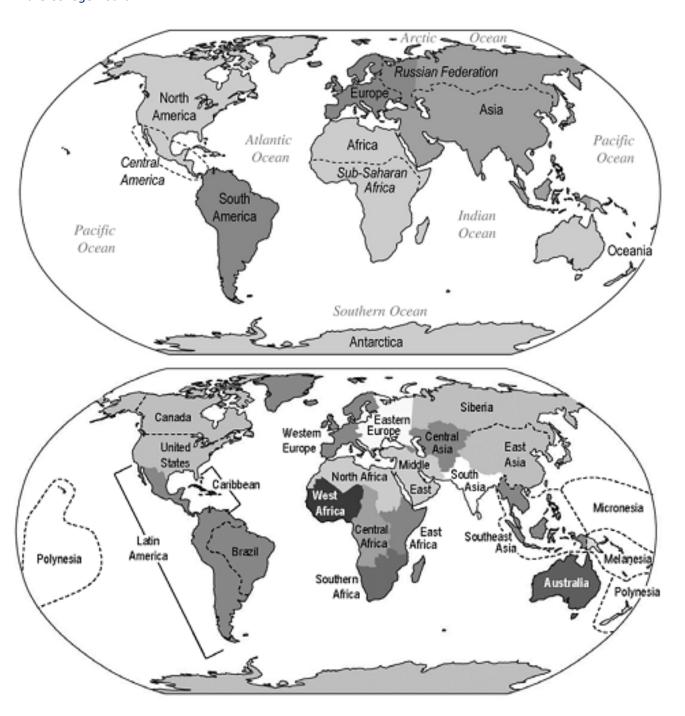
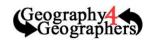


Map work is still important in the modern study of geography, and knowing the location of countries, regions, and sub-regions is helpful when making comparisons and categorizations. More importantly the need to be able to read, and make, maps often requires a basic understanding of the regions, and the locations of key features. Often the most press the field of geography gets is the failure of people to identify the locations of places, often in a comical fashion. In World Geography classes a lot of emphasis is still on the location of places, but within Human Geography and Global Studies classes very little class time can be devoted to map work with all the other topics that need to be covered.

Especially in Advanced Placement courses it is especially important to have an understanding of regions and sub-regions. On the Advanced Placement test if a student is asked to identify patterns within a specific region, but answers using an example from the wrong region the question is not counted. The guide below covers the major geographic regions and sub-regions to aid in the correct identification of the regions as established by the College Board.





The Americas





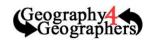


Anglo-America



Latin America

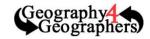




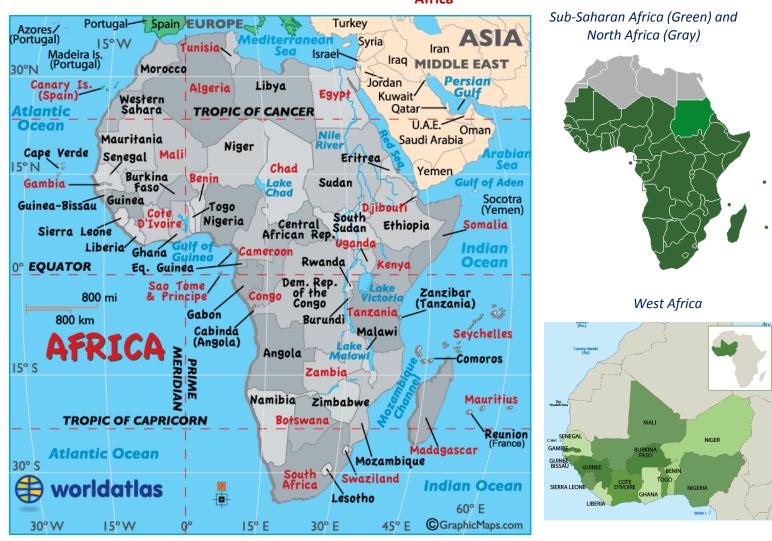








Africa

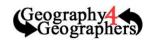


Central Africa Southern Africa East Africa



Notes – Sub-Region Maps are from African Development Bank

- North Sudan is often included as North Africa due to its cultural similarities
- The African Development Bank includes Madagascar as part of their development strategy, but regionally it is East Africa



Europe



European Subdivisions

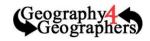
Northern Europe (Dark Blue) Eastern Europe (Red) Southern Europe (Green) Western Europe (Light Blue)





