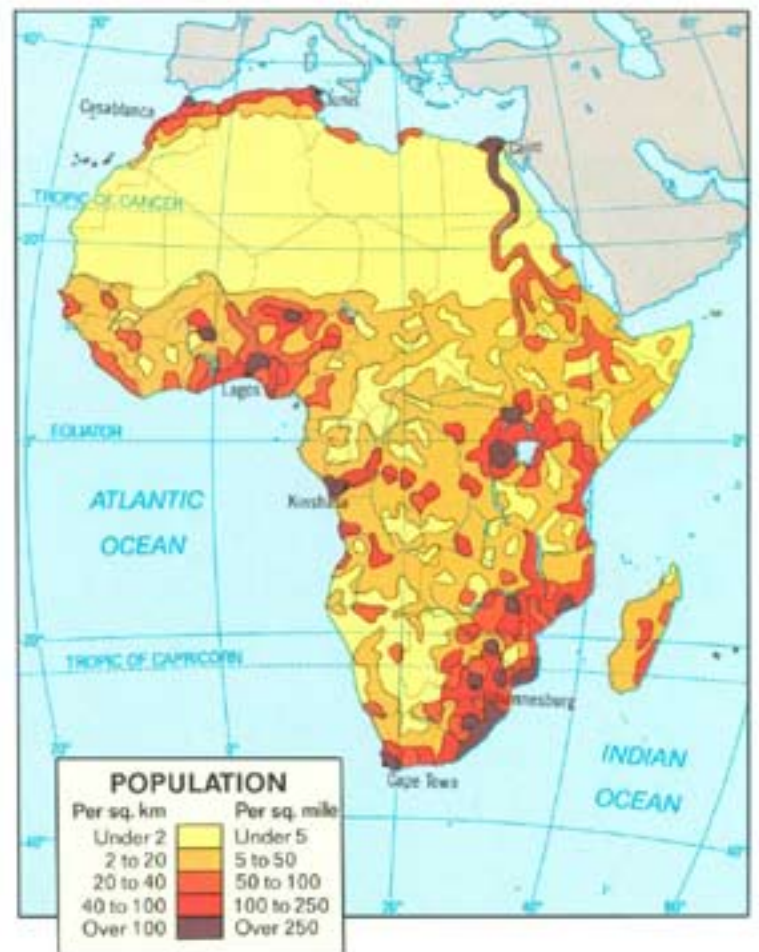






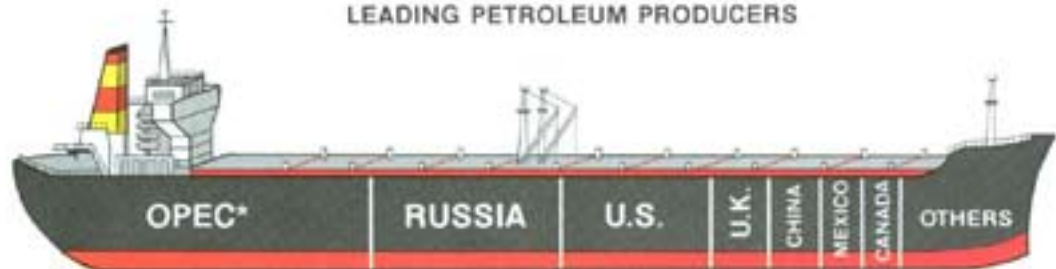






LEADING PETROLEUM PRODUCERS

Almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of the world's petroleum is produced by OPEC.* OPEC members include the Persian Gulf countries of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Other OPEC members are Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.



*Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

CHANGING BOUNDARIES



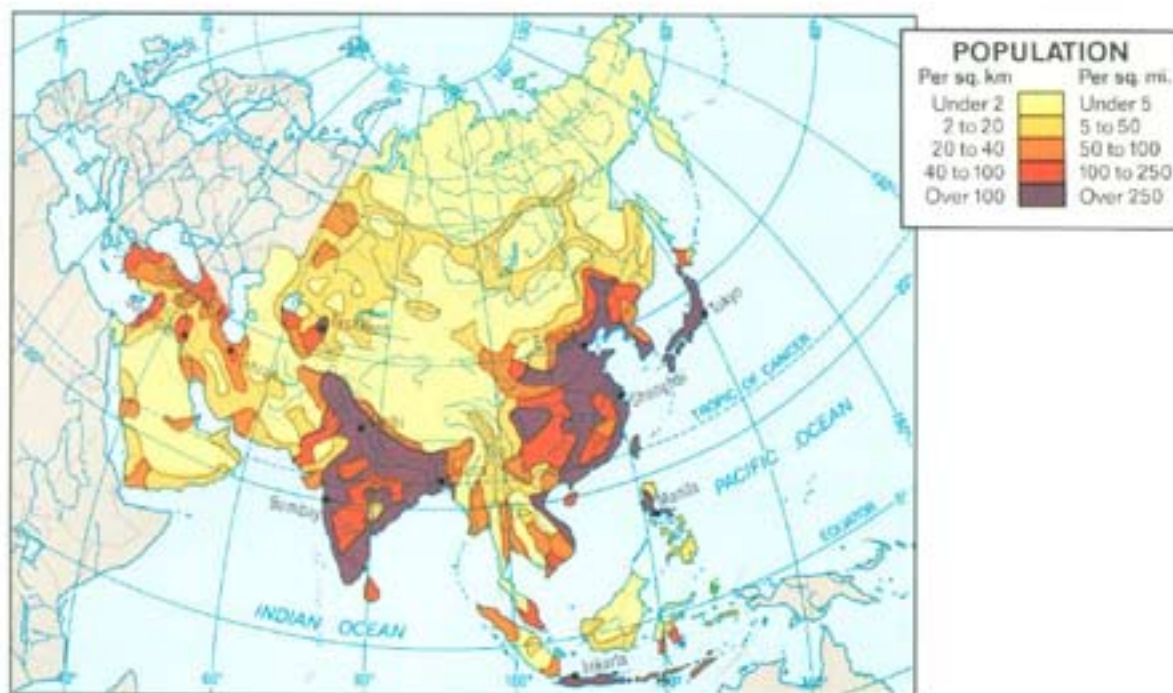
Israel occupied the area shown in dark green until 1967. After the Six Day War of that year, it also controlled the parts of Egypt, Jordan and Syria shown in light green.



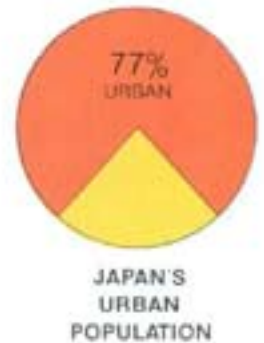
In 1975, 1979, and 1982, Israel withdrew in stages from the Egyptian territory known as the Sinai Peninsula.



After withdrawing from the Sinai, Israel remained in control of the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Golan Heights. In 1981 Israel claimed the Golan Heights as part of its state.



