAND DUNES, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

THE BLUE MOSQUE IN ISTANBUL OVERLOOKS THE BOSPHORUS TO ASIA

SAND AND SALT
 It just seems to go on and on
 - and on. It is a flat about
 2,330,000 sq km (900,000 sq mi)
 * At its heart is a great wilderness of
 sand dunes and salt flats. The Empty
 Quarter, the largest desert in the
 Middle East, is the Tigris (1,899 km
 km, 2,235 miles) * The salty waters of
 the Dead Sea (392 m below sea level)
 and
 it just seems to go on and on



Africa

I dream of an Africa which is at peace with itself.

Nelson Mandela (1918 - 2013)

Africa is a land of big skies and fiery sunsets. It is a land of peace with itself. Africa is a land of big skies and fiery sunsets. It is a land of peace with itself.

Here you can see some of the last great herds of wild animals on our planet. Ancient fossils in the rocks show that this is where human beings first evolved, and where we all have our roots.

Today Africa has more than 500 million people. It is a continent of great diversity and rich culture. It is a continent of great diversity and rich culture.

Most of Africa is in the tropics, running north to south. It is a continent of great diversity and rich culture. It is a continent of great diversity and rich culture.

MAP KEY

- 1 Galago (Primate)
- 2 Ancient Egyptian statue of cat (Dushubory)
- 3 Galago (Primate)
- 4 Ancient Egyptian statue of cat (Dushubory)
- 5 Hippopotamus
- 6 Nile crocodile
- 7 Hippopotamus
- 8 Nile crocodile
- 9 Hippopotamus
- 10 Nile crocodile
- 11 Hippopotamus
- 12 Nile crocodile
- 13 Southern reedbed

Area: 30,221,532 km² (11,668,598 sq mi)
Fact: 2nd largest continent
Population: 1.1 billion

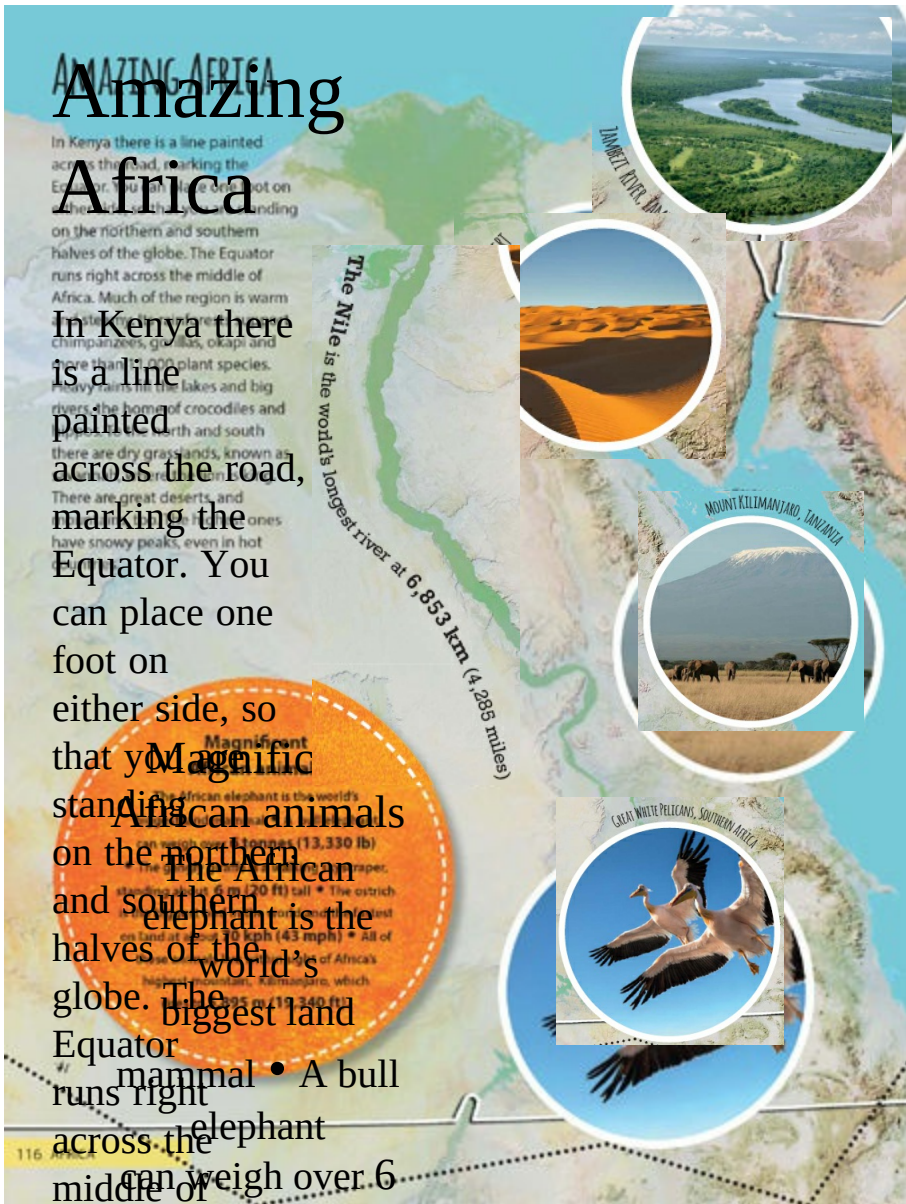


Amazing Africa

In Kenya there is a line painted across the road, marking the Equator. The animals are not on the same side of the road. Standing on the northern and southern halves of the globe. The Equator runs right across the middle of Africa. Much of the region is warm and has a lot of plant species. In Kenya there are many plant species. There are lakes and big rivers. The home of crocodiles and there are dry grasslands, known as savannas. There are great deserts, and some have snowy peaks, even in hot Equator. You can place one foot on either side, so that you can stand on the northern and southern halves of the world's globe. The Equator runs right across the middle of

Magnificent African animals on the northern and southern halves of the world's globe. The Equator runs right across the middle of

The African elephant is the world's largest mammal. A bull elephant can weigh over 6



The Great Mosque of Djenné, Mali

A sun-dried mud brick masterpiece [bushbaby], senegal The cutest!

