

DEBATE

CARTOGRAPHY

The classical model means a change of mindset. Copied maps and blank maps are only beginning tools that should soon be discarded. Copy machines are a modern invention, but cartography is an ancient subject. Although students may want to begin with a basic outline map from *Exploring the World Through Cartography*, feel free to look up another outline map, if desired. The goal is for students to use an atlas, blank paper, and their mind to learn to draw maps. If students do the same map four days a week, they should come a long way in memorizing the area being studied. Students practice art by drawing the map on a piece of paper. They can work on making a beautiful map to keep in their own atlas.

Tailoring

The focus of this seminar is for students to draw from memory a proportional outline of the continents and oceans with major political and physical features labeled.

When families have time for more:

- Add additional features.
- Research the important facts about a specific country including religion, languages, and foods.
- Read from the appropriate Geography Snippet on CC Connected®, Challenge Tier > At Home Sharing Center.

When families have a busy week:

- Allow students to label countries, capitals, and features with abbreviations.
- Reduce the number of items to label.
- Memorize a reduced number of countries and capitals.
- Use blackline maps to label instead of drawing maps.

BEGIN THE CONVERSATION

INVENTION: 5 COMMON TOPICS

Define geography vocabulary.

DEFINITION



Compare rivers, mountain ranges, or locations of capitals between countries or continents.

COMPARISON



How do the circumstances of the landscape of [continent] change from north to south?

CIRCUMSTANCE



Recite some [European] history sentences. How might those events relate to geography?

RELATIONSHIP



Ask students to share anything in the news and/or church concerning the place currently under study.

TESTIMONY



AT HOME

- Daily: Drill grammar—countries, capitals, features, and geographical terms—using flashcards the student has created or oral questioning by the parent.
- Daily: Draw and label maps of current continent/country.*
- Daily: Draw and label features.*
- Weekly: Bring your best hand-drawn map to seminar (coloring optional).
- Monthly: Draw a cumulative map.*
- Create a geography dictionary.*

IN COMMUNITY

- Introduce the new continent/country and features by asking the students what they already know about the topic, asking students what they observe in *Exploring the World Through Cartography* about the new region, comparing maps from different atlases, or using five common topic questions from the Geography Snippets available on CC Connected®.
- Model drawing the current continent/country on the board by using OiLS, identifying familiar shapes, folding grid lines on blank paper, and incorporating features.
- Review continents/countries by having students draw in class and play review games.
- Review geography terms by comparing students' definitions through conversation and playing review games.
- Draw maps in class as large or small groups.
- Based on the schedule in the weekly assignments, provide students with the opportunity to draw the continent/country from memory on a blank sheet of paper.
- Periodically model for students how to draw a cumulative and proportionate world map, using the technique in Chapter 7 of *The Core* as time allows.
- Optional: Discuss the continent/country and the history surrounding the location using the five common topics or a topic wheel as time allows.
- Optional: Create a timeline using dates and people studied in Challenge A as time allows.

*Please see the following pages for further information.

DEBATE

GET A

Fold Method

1. Lay out the sheet of paper in front of you landscape style.
2. Fold the paper in the middle of both lengthwise and widthwise. Label the lengthwise fold the equator; label the widthwise fold the prime meridian.
3. Continue to fold for a more detailed grid.



GRID

Mathematical Method

Arctic Circle: 66 degrees N

Tropic of Cancer: 23 degrees N

Equator: 0 degrees latitude

Tropic of Capricorn: 23 degrees S

Antarctic Circle: 66 degrees S

1. Lay out the sheet of paper in front of you landscape style.
2. Draw a line in the middle of the paper both lengthwise and widthwise. Label the lengthwise line the equator; label the widthwise line the prime meridian.
3. Measure in centimeters the distance on your sheet of paper from the equator to the top of the page. (To include all that is needed on the map, the lengthwise top of the page should be 90 degrees north latitude.)
4. Using the degrees of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the 90 degrees, create a proportion equation:

$$23/90 = x/\text{measurement from the equator to the top of the page (step 3)}$$
5. Solve this equation and you will have discovered how many centimeters north of the equator the tropic of Cancer should be drawn and how many centimeters south of the equator the tropic of Capricorn should be drawn.
6. Label the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
7. Using the degrees of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the 90 degrees, create another proportion equation:

$$66/90 = x/\text{measurement from the equator to the top of the page (step 3)}$$
8. Solve this equation and you will have discovered how many centimeters north of the equator the Arctic Circle should be drawn and how many centimeters south of the equator the Antarctic Circle should be drawn.
9. Label the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.
10. Draw in the continents and countries.