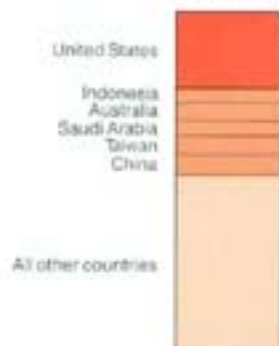




JAPAN'S TRADE

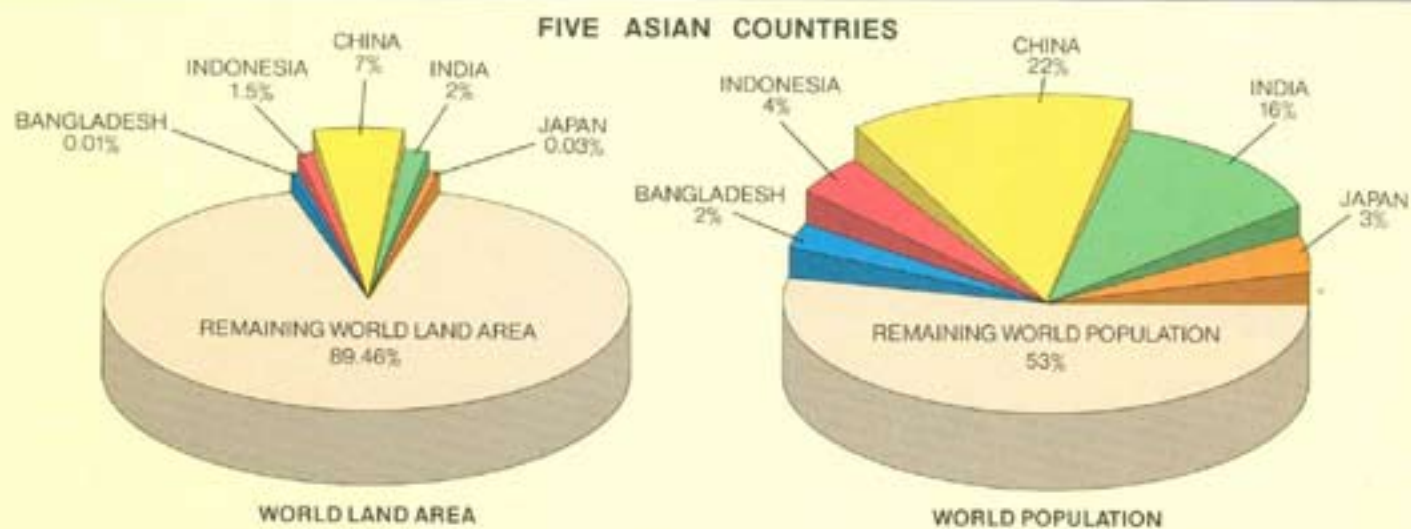
Japan exports 50% more goods than it imports.