Didier Drogba

Soccer star from Côte d'Ivoire

from Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire

d'Ivoire

Glenn

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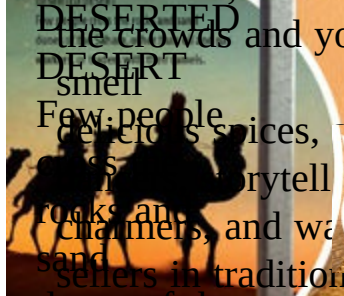
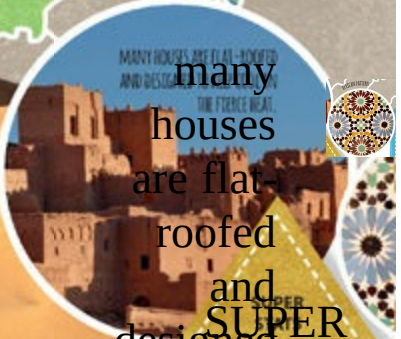
AF



Northern Africa

Algeria - Chad - Egypt - Libya - Mali - Mauritania - Morocco - Niger - Sudan - Tunisia - Western Sahara

There is an amazing square called Djamaa el-Fna in Marrakesh, Morocco. Join the crowds and you can smell delicious spices, hear storytellers, snake charmers, and water sellers in traditional



CAMELS CROSSING!!

AN ERG VIPER FROM THE SAHARA

many houses are flat-roofed and designed to keep cool. Over 9 million people live in Cairo, the biggest city in North Africa.



WHO LIVES HERE?

Peoples of northern Africa include Arabs and various groups of African peoples such as the Fulani. Most North Africans are...

Peoples of North Africa include Arabs and The Dogon population today is around Tuareg...

300,000. Many live in small villages.

GREEDY GOATS

Spring comes early to the Rif Mountains of less than 500...

Algeria is the largest country in the whole of Africa at 2,381,741 km² (919,595 sq mi)

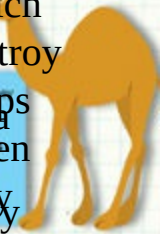


The Dogon people of Mali perform dances and ceremonies on stilts.

Locusts are hungry grasshopper which destroy crops. After a long journey in the desert they swarm. There may be a million of them in just 1 km² (0.39 sq mi).

After a long journey in the desert they swarm. There may be a million of them in just 1 km² (0.39 sq mi).

50 million tonnes of dates (240 pints) of water in just 15 minutes! That's a world record!



EASTERN AFRICA

BURUNDI - COMOROS - DJIBOUTI - ERITREA - ETHIOPIA - KENYA - MAYOTTE
RWANDA - SEYCHELLES - SOMALIA - SOUTH SUDAN - TANZANIA - UGANDA

Burundi - Comoros - I
- Eritrea - Ethiopia - K
Mayotte

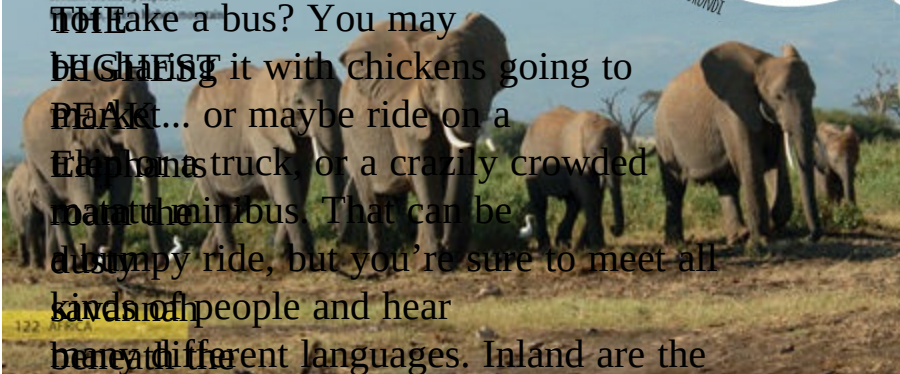
Rwanda - Seychelles -
South Sudan -
- Uganda



ON SAFARI, KENYA



BUSY LOCAL MARKET, BURUNDI



122

take you to all sorts
of farms, forests,
villages of thatched huts.
You may
it with chickens going to
market... or maybe ride on a
truck, or a crazy crowded
at the bus. That can be
bumpy ride, but you're sure to meet all
kinds of people and hear
different languages. Inland are the

GREAT RIFT VALLEY, TANZANIA



NATURAL WONDERS
Lake Victoria is the largest in Africa, with an area of 68,800 km².
It's 155 m (508 ft) below sea level.
It's deeper and steeper-sided than the world's second deepest lake.
It's home to an extinct volcano - the Ngorongoro Crater.
Footprints found in the rocks there at Laetoli suggest that early hominids were walking on two feet 3.6 million years ago.

NATURAL WONDERS
Lake Victoria is an inland sea, the biggest in Africa, with an area of 68 800

WHO LIVES HERE?
 Hundreds of different peoples live in these regions. Meet the **Ashari** of Ethiopia, the **Maasai** of Kenya and Tanzania, the **Baganda** of Uganda, the **Hadza** of Tanzania, and the **European** communities. There are Christians, Muslims and followers of traditional religions.