Eastern Europe

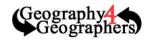




Asia









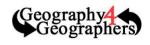


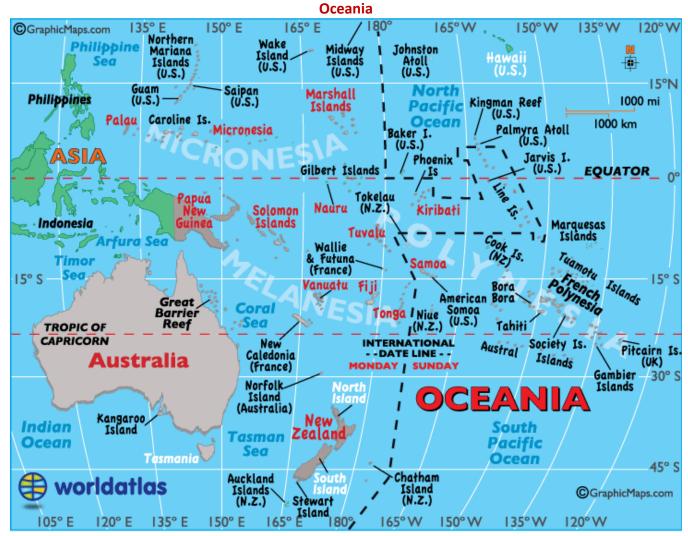


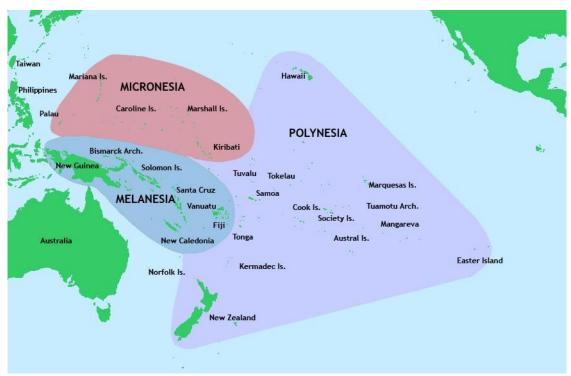


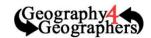


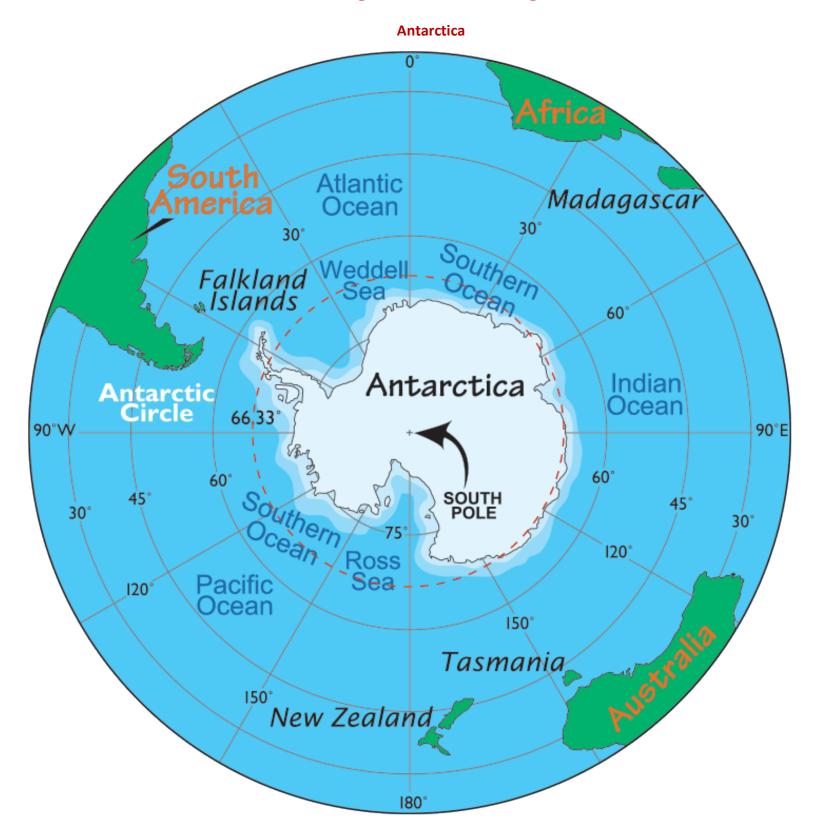


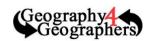












The Arctic