IMPORT SOURCES

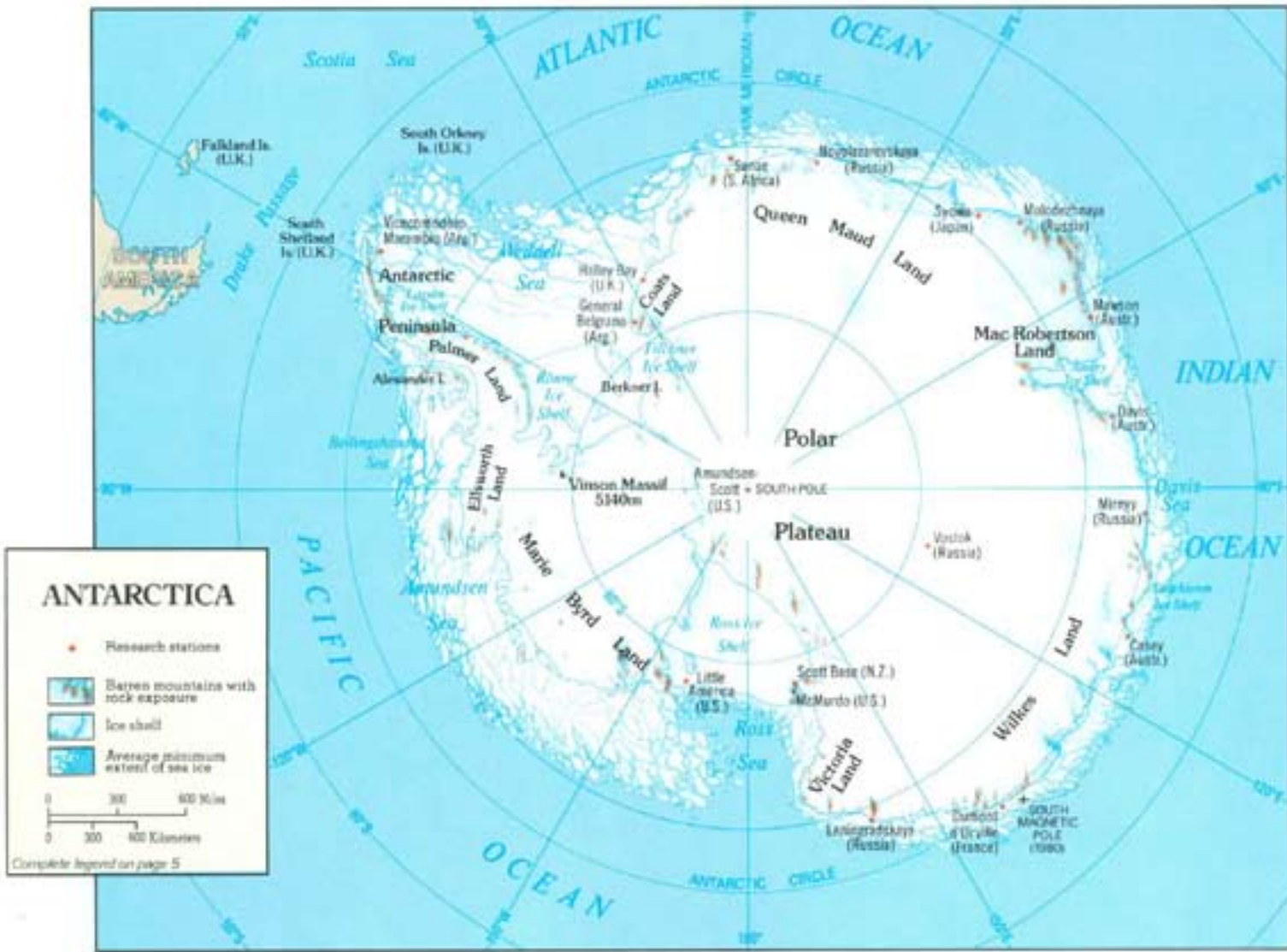


EXPORT DESTINATIONS





Five Asian countries are home for nearly half of the world's population. But the 2,300,000,000 people living there occupy less than 11% of the world's land area.



EARTH NOTES



HIGHEST TEMPERATURE
136°F (58°C) at Al Aziziyah, Libya
September 13, 1922



AGE
4,500,000,000 years



LOWEST TEMPERATURE
-129°F (-89.4°C) at Vostok, Antarctica
July 21, 1983



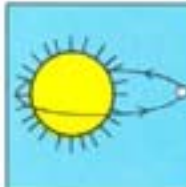
WEIGHT
6,600,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons
(5.9×10^{21} metric tons)



ROTATION
Spinning of Earth on its axis,
once every 23 hr., 56 m., 4.09 sec.



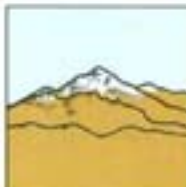
EQUATORIAL DIAMETER
7,926.41 miles
(12,756 kilometers)



REVOLUTION
Earth's journey around the sun,
once every 365 days, 6 hr., 9 m., 9.54 sec.



POLAR DIAMETER
7,899.83 miles
(12,713.5 kilometers)



HIGHEST POINT ON LAND
Mt. Everest, Asia
29,028 ft. (8848 m) above sea level



EQUATORIAL CIRCUMFERENCE
24,901.55 miles
(40,075 kilometers)



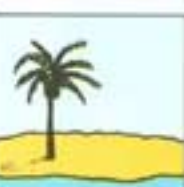
LOWEST POINT ON LAND
Shore of Dead Sea, Asia
1312 ft. (400 m) below sea level



POLAR CIRCUMFERENCE
24,859.82 miles
(40,008 kilometers)



DEEPEST POINT IN OCEAN
Marianas Trench, Pacific Ocean
36,198 ft. (11,033 m) below sea level



