

Students will need to obtain a copy, read and outline: *Prisoners of Geography  
Ten Maps That Explain Everything About the World*  
By [Tim Marshall](#), 2016 Edition

Students must also memorize the essential terms at the bottom of this document. **There will be a vocabulary quiz on these terms the first week of class! Students will be required to write out the definitions for the quiz.**

Students will create an outline for each of the 10 chapters due the first day of class. This is an example outline of how each chapter outline should be formatted; however, students should complete the outline in **their own words**.

## I. CHAPTER ONE: RUSSIA

### A. GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES (11-14)

1. Vastness
  - a. Medved = the one who likes honey
  - b. Winston Churchill
3. Russian national interest
4. Northern European Plain
  - a. Poland
5. Russian Fat East
6. Invasions
7. NATO
8. Putin on Gorbachev

### B. RUSSIAN HISTORY (14-16)

1. Kievan Rus [ruling class thought by many to have been Varangians: Scandinavians]
2. Mongols
3. Subsequent relocation: Grand Principality of Muscovy
4. Ivan [IV] the Terrible: brilliant man of ruthlessness and vision
  - a. Ivan the Great
  - b. Chechnya: military base
5. Siberia
  - a. Strategic depth
6. Peter the Great
  - a. Ukraine
  - b. Baltic States
7. Huge Ring Around Moscow
8. USSR

### C. TOPOGRAPHY (16-18)

1. Large Size, Small Population
2. European but Not Asian Power
3. Little Diomedes Island
4. Siberian Plain
  - a. Yekaterinburg
5. Urals
6. Russia's "Treasure Chest"

- a. Taiga
- b. Trans-Siberian railroad
- c. Baikal-Amur Mainline
- d. Chinese immigration

#### D. GEOPOLITICS (18-23)

1. Non-Russian Ethnicities
  - a. Aggressive security system
2. Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
3. Dream of a Warm-Water Port
4. Afghanistan: Graveyard of Empires
5. Russia's Achilles Heel
  - a. Advice of Peter the Great
6. Breakup of the Soviet Union
  - a. Borders of the 'Stans'
    - 1) Stalin's mischief
7. How the States Are Divided
  - a. Neutral countries
  - b. Pro-Russian camp
    - 1) CSTO
  - c. Pro-Western countries
    - 1) Those held at arm's length by the West
8. Ukraine
  - a. Viktor Yanukovich
  - b. Vitali Klitschko
  - c. L'viv
  - d. Shootings in Kiev
9. Annexation of Crimea
  - a. Sevastopol
  - b. Montreux Convention of 1936
10. Strategic Problems
  - a. Tartus
  - b. Skagerrak
  - c. GIUK gap
11. Novorossiysk
12. Romania

#### E. CRIMEA (23-26)

1. Nikita Khrushchev
2. Existential Threat
3. Ukrainian Provocations
4. Definition of Ethnic Russians
5. Anti-Kiev Demonstrations
6. EU's Limited Sanctions
7. Putin's New Russia [Novorossiya] Speech
  - a. Catherine the Great
8. Uprisings in Luhansk and Donetsk
9. Covert Support for Uprisings
  - a. Barefaced lying

#### F. RUSSIA'S NEAR ABROAD (26-29)

1. War with Georgia, 2008
  2. Diplomatic Signaling
  3. NATO's Position on the Baltic States
    - a. Article 5 of NATO's founding charter
  4. Putin's Sense of History
  5. Baltic States
    - a. Ethnic Russians
    - b. Control over central heating
- G. MOLDOVA (29-31)
1. Carpathian Mountains
    - a. Black Sea Plain
  2. Crimean War
    - a. Bessarabia
  3. Transnistria
  4. Russian Economic Muscle
    - a. Reliance on Russia for energy needs
- H. GEORGIA (31)
1. 2008 War
    - a. Loss of Abkhazia and South Ossetia
  2. South of the Caucasus
  3. Mikheil Saakashvili
- I. POLITICS OF GAS AND OIL (31-35)
1. Europe Engaged in Building Ports
  2. Dependency
  3. Gas Lines
    - a. Nord Stream route
    - b. Yamal pipeline
    - c. Blue Stream
    - d. South Stream
    - e. Turk Stream
    - f. Price disputes with Ukraine
  4. American Shale Gas Production
    - a. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and ports
  5. Pipelines to China
  6. Economic Battle
  7. Kara Sea Oil
  8. Russia's Global Political Reach
  9. Cooperation with China
  10. Joint Military Live Fire Exercises in the Mediterranean, 2015
  11. Male Life Span
  12. Same Geographic Problems

### **Essential Vocabulary**

Human Geography: the study of why people are the way they are where they are. This means that location determines groups of people's behavior and lifestyles.

Homogeneous: sameness of a group

Heterogeneous: differences within a group

Demographics: the characteristics of a population; age and gender are most important demographics (but it can include anything from race and religion to rappers in a population or who likes ice cream)

Demography: the study of demographics in a population

Demographic transition: changes in a population based on development

Development: the process of improving material conditions and standard of living through the diffusion of knowledge and technology

MDCs: more developed countries

LDCs: less developed countries

Culture: the integrated system of learned behavioral patterns, which are characteristic of a group of people

Non-material culture: ideas, values, beliefs of a culture, e.g., language, religion, ethics

Material culture: the physical items of a group of people usually determined by non-material culture, e.g., food, clothing, music, housing, places of worship

Local culture (folk culture): the homogenous static culture of isolated groups of people, e.g., the Amish

Global culture (popular culture): rapidly changing, heterogeneous culture; spread through globalization

Globalization: the process of the world becoming interconnected through technology and infrastructure

States: in Geography and for the world, countries are called states, e.g., Germany and Mexico are states or world states

Diffusion: the movement of something over time and through space, e.g., the flu diffuses through a population, a youtube video goes viral

Agricultural revolution: domestication of plants and animals; occurred 10,000 years ago (8,000 BCE). Lead to the development of cities.

Industrial Revolution: 1750 to 1850; mass production; lead to the development of the modern world

Medical Revolution: the diffusion of medical technology from MDCs to LDCs

One Billion: 1,000 millions; what I want you to know is that 1 million and 1 billion are vastly different numbers, e.g., If you say that China has 1 million people, then you are one thousand times wrong!

Population of the World: 7.3 BILLION

NIR: natural increase rate; the percentage that the population increases in one year

World NIR: 1.2%; the world population increases by about 90 million per year

Population of the United States: 330 million

China's Population: 1.3 BILLION

India's Population: 1.1 BILLION