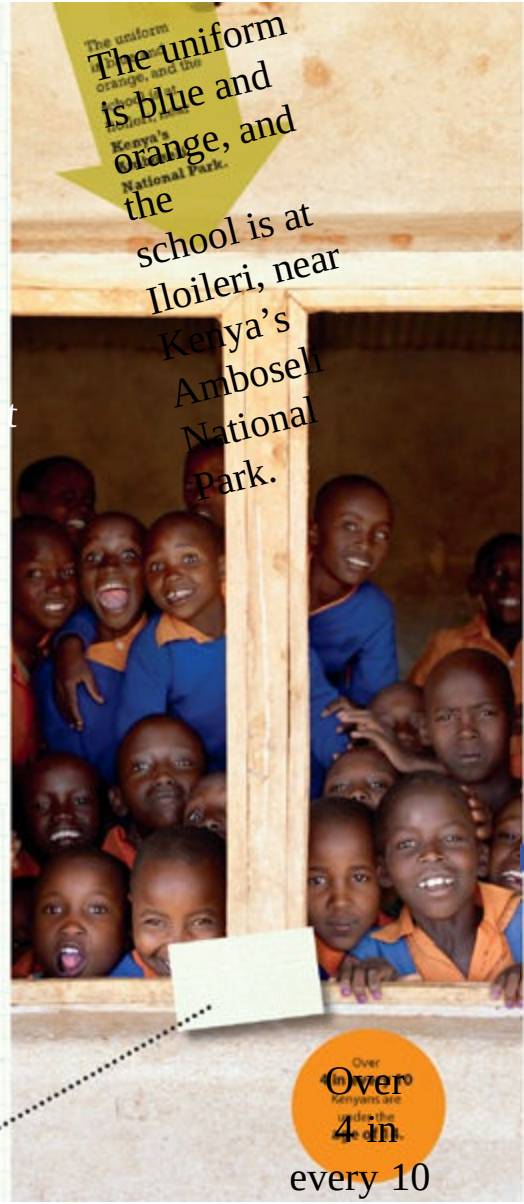
Hundreds of different peoples live in these regions.

Eritrea was the first country in the world to make its whole country in the world to make its

HOW DOES YOUR SCHOOL COMPARE?
 of 1,347 km (837 mi) a school conservation compare?

In Kenya, the

The largest nation in eastern Africa is Ethiopia, with a total area of 1,104,300 km² (426,373 sq mi)



The uniform is blue and orange, and the school is at Iloileri, near Kenya's Amboseli National Park.

Over 4 in every 10

Swahili saying: *Tulia tulia utakalo utalipata!* Just keep cool and you'll get what you want!



Flamingos get their pink colour from the mud that they swallow.

One Nile crocodile from Tanzania was nearly 6.5 m (21 ft) long and weighed about 1,170 kg (2,580 lb).

Water is hard to come by in Africa. You may have to fetch water from a well or stream. In Ethiopia, the water is hard to come by in Africa. You may have to fetch water from a well or stream. In Ethiopia, the water is hard to come by in Africa. You may have to fetch water from a well or stream.



Who lives here?
 So many different peoples live in these regions - Wolof, Fulani, Fon, Akan, Igbo, Hausa, Yoruba, Mende, Baka... They may live in big cities or remote villages. They may be Christians, Muslims or traditional animists. In the rainforests peoples such as the Baka and Mbuti still hunt and gather wild food.

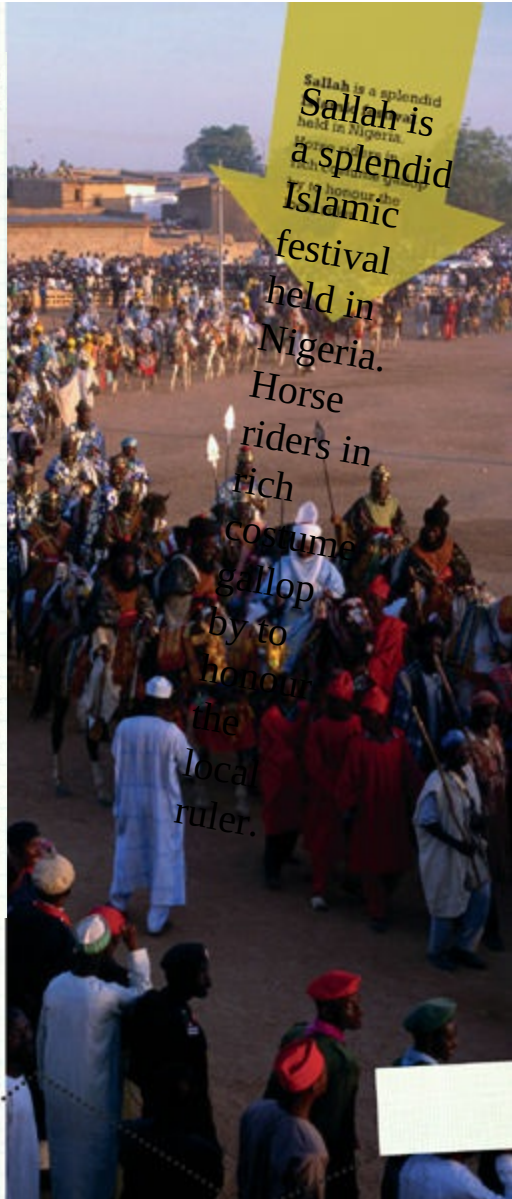
So many different people live in these regions

The Congo Rainforest is the second largest on the planet and covers about 1,800,000 km² (694,984 sq mi)

THE KINSUKA KIDS

White water marks the start

DR Congo is the largest country in the Central and West region, with a total area of 2,345,409 km² (905,355 sq mi)



Sallah is a splendid Islamic festival held in Nigeria. Horse riders in rich costume gallop by to honour the local ruler.