LAND SURFACE AREA
57,259,000 sq. mi.
(148,300,000 sq. km)
or 29% of total surface area



MOST RAIN
Mt. Waialeale, Hawaii
460 in. (11,680 mm) yearly average



WATER SURFACE AREA
139,692,000 sq. mi.
(361,800,000 sq. km)
or 71% of total surface area



LEAST RAIN
Arica, Chile
.03 in. (7.6 mm) yearly average

WORLD MAP PROJECTIONS

Map projections are the means by which the curved surface of a globe is transferred to the flat surface of a map. Because the earth is a sphere, a globe is its only perfect model. Even though there are an infinite number of map projections, none can be as accurate as a globe.

A globe simultaneously shows accurate shapes, sizes, distances, and directions. No single world map can show all four of these properties accurately. Every world map distorts one or more of them. For example, a world map that shows correct shapes cannot show correct sizes, and vice versa.

The projections illustrated here can be classified according to their map properties. *Conformal* projections show true shapes, but distort sizes. (You can remember this term's meaning by associating *shape* with the *form* in *conformal*.) *Equal-area* projections show all areas in their true relative sizes, but distort shapes. *Compromise* projections allow some size distortions in order to portray shapes more accurately.

For all types of world projections, distortion is generally the least near the center of the map and the greatest at its edges.



Mercator: First published in 1569, the Mercator is a conformal projection. North and South Poles are shown not as points, but as lines the same length as the Equator. The result is extreme size distortion in the higher latitudes. The Mercator map was designed for navigation, and the true compass direction between any two points can be determined by a straight line.



Gall-Peters: An equal-area projection, the Gall-Peters greatly distorts shapes near the Equator as well as near the poles. Features near the Equator are stretched vertically, while features near the poles are flattened horizontally. The resulting shapes are quite different from those on the globe.



Armadillo: The Armadillo is a compromise projection that is intended to give young students the impression of a map being peeled from a globe. Because its unique appearance results in severe distortions, especially at the map's outer edges, it has seldom been used outside the classroom.



Miller Cylindrical: The Miller is a compromise projection based on the Mercator. Its shapes are not as accurate as those on the Mercator map, but it has much less size distortion in the higher latitudes. The Miller cylindrical projection is frequently used when mapping world time zones.



Mollweide: An equal-area projection, the Mollweide has an oval shape that reminds the viewer of a globe. The Mollweide projection is frequently used for world distribution maps. (A distribution map shows the relative location and extent of something—such as crops, livestock, or people—across the face of the earth.)



Eckert IV: An equal-area projection, the Eckert IV has relatively minor shape distortions near the Equator and the poles. The result is a map that is well-suited either for general reference or for showing world distributions. It has been used in several atlases to show world climates and other themes.



Van der Grinten: The Van der Grinten is a compromise between the Mercator and the Mollweide. The full projection is shaped like a circle, but the polar areas are normally not shown. Shapes, sizes, and directions are reasonably accurate between 60°N and 60°S, where most of the world's people live. The Van der Grinten has long been used for general reference maps.



Winkel "Tripel": The Winkel "Tripel" is a compromise projection. Its oval shape and curving parallels result in a map with realistic shapes and minor size distortions at all latitudes. The Winkel has less size distortion than the Van der Grinten (at left) and less shape distortion than the Robinson (below).



Goode's Homolosine: Goode's is an equal-area map that also shows shapes extremely well. Shapes can be shown more accurately than on most equal-area maps because the grid is interrupted or split in the ocean areas. The interruptions allow land areas to be shown with less stretch or distortion.



Robinson: First used in 1963, the Robinson is a compromise projection. Because it presents a reasonable overall picture of the world, it is often used for maps in educational materials. It looks similar to the Eckert IV, but the Robinson is easily distinguished by its size distortion in the polar areas.