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DEBATE

Supplies:

- Challenge A Guide
- Exploring the World Through Cartography*
- Colored pencils or map pencils
- Tracing paper
- Paper
- Pencil
- Dictionary

Weekly Work:

1. Continent Map-to-Scale Work
 - a. Locate the regional map with the continents drawn to scale in *Exploring the World Through Cartography*. This will be your model to copy each week.
 - b. Using (a) a blank grid map or (b) a student/parent-created, grid map, practice placing/drawing the continents in correct proportion on the map. Creating one's own grid map with longitude and latitude markings from the model (option [b] above) is a classical approach to cartography.

2. Locating and Drawing Weekly Locations
 - a. Refer to the weekly assignments to determine the list of locations for that week. Note that some continents are divided into sections and assigned for several weeks. Geographical features may be assigned on a separate week or sprinkled throughout the weeks to label and memorize. The list of features provided is a starting point; features may be deleted or added if desired by the parent.
 - b. Continent Focus for the Week:
 - Draw continent's outline and specified countries' outlines. Using *Exploring the World Through Cartography*, practice tracing and eventually drawing each continent's/countries' outlines.
 - Locate and label countries and/or administrative divisions of a country.
 - Locate, mark, and label capitals.
 - Draw, mark, and label features (rivers, mountains, bodies of water, etc.).

Modern Tools:
Continent tracing may be done using tracing paper or a transparency. Drawing may be done freehand using a lap whiteboard or blank paper. Note that the last day of class, students will be handed a blank piece of paper on which they will draw and label the world from memory.
Use *Exploring the World Through Cartography* to locate countries, capitals, rivers, mountains, and other features. See the overview "Maps by Week" to see the format by which you may build a continent every few weeks.

3. Cumulative maps

Periodically reviewing and drawing all maps helps to prepare students for the end of the year world map that is drawn from memory in seminar.

4. Geographical terms
 - a. Refer to the Cartography strand weekly assignments for each week's geographical terms. Five or six terms are assigned weekly. Students should use a dictionary to define each week's geographical terms. Have the student do more than look up the terms in a dictionary; they should also find a real example or location of the term and enter it into their definition. For example:
Bay: an arm of the sea extending into the land, smaller than a gulf and larger than a creek
Hudson Bay, Chesapeake Bay
 - b. The master list of geography term definitions (pp. 202–205), this guide is for parent use.

Challenge A Maps-by-Week

Assigned Week Completed by Seminar	Continent or Region	Details	Terms
1/2	North America	Canadian provinces, territories, and capitals	altitude, archipelago, arm, atoll, bank, basin
2/3		Canadian features	bay, bayou, beach, bluff, bog, branch
3/4		U.S. states and capitals	breakers, brink, brook, canal, canyon, cape
4/5		U.S. features	cave, cavern, channel, chasm, cinder cone, cliff
5/6		Central American and Caribbean countries and capitals	coast, continent, continental shelf, country, cove, crag
6/7		Central American and Caribbean features	crater, creek, cultivated land, current, dale, dam
7/8	South America	Countries and capitals	dell, delta, desert, dike, divide, downstream
8/9		Features	drainage basin, dune, Earth, elevation, estuary, fall line
9/10	Europe	Countries and capitals	field, fjord, foothill, ford, forest, glacier
10/11			glen, gorge, grove, gulch, gulf, harbor
11/12		Features	headland, hill, horizon, iceberg, inlet, irrigated land
12/13		Review	island, isthmus, junction, keys, knob, knoll
13/14		Review Western Hemisphere	lagoon, lake, land, latitude, ledge, left bank
14/15	Western Hemisphere and Europe	Be ready to draw your map!	levee, locks, longitude, marsh, meadow, mesa
1/2	Asia	Countries and capitals	mine, moor, mountain, mountain chain, mountain range, mouth
2/3			natural resource, oasis, ocean, pass, pasture, peak
3/4		peninsula, piedmont, pier, plain, plateau	
4/5		Features	point, pond, pool, prairie, precipice, rapids
5/6		Review	reef, reservoir, ridge, right bank, river
6/7	Africa	Countries and capitals	river mouth, river source, sandbar, savanna, sea
7/8			sea level, seaport, shoal, shore, shoreline
8/9		slope, snowline, soil, sound, spit	
9/10		Features	steppe, strait, stream, summit, swamp
10/11	Review	tableland, terrace, tide, timber, timberline	
11/12	Antarctica/Australia/New Zealand	Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica continents, countries, states, territories, capitals, and features where applicable	topography, tributary, tundra, tunnel, upstream
12/13	Oceania	Countries, capitals, and features of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia	vale, valley, vegetation, volcano, waterfall
13/14	World	Review	watershed, waves, wharf, whirlpool, woods
14/15		Be ready to draw your map!	Review

DEBATE

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

FEATURES

Bodies of Water

Baffin Bay
 Bay of Fundy
 Beaufort Sea
 Davis Strait
 Foxe Basin
 Great Bear Lake
 Great Slave Lake
 Gulf of St. Lawrence
 Hudson Bay
 Hudson Strait
 James Bay
 Labrador Sea
 Lake Winnipeg

Islands, Rivers, and Other

Arctic Circle
 Baffin Island
 Churchill River
 Fraser River
 Mackenzie River
 Nelson River
 Ottawa River
 Rocky Mountains
 Sault Ste. Marie (canal and town)
 St. Lawrence River
 Vancouver Island
 Victoria Island

Provinces, Territories, and Capitals

Province or Territory	Capital
YUKON	Whitehorse
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	Yellowknife
NUNAVUT	Iqaluit
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Victoria
ALBERTA	Edmonton
SASKATCHEWAN	Regina
MANITOBA	Winnipeg
ONTARIO	Toronto
QUEBEC	Québec City
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	St. John's
NEW BRUNSWICK	Fredericton
NOVA SCOTIA	Halifax
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Charlottetown
GREENLAND*	Nuuk

*Greenland is an administrative division of Denmark.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington, DC

States and Capitals

Abb.	State	Capital
ME	MAINE	Augusta
NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Concord
MA	MASSACHUSETTS	Boston
RI	RHODE ISLAND	Providence
CT	CONNECTICUT	Hartford
VT	VERMONT	Montpelier
NY	NEW YORK	Albany
NJ	NEW JERSEY	Trenton
PA	PENNSYLVANIA	Harrisburg
DE	DELAWARE	Dover
MD	MARYLAND	Annapolis
VA	VIRGINIA	Richmond
WV	WEST VIRGINIA	Charleston
NC	NORTH CAROLINA	Raleigh
SC	SOUTH CAROLINA	Columbia
GA	GEORGIA	Atlanta
FL	FLORIDA	Tallahassee
AL	ALABAMA	Montgomery
MS	MISSISSIPPI	Jackson
LA	LOUISIANA	Baton Rouge
MI	MICHIGAN	Lansing
OH	OHIO	Columbus
IN	INDIANA	Indianapolis
KY	KENTUCKY	Frankfort
TN	TENNESSEE	Nashville

Abb.	State	Capital
WI	WISCONSIN	Madison
IL	ILLINOIS	Springfield
IA	IOWA	Des Moines
MO	MISSOURI	Jefferson City
AR	ARKANSAS	Little Rock
MN	MINNESOTA	St. Paul
ND	NORTH DAKOTA	Bismarck
SD	SOUTH DAKOTA	Pierre
WY	WYOMING	Cheyenne
NE	NEBRASKA	Lincoln
KS	KANSAS	Topeka
OK	OKLAHOMA	Oklahoma City
TX	TEXAS	Austin
CO	COLORADO	Denver
NM	NEW MEXICO	Santa Fe
UT	UTAH	Salt Lake City
AZ	ARIZONA	Phoenix
NV	NEVADA	Carson City
CA	CALIFORNIA	Sacramento
HI	HAWAII	Honolulu
MT	MONTANA	Helena
ID	IDAHO	Boise
WA	WASHINGTON	Olympia
OR	OREGON	Salem
AK	ALASKA	Juneau

DEBATE

UNITED STATES

FEATURES

Appalachian Range	Denali (Mt. McKinley)
Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
Cascades	Rocky Mountains
Coast Ranges	Sierra Nevada
Great Basin	
Great Salt Lake	
Gulf of Mexico	
Lake Erie	
Lake Huron	
Lake Michigan	
Lake Okeechobee	
Lake Ontario	
Lake Superior	

Rivers

Alabama	Monongahela
Allegheny	Ohio
Altamaha	Pecos
Arkansas	Pee Dee
Brazos	Platte
Canadian	Potomac
Chattahoochee	Red
Colorado	Rio Grande
Columbia	Roanoke
Connecticut	Sacramento
Delaware	San Joaquin
Gila	Savannah
Green	Snake
Hudson	St. Lawrence
Illinois	Susquehanna
James	Tennessee
Kennebec	Tombigbee
Mississippi	Wabash
Missouri	Wisconsin
Mohawk	Yellowstone
	Yukon

CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Central America

Country	Capital
MEXICO	Mexico City
BELIZE	Belmopan
GUATEMALA	Guatemala City
HONDURAS	Tegucigalpa
EL SALVADOR	San Salvador
NICARAGUA	Managua
COSTA RICA	San José
PANAMA	Panama City

Caribbean

Country	Capital
THE BAHAMAS	Nassau
CUBA	Havana
JAMAICA	Kingston
HAITI	Port-au-Prince
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Santo Domingo
PUERTO RICO*	San Juan
VIRGIN ISLANDS*	Charlotte Amalie
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	St. John's
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	Basseterre
DOMINICA	Roseau
ST. LUCIA	Castries
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Kingstown
BARBADOS	Bridgetown
GRENADA	St. George's
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Port-of-Spain

*The Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are two of fourteen U.S. territories. More territories and administrative divisions make up the Caribbean than those listed. Please add them to your student's studies if you wish.

FEATURES

Atlantic Ocean
 Baja California
 Bay of Campeche
 Caribbean Sea
 Equator
 Gulf of Mexico
 Gulf of Panama
 Lake Nicaragua
 Pacific Ocean
 Panama Canal
 Tropic of Cancer
 Yucatan Peninsula

DEBATE

SOUTH AMERICA

FEATURES

Amazon River
 Andes Mountains
 Angel Falls
 Atlantic Ocean
 Cape Horn
 Caribbean Sea
 Drake Passage
 Equator
 Galapagos Islands
 Lake Titicaca
 Mt. Aconcagua
 Orinoco River
 Pacific Ocean
 Paraguay River
 Paraná River
 Southern Ocean
 Strait of Magellan
 Tierra del Fuego
 Tropic of Capricorn
 Uruguay River

Country	Capital
COLOMBIA	Bogotá
VENEZUELA	Caracas
GUYANA	Georgetown
SURINAME	Paramaribo
FRENCH GUIANA*	
ECUADOR	Quito
PERU	Lima
BRAZIL	Brasília
BOLIVIA	La Paz and Sucre
PARAGUAY	Asunción
CHILE	Santiago
ARGENTINA	Buenos Aires
URUGUAY	Montevideo

*French Guiana is an administrative division of France.

EUROPE

Northern Countries

Country	Capital
ICELAND	Reykjavik
NORWAY	Oslo
SWEDEN	Stockholm
FINLAND	Helsinki
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND	Dublin
UNITED KINGDOM	London
DENMARK	Copenhagen
ESTONIA	Tallinn
LATVIA	Riga
LITHUANIA	Vilnius
KALININGRAD*	

*Kaliningrad is an administrative division of Russia

Western Europe

Country	Capital
NETHERLANDS	Amsterdam
BELGIUM	Brussels
LUXEMBOURG	Luxembourg
GERMANY	Berlin
FRANCE	Paris
MONACO	Monaco
SWITZERLAND	Bern
LIECHTENSTEIN	Vaduz
AUSTRIA	Vienna

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FEATURES

Bodies of Water

Adriatic Sea
 Aegean Sea
 Atlantic Ocean
 Balearic Sea
 Baltic Sea
 Bay of Biscay
 Black Sea
 Bosphorus
 Caspian Sea
 Celtic Sea
 English Channel
 Gulf of Bothnia
 Gulf of Finland
 Ionian Sea
 Irish Sea
 Ligurian Sea
 Mediterranean Sea
 North Sea
 Norwegian Sea
 Sea of Azov
 Sea of Marmara
 Strait of Gibraltar
 Tyrrhenian Sea
 White Sea

Mountain Ranges

Alps
 Apennines
 Carpathian Alps
 Caucasus
 Elbrus
 Mont Blanc
 Pyrenees
 Ural

DEBATE

EUROPE

FEATURES

Rivers

Danube
Don
Elbe
Loire
Po
Rhine
Rhone
Seine
Ural
Volga

Markings on the Globe

Arctic Circle
Prime Meridian

Eastern Europe

Country	Capital
POLAND	Warsaw
BELARUS	Minsk
UKRAINE	Kiev
RUSSIA	Moscow
CZECHIA	Prague
SLOVAKIA	Bratislava
HUNGARY	Budapest
ROMANIA	Bucharest
MOLDOVA	Chisinau
BULGARIA	Sofia
TURKEY	Ankara (located in Asia)

Southern Europe

Country	Capital
PORTUGAL	Lisbon
SPAIN	Madrid
ANDORRA	Andorra la Vella
ITALY	Rome
SAN MARINO	San Marino
HOLY SEE	Vatican City
MALTA	Valletta
SLOVENIA	Ljubljana
CROATIA	Zagreb
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Sarajevo
SERBIA	Belgrade
MONTENEGRO	Podgorica
KOSOVO	Pristina
ALBANIA	Tirana
MACEDONIA	Skopje
GREECE	Athens

ASIA

Western Asia

Country	Capital
GEORGIA	Tbilisi
ARMENIA	Yerevan
AZERBAIJAN	Baku
TURKEY	Ankara
CYPRUS	Nicosia
SYRIA	Damascus
LEBANON	Beirut
ISRAEL	Jerusalem
JORDAN	Amman
IRAQ	Baghdad
KUWAIT	Kuwait City
SAUDI ARABIA	Riaydh
BAHRAIN	Manama
QATAR	Doha
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Abu Dhabi
YEMEN	Sana'a
OMAN	Muscat

Southern Asia

Country	Capital
IRAN	Tehran
AFGHANISTAN	Kabul
PAKISTAN	Islamabad
INDIA	New Delhi
NEPAL	Kathmandu
BHUTAN	Thimphu
BANGLADESH	Dhaka
MALDIVES	Malé
SRI LANKA	Colombo and Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte

FEATURES

Mountains and Markings on the Globe

- Arctic Circle
- Caucasus Mountains
- Equator
- Himalaya Mountains
- Mt. Everest
- Tropic of Cancer
- Ural Mountains

Rivers

- Amur
- Brahmaputra
- Euphrates
- Ganges
- Indus
- Irrawaddy
- Lena
- Mekong
- Ob
- Tigris
- Ural
- Yangtze
- Yellow
- Yenisey

Deserts

- Arabian Desert
- Gobi Desert
- Great Indian Desert/Thar Desert
- Syrian Desert
- Taklamakan Desert

DEBATE

ASIA

FEATURES

Bodies of Water

Andaman Sea
 Arabian Sea
 Aral Sea
 Banda Sea
 Bay of Bengal
 Bering Sea
 Black Sea
 Caspian Sea
 Celebes Sea
 East China Sea
 Flores Sea
 Gulf of Aden
 Gulf of Oman
 Gulf of Thailand
 Java Sea
 Indian Ocean
 Persian Gulf
 Philippine Sea
 Red Sea
 Sea of Japan
 Sea of Okhotsk
 South China Sea
 Sulu Sea
 Yellow Sea

Central Asia

Country	Capital
KAZAKHSTAN	Astana
UZBEKISTAN	Tashkent
TURKMENISTAN	Ashgabat
KYRGYZSTAN	Bishkek
TAJIKISTAN	Dushanbe

Eastern Asia

Country	Capital
MONGOLIA	Ulaanbaatar
CHINA	Beijing
NORTH KOREA	Pyongyang
SOUTH KOREA	Seoul
JAPAN	Tokyo

Asian Russia

Country	Capital
RUSSIA	Moscow (located in Europe)

Southeastern Asia

Country	Capital
BURMA	Rangoon and Nay Pyi Taw
THAILAND	Bangkok
LAOS	Vientiane
VIETNAM	Hanoi
CAMBODIA	Phnom Penh
MALAYSIA	Kuala Lumpur
SINGAPORE	Singapore
BRUNEI	Bandar Seri Begawan
PHILIPPINES	Manila
INDONESIA	Jakarta
TIMOR-LESTE	Dili

AFRICA

Northern Africa

Country	Capital
MOROCCO	Rabat
WESTERN SAHARA	None*
ALGERIA	Algiers
TUNISIA	Tunis
LIBYA	Tripoli
EGYPT	Cairo
SUDAN	Khartoum

*Laayoune is the administrative center, but Western Sahara has no capital city.