THE CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA REAL DEAL!

A saying from Senegal: *Sahha kenz ihahayat*. Health is a treasure.

HELLO IN THE YORUBA LANGUAGE
 THE YORUBA LANGUAGE
 BIGGEST ECONOMY IN AFRICA
 Kaabo
 POPULAR SNACK: African y chips
 WEST AFRICA'S LONGEST: Nigeria, thanks to

In West Africa a kola nut is a gift to show friendship, or hospitality.
 The Gaboon viper has the smallest viper has the

Southern Africa

ANGOLA - BOTSWANA - LESOTHO - MADAGASCAR - MALAWI - MAURITIUS - MOZAMBIQUE
 NAMIBIA - REUNION - SOUTH AFRICA - SWAZILAND - ZAMBIA - ZIMBABWE

Angola - Botswana - Lesotho - Madagascar - Malawi - Mauritius - Mozambique
 Namibia - Reunion - South Africa - Swaziland - Zambia - Zimbabwe

The continent of Africa narrows to the south, where the great slab
 Southern Africa has tropical forests, grasslands, bush and
 mountain ranges such as the Drakensbergs. Here are the
 Limpopo and the Orange, but also parched deserts
 of the Kalahari and the Namib.

Namibia - Réunion

South Africa

Cape Town, beside Table Mountain

Swaziland - Zambia

Zimbabwe

Africa, is a city of 3.7 million people.

A young man checks into work at the oil terminal at the port of Beira, Mozambique. In Angola a group of women dig potatoes, with their babies bundled on their backs.

in Malawi, women are selling bananas.

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VICTORIA FALLS (MOST-OA-TUNYA) ON THE ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE BORDER

WILD FACTS
 Madagascar, which is 587,713 km² (226,917 sq mi) in area, is Africa's biggest island and the fourth largest in the world. It is home to existing nowhere else in the world. Africa's Great Lakes is called Malawi (Nyasa) and its area, is Africa's biggest island and the fourth largest in the world.

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The oldest inhabitants of this region are the Khoi-San peoples. Hundreds of other tribes, including the Ndebele, Shona, Zulu and Xhosa. Some of these are also white.

The oldest inhabitants of this region are the Khoi-San people.

The heaviest recorded white rhinoceros was 7,500 kg (16,500 lb).

SKIPPING IN SOWETO

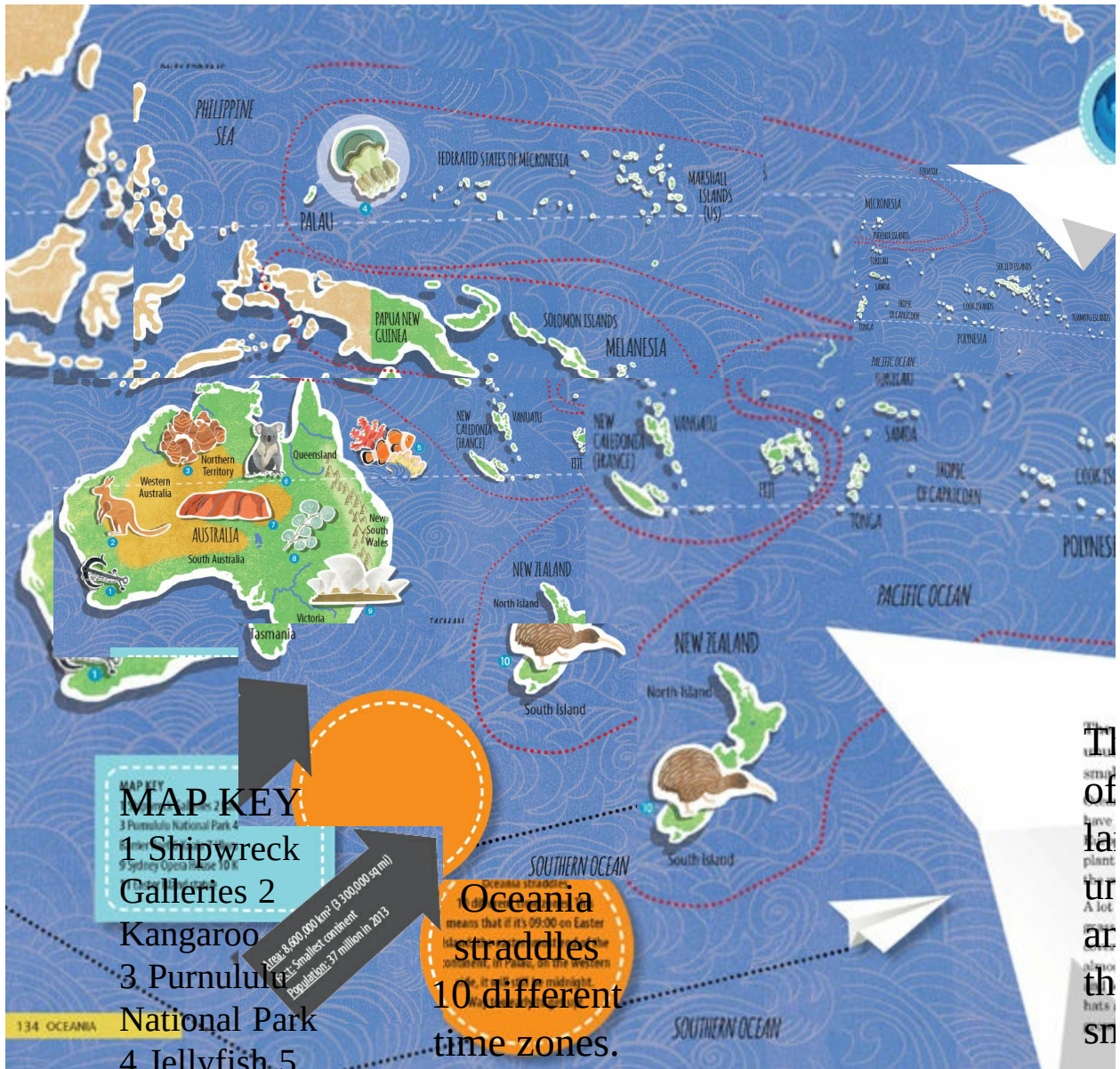
Nearly a million people live in the huge

High flying! Kids from Soweto, Johannesburg, make the most of the swings.



A braai is a southern African barbecue. It might be a bit different.

Species of lemur are found only on Madagascar. The smallest of these furry animals weigh only 30 g (1 oz) but the biggest can weigh 9 kg (nearly 20 lb). Some of them



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Oceania

Oceania really is an island continent. In fact, it contains about 25,000 of them, spread over an area of ocean larger than the whole of Asia. Most of them are very small, but there are also some with high mountains. Only a few thousand people live in Oceania. However, there are also more people living in Oceania than in any other continent. Fishing and farming for food are the main activities. Many people live in wooden sailing boats and living in the islands. However, there are also more people living in Oceania than in any other continent. Fishing and farming for food are the main activities. Many people live in wooden sailing boats and living in the islands.

of ocean larger than the whole of Asia. Most of them are very small, but there are also some with high mountains. Only a few thousand people live in Oceania. However, there are also more people living in Oceania than in any other continent. Fishing and farming for food are the main activities. Many people live in wooden sailing boats and living in the islands.

Superlative Oceania
In the southern hemisphere, the winter months are June, July and August. In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are December, January and February. In the southern hemisphere, the winter months are June, July and August. In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are December, January and February.

In the southern hemisphere, the winter months are June, July and August. In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are December, January and February. In the southern hemisphere, the winter months are June, July and August. In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are December, January and February.

Many Pacific Islanders lead traditional lives, and December, January and February are the winter months. In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are December, January and February. In the southern hemisphere, the winter months are June, July and August. In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are December, January and February.

The length of Australia's eastern coast is 14,500 km.



Great Sandy Desert
Australia's second largest desert



Perth
Western Australia
The capital of Western Australia

Uluru
95 storeys high
A huge sandstone rock formation



Australia and Papua New Guinea

The enormous country of Australia is famous for its unusual wildlife, including marsupials (mammals with pouches), such as kangaroos and wallabies, and the emu, a flightless bird. Its people are famous for being tough and outdoorsy; sports and barbecues on the beach are among Australians' favourite leisure activities! Papua New Guinea is the eastern half of the island of New Guinea, and other smaller islands. Spanish and Portuguese explorers first discovered the island in the 16th century. The name Papua was chosen by a Portuguese explorer, and is a Malay word for frizzy hair. Later, a Spanish explorer named the island New Guinea, as its people reminded him of those from African Guinea.

The enormous country of Australia is famous for its unusual wildlife, including marsupials (mammals with pouches), such as kangaroos and wallabies, the enormous emu, a flightless bird.

Its people are famous for being tough and outdoorsy; sports and barbecues on the beach are among Australians' favourite leisure activities! Papua New



THE SPYGLASS BLUE MOUNTAINS



WAVE ROCK, AUSTRALIA



SYDNEY SKYLINE



GREEN BARRETT REEF
SO LARGE IT CAN BE
SEEN FROM SPACE

SYDNEY
OPERA
HOUSE

SUPER ST
home to the Sydney Opera House
Sydney is the largest city in Australia, home to the Sydney Opera House and Sydney Harbour Bridge
New Guinea is the second largest island in the world, which is officially a continent, not an island
about 850 different languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea
Queensland has a motel, trans-america
people live there!

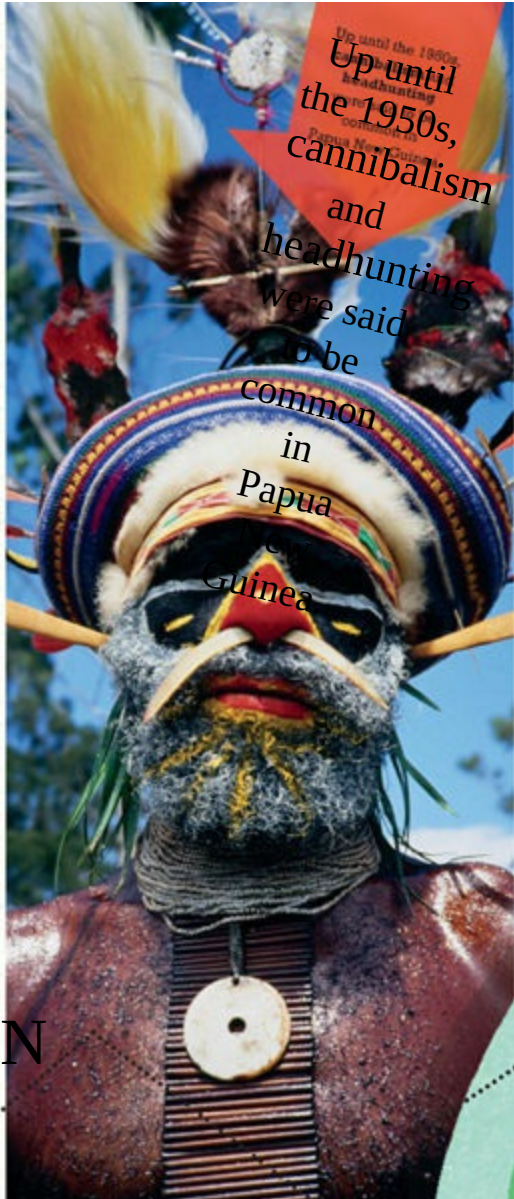


WHO LIVES HERE?
 The original inhabitants are the **Aboriginals**.
LIVES HERE?
 The majority of the population nowadays, however, are the descendants of Europeans who came to the island in the 19th century.
 Papua New Guinea's people are mostly Melanesian, Papuan, Niuean, Micronesian and Polynesian.
The original Australians

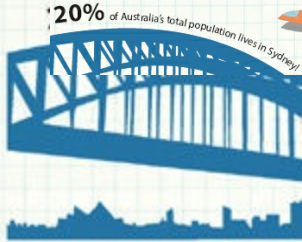
Papua New Guinea is close to the equator, and very warm. Yet on

SING-SENSATION
 Mount Wilhelm and Mount Hagen are the highest places in the country. Sometimes it has snow! Around Independence

4,509 m (14,793 ft) above sea level, Mount Wilhelm is the highest point in Papua New Guinea – and the whole of Oceania!



Up until the 1950s, cannibalism and headhunting were said to be common in Papua New Guinea.



6,500 people speak Auslan, a sign language.

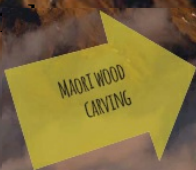
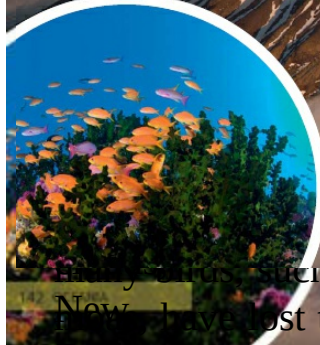
400 languages exist in Australia. One of the world's only languages that is still spoken by about 40 of those are the 170 languages of the world's only language that is still spoken, and known as the first of those birds, arrived in the 17th century.

They were first introduced to the world by Captain Cook in 1770. The birds were first introduced to the world by Captain Cook in 1770. The birds were first introduced to the world by Captain Cook in 1770.

New Zealand and the Pacific Islands

New Zealand is a group of mountainous islands in the Pacific Ocean. The landscape is beautiful and varied, including volcanoes, snowy peaks, rocky shores and lush green fields. The only mammals to have reached the place without human help are bats, so they occupy what was once the place of mammals with few natural enemies. Many birds, such as kiwis and moas, have lost the ability to fly.

The New Zealand people are a mixed bunch, and languages spoken include Samoan, Maori, Hindi and Chinese. But they all love their sports, especially rugby and netball. In the north, the weather is hot and sunny, but in the south, it can get really cold in winter. Most of the Pacific Islands mostly have a tropical climate.



SUPER STATS

The Auckland Sky Tower opened in 1997 and is the tallest free-standing structure in the world at 328 m (1,076 ft). • Taveuni Island in Fiji is crossed by the International Date Line and one in yesterday! • Bungee jumping is a popular sport with the inhabitants trying to see how far they can fall off a high tower.

142

WHO LIVES HERE?
 The first people to live here were the Maoris. In about the 13th century, they came from the country of Polynesia. The rest of the long white cloud. Dutch geographers gave it the name of New Zealand. James Cook sailed here in 1769, the British settled it and signed a treaty with more than 500 Maori chiefs. It seems the English version of the country had now to rule the country and the Maoris said they were the answer. New Zealand still attracts plenty of people from nearby Asian countries.

New Zealand was the first country to give all women the right to vote, in 1893.



EXPLORING ROTORUA
 Rotorua in the Bay of Plenty region of New Zealand is New Zealand's only very active volcano. It has geysers, hot springs and boiling mud pots. He is also called Hell's Gate. Rotorua is the largest hot waterfalls in the world. It is also the largest geothermal area in the world.



The national day in New Zealand is Waitangi Day, on 6th February. It's the day the treaty between the British and Maori peoples was signed. Many local events during the day, including kapa haka, the cultural dance of the Maori.

It's the day the treaty between the British and Maori peoples was signed. Many local communities have events during the day, including kapa haka, the cultural dance of the Maori.

THE OCEANIA REAL DEAL!

WHAT TO SAY:
Kia ora ('hello' in Maori language)
FAMOUS FOR:
 Ernest Rutherford, the first man to split the atom, in 1919.
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Kia ora ('hello' in Maori language)
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FAMOUS FOR:
 Ernest Rutherford, the first man to split the atom, in 1919.





Antarctica

...the only place on earth that is still as it should be. May we never tame it.

Antarctica's landscape is barren, but beautiful. The only place on earth that is still as it should be.

There are hardly any plants or animals on the continent. It's also the only one of the continents to be covered in ice and snow. It's also the only continent. Blizzards, like sandstorms in the desert, pick up snow and whirl it around in the air. There are only a few bushes, only simple plants such as mosses, lichen and, in winter, only male penguins stay there, looking after their eggs while the females go off to feed. Nobody lives here permanently.

There is so much ice in Antarctica that it would take 100 years to melt it.

There is so much ice in Antarctica that it would take 100 years to melt it.

Area: 14 million km² (5.5 million sq mi)
Fifth largest continent
Population in summer: About 400 scientists
Population in winter: About 1000 scientists

MAP KEY
1 Legation
2 Research station
3 Research station
4 Research station
5 Research station
6 Research station
7 Research station
8 Research station
9 Mite while 10 ceremonial South Pole



ANTARCTICA

Scientists working at the research bases here carry out quite a range of work! Studies include how the human body and mind adapt to cold, try to work out the history of the continent, and glaciology, astronomy and climatology.