INDEX

Name and Description	Page(s)	Lat.	Long.	Name and Description	Page(s)	Lat.	Long.
A				Ann Arbor, city in Michigan	27	42°N	84°W
Abadan, city in Iran	64	30°N	49°E	Annapolis, capital of Maryland	27	39°N	76°W
Aberdeen, city in South Dakota	26	46°N	99°W	Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar	61	19°S	47°E
Abidjan, capital of Ivory Coast	61	5°N	4°W	Antigua and Barbuda, island country in Caribbean Sea	43	18°N	62°W
Abilene, city in Texas	26	32°N	100°W	Antofagasta, city in Chile	47	24°S	70°W
Abu Dhabi, capital of United Arab Emirates	64	24°N	55°E	Apalachee Bay, Florida	25	29°N	85°W
Abuja, capital of Nigeria	61	9°N	7°E	Apennines, mountain range in Italy	50	43°N	13°E
Acapulco, city in Mexico	42	17°N	100°W	Appalachian Mountains, United States	25	37°N	82°W
Accra, capital of Ghana	61	6°N	0°	Arabian Peninsula, Asia	66	20°N	45°E
Aconcagua, mountain in South America	46	33°S	70°W	Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean	66	15°N	65°E
Adana, city in Turkey	64	37°N	35°E	Aral Sea, Asia	66	45°N	60°E
Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia	61	9°N	39°E	Archangel, city in Russia	53	65°N	41°E
Adelaide, city in Australia	79	35°S	138°E	Arequipa, city in Peru	47	16°S	72°W
Aden, city in Yemen	64	13°N	45°E	Argentina, country in South America	47	35°S	65°W
Aden, Gulf of, Middle East	64	13°N	45°E	Arizona, state in United States	26	34°N	114°W
Adirondack Mountains, New York	25	44°N	74°W	Arkansas River, United States	24-25	37°N	98°W
Adriatic Sea, Europe	50	43°N	15°E	Arkansas, state in United States	26	35°N	94°W
Aegean Sea, Europe and Asia	51	38°N	25°E	Arlington, city in Virginia	27	39°N	77°W
Afghanistan, country in Asia	68	34°N	65°E	Armenia, country in Asia	58	40°N	45°E
Agadez, city in Niger	61	17°N	8°E	Arnhem Land, region of Australia	78	13°S	134°E
Agulhas Negras, mountain in Brazil	46	22°S	46°W	Ascension, island in Atlantic Ocean	61	8°S	14°W
Ahaggar Mountains, Africa	60	24°N	6°E	Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmenistan	58	38°N	58°E
Ahmadabad, city in India	68	23°N	73°E	Asmara, city in Ethiopia	64	15°N	39°E
Air Mountains, Niger	60	16°N	8°E	Astoria, city in Oregon	26	46°N	124°W
Akron, city in Ohio	27	41°N	81°W	Astrakhan, city in Russia	58	48°N	48°E
Al Fayyum, city in Egypt	64	29°N	31°E	Asuncion, capital of Paraguay	47	25°S	57°W
Alabama, state in United States	27	33°N	87°W	Aswan, city in Egypt	64	24°N	33°E
Alaska, Gulf of, Alaska	34	59°N	145°W	Asyut, city in Egypt	64	27°N	31°E
Alaska Peninsula, Alaska	24	55°N	164°W	Atacama Desert, South America	46	23°S	69°W
Alaska Range, Alaska	24	63°N	150°W	Atchafalaya Bay, Louisiana	25	29°N	92°W
Alaska, state in United States	26	65°N	155°W	Athabasca, Lake, Alberta	34	60°N	109°W
Albania, country in Europe	52	41°N	20°E	Athens, capital of Greece	53	38°N	24°E
Albany, capital of New York	27	43°N	74°W	Atlanta, capital of Georgia	27	34°N	84°W
Albany, city in Georgia	27	32°N	84°W	Atlantic City, New Jersey	27	39°N	75°W
Albany River, Ontario	35	51°N	82°W	Atlantic Coastal Plain, United States	25	32°N	81°W
