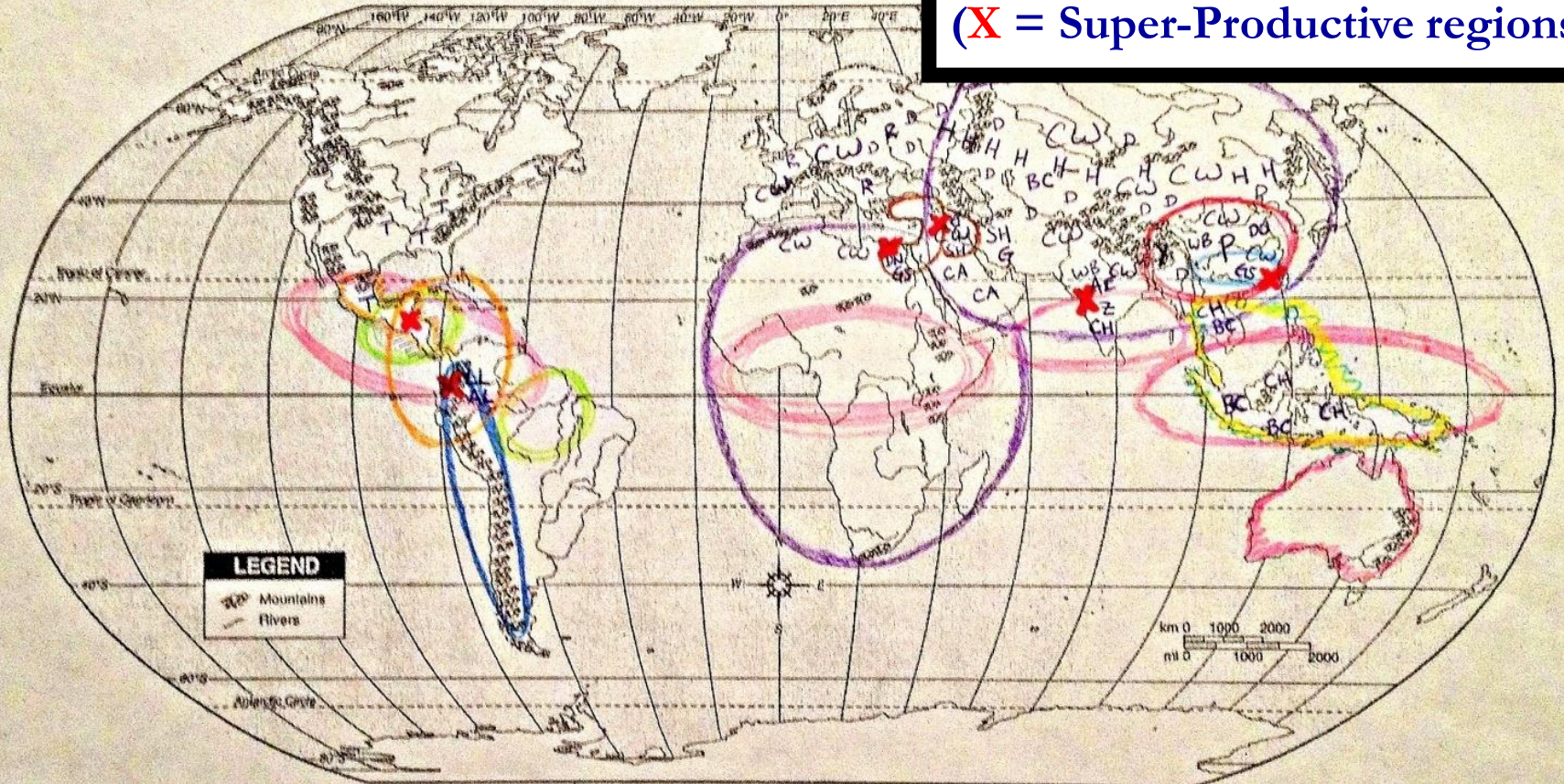


Thematic Map Challenge

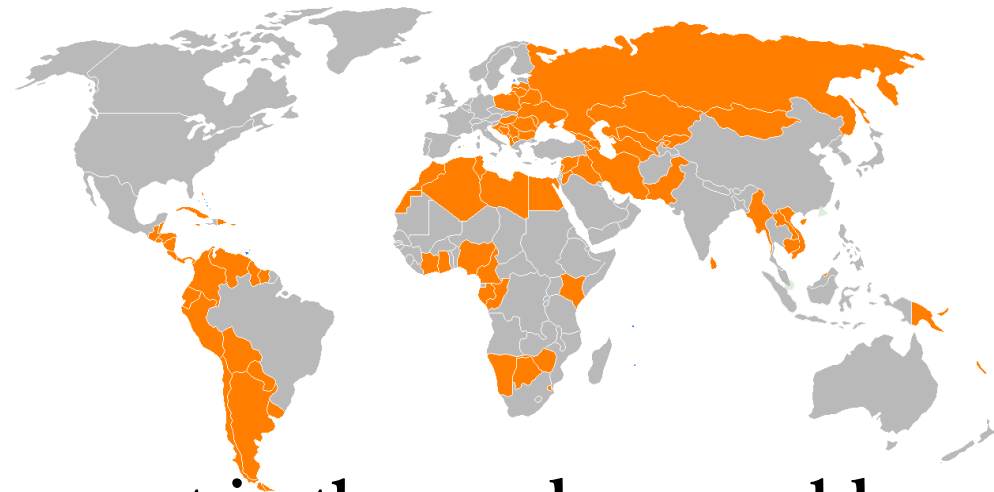
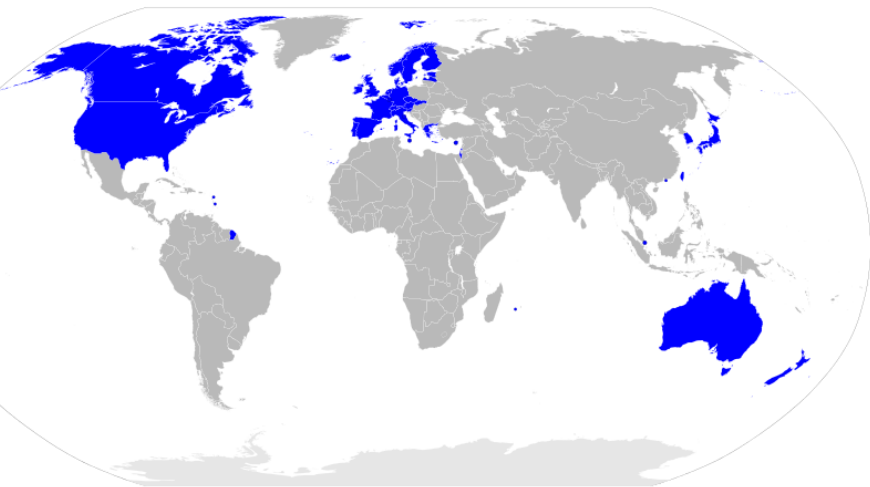
- Carefully examine the following thematic maps.
- **Construct 3-5 historical inquiries**, or questions, that develop in your mind as you observe the information presented (particularly on the first two slides). A historical question will typically begin with the word *Why* or *How*.
- Then, draw inferences from the maps and from your own logical minds to predict answers to each question. **Write your questions and answers on a separate sheet of paper.**

CA (CAMEL)	AE (ASIAN ELEPH)	Z (ZEBU)	GS (GOOSE)
SH (SHEEP)	DN (DONKEY)	AL (ALPACA)	WB (WATER BUFF.)
BC (BACT. CAMEL)	BC (BALI CATTLE)	CH (CHICKEN)	T (TURKEY)
P (PIG)	CW (CATTLE)	LL (LLAMA)	D (DOG)
Y (YAK)	R (RABBITS)	DU (DUCK)	
G (GOAT)	H (HORSE)		

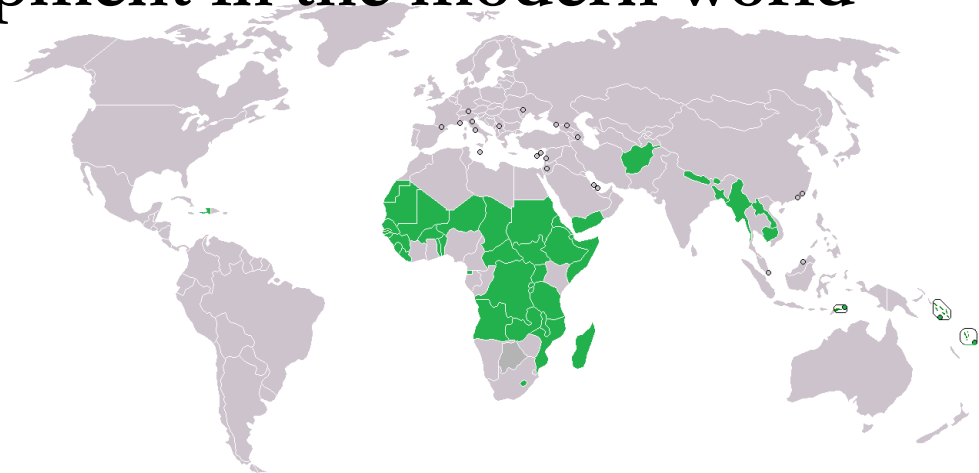
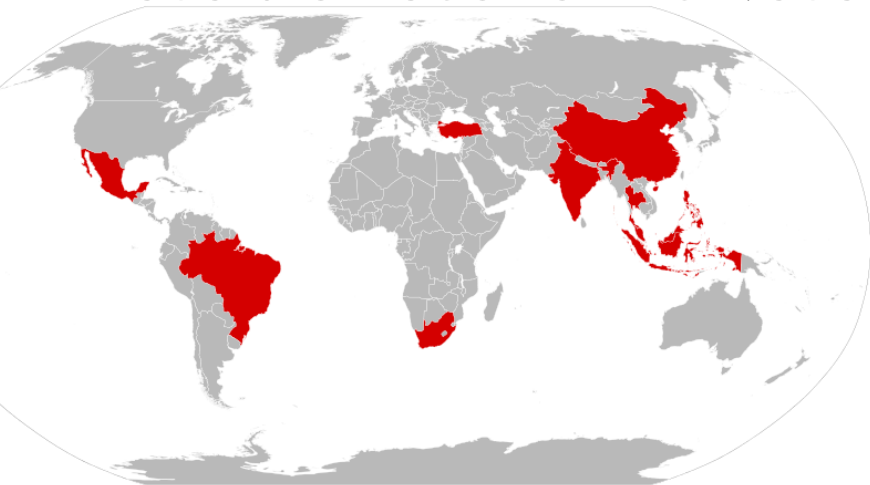
ORIGINS OF THE WORLD'S MOST PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES (X = Super-Productive regions)



- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| WHEAT (SW ASIA) | SORGHUM (TR/SUB-TR - AFR ASIA AUS IM) | POTATOES (ANDES) |
| PLANTAINS (SE ASIA, OC) | SWEET POT. (CHINA, S. AM) | RICE (CHINA) |
| CORN (MEXICAN) | SOYBEANS (E. ASIA) | |
| YAMS (AFR, ASIA) | CASSAVA (BRAZIL, SOUTHWEST OF MEX) | |
- SUPER-PRODUCTIVE
- CTL AM
 - S. AM
 - NEAFR.
 - SW ASIA
 - INDIA



Levels of economic development in the modern world



ADVANCED: Post-industrial economies w/highly developed technology & infrastructure