A great spot to search for meteorites - the dark rocks stand out against the snow!
carry out quite a range of work!

Studies include how the human body and mind adapt to cold the conditions

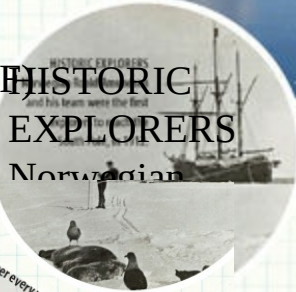
50 mm (2 in) of precipitation per year. Nearly all of it falls as snow.
In 1820, the continent was first discovered by a British expedition, and study of penguins, global warming, glaciology, astronomy and climatology.
And it's a great spot



COMAN ANTARCTIC RESEARCH BASE



HISTORIC EXPLORERS
Norwegian



ELEPHANT SEAL



Standard to reach the emperor penguin, the

SUPER STATS

11,000km²

(4,247 sq mi) above water (and ten times as big below), the largest iceberg recorded broke off fr

water (and ten times as big below), the largest iceberg recorded broke off fr

World quiz

World



quiz

1. In which country is the Great Pyramid of Giza located?

2. What is the largest mammal on the planet?

3. What is the largest hot desert in the world?

4. What is the capital of Egypt?

5. What is the largest land mammal in the world?

6. In Ethiopia, how many months are there without rain?

7. What is the largest mammal on the planet?

8. What is the largest hot desert in the world?

9. What is the capital of Egypt?

10. What are the colours of the Chadian flag?

1. a) Egypt
b) Blue whale
c) Nile crocodile

2. a) Elephant
b) Blue whale
c) Nile crocodile

2. What is the largest land mammal on the planet?



- a) Elephant

5. Aboriginal Australians believe that their ancestors created the world and everything it contains.

6. In Ethiopia, how many months are there without rain?

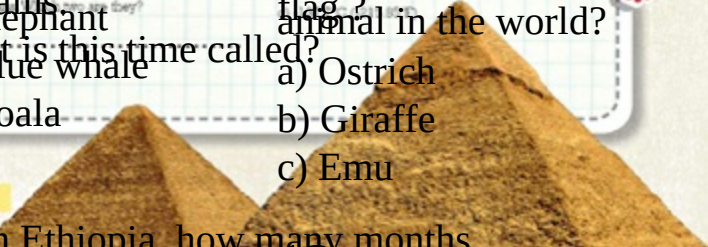
7. What is the largest mammal on the planet?

8. What is the largest hot desert in the world?

9. What is the capital of Egypt?

10. What are the colours of the Chadian flag?

- a) Elephant
b) Blue whale
c) Koala
- a) Nairobi
b) Cayenne
c) Harare
- a) Blue
b) Red
c) Green
- a) Ostrich
b) Giraffe
c) Emu