Albert, Lake, Africa	60	2°N	31°E	Atlas Mountains, Africa	60	32°N	6°W
Alberta, province of Canada	36	57°N	115°W	Auckland, city in New Zealand	79	37°S	175°E
Albuquerque, city in New Mexico	26	35°N	107°W	Augusta, capital of Maine	27	44°N	70°W
Aleppo, city in Syria	64	36°N	37°E	Augusta, city in Georgia	27	33°N	82°W
Aleutian Islands, Alaska	24	52°N	180°	Austin, capital of Texas	26	30°N	98°W
Alexander Archipelago, Alaska	24	57°N	135°W	Australia, continent and country	79	25°S	135°E
Alexandria, city in Egypt	64	31°N	30°E	Australian Capital Territory, Australia	79	36°S	149°E
Alexandria, city in Louisiana	27	32°N	93°W	Austria, country in Europe	52	47°N	14°E
Algeria, country in Africa	61	28°N	3°E	Azerbaijan, country in Asia	58	41°N	48°E
Algiers, capital of Algeria	61	37°N	3°E	Azores, islands in Atlantic Ocean	61	38°N	25°W
Alie Springs, city in Australia	79	24°S	134°E	Azov, Sea of, Europe	51	46°N	37°E
Allegheny Plateau, United States	25	39°N	80°W	B			
Allentown, city in Pennsylvania	27	41°N	75°W	Baffin Bay, North America	18	74°N	65°W
Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan	58	43°N	77°E	Baghdad, capital of Iraq	64	33°N	44°E
Alpena, city in Michigan	27	45°N	83°W	Bahamas, island country in Atlantic Ocean	43	24°N	76°W
Alps, mountain range in Europe	50	46°N	10°E	Bahia Blanca, city in Argentina	47	39°S	62°W
Altai Mts., Asia	66	49°N	90°E	Bahrain, country in Middle East	64	27°N	51°E
Altamaha River, Georgia	25	32°N	82°W	Baikal, Lake, Russia	67	52°N	105°E
Amarillo, city in Texas	26	35°N	102°W	Baja California, region of Mexico	40	30°N	115°W
Amazon River, South America	46	3°S	59°W	Baker, city in Oregon	26	45°N	118°W
American Falls Reservoir, Idaho	24	43°N	113°W	Bakersfield, city in California	26	35°N	119°W
American Samoa, island group in Pacific Ocean	77	10°S	170°W	Baku, capital of Azerbaijan	53	40°N	50°E
Amman, capital of Jordan	64	32°N	36°E	Balearic Islands, Mediterranean Sea	52	39°N	3°E
Amsterdam, capital of Netherlands	52	53°N	5°E	Bali, island of Indonesia	79	8°S	105°E
Amu Darya River, Asia	66	39°N	64°W	Balkan Peninsula, Europe	50-51	42°N	24°E
Amundsen Gulf, Northwest Territories	34	71°N	125°W	Balkhash, Lake, Kazakhstan	66	47°N	75°E
Amundsen Sea, Antarctica	82	70°S	110°W	Balsas River, Mexico	40	18°N	100°W
Amur River, Asia	58	53°N	123°E	Baltic Sea, Europe	50-51	55°N	18°E
Anadyr, Gulf of, Russia	67	64°N	176°W	Baltimore, city in Maryland	27	39°N	77°W
Anchorage, city in Alaska	26	61°N	150°W	Bamako, capital of Mali	61	13°N	8°W
Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal	68	12°N	93°E	Bandar Seri Begawan, capital of Brunei	69	5°N	115°E
Andes, mountain range in South America	46	10°S	77°W	Bandung, city in Indonesia	79	7°S	108°E
Andorra, country in Europe	52	42°N	2°E	Bangalore, city in India	68	13°N	78°E
Angel de la Guarda Island, Mexico	42	29°N	113°W	Bangkok, capital of Thailand	69	14°N	100°E
Angel Falls, waterfall in Venezuela	46	6°N	63°W	Bangladesh, country in Asia	68	24°N	90°E
Angola, country in Africa	61	12°S	17°E	Bangor, city in Maine	27	45°N	69°W
Ankara, capital of Turkey	64	40°N	33°E				

