

World: Political

ATLAS



COUNTRY

- 1 Antigua and Barbuda
- 2 St. Kitts and Nevis
- 3 Dominica
- 4 St. Lucia
- 5 St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- 6 Barbados
- 7 Grenada

CAPITAL

- St. Johns
- Basseterre
- Roseau
- Castries
- Kingstown
- Bridgetown
- St. George's



ANTARCTICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL
1 Czech Republic	Prague
2 Slovakia	Bratislava
3 Slovenia	Ljubljana
4 Croatia	Zagreb
5 Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo
6 Macedonia	Skopje
7 Serbia and Montenegro	Belgrade
8 Lithuania	Vilnius
9 Latvia	Riga
10 Estonia	Tallinn



North America: Physical

ATLAS



ELEVATION	
Feet	Meters
13,120	4,000
6,560	2,000
1,640	500
656	200
(Sea level) 0	0 (Sea level)
Below sea level	Below sea level
Ice cap	

0 300 600 Miles
0 300 600 Kilometers
Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area

North America: Political



Boundaries

⊛ National capitals

• Other cities

0 300 600 Miles

0 300 600 Kilometers

Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area



South America: Physical

ATLAS



ELEVATION

Feet	Meters
13,120	4,000
6,560	2,000
1,640	500
656	200
(Sea level) 0	0 (Sea level)
Below sea level	Below sea level

0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers
Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area



South America: Political



Europe: Physical

ELEVATION

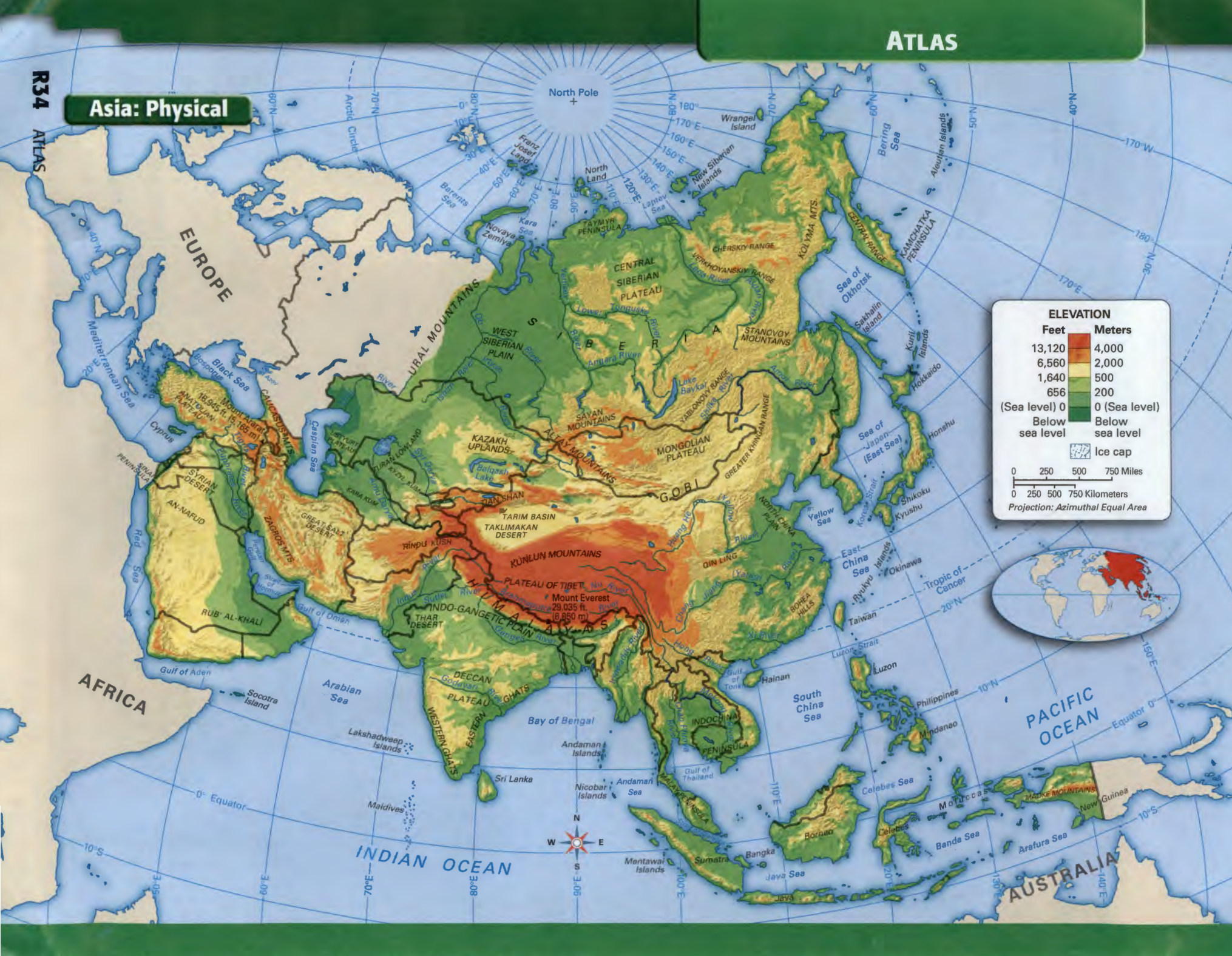
Feet	Meters
13,120	4,000
6,560	2,000
1,640	500
656	200
(Sea level) 0	0 (Sea level)
Below sea level	Below sea level

Ice cap

0 150 300 Miles
0 150 300 Kilometers
Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area



Asia: Physical



ELEVATION

Feet	Meters
13,120	4,000
6,560	2,000
1,640	500
656	200
(Sea level) 0	0 (Sea level)
Below sea level	Below sea level

Ice cap

0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers

Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area



Asia: Political



Boundaries
 National capitals
 Other cities

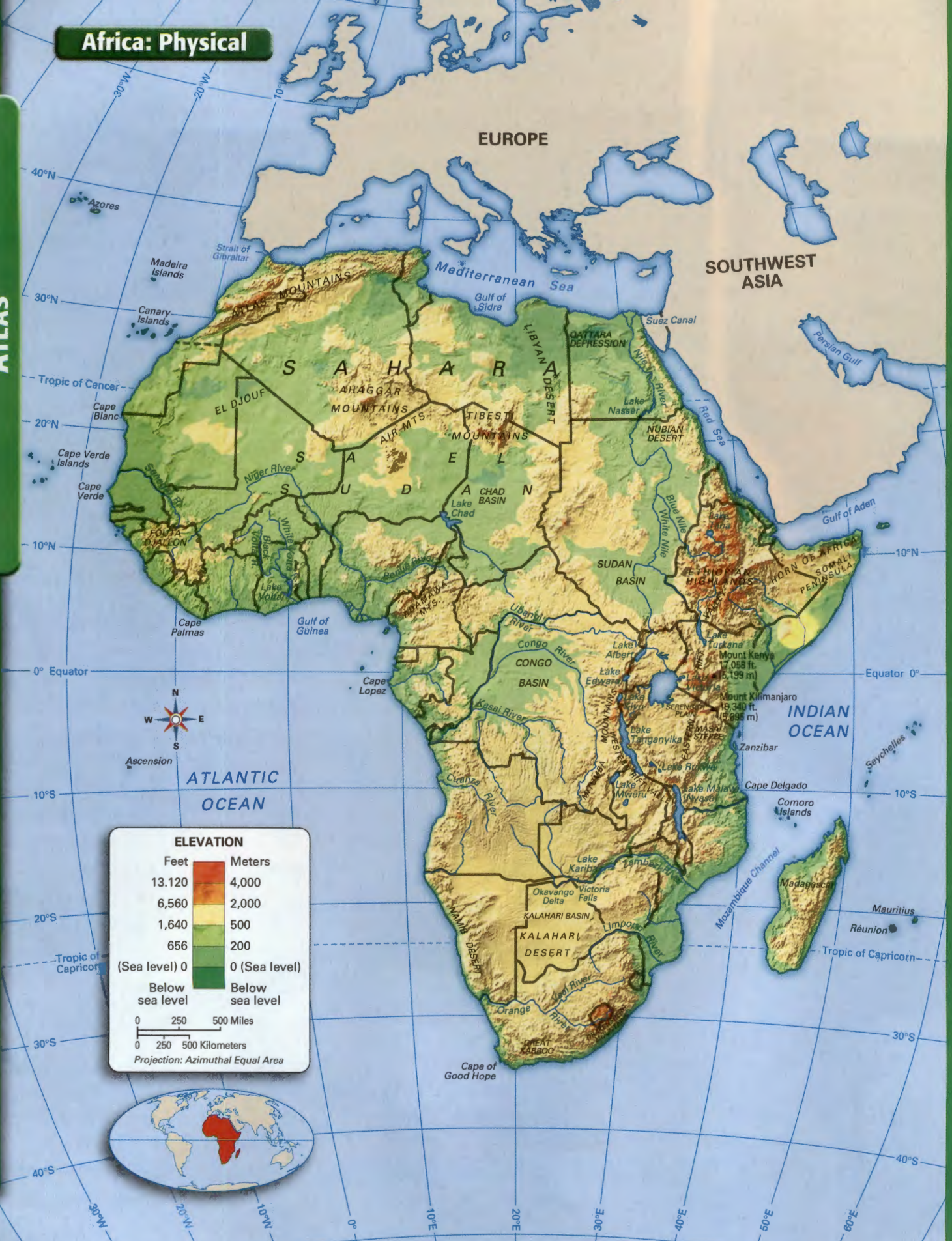
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
 0 250 500 750 Miles

Projection: Two-Point Equidistant



Africa: Physical

ATLAS



ELEVATION

Feet	Meters
13,120	4,000
6,560	2,000
1,640	500
656	200
(Sea level) 0	0 (Sea level)
Below sea level	Below sea level

0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers
Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area



Africa: Political



Boundaries

- National capitals
- Other cities

0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers

Projection: Azimuthal Equal Area



Gazetteer

A

- Aachen** (AH-kuhn) (51°N, 6°E) a city in Germany; it was the capital of Charlemagne's empire (p. 237)
- Africa** the second-largest continent (p. R36)
- Alps** a mountain range extending across south-central Europe (p. R32)
- Amazon** a large rain forest region in northern South America east of the Andes (p. R30)
- Amazon River** a river east of the Andes in South America; it flows through a rain forest and into the Atlantic Ocean (p. R30)
- Andes Mountains** a mountain range along the west coast of South America (p. R30)
- Arabian Peninsula** an arid region in southwest Asia; Islam developed in the Arabian Peninsula (p. 55)
- Asia** the world's largest continent, bounded by the Arctic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (p. R34)
- Asia Minor** a large peninsula in west Asia, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, forming modern Turkey (p. 32)
- Atlas Mountains** a mountain range on the northwest coast of Africa (p. R36)
- Aztec Empire** an empire in what is now Mexico; it reached its height in the early 1500s (p. 411)

B

- Baghdad** (33°N, 44°E) a city in modern Iraq; it was the center of Islam from the mid-700s to 800s (p. 81)
- Bahamas** a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean off of the southeastern coast of Florida; Christopher Columbus landed in the Bahamas on his first voyage to the Americas (p. R28)

- Black Sea** a sea between southeast Europe and Asia, north of Asia Minor (p. R32)
- Brazil** the largest country in South America (p. R31)
- Byzantine Empire** the eastern part of the Roman Empire that developed non-Roman influences (p. 37)
- Byzantium** (buh-ZAN-shuhm) an ancient Greek city in modern Turkey; Constantinople was built on its site (p. 25)

C

- Canterbury** (51°N, 1°E) a city near London, England; it was a popular pilgrimage destination during the Middle Ages and the subject of Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* (p. 270)
- Chang'an** see Xi'an
- Chile** a country in western South America; the Inca Empire stretched into central Chile (p. R31)
- China** a country in East Asia; a series of dynasties built China into a world power (p. R35)
- Cluny** (KLOO-nee) (46°N, 5°E) a town in France; a group of monks formed a religious order there in the early 900s (p. 271)
- Congo River** a river that flows through the plains of sub-Saharan Africa (p. R36)
- Constantinople** (KAHN-stant-uhn-oh-puhl) (41°N, 29°E) a city now called Istanbul located in modern Turkey; it was established as the capital of the Roman Empire and later became capital of the Byzantine Empire (p. 37)
- Córdoba** (KAWR-doh-bah) (38°N, 5°W) a city in southern Spain; it was the center of Muslim rule in Spain (p. 81)
- Cuzco** (KOO-skoh) (14°S, 72°W) a city in Peru; it was the capital of the Inca Empire (p. 423)

D

- Delft** (52°N, 4°E) a city in the Netherlands that was the setting for Tracy Chevalier's novel *Girl with a Pearl Earring* (p. 464)
- Djenné** a West African city that was the center of trade for gold, kola nuts and other mined goods during the Songhai Empire (p. 143)
- Drakensburg Range** a mountain range near the coast of southeast Africa (p. R36)

E

- Edo** (AY-doh) (36°N, 140°E) a city that became capital of Japan in 1603 under the Tokugawa shogunate; it is now called Tokyo (p. 199)
- Egypt** a country in northeast Africa and location of the mouth of the Nile River (p. R37)
- Esfahan** (es-fah-HAHN) (33°N, 52°E) a city in modern Iran; it was the capital of the Safavid Empire and considered one of the world's most magnificent cities during the 1600s (p. 91)
- Española, or Hispaniola** an island in the West Indies; it was visited by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and was the early center of Spanish rule in the Americas (p. R28)
- Eurasia** a large landmass that includes both Europe and Asia (p. 230)
- Europe** a continent of many peninsulas located between Asia and the Atlantic Ocean (p. R32)

F

- Florence** (44°N, 11°E) a city in Italy; ruled by the Medici family in the 1400s, it was a major center for culture and trade (p. 301)

G

- Gao** (GOW) (16°N, 0°W) a major trading city in Africa that was capital of the Songhai Empire (p. 143)
- Gaul** an ancient region in Western Europe, consisting mainly of parts of modern France and Belgium (p. 25)
- Geneva** (46°N, 6°E) a city in Switzerland; John Calvin hoped to make Geneva a model Christian city (p. 341)
- Genoa** (JIN-uh-wuh) (44°N, 10°E) a port city in Italy (p. 301)
- Ghana** (GAH-nuh) a West African country located between the Niger and Senegal Rivers; it was the site of a powerful empire established around 300 (p. 131)
- Grand Canal** a series of waterways linking major Chinese cities; the longest man-made waterway in the world (p. 167)

H

- Heian** (HAY-ahn) (35°N, 136°E) a city in Japan now called Kyoto; it was a cultural center and capital of Japan for many centuries (p. 199)
- Honshu** Japan's largest island (p. R34)

I

- Inca Empire** an empire in South America that stretched from what is now northern Ecuador to central Chile; it reached its height in the early 1500s (p. 423)
- Indonesia** an island country in Asia between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean (p. R35)

J

Japan a mountainous island country off the eastern coast of Asia near China and the Koreas (p. R35)

Jerusalem (32°N, 35°E) a city in Israel; as part of the Holy Land, Muslims and Christians fought to control it during the Crusades (p. 25)

K

Kaifeng (KY-fuhng) (35°N, 114°E) the capital of China during the Song dynasty (p. 172)

Korea a country in eastern Asia near China and Japan that influenced early Japanese culture; it is now divided into two countries called North Korea and South Korea (p. 199)

Koumbi Saleh (KOOM-bee SAHL-uh) a major trading city in the empire of Ghana (p. 131)

M

Malaysia a country in Southeast Asia between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean (p. R35)

Mali (MAH-lee) a West African country located on the Niger River; it was the location of an empire that reached its height around 1300 (p. 137)

Mecca (21°N, 40°E) an ancient city in Arabia and the birthplace of Muhammad (p. 55)

Medina (muh-DEE-nuh) (24°N, 40°E) a city in Arabia north of Mecca; people there were among the first to accept Islam (p. 55)

Mediterranean Sea a large sea surrounded by Europe, Africa, and Asia (p. R32, R34)

Mesoamerica a region that includes the southern part of modern Mexico and part of northern Central America; the first permanent farming settlements in the Americas developed in Mesoamerica (p. 385)

Milan (muh-LAHN) (45°N, 9°E) a city in Italy; it was a major trading center during the 1300s (p. 301)

Morocco a country in North Africa (p. R37)

N

Niger River a major river in West Africa (p. R36)

Normandy (49°N, 0°E) a region in northern France; it was home of William the Conqueror, who became king of England in 1066 (p. 244)

North America a large continent in the northern and western hemispheres, bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean (p. R28)

Northern European Plain a vast, flat land area that stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east (p. R32)

P

Palenque (pah-LENG-kay) (18°N, 92°W) an ancient Maya city in what is now southern Mexico (p. 391)

Palestine a region of southwest Asia that Christians and Muslims fought to control during the Crusades; it is known as the "Holy Land" of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam (p. 264, 267)

Roman Empire a large and powerful empire that included all land around the Mediterranean Sea; it reached its height around AD 117 (p. 25)

R

Rome (42°N, 13°E) a city in Italy near the Mediterranean Sea; it was the capital of the Roman Empire (p. 25)

Rub' al-Khali (ROOB ahl-KAH-lee) the world's largest sand desert; it covers most of the southern Arabian Peninsula (p. 55)

S

Sahara the world's largest desert, located in northern Africa (p. R36)

Scandinavia a large peninsula in northern Europe (p. 231)

Songhai (SAHNG-hy) a large and powerful empire in West Africa during the 1400s and 1500s (p. 143)

South America a large continent in the southern and western hemispheres, bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean (p. R30)

T

Tenochtitlán (tay-NAWCH-teet-LAHN) (19°N, 99°W) the capital of the Aztec Empire; Mexico City was built on the site of Tenochtitlán (p. 411)

Tikal (tee-KAHL) (17°N, 90°W) a major Maya city in modern Guatemala (p. 391)

Timbuktu (tim-buk-TOO) (17°N, 3°W) a city in West Africa that began as a camp for traders around AD 1100 and became a major center of culture and learning (p. 131)

Troy (40°N, 26°E) an ancient city in what is now Turkey; according to Greek legend and literature, it was the site of the Trojan War (p. 14)

Turkey a country occupying Asia Minor and a southeast portion of the Balkan Peninsula (p. R35)

U

Ural Mountains a mountain range that forms a natural boundary between Europe and Asia (p. R32)

V

Venice (45°N, 12°E) a city in Italy that was a major trading center during the 1300s (p. 301)

W

Wittenberg (VIT-uhn-berk) (52°N, 13°E) the city in Germany where Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to the door of a church (p. 341)

X

Xi'an (34°N, 109°E) the capital of China during the Tang dynasty (p. 167)

Z

Zambezi River a river that flows through southeastern Africa (p. R36)