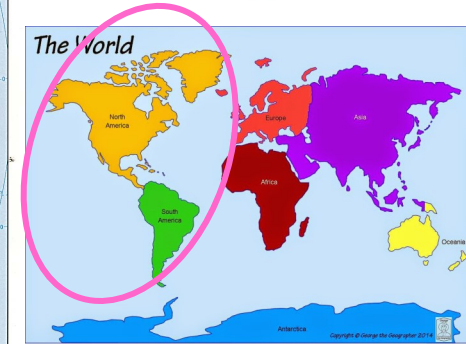
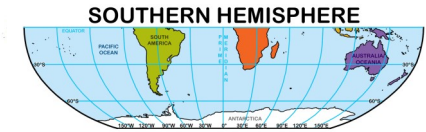


Geography - North and South America

North America - Key Features

Largest countries - by area	1. Canada 2. USA 3. Greenland 4. Mexico 5. Nicaragua
- by population	1. USA 2. Mexico 3. Canada 4. Guatemala 5. Cuba
Key capital cities	Washington DC (USA) Ottawa (Canada) Mexico City/Guatemala City/Panama City (Mexico/Guatemala/Panama) San Salvador (El Salvador) Havana (Cuba) San Jose (Costa Rica)
Mountain ranges	Rocky Mountains (Rockies): range is 4800 km long; highest peak is Mount Elbert (4401 m) Appalachians: range is 2400 km long; highest peak is Mount Mitchell (2037 m) Sierra Nevada (California): range is 640 km long; highest peak is Mount Whitney (4421 m)
Major rivers, lakes and waterfalls	Missouri: 3767 km Mississippi: 3374 km Rio Grande: 3051 km Colorado: 2334 km Lake Superior: 82,410 km ² Lake Huron: 59,600 km ² Lake Michigan: 57,080 km ²



South America - Key Features

Largest countries - by area	1. Brazil 2. Argentina 3. Peru 4. Columbia 5. Bolivia
- by population	1. Brazil 2. Columbia 3. Argentina 4. Peru 5. Venezuela
Key capital cities	Brasilia (Brazil) Buenos Aires (Argentina) Santiago (Chile) Caracas (Venezuela) Lima (Peru) Montevideo (Uruguay) Bogota (Columbia) Sucre (Bolivia)
Mountain ranges	Andes: range is 7000 km long; highest peak is Aconcagua (6961 m) Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: highest peak is 5770 m Lake Titicaca: 8,003 km ²
Major rivers, lakes and waterfalls	Amazon: 6992 km Parana-Rio de la Plata: 4880 km Angel Falls (Venezuela)

Key Vocabulary

hemisphere	Half of a sphere
northern/southern hemisphere	Half of the Earth, divided at the Equator
(mountain) peak	The pointed top of a mountain.
population	All the inhabitants of a particular place.
(mountain) range	A line or series of mountains. A mountain range will have more than one peak.
summit	The highest point of a mountain
topography	The arrangement of the natural (and manmade) physical features of an area.