WORLD FACTS

LONGEST RIVERS

	Miles	Kilometers
Nile, Africa	4,132	6650
Amazon, South America	4,000	6437
Yangtze, Asia	3,915	6300
Mississippi, North America	3,741	6020
Yenisey, Asia	3,443	5540
Huang He, Asia	3,395	5464
Ob, Asia	3,361	5409
Parana, South America	3,032	4880
Congo, Africa	2,900	4700
Amur, Asia	2,761	4444

LARGEST LAKES

	AREA	
	sq. mi.	sq. km
Caspian Sea, Asia	143,630	372 000
Lake Superior, North America	31,700	82 103
Lake Victoria, Africa	26,828	69 484
Lake Huron, North America	23,050	59 699
Lake Michigan, North America	22,300	57 757
Aral Sea, Asia	15,444	40 000
Lake Tanganyika, Africa	12,700	32 893
Great Bear Lake, North America	12,275	31 792
Lake Baikal, Asia	12,162	31 499
Lake Nyasa, Africa	11,100	28 749

LARGEST URBAN AREAS

	Population
Tokyo-Yokohama, Japan	25,434,000
Mexico City, Mexico	16,901,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil	14,911,000
New York, U.S.	14,598,000
Seoul, South Korea	13,655,000
Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto, Japan	13,562,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina	10,750,000
Calcutta, India	10,462,000
Bombay, India	10,137,000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10,116,000
Moscow, Russia	9,873,000
Los Angeles, U.S.	9,638,000
London, U.K.	9,442,000
Paris, France	8,633,000
Cairo, Egypt	8,595,000
Manila, Philippines	8,485,000
Jakarta, Indonesia	8,122,000
Essen-Dortmund-Duisburg, Ger.	7,604,000
Tehran, Iran	7,354,000
Delhi, India	6,993,000
Shanghai, China	6,698,000
Chicago, U.S.	6,511,000

CONTINENT

	LAND AREA		Percent of world land area	POPULATION ESTIMATE	Percent of world population
	sq. mi.	sq. km			
NORTH AMERICA	9,355,000	24 235 800	16.1	416,000,000	8.1
SOUTH AMERICA	6,878,000	17 818 700	11.9	268,000,000	5.2
EUROPE	4,056,000	10 507 800	7.0	685,000,000	13.3
ASIA	17,226,000	44 626 900	29.7	3,009,000,000	58.3
AFRICA	11,667,000	30 225 400	20.1	583,000,000	11.3
OCEANIA*	3,283,000	8 505 000	5.7	198,000,000	3.8
ANTARCTICA	5,500,000	14 248 700	9.5	— — — — —	— —

CONTINENT

	HIGHEST ELEVATION feet (meters)	LOWEST ELEVATION feet (meters) below sea level
NORTH AMERICA	Mt. McKinley, U.S. 20,320 (6194)	Death Valley, U.S. 282 (86)
SOUTH AMERICA	Mt. Aconcagua, Argentina 22,834 (6960)	Peninsula Valdez, Argentina 131 (40)
EUROPE	Mt. Elbrus, Russia 18,510 (5642)	Caspian Sea, Russia 94 (29)
ASIA	Mt. Everest, Nepal-China 29,028 (8848)	Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan 1,312 (400)
AFRICA	Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania 19,340 (5895)	Lake Assal, Djibouti 512 (156)
OCEANIA*	Jaya Peak, Indonesia 16,500 (5030)	Lake Eyre, Australia 49 (15)
ANTARCTICA	Vinson Massif 16,864 (5140)	— — — — —

*Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands