**ohjukWorld Regional Geography Final Exam Study Guide**

Chapter 1:

* 5 Pillars of Geography: Location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region.
* Geography Focus: People, place, location, environment, and space.
* Context of World Events: Understanding spatial and temporal scales.
* Identifying Regions: Physical traits, formal, functional, and perceptual.
* Reciprocal Relationship: Between physical and human factors.
* Diffusion Types: Relocation and expansion (contagious, hierarchical).

Chapters 2 and 3:

* Perceptual Regions: Identity and scale changes.
* Tobler’s 1st Law: Relations in space and connectivity.
* Globalization: Homogenizing vs. differentiating places.
* Colonialism's Influence: Past and present global events.
* Networks: Connectivity and marginalization.
* Information Technology: Links and digital divides.
* Economic Development: Measures, growth, and indicators.
* Human Development Index (HDI): Incorporating non-economic factors.
* Modernization & Development: Relationships and implications.

Chapter 4: Africa South of the Sahara

* Climatic Features: Tropics, biomes, and climate factors.
* Cultural Traditions: Gender, ethnicity, and age roles.
* Relics of Colonialism: National parks and ecotourism.
* European Activity: Colonialism, slave trade, and exploitation.

Chapter 5: Southwest Asia and North Africa

* Early Civilizations: Agricultural surplus and hinterland importance.
* Environmental Narratives: Realities and land use history.
* Ethnicity vs. Religion: Definitions and distinctions.
* Water Tensions: Environmental security and social constructions.
* Jerusalem: Significance in Abrahamic faiths.
* Sustainability: Strong vs. weak and development implications.

Chapter 9: Europe

* European Regions: Formal, functional, and perceptual.
* Cold War Impact: Historical significance and post-Cold War attitudes.
* Population Dynamics: Fertility rates, emigration, and immigration.
* Cartography: Mapping tools and coordinates.

Chapter 10: Central Asia

* Physical Features: Geologic forces, climate, and vegetation zones.
* Religion & Language: Diffusion and expression.
* Silk Road: Cultural diffusion and connectivity.
* Climate Change: Impacts and uneven distribution.

Chapter 6: South Asia

* Geographic Features: Subcontinent boundaries and major rivers.
* Monsoon: Patterns, significance, and global application.
* Major Rivers: Indus and Ganges-Brahmaputra importance.
* Green Revolutions: Advances in agriculture and consequences.
* Early Civilizations: Indus Civilization significance.
* Language & Religion: Spatial distribution and historical impact.

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Chapter 7: Southeast Asia

* Distinct Physical Geographies: Mainland (mountainous terrain, including cordilleras) and Islands (formed by volcanic activity, characterized by limestone and Karst topography).
* Importance of Mekong River: Vital for physical geography, biodiversity, and culture.
* Vietnam's Rice Export: Utilizes fertile Mekong Delta.
* Mekong River Commission: Manages river's resources sustainably.
* Volcanic Activities & Islands: Formed through subduction zones and trenches.
* Formation of Limestone & Karst Topography: Natural erosion process.
* South China Sea Issues: Economic importance leads to territorial disputes.
* Climates: Rainforest, wet equatorial, monsoon; influenced by subsolar point and ITCZ.
* Typhoons: Form in Pacific Ocean due to warm waters.
* Ring of Fire: Zone of seismic activity; earthquakes occur due to tectonic movements.
* Tsunami: Result from underwater earthquakes; first sign is rapid sea level change.
* Spatial Interaction History: Concentrated coastal populations.
* Migration from Central Africa: Diverse cultures and languages.
* ASEAN & AEC: Economic integration for regional stability and growth.

Chapter 13: The Pacific

* Island Types: Continental, high, and low.
* Island Formation: Influences indigenous mythology and disaster vulnerability.
* Ring of Fire: Tectonic activity, including subduction and volcanic arcs.
* Coral Growth: Builds reefs and islands, vulnerable to climate change.
* Climate Variations: Temperature and precipitation differ among island types.
* Greenhouse Gases & Climate Change: Pacific islands serve as indicators.
* Tuvalu & Climate Change: Vulnerable to sea level rise, potential climate refugees.
* Human Migration Routes: Populating islands, Australia, and New Zealand.
* Linguistic Diversity: Result of migration and isolation.
* Colonial Legacy: Impact on language, religion, and government.
* Plastic Pollution: Environmental crisis in the Pacific.

Chapter 8: East Asia

* Physical Geography: Boundaries, rivers, climate, tectonic zones, natural hazards.
* Three Gorges Dam: Chinese infrastructure project for energy and flood control.
* Japan's Formation & Disasters: Shaped by seduction zones, vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunamis.
* Religious & Language Diffusion: Silk Road's role in cultural exchange.
* Colonialism: China, Japan, and modern influences on the region.
* Gender Imbalance & Confucianism: Cultural impact on population policies.
* Global Sourcing & Economic Reforms: Deng Xiaoping's policies and port networks.

Chapter 12: Latin America and the Caribbean

* Climate Influence: ITCZ affects rainfall patterns.
* Tropical Rainforest Characteristics: Biodiversity, high precipitation, dense vegetation.
* Altitudinal Climate Zones: Varying landscapes based on altitude and precipitation.
* Atacama Desert Formation: Arid climate due to geographical factors.
* Columbian Exchange: Transfer of crops, animals, and diseases.
* Pre-Columbian Farming Systems: Productivity supported civilizations.
* Agricultural Landscapes: Latifundias vs. Minifundias, agricultural dualism.
* Biodiversity Conservation: Importance for various aspects of life.
* Indigenous Population Impact: Changed post-contact.
* Colonialism Legacy: Influenced languages, religions, and demographics.
* Brazil's Diversity: Varied origins of migrants shaping racial and ethnic composition.

UNESCO World Heritage Module

* Success & Criteria: Examples of recognized sites meeting 10 criteria.
* "In Danger" Sites: Designation for threatened heritage sites.
* Purpose of Designation: Preservation and conservation efforts.