Western Africa

Country	Capital
CABO VERDE	Praia
MAURITANIA	Nouakchott
MALI	Bamako
BURKINA FASO	Ouagadougou
NIGER	Niamey
SENEGAL	Dakar
THE GAMBIA	Banjul
GUINEA-BISSAU	Bissau
GUINEA	Conakry
SIERRA LEONE	Freetown
LIBERIA	Monrovia
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Yamoussoukro
GHANA	Accra
TOGO	Lomé
BENIN	Porto-Novo
NIGERIA	Abuja

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FEATURES

Atlantic Ocean
 Atlas Mountains
 Cape of Good Hope
 Equator
 Gulf of Aden
 Indian Ocean
 Kalahari Desert
 Lake Chad
 Lake Nyasa/Malawi
 Lake Tanganyika
 Lake Victoria
 Libyan Desert
 Mediterranean Sea
 Mozambique Channel
 Mt. Kilimanjaro
 Niger River
 Nile River
 Prime Meridian
 Red Sea
 Sahara Desert
 Tropic of Cancer
 Tropic of Capricorn
 Zambezi River

DEBATE

AFRICA

Middle Africa

Country	Capital
CHAD	N'Djamena
CAMEROON	Yaoundé
CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC	Bangui
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Malabo
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	São Tomé
GABON	Libreville
CONGO	Brazzaville
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Kinshasa
ANGOLA	Luanda
CABINDA*	

*Cabinda is an administrative division of Angola.

Eastern Africa

Country	Capital
SOUTH SUDAN	Juba
ERITREA	Asmara
EHTIOPIA	Addis Ababa
DJIBOUTI	Djibouti
SOMALIA	Mogadishu
UGANDA	Kampala
KENYA	Nairobi
RWANDA	Kigali
BURUNDI	Bujumbura
TANZANIA	Dodoma
ZAMBIA	Lusaka
MALAWI	Lilongwe
MOZAMBIQUE	Maputo
ZIMBABWE	Harare
SEYCHELLES	Victoria
COMOROS	Moroni
MADAGASCAR	Antananarivo
MAURITIUS	Port Louis

AFRICA

Southern Africa

Country	Capital
NAMIBIA	Windhoek
BOTSWANA	Gaborone
SOUTH AFRICA	Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Cape Town
SWAZILAND	Mbabane and Lobamba
LESOTHO	Maseru

Territories and more administrative divisions make up Africa than those listed. Please add them to your student's studies if you wish.

DEBATE

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

FEATURES

Arafura Sea
 Cook Strait
 Coral Sea
 Gibson Desert
 Great Australian Bight
 Great Barrier Reef
 Great Dividing Range
 Great Sandy Desert
 Great Victoria Desert
 Gulf of Carpentaria
 Indian Ocean
 Pacific Ocean
 Simpson Desert
 Southern Ocean
 Tanami Desert
 Tasman Sea
 Timor Sea
 Tropic of Capricorn

States, Territories, and Capitals

State or Territory	Capital
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Perth
NORTHERN TERRITORY	Darwin
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Adelaide
QUEENSLAND	Brisbane
NEW SOUTH WALES	Sydney
VICTORIA	Melbourne
TASMANIA	Hobart
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY*	

*Canberra is located in this territory, but it is not the capital of the territory; the territory simply houses the national capital.

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

ANTARCTICA

MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, AND POLYNESIA

Country	Capital
PALAU	Ngerulmud
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Port Moresby
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	Palikir
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Honiara
NAURU	None*
VANUATU	Port-Vila
TUVALU	Funafuti
KIRIBATI	Tarawa
FIJI	Suva
SAMOA	Apia
TONGA	Nuku'alofa
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Majuro
GUAM**	Hagåtña
AMERICAN SAMOA**	Pago Pago
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**	Saipan

FEATURES

Coral Sea
 Equator
 Hawaii, U.S.
 International Dateline
 Mariana Trench
 Pacific Ocean
 Tropic of Cancer
 Tropic of Capricorn

More territories make up Oceania than those listed. Please add them to your student's studies if you wish.

*Yaren is the largest city of Nauru, but there is no capital city. The government buildings of Nauru are located in the Yaren District, much like the U.S. Federal buildings are located in the District of Columbia.

**U.S. territories