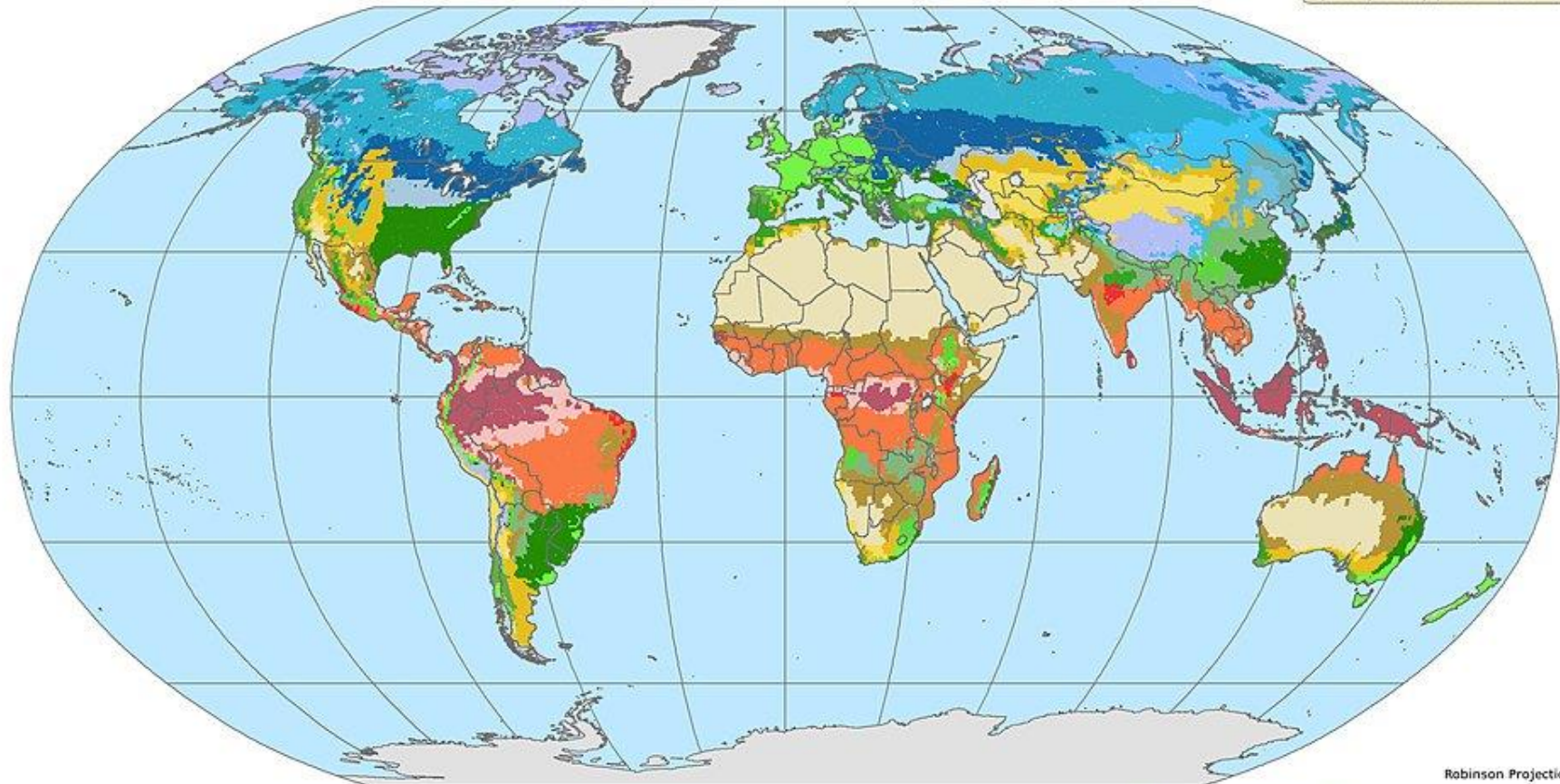
TRANSITIONING: Newly industrialized economies; rapid growth in manufacturing

DEVELOPING: Economies in the process of industrialization; growth in manufacturing

UNDERDEVELOPED: Pre-industrial economies based almost entirely on agriculture

Population, Landscape, and Climate Estimates, v3: Climate Zones, Observed Climate Data 1975 - 2000, Global

National Aggregates of Geospatial Data Collection



Robinson Projection

The Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification system is based on annual and monthly averages of temperature and precipitation ranges. These maps illustrate observed data using the TYN SC 2.03 (Mitchell et al., 2004) data set. Data was averaged over a period of 25 years. Map data were received by CIESIN as 30 arc-minute grids, in Geographic projection and resampled, using a nearest neighbor algorithm, to match the extent and resolution of GPW v3 of 2.5 arc-minutes.

A: Tropical	BWh - hot, desert	Cwb - winter dry, warm summer	Dsc - summer dry and cool
Aw - winter dry	C: Temperate	Cwc - winter dry, cool summer	Dwa - winter dry, hot summer
Am - monsoonal	Cfc - fully humid, cool summer	Dfb - fully humid, hot summer	Dfa - fully humid, hot summer
At - fully humid	Cfb - fully humid, warm summer	Dwc - winter dry, cool summer	Dwd - winter dry, extremely continental
As - summer dry	Csb - summer dry and warm	Dwb - winter dry, warm summer	Dfd - fully humid, extremely continental
B: Dry	Csc - summer dry and cool	Dfb - fully humid, warm summer	Dsd - summer dry, extremely continental
BSk - cold, steppe	Cfa - fully humid, hot summer	Dfc - fully humid, cool summer	E: Polar
BWk - cold, desert	Cwa - winter dry, hot summer	Dsa - summer dry and hot	EF - frost
BSh - hot, steppe	Csa - summer dry and hot	Dsb - summer dry and warm	ET - tundra



**Answer these questions
if you have not already done so:**

- 1. The earliest civilizations developed in 4-5 specific regions. Where? And infer: Why do you suppose the first civilizations developed in these 4-5 spots?**
- 2. What conclusion can be drawn by looking at the data on the first two slides – the GIS slide and the economic development maps?**
- 3. Evidently, none of the “cradles of civilization” are today among the most developed economies in the world. Despite their head-starts, the regions that gave rise to the first civilizations lost their advantages. Why do you suppose this is so – what assets did the western civilizations of Europe and North America have that allowed them to leap-frog the civilizations of the Middle and Far East?**