

**SOUTH EAST ASIA (1:15 PM):**

- Other than **East Timor**, all 10 nations are part of **ASEAN**.



- Papua New Guinea lies in the Oceania region.
- 5 mainland countries- Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia
- Code- MTVLC**
- 5 island countries- Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Brunei.

## Myanmar:

- It is the only ASEAN land neighbor of India.



- It was earlier called Burma.
- Its capital is Nyaypidaw.
- The largest city in Myanmar is Rangoon.

- **Rakhine** is their north-western state with the Rohingya people who have been persecuted for a long time.
- **Bangladesh** planned to settle some Rohingya refugees on the **Bhashan Char** island which is very vulnerable to storms.





## Thailand:

- The only Southeast Asian Country that was never colonized.
- **Bangkok Declaration** of 1967 led to the establishment of ASEAN.





## Thailand & Neighbor

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## Laos:

- The only landlocked country in South East Asia.
- It shares borders with all nations of Indo-China.



- Its capital is **Vientiane**.

## Cambodia:

- Cambodia's capital is **Phnom Penh**.



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- It has historically been under Hindu empires like the **Khmer Empire** which had kings like Suryavarman, Jayavarman, etc.
- The largest hindu temple in the world **Angkor Vat** is now non-functional.





## Vietnam:

- The capital is **Hanoi**, which is the northernmost capital of South East Asia.



- Vietnam and China dispute over the region and islands of the **South China Sea**.

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## MALAYSIA (1:40 PM):

- Its capital is **Kuala Lumpur**.





## Indonesia:

- It is a combination of islands.
- It was under **Dutch** colonial rule.
- Sumatra, the largest island is closest to India.



- The easternmost island is **New Guinea**.
- The capital **Jakarta** is sinking.
- Indonesia is the most populous Islamic country in the world.

## Singapore:

- A small island between Malaysia and Indonesia.



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- It is located in the **Strait of Malacca**- the busiest strait in the world.

#### Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean maritime chokepoints



- Singapore's **Changi** Port is the busiest port in the world.
- The Singaporean economy is very strong and it is mainly dependent on imports and exports.
- **Entrepot port:** The strategically located ports that are mainly for imports and exports.



## Brunei:

- Its capital is **Bandar Seri Begawan**.



### Philippines:

- It is an **archipelago** as a result of ocean-ocean plate convergence.
- Its capital is **Manila**.
- The Philippines is very vulnerable to tropical cyclones (**Bagui**).
- Tropical cyclones that arise in the South China Sea are called **Typhoons**.









## East Timor:

- It was under Portuguese colonial control.
- Its capital is **Dili**.
- It was earlier part of Indonesia and got independence in 1999.



- If we arrange these capitals from north to south, we will get:
- Hanoi, Nyapidaw, Vientiane, Manila, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta, Dili.

## Europe:

- Water bodies around Europe:
- Norwegian Sea.



North Sea.





- The North Sea is famous for **Brent Crude**.
- **Stockholm** is the capital of **Sweden**.
- **Stockholm Conference** was held on 5th June(World Environment Day) 1972 which was the first international conference for environment t.
- The conference led to the formation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- **Stockholm Convention 2001** deals with the proper treatment of **Persistent Organic Pollutants**.
- **Rotterdam** port of **Netherlands(Holland)** is the busiest port in Europe and it is also an Entrepot **port**.
- **Rotterdam Convention 1998** deals with the **Prior Informed Consent (PIC)** for imports of hazardous chemicals.
- **Basel Convention 1992** deals with the transboundary management of hazardous waste.

Baltic Sea.



## Mediterranean Sea.



## Seas within the Mediterranean Sea:

- **Adriatic Sea**- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, and Slovenia
- Aegean Sea( between Greece and Turkey).
- Sea of Marmara( Between European and Asian Turkey).

## Yugoslavia:

- It consisted of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia (including the regions of Kosovo and Vojvodina), and Slovenia.
- The region is famous for the **Karst topography**.

### SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AS OF JANUARI 1991





## BLACK SEA(2:15 PM):



- The nations which share the coast of the Black Sea are - Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Romania- **BURGR T.**
- **The Crimea** region of Ukraine was annexed by Russia in 2014.
- Odessa is a major port in Ukraine.
- Ukraine also has Chornobyl, Donetsk( coal deposits), etc.
- The **Strait of Kerch** connects the Black Sea with the **Sea of Azov**.
- **The Dardanelles strait** connects the **Aegean Sea** and the **Sea of Marmara**.
- The **Bosphorus Strait** connects the **Sea of Marmara** and the **Black Sea**.

## Caspian Sea.



Scandinavia:



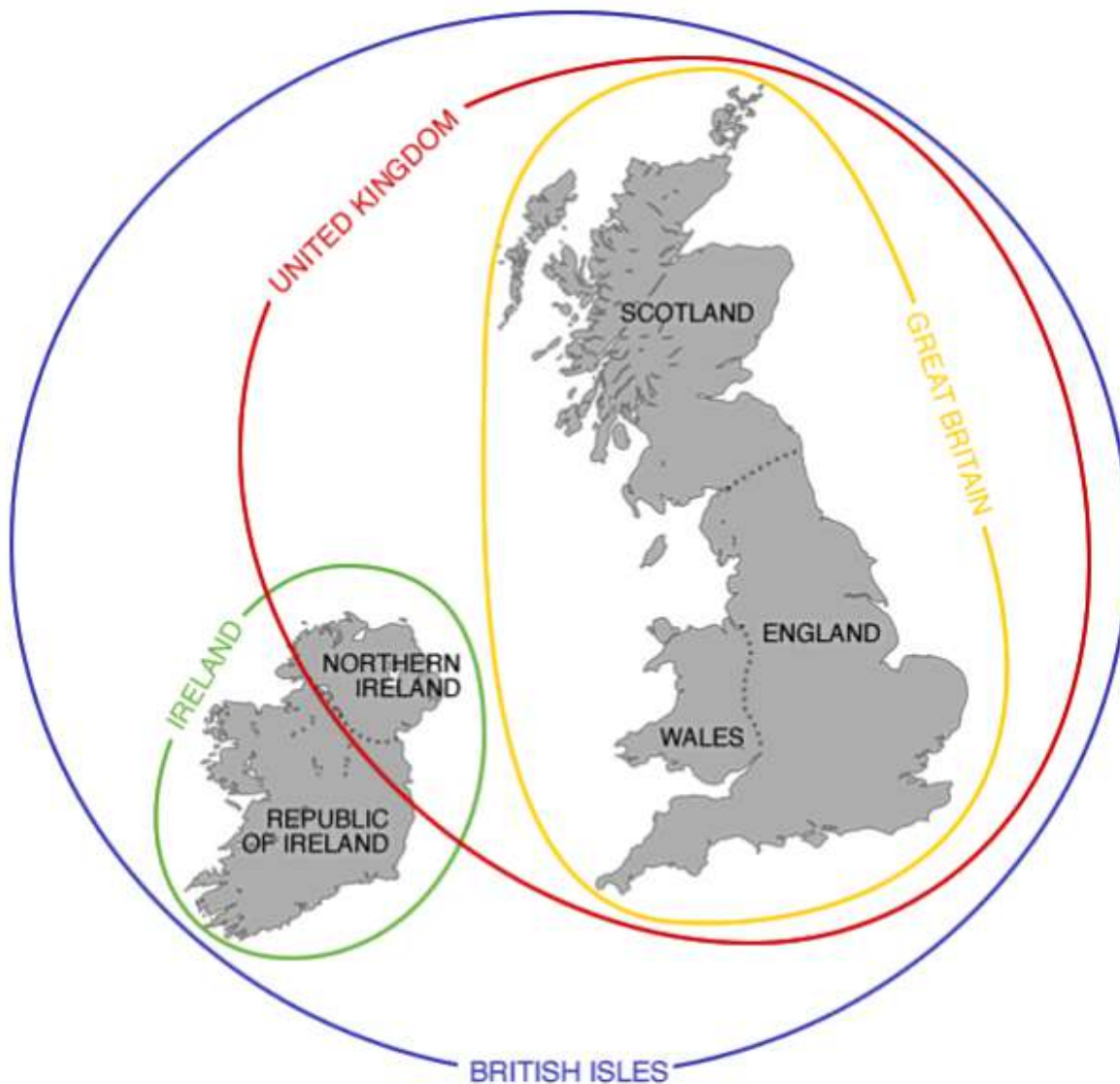


## Nordic countries:



## Britain:

- The region of England and Wales is together known as Britain.
- England, Wales, and Scotland are together known as Great Britain.
- England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland are together known as the United Kingdom.



## Landlocked Countries of Europe:

- 16 countries - Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Kosovo, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland, and Vatican City.
- Liechtenstein is a **doubly landlocked country**- a landlocked country that is also surrounded by landlocked countries.