6. In Ethiopia, how many months

15. How many different kinds of ants are there in the world?

16. How many people live in the Yangtze basin?

17. The Yangtze is the longest river in the world. True or false?

18. Tropical rainforests are cold and wet. True or false?

19. Indonesian people use rice as their staple food. True or false?

20. What are the colours of the Italian flag?

21. Our planet is the only one in the solar system that has life. True or false?

16. Worker ants are more than 100 times as numerous as queen ants.

17. The Yangtze is the longest river in the world. True or false?

18. Tropical rainforests are cold and wet. True or false?

19. Indonesian people use rice as their staple food. True or false?

20. What are the colours of the Italian flag?

21. Our planet is the only one in the solar system that has life. True or false?

a) More than 10,000

b) Fewer than 5,000

c) More than 100,000

a) More than 100 million

b) Fewer than 10 million

c) More than 1 billion

a) Green, white and red

b) Green, white and blue

c) Green, white and yellow

a) True

b) False

c) Neither

a) Green, white and red

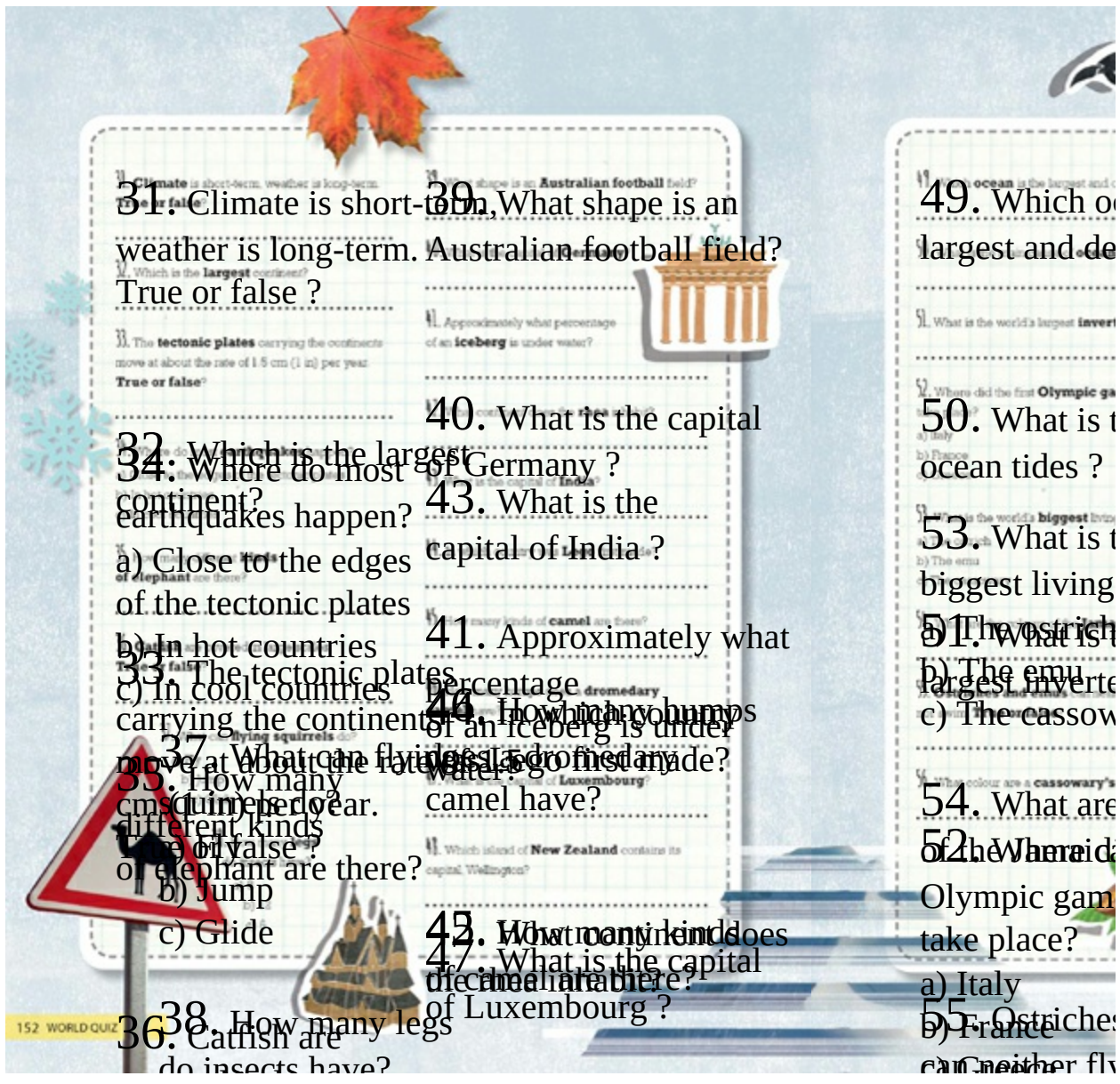
b) Green, white and blue

c) Green, white and yellow

a) True

b) False

c) Neither



31. Climate is short-term, weather is long-term. True or false?
32. Which is the largest continent?
33. The tectonic plates carrying the continents move at about the rate of 1.5 cm (1 in) per year. True or false?

34. Where do most earthquakes happen?
a) Close to the edges of the tectonic plates
b) In hot countries
c) In cool countries

35. How many different kinds of elephant are there?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3

36. How many legs do insects have?
37. What can fly and go first?
38. How many kinds of camel are there?
39. What shape is an Australian football field?

40. What is the capital of Germany?
41. Approximately what percentage of an iceberg is under water?
42. How many humps of an Indian dromedary camel have?

43. What is the capital of India?
44. Which island of New Zealand contains its capital, Wellington?

45. What many kinds of dromedary camel are there?
46. How many humps of an Indian dromedary camel have?
47. What is the capital of Luxembourg?

49. Which ocean is the largest and deepest?

50. What is the world's largest invertebrate?

51. Where did the first Olympic games take place?
a) Italy
b) France
c) Greece

52. What is the world's biggest living bird?
a) The emu
b) The ostrich
c) The cassowary

53. What is the world's largest invertebrate?
a) The emu
b) The ostrich
c) The cassowary

54. What are the colors of a cassowary's neck?
a) Red and white
b) Blue and white
c) Black and white

55. Where did the first Olympic games take place?
a) Italy
b) France
c) Greece

56. What is the world's largest invertebrate?
a) The emu
b) The ostrich
c) The cassowary

64. How many tonnes was the heaviest white rhino ever to be recorded?

- a) 0.5
- b) 2
- c) 4.5



65. Which country owns the Faeroe Islands?

- a) Australia
- b) Scotland
- c) Ireland

66. Which two oceans does the Panama Canal connect?

- a) The Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean
- b) The Indian and the Atlantic Ocean
- c) The Atlantic and the Indian Ocean

67. What do sharks and

72. In which continent would you find the cities of Caracas, Bogotà and Brasilia?

- a) Europe
- b) South America
- c) North America



73. In which country is the Moorish Alhambra palace?

- a) Brazil
- b) North Africa
- c) Spain

74. In which country is the island of Java?

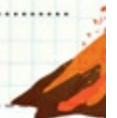
- a) South Africa
- b) Bolivia
- c) Spain



77. What are the

78. How many points are there on the Statue of Liberty's crown?

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 8



79. What was the first recorded history of the world?

- a) The Sumerians
- b) The Egyptians
- c) The Greeks
- d) The Romans
- e) The Chinese
- f) The Indians
- g) The Persians
- h) The Mayans
- i) The Aztecs
- j) The Incas
- k) The Vikings
- l) The Celts
- m) The Druids
- n) The Druids
- o) The Druids
- p) The Druids
- q) The Druids
- r) The Druids
- s) The Druids
- t) The Druids
- u) The Druids
- v) The Druids
- w) The Druids
- x) The Druids
- y) The Druids
- z) The Druids

Index map

Index map

If you want to find a particular place shown on this map, you can look for it in the index on pages 158–159. Its grid reference (a letter followed by a number, like 'H5') will help you pinpoint exactly where on this map it is located.



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right, tl-top left, tc-top centre,

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55cl, 56, 60bg, 60tr, 60cra, 60c,

60tr, top centre left, c-centre, cr-

centre right, cl-centre left, cr-

centre left, c-centre, cl-centre,

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⇒ Where can you see three-million-year-old human footprints?



⇒ Which capital city name is 168 letters long?

⇒ Where would you wear yellow underpants for New Year?

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