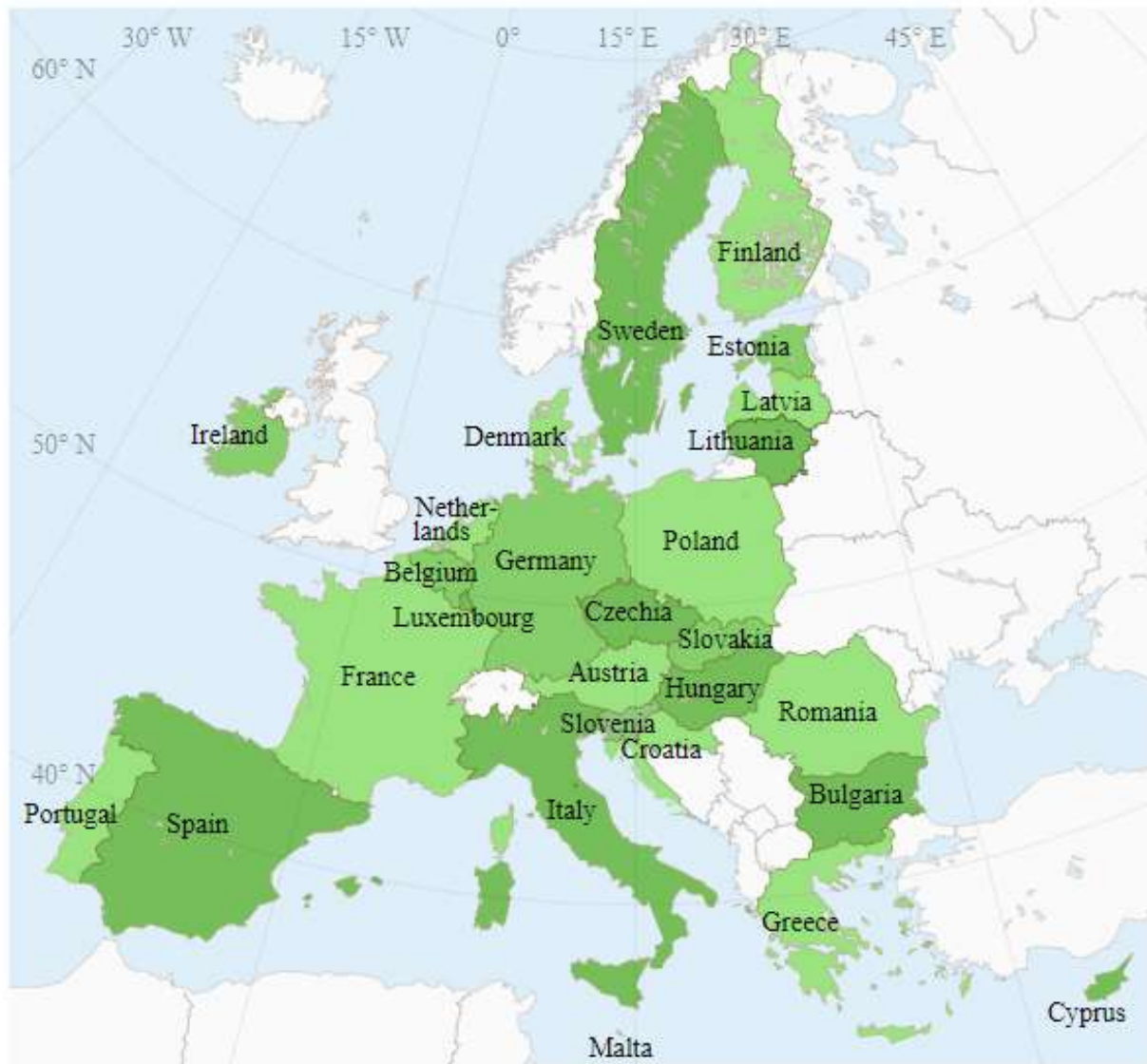


- The only other such country is **Uzbekistan**.



- **Kosovo** is the youngest county in Europe which got independence from **Serbia** in 2008.

## European Union Members:



## Eurozone:

- It refers to the group of countries that follow the common currency of the Euro.



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## Schengen Area:

- It is the group of countries that have abolished all border and passport restrictions and people can travel to any country on a common visa.



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# North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

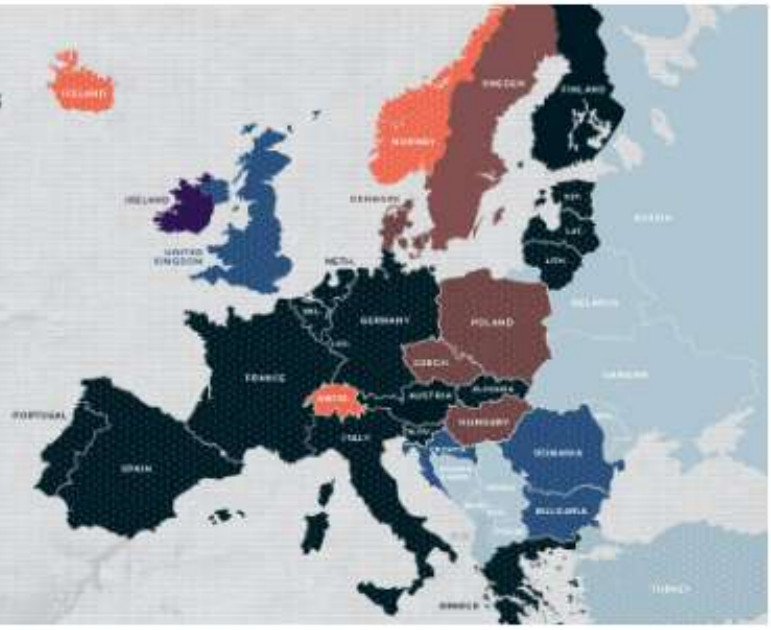
NATO Member Countries, 2023



## A Who's Who of European Member States



AGREEMENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBER STATES
NATO	1949	29
European Union	1993	28
Schengen	1995	26
Eurozone	1999	19



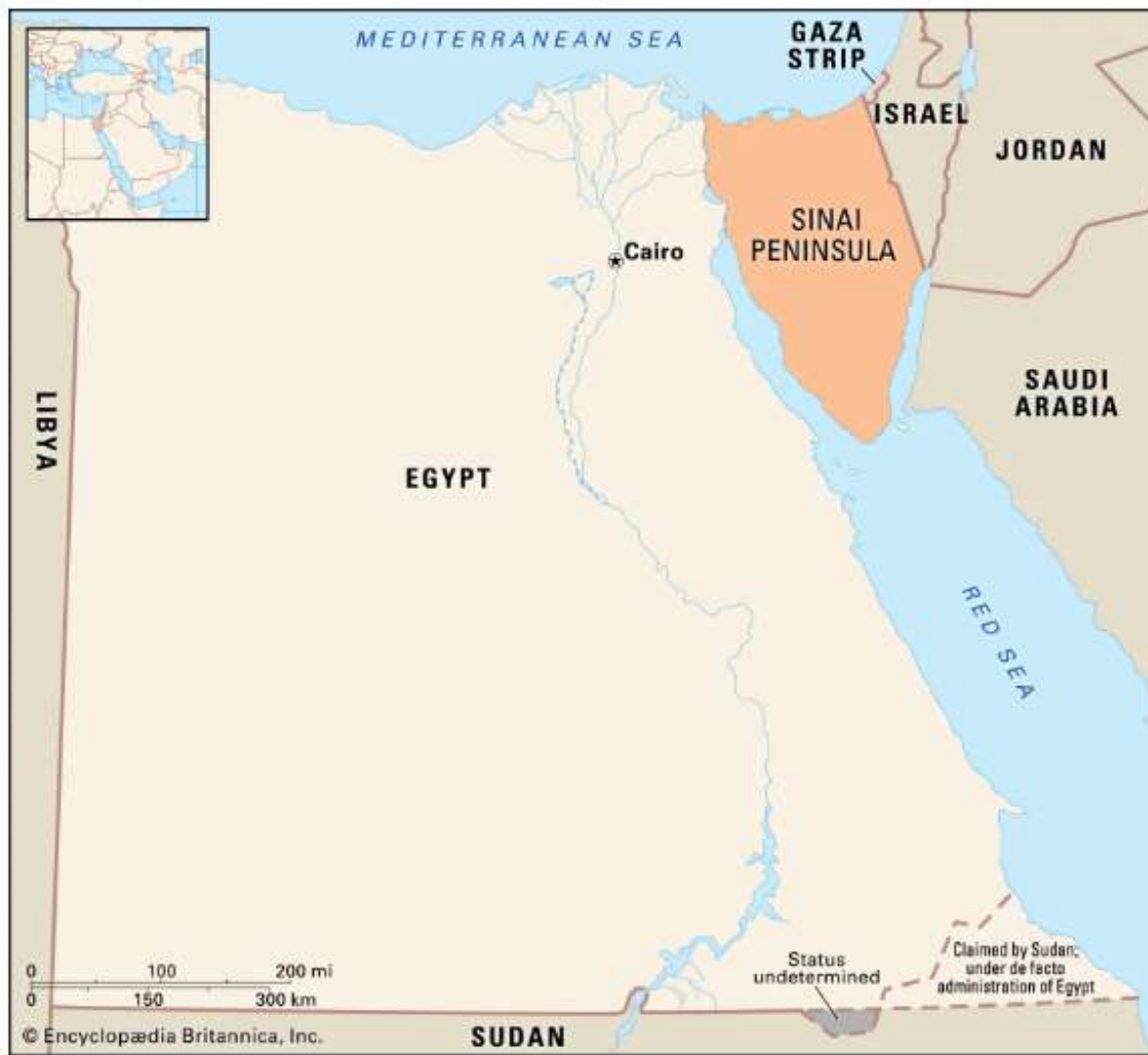
## NORTH AMERICA (2:45 PM):

- The region is from Alaska to Panama and also includes Greenland.
- During the ice age, the **Bering Strait** was frozen so Asia and North America got connected and migration happened from Asia to North America.





- The migration of people had earlier begun from Africa to Asia via the **Sinai Peninsula**.



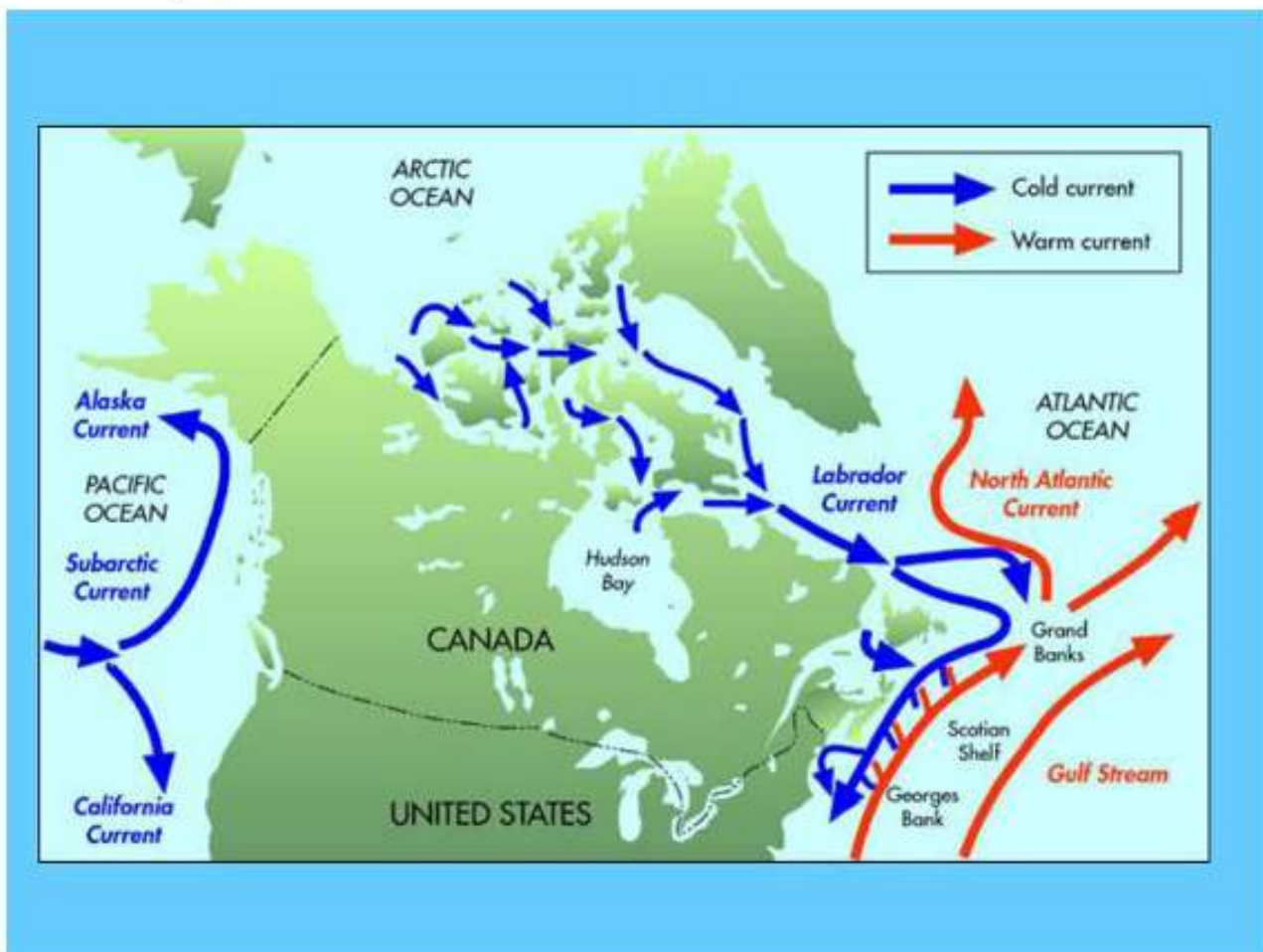
## Canada:

- Canada is the second largest country by area.



- Canada is also known as the **land of lilies**.
- The capital of Canada is **Ottawa**.
- The regions of Canada that face warm currents are more densely populated than the interior regions.

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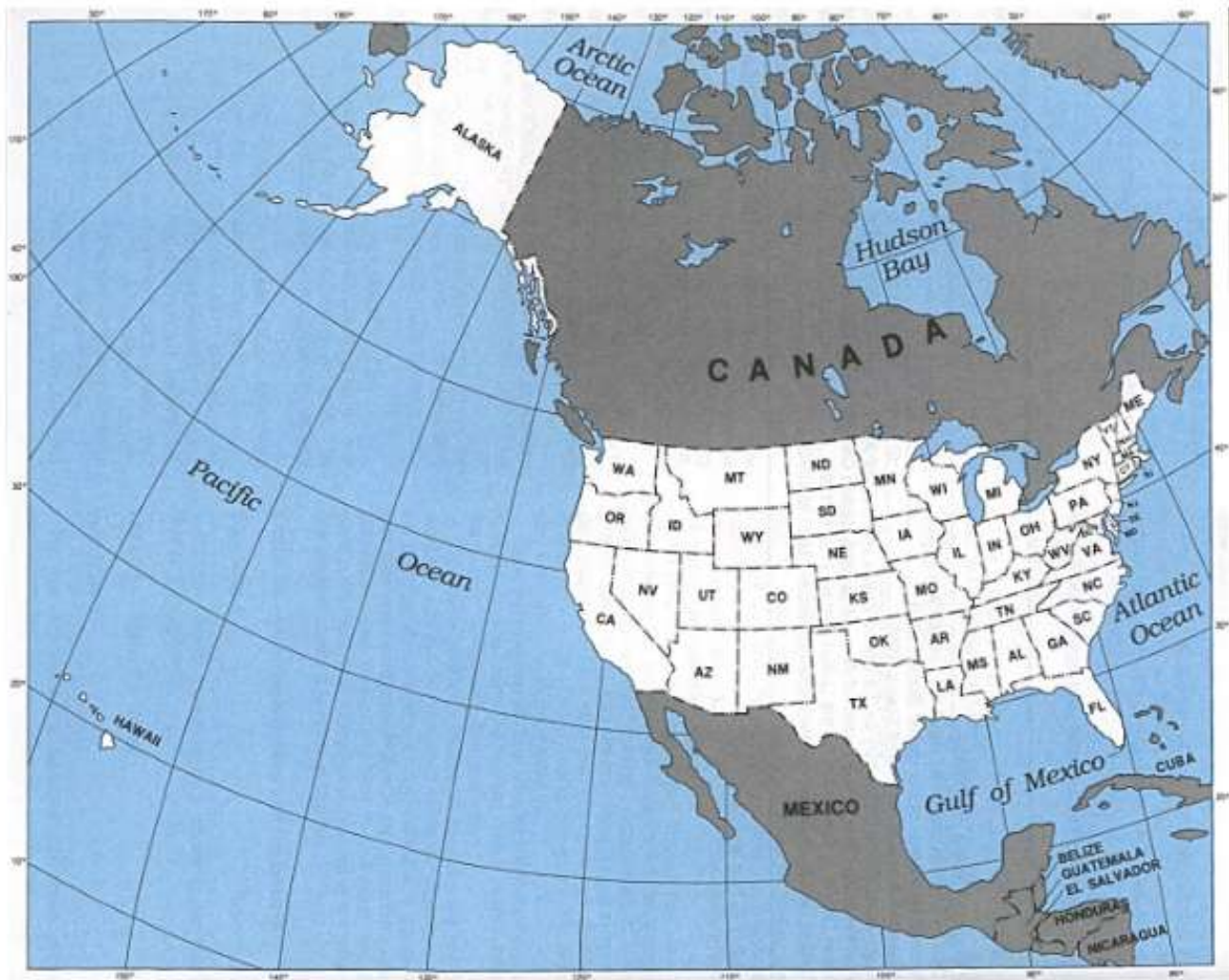


- Canada and USA are separated by 49 degrees North Latitude.



## United States of America(USA):

- It consists of 50 states out of which 48 states are in the mainland, Alaska, and Hawaii islands.



## Central American Countries:



## Northern Triangle:

- It is referred to the group of countries- Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.
- These three countries share the same history and economic conditions.

## Antilles Current:

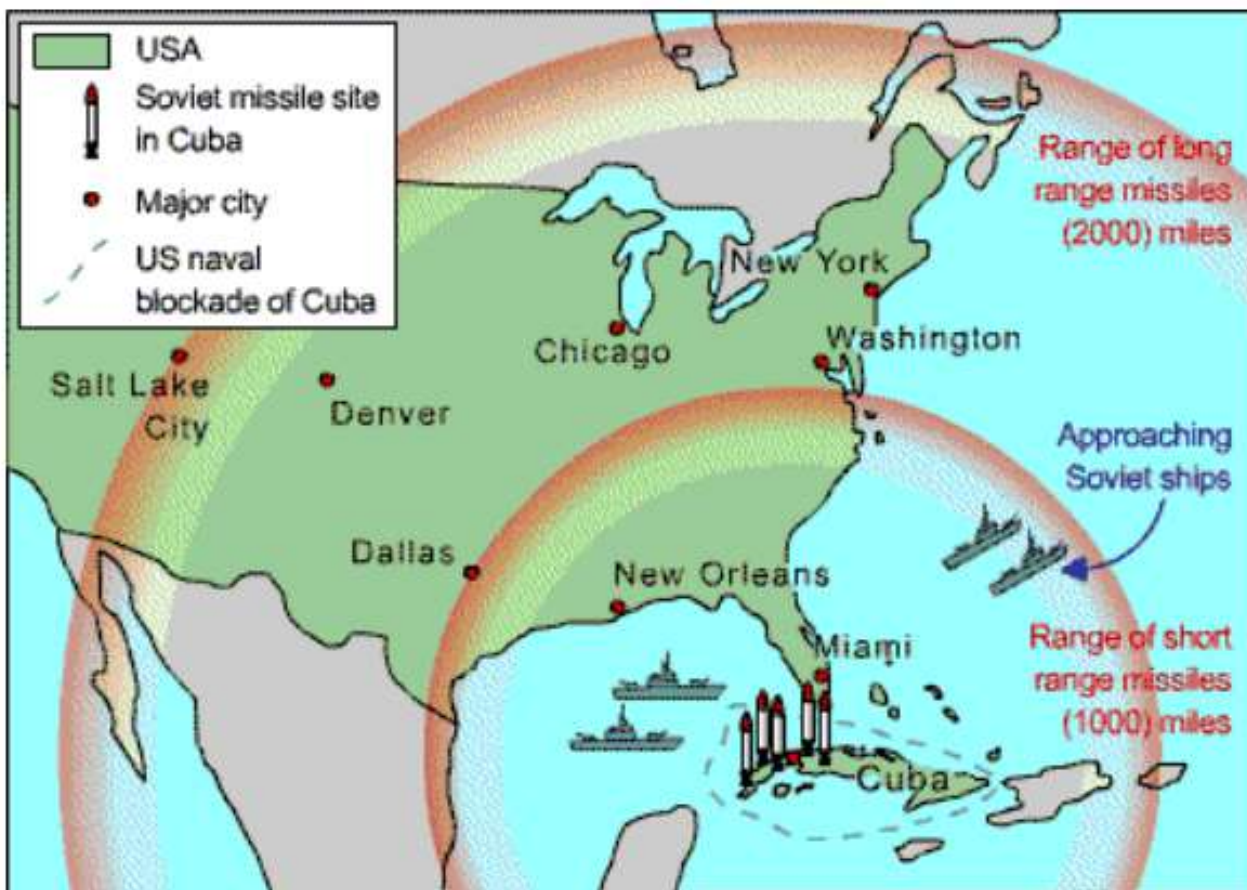
- The current further goes on to be Florida Current and later the Gulf Stream.



- The **Greater Antilles** is a region consisting of Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.
- Cuba was the site of the **Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962**.



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## Bahamas:

- The nation is famous for tourism and for being a tax haven.



**Bermuda Triangle:**



- The three vertices of the triangle are Miami, Florida, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda Island.
- Some possible explanations for the legends surrounding it are the presence of cyclones and pirates.

**SOUTH AMERICA (3:15 PM):**











- **Kourov** of French Guyana has been the world's most preferred site for launching heavy satellites(usually above 3000 kg).
- The linear speed of the earth's rotation is very high near the equator so a launch from the region can impart an initial thrust or momentum.
- This initial thrust can save the fuel to be used for launching heavy satellites.
- Lesser fuel would mean lighter rockets which will have more chances of success.
- Before India launched the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III or GSLV Mk III in 2014, even India used Kourov for launching heavy satellites.

## Brazil:

- The largest country in South America.
- Its capital city is **Brasilia**.
- It is the nation where the major part of the **Amazon basin** lies.

## Venezuela:

- The national economy was very much dependent on oil exports.
- The nation saw more than 1.3 million % inflation a few years ago.

## Columbia:

- The nation has access to both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.



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## Chile:

- Santiago is the capital city of Chile.
- Most part of the Andes mountains lies in Chile.
- Similar to Columbia, even Chile has coasts on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.



## **Ecuador:**

- The equator passes through its capital **Quito**.
- Chile and Ecuador both do not share borders with Brazil.



## Argentina:

- Its capital is **Buenos Aires**.
- The nation is famous for football and silver.
- Argentina only has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean.



## Lithium Triangle:

- It is a region that lies in the Andes region and has around two-thirds of the world's lithium reserves.
- It covers the regions of **Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile.**

## AFRICA (3:40 PM):

- African countries that have coasts with the Mediterranean Sea- **MATLE-** Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya & Egypt.



## Morocco:

- Morocco has the **Atlas Mountains** which are the only fold mountains of Africa.



- The capital of Morocco is **Rabat**.
- Morocco lies along the **Strait of Gibraltar**, which separates the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea & Africa from Europe.



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- Morocco was the native land of traveler **Ibn Battuta** who came to India in 1333 when Delhi was under Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1333-1347).
- Morocco has the city of **Marrakech** where the COP 22 of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in 2016.



## Algeria:

- The capital of Algeria is **Algiers**.
- Almost all of Algeria lies within the **Sahara desert**.



## Tunisia:

- The capital of Tunisia is **Tunis**.
- Tunisia was the place where the **Arab Spring** began in 2010, which was called **Jasmine Revolution** in Tunisia.
- During the Arab Spring, various anti-government protests started in the region which led to the toppling of many governments.



## Djibouti:

- The capital of Djibouti is **Djibouti City**.
- Djibouti has **Lake Abbe** which is the lowest point of the African continent.

Red Sea:



- **Red Sea** bordering countries- **Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti.**

#### Gulf of Aden:



- Gulf of Aden bordering countries- **Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen.**



## Sudan:

- The capital of Sudan is **Khartoum**.
- The **Darfur** region of Sudan has seen many conflicts in the past.



- **Operation Kaveri** has been started to rescue Indian citizens from the present conflict in Sudan.

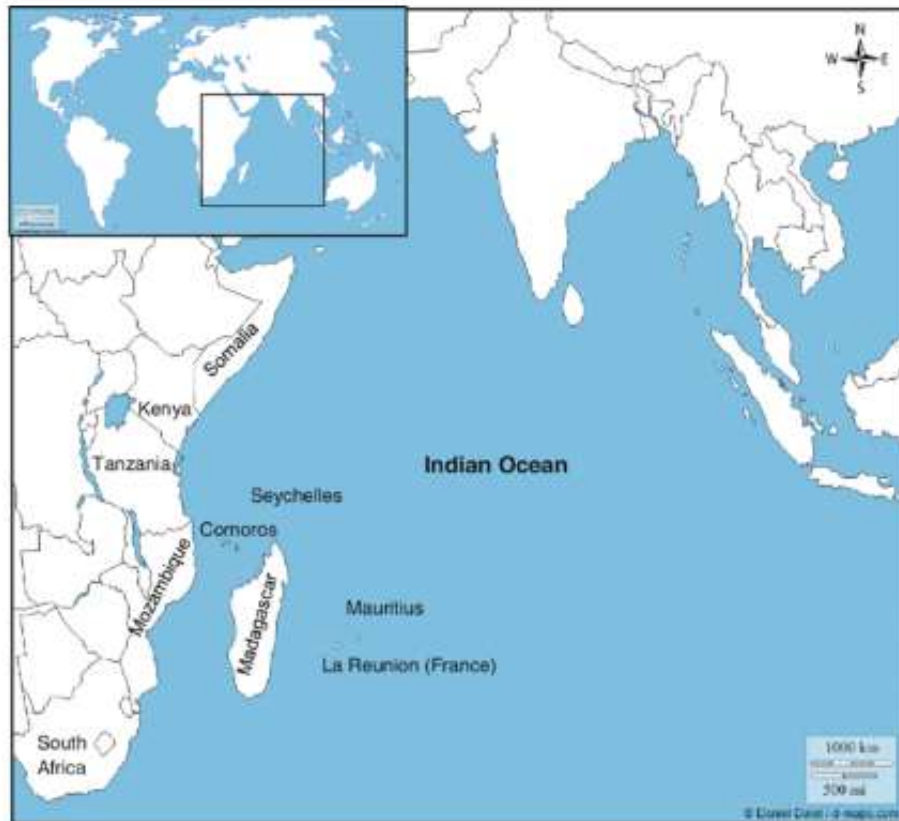
## Somalia:

- The capital of Somalia is **Mogadishu**.
- Being one of the poorest nations in the world, Somalia is also known for piracy.
- The **Djibouti Code of Conduct** is a regional maritime security cooperation agreement signed in 2008.
- India is its observer.

## Horn of Africa:



## African Nations along the Indian Ocean:



### Kenya:

- The capital of Kenya is **Nairobi** which has the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

### Tanzania:

- The coastal capital of Tanzania is **Dar es Salaam** and another capital is **Dodoma**.
- Tanzania has the highest peak in Africa- **Mount Kilimanjaro**.



## Mozambique:

- The capital of Mozambique is **Maputo**.
- Mozambique lies along the **Mozambique Channel**.





## South Africa:

- The capital of South Africa is **Cape Town**.
- South Africa has some of the deepest mines in the world like the **Kimberley** diamond mines and the **Mponeng** gold mine.

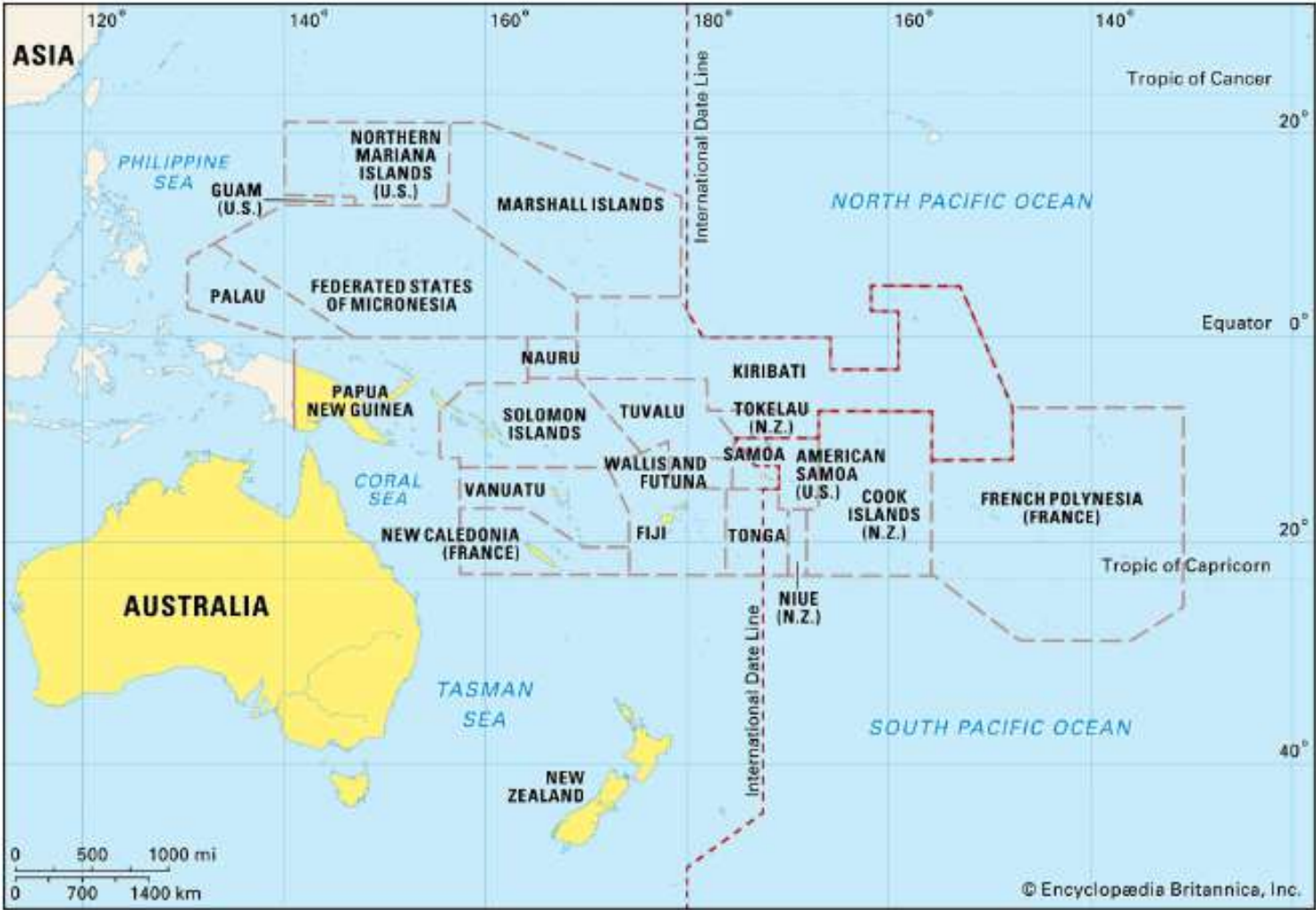
## Namibia:

- The capital of Namibia is **Windhoek**.
- The **Namib** desert has the highest sand dunes in the world.
- Namibia sees desert being situated adjacent to the sea (Indian Ocean).



- The **desiccating effect** of the cold **Benguela current** causes very less rainfall in the coastal region.

Oceania:



## Important latitudes and longitudes:

- Zero degrees latitude or the equator, which is also the longest latitude.

Continent	Countries through which the Equator passes
North America	USA (Howland and Baker Islands).
South America	Ecuador(Galapagos), Columbia, Brazil
Africa	Gabon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia
Australia	Kiribati (International date line diverts near it)
Asia	Maldives, Indonesia

## 23.5 North:

### Tropic of Cancer:

Continent	Countries through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
North America	Mexico, Bahamas
Africa	Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, Libya, Niger, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, UAE,
Asia	Oman, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Taiwan

## 23.5 South:

### Tropic of Capricorn:

Continent	Countries through which the Tropic of Capricorn passes.
South America	Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil
Africa	Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar
Australia	Australia



## Junctions of important latitudes and longitudes:

- The Equator and Prime Meridian meet at the **Gulf of Guinea**, which lies in the Atlantic Ocean.



- The Tropic of Cancer and the Prime Meridian meet in Algeria.
- The tropic of Capricorn and the Prime Meridian meet in the Southern Atlantic Ocean along the West African coast.

The topic for the next class is **India and World Mapping Practice.**