World Racers: The Global Game of Skill and Strategy – A Geography Education Board Game

An Honors Creative Project (HONORS 499)

by

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Abstract

Many games designed for educational purposes, including those marketed for teachers, have a number of flaws. The main flaw is that the material covered in them is extremely low-level, usually utilizing little more than recall and rote memorization. These not only make a game uninteresting and unchallenging, these are also ineffective strategies in the classroom. In this creative project, I attempt to create a high-quality educational game that can be used in a high school geography classroom. This game builds on educational principles such as cooperative learning, multiple intelligences, and higher-order thinking. In addition to being used in the classroom, I am creating this game as a family board game. By drawing on game theory, I attempt to correct the flaws in mass-marketed “trivia” games, most notably by adding an element of strategy. This project also includes a written comparison to other geography education games and a statement about games and educational pedagogy.

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**Geography Board Games for Education and Entertainment**

There is a plethora of board games designed to educate players on academic subjects. Some are made for teachers to use in the classroom, while others are produced for the general public, to be played with family and friends. In the former category, educators can choose games devoted to math, language skills, history, science, and even health. One subject that has traditionally been underrepresented, though, is geography. Educators should show more concern about geography because recent tests have shown that Americans are the least geographically literate people in the developed world. Teachers and students both enjoy using games in the classroom, as they present content in a unique and memorable fashion. However, the quality of the educational experience often depends on the quality of the game.

The few geography education games that exist, whether produced for educators or for the mass market, come in a variety of formats. Some games positively reinforce geographic knowledge. For example, games such as the *Carmen Sandiego* series directly reward players for a correct answer. In other games, geographic knowledge serves as a method of strategy. For example, in *10 Days in Africa*, players plan their travel route strategically with geographic knowledge acquired through repeated play. This is also seen in games that are not designed to teach geography. Such a game would be the world conquest game *Risk*, in which players strategically plan attacks using geographic
knowledge. One quality that is lacking in most geography games is an ability to appeal to educators and to the general public.

To achieve this goal, a game must combine elements of educational games (including sound educational principles) with mass-produced board games. Mass-produced board games, aimed at the general public, fall into families based on their objectives. Such families include connection, where players form a winning pattern; point-to-point movement, in which players move from Point A to Point B; race games, in which players compete to be first to reach a "home" space or complete a task; and chase games, in which players attempt to capture others. Most mass-produced geography games integrate a theme based on real events, including travel, business, transportation, exploration, and crime. As mentioned, several themed games (especially railroad and war games, which use maps as their playing fields) have geographic knowledge as a side effect. An ideal geography education game should incorporate a theme without compromising its educational nature.

Geography education games range from straightforward question-and-answer games to complex games of movement and strategy. Every game has flaws, but the best games have negligible flaws. Unfortunately, many geography board games developed for education have major flaws and deficiencies that prevent them from being successful on the market and effective in the classroom.

Geography education games probably grew out of basic race games, such as the Game of Goose, which was common in eighteenth-century Britain, In the Game of Goose

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1 David Parlett, Oxford History of Board Games, The, p. 391.
3 Ibid, p. 345-47.
each space in a spiral pattern, represented part of a hypothetical trip\textsuperscript{4}. The first known original geography game published in the United States, as opposed to a reprint of a British game, was a point-to-point movement geography game published in 1822, before compulsory education laws were implemented. Entitled \textit{Traveller’s (sic) Tour through the United States}, players race to New Orleans, then the westernmost major American city, by identifying cities by name or population\textsuperscript{5}. According to Parlett, the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were times when morality was emphasized. As a result, games included not dice, which were too closely associated with gambling, but a teetotum, which is a spinning top similar to a \textit{dreidel}\textsuperscript{6}. Thus, \textit{Traveller’s Tour} includes a teetotum, and it was only used for determining play order, as the board consisted of lines to follow. The game has educational value, but loses its replay value as players become more proficient in providing the same basic data for each city. On the other hand, repetition helps to reinforce and solidify learning, as demonstrated well in classrooms.

\textit{Traveller’s Tour} demonstrates the use of reinforcement for geographic knowledge. Geography education games, especially during the 1980s and 1990s, tended to rely on a standard question-and-answer mechanism, which, while simple and popular, provides little long-term entertainment. Parlett and other authorities on games note that \textit{Trivial Pursuit}, the quintessential question-and-answer game, has a major flaw: the board is impractical. It acts solely as a scoring device with no effect on play. In fact, Parlett states that most question-and-answer games can easily be played without a board\textsuperscript{7}. One geography education game that is an example of this idea is \textit{Geografacts}, published in

\textsuperscript{4} Ibid, p. 99.
\textsuperscript{5} Author Unknown, \textit{Traveller’s Tour through the United States}, http://www.boardgamegeek.com/game/3184.
\textsuperscript{7} Ibid, p. 347.
1991 by Edutainment. In this game, players use maps and are asked to examine a country or state by number. Then, the player is asked five questions: naming the continent and state/country, then three "wild card questions." Players move ahead three spaces for answering each of the first two questions correctly and one space for each of the last three. There are some reward spaces, but these are irrelevant as scoring can easily be done with paper and pencil. The game appears to be marketed for classroom use, as the materials and rules are simple, and it reinforces map skills. Because it focuses on geographic knowledge with no other them thematic elements, Geografacts is ultimately a dry experience, and players are all too aware they are receiving a geography lesson rather than playing a game.

Another example of a geography education board game where the board is superfluous is Passport, published by Texas Instruments in 1992. This children's game uses a handheld computer to give directions and ask questions. Passport has the travel theme common to mass-produced geography games, in that each player must collect a passport stamp from each continent by answering questions. Elements of risk are included (such as risking all your stamps on one question), but the board is irrelevant, as the computer keeps track of the game's progress. Like other geography games, it is simple and it reinforces geographic knowledge. Unlike most geography games, it caters to visual and aural learners. However, the game has too many gimmicks to give it great value in the classroom. Having a computer does not promote social interaction, and winning and losing can often be attributed to luck, not skill or strategy, which should be the primary focus of a truly educational geography game. If players win by luck, they

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aren't adequately rewarded for good game play, and good game play is based on
developing knowledge of geography.

Most geography games use maps as an agent for movement, but some use maps
as resources or scorekeeping systems. Two geography education games require the
player to build a map, and both have their merits and flaws. The first, Green Board
Games’ Atlas Adventures, was designed as a family game, but could be used in the
classroom. It has two means to the same end, collecting cards to create a world map.
The beginners’ version relies on luck, as children spin a dial and collect cards
accordingly. The advanced version requires that geography questions, described by
Stacy Whiteman as “definitely not easy, but fun if you like geography trivia,” be
answered in order to collect cards. This game reinforces geographic knowledge, and its
fast pace allows the teacher to make modifications for classroom play. Multiple skill
levels allow for a differentiated play experience and can be incorporated into a varied
curriculum. The second, National Geographic’s Global Pursuit incorporates an element
of strategy into an otherwise straightforward question-and-answer game. Players earn
points for answering questions in a variety of categories and arranging pentagonal map
tiles to create a world map. Unlike most geography education games, Global Pursuit
rewards strategy in placing the tiles as well as geographic knowledge in order to win..

Coming from an organization dedicated to geography education, Global Pursuit seemed
to be marketed to both teachers and the mass market. The varying difficulty levels of the

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questions, as noted by Devon Harmon, "allow for competitive balance,\textsuperscript{12}" permitting teachers to play with students of different ability levels. \textit{Global Pursuit} caters to a number of Gardner's Multiple Intelligences, including visual, mathematical, natural, and verbal. Some criticize \textit{Global Pursuit} for its tedious connection mechanism and esoteric questions, but \textit{Global Pursuit} provides an insight into what a good geography education game should entail: a game that rewards geographic knowledge while remaining fresh by allowing the player several avenues for achieving a win. The combination of trivia and strategy keeps the game fresh and appeals to a broader population.

Some games use geographic knowledge as a strategic tool, not as the winning condition of the game. In other words, a player can win or lose by using geographic knowledge in game play, but learning geography is not the overt goal. Such games include Out of the Box's 2003 release \textit{10 Days in Africa}. In this game, similar to \textit{Rack-O}, players arrange cards on racks to create a fictional ten-day journey through the continent. Journeys can only be completed by linking adjacent countries, placing car cards between two countries separated by a third, or placing airplane cards between two countries of the same color. Players constantly change and exchange cards to get a winning pattern\textsuperscript{13}. Although it is marketed as a family game, teachers at all levels (including elementary, as there is a version involving the 50 states) can incorporate this game into teaching. Reviewer Tom Vasel enjoys the low downtime, simple rules, and strategic elements. According to Vasel, players with good strategy tend to have good geographic knowledge. For example, a good player knows to discard a country with few


\textsuperscript{13} Author Unknown, \textit{10 Days in Africa}, http://www.boardgamegeek.com/game/7865.
neighbors\textsuperscript{14}. Geographic knowledge is acquired through repeated play, just as students tend to learn repeated content better. Unlike most geography education games, though, this one features little interaction and uses a map as a reference tool instead of an agent for movement.

Probably the best known geography education games are those in the \textit{Carmen Sandiego} series. Introduced in 1985 as a computer game, players attempt to capture crooks around the world by following geographic clues. Later versions of the original, \textit{Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?}, taught American and European geography, world and American history, and astronomy. This game was so popular in the 1990s, that it spawned two children’s game shows, an animated series, and three board games. The first board game was \textit{Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?} Introduced in 1992 by University Games, players answer geography questions to move one of their two pawns on a world map. Players earn clues that help them catch their thief and eventually Carmen herself. The game is criticized for having an extremely large board, questions that are too easy or too hard, and complex movement rules\textsuperscript{15}. On the other hand, the game reinforces geographic knowledge and the board is actually a necessary part of play. \textit{Where in the U.S.A. is Carmen Sandiego?} does a better job of duplicating the chase-and-capture mechanism (more common in abstract games like chess) of the computer game by hiding the loot, warrant, and crook in various locations, which players search when reached. Movement is granted when the player answers a geography question. This version incorporates a “capture Carmen” round similar to the television show where the winner marks ten states with chips listing their capitals. Many thought this was pointless,

but through repeated play, players learn state capitals easily. Both games include a mechanism that rewards immediate knowledge and answer recognition. If a player answers a question without choices, he or she moves five spaces, whereas multiple choice answers earn three spaces. The Carmen Sandiego games have been lauded by parents, educators, and children for twenty years; the board games, with their blend of exciting and essential knowledge, entertaining mechanisms and themes, and strategic elements, make them exemplars of the ideal geography education game for the classroom and the home market.

In addition to being playable, a good educational game should use and embody educational principles and theories. When developing my own creation, World Racers, I discovered a variety of theories. One of the best-known theories evident in my game is Howard Gardner’s Theory of Multiple Intelligences. According to this theory, learners have unique domains of mental strengths and weaknesses, and instruction should cater to these domains. Gardner’s seven original domains are visual, interpersonal, intrapersonal, body, musical, verbal, and mathematical. This game incorporates elements of visual, interpersonal, verbal, and mathematical intelligences. Gardner encourages learners to use their own intelligences, and teachers are encouraged to teach to and assess various intelligences. While there is little empirical support for this theory, it is appropriate for the multi-dimensional nature of geography education.

Another theory evident in this game, and many other educational games, is B.F. Skinner’s Operant Conditioning. Skinner stated that learning is measured by change in

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18 Ibid.
observable behavior, evident in one's response to a stimulus. Through repeated pairings of stimulus and response, the learner is taught, or conditioned, to respond to a stimulus\textsuperscript{19}. Skinner listed responses in terms of positive and negative reinforcement and punishment. Positive reinforcement strengthens a desired behavior by rewarding it. Consequently, the behavior is more likely to reoccur. This is most evident in my game when a player gets to draw a card for answering questions correctly. Kearsley notes that Skinner explained that deprivation is a strong source of self-motivation\textsuperscript{20}. I noticed this in play testing when students got frustrated after a string of incorrect answers. The students clearly motivated each other and themselves to answer correctly and proceed. Similarly, the stop sign card in my game, which halts a team's progress by forcing them to answer a question to negate its effect, serves to motivate through deprivation.

A theory that sought to replace Operant Conditioning was George Miller's Information Processing Theory. This theory of cognition has two concepts: chunking and TOTE\textsuperscript{21}. Chunking maximizes short-term memory by organizing and encoding isolated pieces of information into meaningful chunks. Short-term memory can hold about seven chunks of information, according to Miller, but the capacity of each chunk is limitless\textsuperscript{22}. In my game, two types of questions require multiple answers: The List and Choose or Lose. With these questions, the player can organize many pieces of information into one meaningful chunk (by category), store it in long-term memory through repetition, and retrieve it in future trials. For example, a player can chunk the isolated and somewhat meaningless terms "Italy, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Iraq, Iran, India, and Indonesia" into

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid.
the single meaningful chunk "Countries that start with the letter L." TOTE is an acronym for test-operate-test-exit. A goal is tested to see if the desired outcome has been reached. If not, an operation to meet the goal occurs and is tested repeatedly until the outcome has been reached, exiting the short-term memory.

Two lesser-known theories are evident in my game: Dual Coding and Structure of Intellect. In Paivio’s Dual Coding, learning can be achieved verbally and non-verbally, and by combining the two, recall and recognition can be enhanced\(^{23}\). This theory is evident in my game in the fact that playing on the game board and answering questions both enhance geographic knowledge. J.P. Guilford’s Structure of Intellect can be visualized as a 5x6x5 cube. Intelligence is composed of five operations (cognition, memory, divergent production, convergent production, evaluation), six products (units, classes, relations, systems, transformations, and implications), and five contents (visual, auditory, symbolic, semantic, behavioral). Each dimension of intelligence consists of one of 150 combinations of operations, products, and contents\(^{24}\). One such dimension evident in my game is divergent production of semantic units, where the individual is asked to list things that fit a category, the exact objective of *World Racers*’ The List questions. Both Dual Coding and Structure of Intelligence are testimonies to the multi-dimensional nature of human thought.

Throughout my student teaching experience at Muncie Southside High School, I encountered some frustrations from numerous students. One of the biggest complaints I had was that I was not being “fun.” Mr. Lyman Kerkhof, my classroom supervisor, made an insightful comment that I will remember throughout my life. He noted that the


students I taught, most of whom are fourteen to sixteen years old, are “of the Sesame Street Generation.” Mr. Kerkhof elaborated by mentioning that they grew up with fast-paced media, such as television, and they consequently expect a flashy and fun presentation of content. My university supervisor, Dr. Alba Rosenman, and I both agreed. Through an upbringing rich with technology like television, computers, and video games, today’s teenagers have come to expect entertainment in education. Teachers are educators first, but that should not restrict them to being bland “fountains of information.”

When I created lessons, I was eager to do some activities that were “outside the box.” I did a lesson on Africa using cooperative learning stations aligned to Gardner’s Multiple Intelligences; several debates, including a three-way debate about the Reformation; art and creative writing projects; and several alternative lecture formats, including one where each student was responsible for taking notes for one topic and meeting with others to copy their notes for a full collection. Students, in spite of their initial confusion, responded positively to this at first, but as time went on, the activities became a hassle, largely because of my inability to account for classroom management when planning activities. I also attribute fault to my own upper-class educational environment. I learned that what works at one place doesn’t necessarily work in another.

For a geography education game to work in the classroom, I feel that it must maintain a positive climate for learning. This can easily be done by incorporating measures to ease classroom management. Vasel noted in his review of 10 Days in Africa that there is little downtime. This is good because I found that students will take advantage of the teacher and create chaos when given downtime. With the fast pace of
10 Days, there is little time to be distracted. Players must constantly be planning and anticipating their next move. Games such as Geografacts are flawed because they allow just one player to be active at a time. In World Racers, players are almost always active, whether they are battling to answer a question, interacting with teammates to strategize, taking a role in their team (which I noticed several students doing in the play test), or thinking aloud with teammates. Rarely is there a question directed at just one team or player, and revisions to the rules made the game fast-paced. Geography classes can benefit from World Racers because it keeps students actively involved for the entire duration of play. In addition, students can benefit because it presents information in an entertaining, fast-paced format. Finally, unlike many commercial products, I designed World Racers as a downloadable game, free for use by educators, and the general public as well.

It is hard to create a successful board game for family and classroom play. Most board games, whether designed for a specific niche or for the mass market, suffer flaws that make them unappealing. It is especially important for designers of classroom games to minimize these flaws, as flaws reduce the quality of instruction. A game may be pleasing to the eye, but those aesthetic elements might overshadow an unplayable game. Geography education games may be flawed by an overly simple or overly complex mechanism, use of irrelevant materials, ridiculously easy or esoteric material, lack of interaction, high downtime, or a reliance on luck over skill or strategy. These flaws should be minimized in classroom games because they detract from the educational nature of the game. If a game is designed so that players learn, it should minimize any and all flaws in order to maximize time learning, interacting, or planning. With flaws
minimized, players not only learn more, but they also have a better play experience. The aim of mass-produced games is to provide a truly enjoyable playing experience. The aim of educational classroom games is to instruct the player. If a game can achieve both of these goals, it can become highly successful because it will appeal to a much broader market. In World Racers, I attempted to correct the flaws common in most games. Hopefully, students will learn from this game and have an enjoyable playing experience.
Works Cited


WORLD RACERS
THE GLOBAL GAME OF SKILL AND STRATEGY
By Jonathan Darrall

OBJECTIVE
Players are in a race around the world with up to three other players or teams of players. To win, players must answer questions, travel the globe, and be the first to collect a target number of travel points and get back to their home base!

COMPONENTS
This game comes with a world map game board, host's question booklets, and "passport" scoring sheets, listing all the regions and all six of the habitable continents. Players should provide 4 pawns and matching signaling chips, signaling cup, 6-sided die, writing paper, pens/pencils, and a timekeeping device.

The map consists of the six habitable continents (all but Antarctica), each divided into a few regions. In total, there are 32 regions on the board.

GETTING STARTED
World Racers can be played in the classroom or in the home, with one's family. One person is chosen to be the host. The rest of the group of players is divided into 2, 3, or 4 teams and each team is given a colored pawn, a signaling chip, a passport, paper, and a pen or pencil. Signaling is done by throwing the chip into the signaling cup, the chip on the bottom indicates the first responder. On the map of the world there are colored dots representing airports. Each team places its pawn on one of the two airports of the color matching the team's pawn. A target score that the players must reach before returning home and winning the game is chosen, depending upon the game length desired. For a short game, a target score of about 8 is good. Longer games should have a target of about 12. Anything over 15 is not recommended. The host then rolls the die to determine which type of question is played first; on a 1-2 the host starts with Letter by Letter, on a 3-4 the host uses The List, and on a 5-6 the host picks an item from the Guess the Dest questions.
**QUESTION ROUNDS**

In this game, players will get nowhere without some geographic knowledge. Teams and players must answer questions to collect travel tickets, which allow them to move their pawns. There are four different types of questions in World Racers, which are listed below:

**LETTER BY LETTER**

The host chooses one of the suggested destinations and writes down a blank for each letter. This destination is a puzzle which must be solved by players, as in the paper-and-pencil game “Hangman.” Starting from the left blank, the host will ask a question whose answer starts with the letter associated with the blank. The first player/team to signal gets to take a guess at the answer. If they are incorrect, they may not guess at the host’s next question. If no one gives the correct answer, the host reveals the correct answer, followed by the letter, and immediately asks the next question, whose answer starts with the letter represented by the second blank, and so on. When a team/player provides a correct answer, they take a ticket and move accordingly. They also get a chance to guess at the puzzle; answers blurted out by any other teams are ignored. When the puzzle is correctly guessed, the player/team that solved it earns another travel ticket, in addition to any earned from answering the host’s questions.

**Here’s how it works:**

1. Host selects “MADRID” as the puzzle and writes down six blanks.
2. Host asks question from the M column in the question book.
3. Player guesses correctly, takes a ticket, and moves.
4. The host then writes the letter M over the first blank, and the player then has a chance to solve the puzzle.
5. If the puzzle is solved, the player/team takes a ticket and moves again. Otherwise, the host asks an A question. If a player/team answered the M question incorrectly, they cannot guess at the A question. However, they can guess at the D question, if the puzzle remains unsolved.

**THE LIST**

The host reads a question with six, eight, or ten answers (the question indicates how many answers there are). The host then starts a sixty-second timer. Teams must cooperate to write down what they think are the answers. When time is called, the correct answers are revealed and whichever...
player/team had the most correct answers gets a ticket. In case of a tie, both get a ticket. If a player/team gets all answers correct, they get two tickets! However, a team is not permitted to write down more guesses than there are answers. For example, if a question asks for eight answers, the team cannot write down ten. If this happens, the list is considered invalid. The round ends when three lists are completed.

Here's how it works:
1. Host reads the subject, such as “the last ten states to join the United States.”
2. Teams make their lists in sixty seconds, writing down no more than ten answers.
3. Host reads off answers one-by-one and then asks teams for the number of correct answers in their list.
4. Highest score(s) takes a ticket.
5. Repeat process two more times.

GUESS THE DEST
The host reads ten clues about a place, which get progressively easier. Teams can signal at any time, but an incorrect guess shuts them out from guessing after the next clue is given. The first team to guess the destination wins the ticket. Getting the destination right on the first clue wins two tickets. If the destination is not guessed after ten clues, no player/team wins the ticket, and the host moves on to the next destination. The round ends when three series of destinations are guessed.

Here’s how it works:
1. Host begins reading clues.
2. Teams can signal at any time to guess.
3. Team that guesses correctly takes the ticket(s).
4. Host chooses a new destination and repeats the process until three destinations are guessed.

CHOOSE OR LOSE
The team that has the highest number of travel points may “call out” another team for a showdown (In the event of a tie, the top two teams participate in the showdown). A showdown consists of a question with five choices and three correct answers. After the question and choices are read, the top team (or the challenging team in the event of a tie) chooses an answer for themselves and an answer for their opponent. Then, the other team does the
same with the remaining choices. The idea is to take the right answers and give the incorrect answers. The host then reveals the three correct answers. If one team outscores the other, that team gets a ticket. If there is a tie, the showdown is a draw and neither team gets a ticket. Regardless, the losing team then calls out a team that has not participated in a showdown. The process continues until all players/teams have participated in a showdown.

**Here’s how it works:**
1. Host ranks teams according to travel points.
2. Top team calls out another team.
3. The question and choices are read.
4. Team 1 chooses one answer for themselves and opponent.
5. Team 2 does the same.
6. Correct answers are revealed, and the winner, if any, gets the ticket.
7. Repeat process until all teams have participated in a showdown.

After each question round, the player who gave the last correct answer rolls to determine the next question round. Rolling 1 means a Letter by Letter, rolling 2 means a List, rolling 3 means Guess the Dest, rolling 4 means Choose or Lose, rolling 5 means the leading team gets to choose, and rolling 6 means the last place team gets to choose.

**TICKETS**

There are several types of tickets, each with their own effects. When players draw tickets, they must be used immediately. If they cannot be used, or the team chooses not to use them, they must be discarded. These tickets help the player move to different regions and collect travel points. Here are the different types of tickets:

**CAR**
A car ticket allows a pawn to travel to any adjacent region (adjacent regions share boundaries).

**BUS**
A bus ticket allows a pawn to travel through one region to reach another (in other words, two “spaces”).

**TRAIN**
A train ticket allows a pawn to travel anywhere on your current continent.
**AIRPLANE**
An airplane ticket allows one of two things: a pawn can travel from any airport (obviously, you have to be in the same region as an airport) to any other airport, or a pawn may travel to any destination within reach by land (for example, a move from Southern Cone to Canada is legal, but not a move from Southern Cone to Iceland, as neither contain an airport).

There are also two types of hazard tickets, which are explained below:

**STOP SIGN**
When drawn, the player/team gives this card to an opponent. This ticket halts the progress of the player/team that draws it by forcing them to wait until they answer a question before neutralizing its effect. Then, the player/team must answer another question to continue collecting tickets. In other words, the first correct answer allows the player to give up the card, while the second correct answer allows the player to resume drawing tickets.

**DETOUR SIGN**
This ticket allows a player/team to move another player/team’s pawn to one adjacent region. This must be played, and is most advantageous when a team is awaiting a ticket to move to a crucial region.

Keep a discard pile and shuffle the ticket deck when it is depleted.

**SCORING**
A player/team wins by reaching the target score in travel points and returning to their starting position. There are two different ways to earn travel points. The first is by visiting regions. The first player/team to arrive in a region earns a travel point, and checks it off on their passport. The host should be given a passport and should circle each region when it is visited for the first time. Regions crossed in transit do not count as “visited,” nor does starting in a region. (A player or team only earns the point for entering a region that no other player/team has entered before.)

To encourage players to take a diverse route, a player/team can earn a travel point just for entering a new continent (each continent is imaged in a different color on the map). Players earn this point even if others have visited the continent before. When a player/team reaches a new continent, it is crossed off on their passport. Leaving and returning to the same continent
does not entitle a player/team to a continent point, nor does crossing a
continent en route to another (For example, a player in European Russia
draws a bus ticket and moves to North Africa via the Mideast. That player
gets credit for Africa, but not Asia, since it was crossed en route to North
Africa). If a player enters a continent for the first time AND visits a region
not previously visited by anyone in one move, both travel points are
collected.

When a player/team earns the target score or higher, they can return to
their home base and win the game.
These are the components you need to provide. Pictured are four colored pawns, four checkers to serve as signaling chips (you can use bingo chips or some other game chips), a six-sided die, and a signaling cup (the base should be about as wide as the chip so the chips can stack). Not pictured are writing implements, paper, and a timekeeping device. All the other necessary components are on the website.
LETTER BY LETTER DESTINATIONS LIST

TEN LETTERS

1. NEW ENGLAND
2. COPENHAGEN
3. UZBEKISTAN
4. LAKE POWELL
5. MILAN, ITALY

NINE LETTERS

1. AMSTERDAM
2. COSTA RICA
3. GUATEMALA
4. BERING SEA
5. GIZA, EGYPT
6. FRANKFURT
7. AGRA, INDIA
8. VENEZUELA
9. PATAGONIA
10. LAKE HURON

EIGHT LETTERS

1. TASMANIA
2. BROOKLYN
3. BARBADOS
4. MONTREAL
5. KENTUCKY
6. TIMBUKTU
7. SCOTLAND
8. PARAGUAY
9. TRINIDAD
10. SURINAME
11. ETHIOPIA
12. NEW DELHI
13. MARYLAND
14. NAGASAKI
15. HONG KONG
16. CHEYENNE
17. LIMA, PERU
18. PORTUGAL
19. KEY LARGO
20. CAPE TOWN
SEVEN LETTERS
1. BERMUDA
2. ORLANDO
3. SPOKANE
4. CALGARY
5. OKINAWA
6. JAMAICA
7. BANGKOK
8. FUKUOKA
9. ALBANIA
10. ARIZONA
11. SUMATRA
12. TEL AVIV
13. BAHRAIN
14. NAIROBI
15. ANDORRA
16. HUNGARY
17. MYANMAR
18. CARDIFF
19. ECUADOR
20. BELGIUM

SIX LETTERS
1. ALASKA
2. SYDNEY
3. RIYADH
4. MADRID
5. MOSCOW
6. TEHRAN
7. BORNEO
8. PANAMA
9. TOLEDO
10. GENEVA
11. MUNICH
12. KYUSHU
13. LATVIA
14. KANSAS
15. BHUTAN
16. TAIPEI
17. BOSTON
18. LONDON
19. TAHITI
20. ZAMBIA
LETTER-BY-LETTER QUESTIONS

HOST INSTRUCTIONS: Select one of the destinations in the list at the end of this booklet and write down as many blanks as there are letters. Pose a question whose answer begins with the letter represented by the first blank. If the team guesses correctly, that team earns a ticket. In addition, write in the correct letter and allow the team to guess the puzzle without penalty. If the team guesses incorrectly, give the other team(s) a chance to respond. In addition, the team cannot answer the next question. If the answer is not guessed, reveal it and its starting letter and immediately move on to the next question. Continue asking questions and revealing letters until the puzzle is guessed.

A

1. What name is given to a town in northern Scotland on the North Sea or a town in South Dakota? (Aberdeen)
2. What city was the former capital of the African country of Cote’D’Ivoire? (Abidjan)
3. What US National Park is located on Maine’s coast? (Acadia)
4. What Mexican resort city is famous for its clavadistas, or cliff divers? (Acapulco)
5. What city is the capital of Ghana? (Accra)
6. Located on the border of Chile and Argentina, what is the highest point in South America? (Aconcagua)
7. What city, located in South Australia, is Australia’s fifth most populous city? (Adelaide)
8. What Middle Eastern city lent its name to the gulf bordering Yemen? (Aden)
9. The western end of the Khyber Pass is located in what landlocked country? (Afghanistan)
10. What language originated among Dutch settlers of South Africa and is one of South Africa’s official languages? (Afrikaans)
11. What term is given to the short, less intense tremors following an earthquake? (Aftershock)
12. In what Indian city will you find the Taj Mahal? (Agra)
13. In India, 60% of people are employed in it. In Mexico, 20%. In the U.S., 3%. What profession is it? (Agriculture)
14. What Ohio city is known as “the rubber capital of the world” because it leads the world in tire production? (Akron)
15. In what state did the Civil Rights Movement begin when Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat in 1955? (Alabama)
16. It is the largest state in area, and its capital is the largest city in area. Which state is it? (Alaska)
17. Mother Teresa was born in what country whose capital is Tirane? (Albania)
18. What name is given to the capital of New York and the site of Wave Rock in Western Australia? (Albany)
19. Banff, Jasper, and Lake Louise are scenic spots in what Canadian province? (Alberta)
20. In what French Alps city were the 1992 Winter Olympics held? (Albertville)
21. What city, New Mexico’s largest, hosts a balloon fiesta every year? (Albuquerque)
22. What chain of islands extends more than 900 miles off the southwestern tip of Alaska? (Aleutians)
23. One of the Seven Ancient Wonders, the Pharos Lighthouse is located off the coast of what Egyptian city? (Alexandria)
24. The port of Oran is located in what North African country, which was a French colony until 1962? (Algeria)
25. What is the name of the legendary Moorish fortress in Granada, Spain? (Alhambra)
26. What do Muslims call their God? (Allah)
27. What river runs from Potter County, Pennsylvania to the Golden Triangle in Pittsburgh? (Allegheny)
29. What city is the former capital of Kazakhstan, even though many government buildings and embassies still remain? (Alma-Ata or Almaty)
30. Grenoble, France is located in what mountain range? (Alps)
31. What mountain range forms the boundary between Northwest China and Mongolia? (Altai)
32. The Parliament of Iceland, which is the oldest in the world, is called what? (Althing)
33. From the Spanish for “yellow,” what is the largest city in the Texas Panhandle? (Amarillo)
34. By volume, what river is the largest in the world? (Amazon)
35. In what European capital can you ride a bicycle along the canals to the Rijksmuseum? (Amsterdam)
36. Many features in Antarctica are named for what Norwegian explorer, who was the first to reach the South Pole? (Amundsen)
37. What river forms most of the boundary between Manchuria and Russia, and follows an extension of the Trans-Siberia Railroad? (Amur)
38. What California city is the home of Disneyland and the Mighty Ducks? (Anaheim)
39. Coins were first minted in what ancient region, today located in Turkey? (Anatolia)
40. You can see Mt. McKinley from what largest Alaskan city? (Anchorage)
41. In what region will you find the cities of Seville, Granada, and Malaga? (Andalusia)
42. What island chain, located off the coast of Myanmar, was severely devastated by the recent Indian Ocean tsunami? (Andaman)
43. What tiny principality is sandwiched between France and Spain? (Andorra)
44. Who is the patron saint of Scotland, whose name was given to the place where golf was supposedly invented? (Andrew)
45. What island is the largest in the Bahamas by far? (Andros)
46. What African country, whose capital is Luanda, has many coffee plantations which have been the center of revolutionary activity? (Angola)
47. What is the capital of Turkey? (Ankara)
48. What is the capital of Madagascar? (Antananarivo)
49. The Ross Sea is located on what continent that sometimes sees green sunsets? (Antarctica)
50. What Caribbean island shares a country with Barbuda, and was Admiral Nelson’s headquarters? (Antigua)
51. What Belgian city is famous for being the center of the diamond trade? (Antwerp)
52. What trail, which runs from Maine to Georgia, is named for the mountain range
through which it runs? (Appalachian)
53. What mountain range runs down the center of Italy? (Apennines)
54. What is the official language of Egypt? (Arabic)
55. What “sea,” which is actually a lake in Central Asia, is gradually shrinking because of
irrigation? (Aral)
56. On what Turkish mountain did Noah’s Ark supposedly run aground? (Ararat)
57. The Cajuns of Louisiana are descended from inhabitants of what Canadian region?
(Arcadia)
58. What Subarctic Russian city, located on the Gulf of Dvina, is named for Gabriel’s
position? (Archangel)
59. Moab, Utah lies at the gateway to what spectacular National Park? (Arches)
60. Indonesia and the Philippines are two examples of groups of islands that geographers
refer to as what? (Archipelagos)
61. Which “circle” is located 66.5 degrees above the Equator? (Arctic)
62. What country borders Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil? (Argentina)
63. The romantic resorts of Sedona and Scottsdale are located in what Western state?
(Arizona)
64. In what state can visitors keep any diamonds they find at the Crater of Diamonds?
(Arkansas)
65. What name is given to the Texas city located between Dallas and Fort Worth, and the
Virginia city where JFK was buried? (Arlington)
66. Which former Soviet republic claims the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh? (Armenia)
67. What term refers to the family of languages including Hindi and Sanskrit, and Hitler’s
“superior race”? (Aryan)
68. The Biltmore Estate, seen in many movies, is located in what North Carolina city?
(Ashville)
69. What is the capital of Turkmenistan? (Ashgabat)
70. What city is the new capital of Kazakhstan, and was formerly known as Aqmola?
(Astana)
71. What is the capital of Paraguay? (Asuncion)
72. What South American desert has the distinction of being the driest in the world?
(Atacama)
73. What European capital has hosted the Olympic Games three times? (Athens)
74. Located in the Piedmont, what state capital is the center of the American textile
industry and the birthplace of Coca-Cola? (Atlanta)
75. Fourteen U.S. states border which ocean? (Atlantic)
76. In what book can you find a Moroccan mountain range of the same name? (Atlas)
77. What city is the largest on North Island, and lies on a volcanic plateau? (Auckland)
78. What name is given to the capital of Maine and the Georgia city where the Masters
Golf Tournament is held? (Augusta)
79. What saint lent his name to the Florida city that is America’s oldest? (Augustine)
80. Many high-tech companies, including Dell, are based in what Texas capital? (Austin)
81. Which continent is about the same size as the U.S., but contains only 1/15 of the
population? (Australia)
82. Complete this analogy: Northern Lights is to Aurora Borealis as Southern Lights is to
Aurora what? (Australis)
83. What European country is famous for the waltz, Lippizaner stallions, and Arnold Schwarzenegger? (Austria)
84. Tibet is an example of what type of region, which is by definition self-governing but under the administration of a country? (Autonomous)
85. What word, which sounds like a sailor’s “yes,” is the name of an endangered relative of the lemur? (Aye-aye)
86. The oil rich port of Baku is the capital of what former Soviet republic? (Azerbaijan)
87. What island group in the East Atlantic belongs to Portugal? (Azores)

B

1. Cat Island is part of what Caribbean Islands country? (Bahamas)
2. What Indonesian island was the victim of a terrorist attack in 2002 which killed many Australian tourists? (Bali)
3. What coast off North Africa is famous for its pirates? (Barbary)
4. Jamaica and Australia are among the leading producers of what metal? (Bauxite)
5. What is the largest nomadic tribe of North Africa and the Middle East? (Bedouin)
6. What is the capital of Northern Ireland? (Belfast)
7. Which country was known as British Honduras until declaring independence in 1982? (Belize)
8. What British-owned island has its capital at Hamilton? (Bermuda)
9. Nashville, Tennessee is nicknamed the “Buckle of” what “Belt”? (Bible)
10. A bathing suit was named for what South Pacific atoll where the first hydrogen bomb was detonated in 1946? (Bikini)
11. What color lends its name to the sea bordering Romania and the hills that contain Mount Rushmore? (Black)
12. What city was the birthplace of the Organization of American States and is the capital of Colombia? (Bogota)
13. Which island, the world’s third largest, is shared by Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei? (Borneo)
14. What seven-letter term is given to the megalopolis running from the Cradle of American Independence to the nation’s capital? (Boswash)
15. What thoroughly planned city has been the capital of South America’s largest country since 1960? (Brasilia)
16. What is the majority religion in Tibet? (Buddhism)
17. Which Eastern European country has its capital at Sofia? (Bulgaria)

C

1. What city is the largest in both Africa and the Middle East? (Cairo)
2. Which city, now called Kolkata, is served by Dum Dum International Airport? (Calcutta)
3. The ancient city of Angkor Wat is located near what country’s capital of Phnom Penh? (Cambodia)
4. At over 150,000 miles, which country has the longest coastline? (Canada)
5. What city, which hosts the Floriade festival, is the capital of Australia? (Canberra)
6. Which one of the Seven Hills of Rome has a name that sounds like it's located in Washington, DC? (Capitoline)
7. What is the official state religion of Colombia? (Catholicism)
8. Which mountain range contains Mt. Elbrus, and is the geographic border between Europe and the Middle East? (Caucasus)
9. What Northeastern lake is considered by some to be the sixth Great Lake, even though it is isolated from the Great Lakes system? (Champlain)
10. What narrow country has South America's highest standard of living? (Chile)
11. What name is given to a strategic, narrow body of water that can be blocked by ships? (Chokepoint)
12. What form of government is seen in Vietnam, Cuba, and North Korea? (Communism)
13. What European capital is the home of Tivoli Gardens and the Little Mermaid Statue? (Copenhagen)
14. Which is the largest of the Greek Isles? (Crete)
15. What peninsula contains the city of Yalta, Ukraine and is the place where Florence Nightingale healed wounded soldiers? (Crimea)
16. On what Mediterranean island have Greeks and Turks fought a civil war for decades? (Cyprus)

D

1. What is the second largest city in Texas, and the site of JFK's assassination? (Dallas)
2. What Middle Eastern city is the world's oldest capital city? (Damascus)
3. What "blue" river runs through Vienna and Budapest? (Danube)
4. Which is the world's saltiest sea? (Dead)
5. What Indian capital has a "New" version that resembles a lavish British city? (Delhi)
6. The eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay lies on what peninsula? (Delmarva)
7. New Orleans and Alexandria, Egypt lie on triangular regions where rivers empty into the sea. What are these regions called? (Deltas)
8. In which National Park does Mount McKinley lie? (Denali)
9. The Jutland Peninsula forms what country? (Denmark)
10. In which city can you stand on the State Capitol's third step and be exactly 5,280 feet above sea level? (Denver)
11. Africa's Sahel Region is an example of a location that is gradually drying and losing vegetation. What is this process called? (Desertification)
12. Thousands rushed to South Africa after a boy in Kimberley discovered what? (Diamonds)
13. What was Cuba under Bautista and Spain under Franco? (Dictatorship)
14. What do geographers call magma that has risen through cracks in rock, or the walls that prevent flooding in Holland? (Dikes)
15. What is the currency of most Arab World countries, including Iraq? (Dinar)
16. When you say the full name of our nation's capital, what is the second word? (District)
17. Which tiny African country is located between Somalia and Eritrea? (Djibouti)
18. What is the official currency of Hong Kong, Jamaica, and New Zealand? (Dollar)
1. Which South American island is famous for its giant stone heads? (Easter)
2. What French word precedes “Claire” in the name of a Wisconsin town? (Eau)
3. Which river lent its name to the Iberian Peninsula? (Ebro)
4. Which country is home to Quito and Guayaquil, two of South America’s fastest growing cities? (Ecuador)
5. Which famous world city is home to Princes’ Street and the Firth of Forth? (Edinburgh)
6. Home to the world’s largest mall, what city is the capital of Alberta? (Edmonton)
7. What is the old name for the city of Tokyo? (Edo)
8. What plateau in Texas Hill Country shares its name with “ER” actor Anthony? (Edwards)
9. What country borders Israel, Libya, and Sudan? (Egypt)
10. On what island did Napoleon spend his dying days? (Elba)
11. What is the highest peak in Colorado? (Elbert)
12. Located in the Greater Caucasus, what is Europe’s highest peak? (Elbrus)
13. Colombia, not Ireland, is the leading producer of what gem? (Emeralds)
14. What is the official language of the Bahamas, Guyana, and Kenya? (English)
15. What town is located south of Tijuana on the Baja California Peninsula? (Ensenada)
16. Fill in the blank of this African country: ________Guinea. (Equatorial)
17. The first days of spring and fall are called what because there is exactly 12 hours of sunlight? (Equinoxes)
18. What volcano is the highest point in Antarctica? (Erebus)
19. What Pennsylvania city was named for the Great Lake it is on? (Erie)
20. What country’s independence in 1993 made Ethiopia landlocked? (Eritrea)
21. What is the process of water or wind wearing down soil? (Erosion)
22. What term is given to a long, steep cliff formed by the breaking of faults? (Escarpment)
23. What was the old currency of Portugal? (Escudo)
24. What city is Germany’s largest metropolitan area? (Essen)
25. Deposed in 1974, what country’s last emperor was Haile Selassie? (Ethiopia)
26. What volcano, located on Sicily, last erupted in 2001? (Etna)
27. Located on the Willamette River, what is Oregon’s second largest city? (Eugene)
28. What river, along with the Tigris, formed the boundaries of the Fertile Crescent? (Euphrates)
29. People “discover” what Northern California town that shares its name with the state motto? (Eureka)
30. Introduced in 1999, what currency became legal tender in 12 countries in 2002?
31. Which continent is the only one with no sizable deserts? (Europe)
32. Located on the Ohio River, what city is the county seat of Vanderburgh County, Indiana? (Evansville)
33. When it was first conquered in 1953, it was 29,002’ tall. Now, it is 33 feet taller. What is it? (Everest)
34. What South Florida swampland is one of America’s most visited National Parks? (Everglades)
35. What salt lake in the South Australian Outback dries up for months or years at a time? (Eyre)

F

1. What British-owned island chain, located off Argentina, was the site of a war in 1982? (Falklands)
2. What is the largest city in North Dakota? (Fargo)
3. What South Pacific Island country experienced a coup in its capital Suva in 2000? (Fiji)
4. What is the official language of Belgium that’s named for the people of Flanders? (Flemish)
5. What state is named for the Spanish word meaning “feast of flowers”? (Florida)
6. What Swiss currency is considered very stable on the world market? (Franc)
7. Which major German city is located on the Main River? (Frankfurt)
8. What language is spoken in Senegal and Haiti? (French)
9. What city, located on the island of Kyushu, holds a sumo tournament every May? (Fukuoka)

G

1. What oil producer borders Congo, Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea? (Gabon)
2. What country, which is the homeland of Kunta Kinte in “Roots”, appears to be swallowed by Senegal? (Gambia)
3. Which river is considered sacred in India? (Ganges)
4. What is the primary source of auto fuel in South America, since petroleum is expensive? (Gasahol)
5. What Israeli “strip” was captured from Egypt and has been run by Palestinians since 1994? (Gaza)
6. What book lists and defines geographic terms? (Gazetteer)
7. Tbilisi is the capital of which former Soviet Republic? (Georgia)
8. What country was the first to colonize Tanzania? (Germany)
9. What geologic feature is the result of boiling water in an underground aquifer? (Geyser)
10. Which African country is the homeland of U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan? (Ghana)
11. What tiny island off the Spanish coast is famous for its rock? (Gibraltar)
12. Surfer’s Paradise, Australia, is located on what “coast”? (Gold)
13. What country traditionally begins the Olympic Torch Relay? (Greece)
14. Which revolution enhanced rice production in Asia in the 1960s? (Green)
15. Which is the world’s largest island? (Greenland)
16. The Prime Meridian runs through which London suburb? (Greenwich)
17. What Caribbean island was invaded by the U.S. in 1983? (Grenada)
18. What’s the name of the bat droppings that provide a source of fuel and income for many small Pacific Island nations? (Guano)
19. What Cuban bay contains a naval base? (Guantanamo)
20. In which country can you find the Mayan ruins of Tikal? (Guatemala)
21. What nomadic tribes of Europe were named because they were thought to have come from Egypt? (Gypsies)

H

1. What Ancient Roman emperor lent his name to a wall in England and an arch in Greece? (Hadrian)
2. What country was the world’s first Black Republic, as well as the first New World nation after the United States? (Haiti)
3. What Babylonian ruler devised one of the oldest law codes? (Hammurabi)
4. What is the capital of Vietnam? (Hanoi)
5. What New England capital is the center of the American insurance industry? (Hartford)
6. What is the busiest airport located outside of the United States? (Heathrow)
7. What is the official language of Israel? (Hebrew)
8. Nine of the world’s ten highest mountains are located in what range? (Himalayas)
9. What Indian language is the world’s second most spoken language? (Hindi)
10. What is the capital and largest city of Tasmania? (Hobart)
11. What Central American country contains the Mosquito Coast? (Honduras)
12. What’s the largest city on the island of Oahu? (Honolulu)
13. Which island contains Tokyo? (Honshu)
14. What part of Africa, east of the Great Rift Valley, is predicted by geologists to break off in the near future? (Horn)
15. What explorer lent his name to a bay in Canada and a river in New York? (Hudson)
16. What country’s people are commonly called Magyars? (Hungary)
17. What is the name of the King of Jordan and the Iraqi dictator captured in 2003? (Hussein)

I

1. Which of the Balearic Islands is the smallest? (Ibiza)
2. What country’s Vatnajokull Glacier is larger than the rest of Europe’s glaciers combined? (Iceland)
3. Astronauts trained at what state’s Craters of the Moon National Monument? (Idaho)
4. What magnificent waterfalls are located on the border of Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil? (Iguacu)
5. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers meet in what state’s town of Cairo? (Illinois)
6. What Mesoamerican tribe traversed the Andes with a well-built road system? (Inca)
7. Important in the Korean War, what city is Seoul’s major air and sea port? (Inchon)
8. Which country is divided into 18 states, each with its own official language? (India)
9. What state has its southern border on the Ohio River and part of its western border on the Wabash River? (Indiana)
10. Because five interstates run through it, which state capital is nicknamed the “Crossroads of America”? (Indianapolis)
11. What name is given to the region containing Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Thailand? (Indochina)
12. Which country consists of over 17,000 islands, half of which are uninhabited? (Indonesia)
13. Which river, a cradle of early civilization, flows through Pakistan? (Indus)
14. What Austrian city, west of Vienna, once hosted the Winter Olympics? (Innsbruck)
15. What Arctic tribe does NOT prefer the term “Eskimo” because it is derogatory to them? (Inuit)
16. What nonmetal, commonly used to treat scars, is mainly produced in the Andes? (Iodine)
17. What Honolulu palace was the site of Queen Lilioukalani’s murder? (Iolani)
18. The Greek Isle of Corfu is located in what sea? (Ionian)
19. One of the four Quad Cities lies in what state? (Iowa)
20. What is the principal city on the Greek Isle of Crete? (Iraklion)
21. What is the only Middle Eastern country that borders the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea? (Iran)
22. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were located in what modern-day country? (Iraq)
23. The Ring of Kerry is a beautiful coastal region of what European country? (Ireland)
24. Fill in the blank: Indonesia’s half of New Guinea is called _______ Jaya. (Irian)
25. What Russian city is the largest on the banks of Lake Baikal? (Irkutsk)
26. Brazil and Australia are leading producers of what metallic ore? (Iron)
27. What river joins the Ob near Tobolsk, Russia? (Irtysh)
28. What is the largest minority religion in India, with over 140 million followers? (Islam)
29. What is the capital of Pakistan? (Islamabad)
30. Haifa, on the slopes of Mount Carmel, is a major port in what country? (Israel)
31. The Bosphorus separates the European and Asian parts of what city? (Istanbul)
32. What country has the lowest birthrate, with an average 1.2 births per woman, as well as a negative population growth rate? (Italy)
33. What port city, about 200 miles south of Istanbul, is located on Turkey’s west coast? (Izmir)

1. What Caribbean island is famous for Rastafarianism and reggae music? (Jamaica)
2. What Jamaican chicken dish is named because of the way the cooks would pull it off the grill? (Jerk)
3. What Middle Eastern kingdom’s capital is Amman? (Jordan)
4. What is the majority religion practiced in Israel? (Judaism)
5. What is the name of the traditional boats seen in Chinese waters, particularly off Hong Kong? (Junk)

K

1. What’s the name of the black stone housed in the Great Mosque of Mecca? (Kaaba)
2. What’s the principal desert of southwestern Africa? (Kalahari)
3. What is the name of the tiny fragment of Russia located between Poland and Lithuania? (Kaliningrad)
4. What volcanic peninsula is located in the Russian Far East? (Kamchatka)
5. What is the capital of Uganda? (Kampala)
6. What type of topography, found in China and the Caribbean, is characterized by limestone caves and plateaus? (Kast)
7. What territory has been subject to a long ownership dispute between Pakistan and India? (Kashmir)
8. The Cosmodrome, the site of the first manned space launch, is in what former Soviet Republic? (Kazakhstan)
9. What state’s famous tourist attractions include the Corvette Museum, Churchill Downs, and Mammoth Cave? (Kentucky)
10. Located along the Nile River, what is the capital of Sudan? (Khartoum)
11. What is the largest city located along the Dnieper River? (Kiev)
12. What is the capital of Rwanda? (Kigali)
13. In a classic song, Harry Belafonte mentioned that he had to leave a little girl in what Jamaican capital? (Kingston[town])
14. What Japanese city was the epicenter of a major earthquake in 1995? (Kobe)
15. What is the Muslim Holy Book? (Koran)
16. What peninsula was once known as the Choson Kingdom? (Korea)
17. What major city is located in southern Poland along the Vistula River? (Krakow)
18. What is the official currency of most Scandinavian countries? (Krone/Krona)
19. What word precedes “Lumpur” in the name of Malaysia’s capital? (Kuala)
20. What people of Iraq, Iran, and Turkey are the classic examples of a “stateless nation”? (Kurds)
21. What chain of islands runs from Kamchatka to Hokkaido? (Kurils)
22. What Middle Eastern country has the highest GDP and GNP per capita in the region? (Kuwait)
23. In 1945, the atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki on what island? (Kyushu)

L

1. Baikal is the world’s deepest what? (Lake)
2. What do Mongolia, San Marino, and Bolivia have in common? (Landlocked)
3. What country, part of the infamous Golden Triangle, borders China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia? (Laos)
4. Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian are all derived from what language? (Latin)
5. The Equator and the Arctic Circle are what types of line? (Latitude)
6. What country’s capital is Riga? (Latvia)
7. What is molten rock called after it rises to the surface in a volcanic eruption? (Lava)
8. Get out your pencils and tell me which mineral Australia is the leading producer of. (Lead)
9. What Middle Eastern country has a cedar tree on its flag? (Lebanon)
10. What is the former name of St. Petersburg, Russia? (Leningrad)
11. The Hawaiian Island of Molokai was once a colony for those affected with what Biblical disease? (Leprosy)
12. What landlocked country is located completely within South Africa? (Lesotho)
13. What African country gets its name from the Latin for “free” because it was a colony for freed slaves? (Liberia)
14. The Gulf of Sidra is located in what country? (Libya)
15. What tiny country is sandwiched in between Switzerland and Austria? (Liechtenstein)
16. Don’t spill the beans! What is the capital of Peru? (Lima)
17. What African animal lent its Spanish name to a West African country? (Lion)
18. Before the Euro was introduced, what was the currency of Italy and Turkey? (Lira)
19. In Iceland, it’s 100%. In the United States, it’s 97%. In Ethiopia, it’s 35.5%. What rate is it? (Literacy)
20. Which of the Baltic States is the largest in both size and population? (Lithuania)
21. Who explored Southern Africa in the 1880s and was found in Ujiji by Henry Stanley? (Livingstone)
22. What is the Scottish word for “lake,” as in “Lake Ness”? (Loch)
23. In the 1800s, what European capital reached a population of 1 million? (London)
24. What type of line measures how far west or east of the Prime Meridian you are? (Longitude)
25. What state’s laws are based on the Napoleonic Code? (Louisiana)
26. Fill in the blank: Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands are the _______ Countries. (Low)
27. What is the capital of the African country of Angola? (Luanda)
28. What branch of Protestantism is the majority religion in Scandinavia? (Lutheranism)
29. What country is the “lux” in Benelux? (Luxembourg)
30. What major French city is located at the Alpine foothills on the Rhone River? (Lyon)
10. The Muslim calendar begins with the year Muhammed fled to what Arabian city? (Medina)
11. In which common map projection do lines of latitude and longitude always remain perpendicular? (Mercator)
12. Nixon’s favorite getaway, Biscayne Bay, is located near what major U.S. city? (Miami)
13. Located underwater, what ridge is the world’s longest mountain range? (Mid-Atlantic)
14. What name is given to the group of Pacific Islands that was the turning point in World War II and the secondary airport in Chicago? (Midway)
15. Italian for “bad thought,” Malpensa Airport serves what city? (Milan)
16. Muslims are called to prayer from what tall towers on mosques? (Minarets)
17. Located in North Carolina, which mountain is America’s highest point east of the Mississippi? (Mitchell)
18. What tiny principality’s orchestra is larger than its standing army? (Monaco)
19. In which Asian buffer state do sheep most outnumber people? (Mongolia)
20. What North American city gets its name from the French for nearby Mount Royal? (Montreal)
21. Fez, Marrakesh, and Casablanca are located in what African country? (Morocco)
22. What insect is primarily responsible for spreading malaria in tropical areas? (Mosquito)
23. What former Portuguese colony’s capital is Maputo? (Mozambique)

N

1. What agreement eased trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico when it was signed in 1994? (NAFTA)
2. Toyota’s world headquarters is located near what city, which is the fourth-largest in Japan? (Nagoya)
3. The Jomo Kenyatta International Conference Center is located in what African capital? (Nairobi)
4. In 1990, South West Africa declared independence and became what country? (Namibia)
5. What name is shared by a city in Lorraine, France and champion figure skater Kerrigan? (Nancy)
6. What Cape Cod island is a popular alternative to Martha’s Vineyard as a vacation destination? (Nantucket)
7. Mt. Vesuvius stands less than 10 miles from what major city? (Naples)
8. What city is the traditional center of the country music industry? (Nashville)
9. What is the capital of the Bahamas? (Nassau)
10. What development-oriented Egyptian leader has an artificial lake named for him in Southern Egypt? (Nasser)
11. What Mississippi city is famous for its “trace”? (Natchez)
12. Founded in 1949, what organization includes the United States, Canada, and most of Europe? (NATO)
13. What Peruvian city is famous for its mysterious lines? (Nazca)
14. What is the capital of Chad? (N’Djamena)
15. An important landmark for pioneers on the Oregon Trail, Chimney Rock is located in Midwestern state? (Nebraska)
16. From the Spanish for “black,” what word names a few rivers and mountains in South America? (Negro)
17. What North American river empties into Lake Winnipeg after originating in Minnesota? (Nelson)
18. What South Asian country relies on tourism (especially from mountain climbers) for 90% of its revenue? (Nepal)
19. The Caribbean Islands of Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao are owned by what country? (Netherlands)
20. A silver mine known as the Comstock Lode helped what state prosper? (Nevada)
21. What island, which shares a country with the island of St. Kitts, was the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton? (Nevis)
22. What is the largest city in New Jersey? (Newark)
23. What Canadian province, famous for its Irish fishermen, has its capital at St. John’s? (Newfoundland)
24. What falls consist of American and Horseshoe Falls? (Niagara)
25. Freshwater sharks swim in the lake that shares its name with what Central American country? (Nicaragua)
26. What French city is the gateway for travelers to Monaco? (Nice)
27. I’ll give you five cents if you can tell me what mineral is produced in the Arctic regions. (Nickel)
28. What is the capital of Cyprus? (Nicosia)
29. What landlocked African country is named for a river that runs through it, and contains most of the Trans-Sahara Trail? (Niger)
30. What country recently moved its capital from Lagos to Abuja? (Nigeria)
31. What is the world’s longest river? (Nile)
32. The Atacama Desert in Chile is a good source of what nonmetallic chemicals? (Nitrates)
33. What city, located on the Seward Peninsula, is the third largest in Alaska? (Nome)
34. What is the main port city in Virginia, even though Virginia Beach is the largest? (Norfolk)
35. What French region was the site of Joan of Arc’s burning and World War II’s Operation Overlord? (Normandy)
36. Travelers going from Miami to Ft. Lauderdale must travel in what direction? (North)
37. Which Canadian “territory” contains Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes? (Northwest)
38. The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in what country? (Norway)
39. Robin Hood’s nemesis was from what English town and shire? (Nottingham)
40. What is the capital of the African country of Mauritania? (Nouakchott)
41. What desert in Sudan is named for the ancient name of that country? (Nubian)
42. In 1996, the eastern half of the Northwest Territories became what Canadian province? (Nunavut)
43. What German city is famous for its teddy bears and World War II war crimes trials? (Nuremberg)
1. On what island is Honolulu located? (Oahu)
2. What city is across the bay from San Francisco? (Oakland)
3. What are the green springs located in the middle of deserts known as? (Oases)
4. What is the longest river in Russia? (Ob)
5. Collectively, Australia, New Zealand, and the Southwest Pacific Islands make up what region? (Oceania)
6. In South Asia, monsoon season usually ends in what month? (October)
7. What “smelly” river forms the boundary between Poland and Germany? (Oder)
8. What name is given to a Ukrainian Black Sea port and the Texas city near Midland? (Odessa)
9. Which river runs from Cairo, Illinois to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania? (Ohio)
10. One-third of the world’s supply of what natural resource is under Saudi Arabia? (Oil)
11. What Russian sea, which is almost always frozen over, is located along the Kamchatka Peninsula? (Okhotsk)
12. What tropical island in Japan has its capital at Naha? (Okinawa)
13. Indian Territory was in most of what modern-day state? (Oklahoma)
14. What name is given to the home of the Greek gods and the capital of Washington? (Olympia)
15. The Missouri and Platte Rivers meet in what Midwestern city? (Omaha)
16. What country borders the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia? (Oman)
17. Which of the Great Lakes is the smallest? (Ontario)
18. What name is given to a South African river and Anaheim’s county? (Orange)
19. What term is given to a pure, unrefined form of a metal, such as iron? (Ore)
20. What state’s three largest cities are located along the Willamette River? (Oregon)
21. What is South America’s second longest river? (Orinoco)
22. Which islands, along with the Hebrides and Shetlands, are located north of Scotland? (Orkneys)
23. What city is the fourth most visited U.S. city by foreigners, after New York, Los Angeles, and Miami? (Orlando)
24. What town south of Paris lent its name to Louisiana’s largest city? (Orleans)
25. What suburb houses Paris’ main airport? (Orly)
26. What effect is witnessed when precipitation ascends a mountain, making one side much wetter than the other? (Orographic)
27. Many Eastern European Christians attach what adjective to their name? (Orthodox)
28. What is the second largest city in Japan? (Osaka)
29. What city lies at the foot of the Akershus? (Oslo)
30. What Canadian city is home to the annual Winterlude Festival? (Ottawa)
31. Prop your feet up and tell me of which empire was Turkey a part. (Ottoman)
32. What is the capital of Burkina Faso? ( Ouagadougou)
33. What is the common term for the Australian desert region? (Outback)
34. What term is given to a lake that was once part of a river, formed when floods cut off the curve of the river? (Oxbow)
35. What English town is home to Europe’s most prestigious university? (Oxford)
1. In which ocean will you find Midway Island and Guam? (Pacific)
2. Which country’s official language is Urdu? (Pakistan)
3. Which country is located on an isthmus between North and South America? (Panama)
4. What country’s capital is Asuncion? (Paraguay)
5. If Moscow were not included, what would be the largest city in Europe? (Paris)
6. In the tundra, what type of soil impedes agriculture and building by being frozen? (Permafrost)
7. In which Western Australian city did Rupert Murdoch begin his media empire? (Perth)
8. The western shores of Lake Titicaca are located in what country? (Peru)
9. What Pennsylvania city shares its name with the old name of Amman, Jordan? (Philadelphia)
10. Which country contains the cities of Davao, Cebu, and Manila? (Philippines)
11. What is the tenth largest city in the U.S.? (Phoenix)
12. What language is spoken in Mozambique and Brazil? (Portuguese)
13. What is the capital of the Czech Republic? (Prague)
14. What is the majority religion in the United States? (Protestantism)

1. What Middle Eastern country’s capital is Doha? (Qatar)
2. In which province is Montreal? (Quebec)
3. What was the language of the Inca, and is still spoken in Peru and Bolivia? (Quechua)
4. What is the currency of Guatemala and a tropical bird named for a Mayan god? (Quetzal)

1. What is the capital of Morocco? (Rabat)
2. What do the monsoons bring to South Asia? (Rain)
3. Lush vegetation grows in tropical regions called what? (Rainforests)
4. What currency’s favorable rate makes South Africa a popular tourist destination? (Rand)
5. What is the old name of Myanmar’s capital of Yangon? (Rangoon)
6. Which sea separates Africa from the Arabian Peninsula? (Red)
7. What is the capital of Saskatchewan? (Regina)
8. What German word for “empire” was used to describe Hitler’s reign? (Reich)
9. What type of map portrays elevation in different colors? (Relief)
10. What type of resource can naturally replenish itself? (Renewable)
11. What Nevada city, located near Lake Tahoe, is known as “the biggest little city in the world”? (Reno)
12. What world capital is heated by geothermal power? (Reykjavik)
13. What river makes up part of the boundary between Germany and France? (Rhine)
14. Which Greek Isle housed the Colossus, one of the Seven Ancient Wonders?
15. Which river runs from Lake Geneva, through southeastern France, to the Mediterranean? (Rhone)
16. Which crop, eaten by half of the world’s people, is the world’s most popular? (Rice)
17. What was the last capital of the Confederacy? (Richmond)
18. An earthquake’s intensity is measured on which scale? (Richter)
19. What city, which serves as the capital of Latvia, lies on the Baltic? (Riga)
20. What is the capital of Saudi Arabia? (Riyadh)
21. What American “robber baron” has an Antarctic plateau named for him? (Rockefeller)
22. Banff is located in the Canadian branch of what mountain range? (Rockies)
23. What Eastern European country now has a large number of orphans because its Communist leader ordered families to have five children? (Romania)
24. Which world capital is located on the Tiber River? (Rome)
25. Which is the chief port city of the Netherlands? (Rotterdam)
26. What is the currency of Russia? (Ruble)
27. Located exclusively in Germany, what river valley is one of Europe’s most populated areas? (Ruhr)
28. What is the official currency of India and other South Asian countries? (Rupee)
29. What name is given to the region of the Northeastern U.S. that lost many factory jobs? (Rustbelt)
30. In which small African country have the Hutus and Tutsis been at civil war for over a decade? (Rwanda)

1. What region of North Africa is undergoing rapid desertification? (Sahel)
2. What name did Captain Cook give to the Hawaiian Islands? (Sandwich)
3. What is the capital of Chile? (Santiago)
4. What word, the Portuguese for “saint,” precedes “Tome” in an African island and “Paolo” in a Brazilian city? (Sao)
5. What city on Hokkaido hosted the 1964 Winter Olympics? (Sapporo)
6. In which Asian capital is 88 a lucky number because it hosted the 1988 Summer Olympics? (Seoul)
7. Whose “folly” was purchasing the resource-rich Alaska for two cents an acre? (Seward)
8. Which city, the largest in China, is the world’s fourth busiest port? (Shanghai)
9. What Indian religion, which includes men with long hair and turbans, combines elements of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam? (Sikhism)
10. Which of the “Four Tigers” is situated at the tip of the Malay Peninsula? (Singapore)
11. What country, formed in 1993, has its capital at Bratislava? (Slovenia)
12. What is the scourge of the skies over Los Angeles? (Smog)
13. The movie “Black Hawk Down” was set in what African country where U.N. peacekeeping forces fought in 1993? (Somalia)
14. What language serves as the official language of 18 countries in the Americas and Europe? (Spanish)
15. What term is given to the dry, hilly plains of Central Asia? (Steppes)
16. What are Bering, Hormuz, and Gibraltar? (Straits)
17. Geographically, India is not considered a peninsula. What is it? (Subcontinent)
18. What is it called when one tectonic plate slides under another? (Subduction)
19. La Paz contains Bolivia’s executive branch, but what city contains its legislative and judicial branches? (Sucre)
20. What Lutheran kingdom, ruled by King Carl XVI Gustav, has no illiteracy? (Sweden)
21. Which landlocked neutral country is the headquarters of many global organizations, including the Red Cross? (Switzerland)
22. Damask drums are named for the capital of what country? (Syria)

T

1. On which South Pacific Island did Paul Gauguin spend most of his life? (Tahiti)
2. What island was formerly known as Formosa? (Taiwan)
3. What country’s capital is Dar-es-Salaam? (Tanzania)
4. What “devilish” island is located off the southern coast of Australia? (Tasmania)
5. From 1979 to 1981, American Embassy staffers were held hostage in what capital? (Tehran)
6. Along with Missouri, what state borders eight others, the most of any state? (Tennessee)
7. The Aztecs built what city on Lake Texcoco near modern-day Mexico City? (Tenochtitlan)
8. Once the southern border of the U.S., the Nueces River lies in which state? (Texas)
9. The beautiful island of Phuket lies off the coast of what country? (Thailand)
10. What Chinese region is known as the “rooftop of the world”? (Tibet)
11. What is the name of the fabled desert outpost located in Mali? (Timbuktu)
12. In 2002, the eastern half of what Indonesian island became an independent country? (Timor)
13. What is the capital of Albania? (Tirane)
14. With Trinidad, what island forms the southernmost country in the Caribbean Sea? (Tobago)
15. With almost 30,000,000 people, what is the world’s largest city? (Tokyo)
16. What South Pacific kingdom has a red cross on its flag? (Tonga)
17. The physical landscape of a place is its what? (Topography)
18. What 1498 divided the New World between Spain and Portugal? (Tordesillas)
19. What “alley” runs from Texas to the Dakotas? (Tornado)
20. What city, the second largest in Canada, is where Babe Ruth scored his first professional home run? (Toronto)
21. In Ancient Greek geography, what zone was the uninhabitable zone between the two Tropics? (Torrid)
22. What mountainous region in Romania is famous for vampires? (Transylvania)
23. What line marks the elevation where plants cannot grow? (Treeline)
24. A minor branch of a major river is called a what? (Tributary)
25. Which layer of the atmosphere is the lowest one and the only one where jets can fly?
26. What is a tidal wave caused by earthquakes called? (Tsunami)
27. What is the dry, barren plain of frozen permafrost in Arctic regions? (Tundra)
28. The ancient city of Carthage is located in what country where “Star Wars” was filmed? (Tunisia)
29. What Northern Italian manufacturing city, famous for its shroud, will host the 2006 Winter Olympics? (Turin/Torino)
30. The ancient city of Troy is found in what modern country? (Turkey)

1. In which African country were hostages held at Entebbe Airport? (Uganda)
2. In 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster took place in what modern country? (Ukraine)
3. What is the capital of Mongolia? (Uланбаатар)
4. What is the Aboriginal name for Australia’s Ayers Rock? (Uluru)
5. What Aleutian Island sounds like it is not part of our 49th state? (Unalaska)
6. What term is given to a place that cannot house people? (Uninhabitable)
7. Currently, 25 European countries are in what? (Union)
8. Fill in the blank: Dubai is located in the ___ Arab Emirates. (United)
9. What adjective precedes “coordinated time”? (Universal)
10. Geographically, what Russian mountain range separates Europe and Asia? (Urals)
11. Canada is the leading producer of what power-producing element? (Uranium)
12. What name follows “Champaign” in the name of the University of Illinois’ home? (Urbana)
13. What is the phenomenon characterized by the rapid growth in the size and population of cities? (Urbanization)
14. What is Pakistan’s official language? (Urdu)
15. What South American country is the home of a sand sculpture called “The Hand”? (Uruguay)
16. Which state contains five national parks, including Zion, Arches, and Bryce Canyon? (Utah)
17. What country’s capital of Tashkent is sister cities with Seattle, Washington? (Uzbekistan)

1. What Hindu sacred city lies on the Ganges River, and is a favorite pilgrimage spot? (Varanasi)
2. Which is the world’s smallest country? (Vatican)
3. In which country will you find the world’s tallest waterfall, the spectacular Angel Falls? (Venezuela)
4. Which state is known as the “Green Mountain State” because that’s literally what it means? (Vermont)
5. What Italian explorer lent his name to America? (Vespucci)
6. What name is given to the capital of British Columbia and the state where Melbourne, Australia is located? (Victoria)
7. Which state is named for the chaste Queen Elizabeth I? (Virginia)
8. What geological feature comes in such varieties as caldera and cinder cone? (Volcano)
9. What is the longest river in European Russia? (Volga)
10. "Gerrymanders" are unusually-shaped districts designated for what activity? (Voting)

W

1. What is the Arab term for a stream that dries up for part of the year? (Wadi)
2. What country's capital is Cardiff? (Wales)
3. What Eastern European capital is synonymous with the postwar pact that made Eastern Europe Communist? (Warsaw)
4. What is the capital of New Zealand? (Wellington)
5. In what direction does one travel to get from Vietnam to Laos? (West)
6. Which wall is the holiest site in Jerusalem? (Western/Wailing)
7. What is the capital of the Yukon Territory? (Whitehorse)
8. What is the largest lake and city in Manitoba? (Winnipeg)
9. What is the currency of South Korea? (Won)
10. Which state has the lowest population? (Wyoming)

X

1. Which Ohio town was leveled in a tornado in the 1970s? (Xenia)
2. Which Chinese city is famous for the terra cotta warriors? (Xi’an)
3. What is the Chinese name for Tibet? (Xizang)

Y

1. What animal is the source for food, fuel, and transportation in the Himalayas? (Yak)
2. What isolated Russian town is named for the basin in which it is located? (Yakutsk)
3. What Japanese town shares its name with the surname of Olympic skater Kristi? (Yamaguchi)
4. What is the capital of Myanmar? (Yangon)
5. Which river is the longest and most important in China? (Yangtze)
6. What is the capital of Cameroon? (Yaounde)
7. Which colorful sea lies between Korea and China? (Yellow)
8. Which is the capital of Canada’s Northwest Territories? (Yellowknife)
9. Which is the oldest national park in the U.S.? (Yellowstone)
10. Which Middle Eastern country's capital is Aden? (Yemen)
11. What is the official currency of Japan? (Yen)
12. What is the capital of Armenia? (Yerevan)
13. What large city was absorbed into the Tokyo Metropolitan Area? (Yokohama)
14. What Viking town in Northern England was once called Jorvik? (York)
15. Which national park contains El Capitan? (Yosemite)
16. The "Maya Riviera" is located on which peninsula? (Yucatan)
17. What country divided into five in 1992, with one part retaining the old name?
(Yugoslavia)

Z

1. What is the capital of Croatia? (Zagreb)
2. Victoria Falls lies along which river? (Zambezi)
3. Which African country’s capital is Lusaka? (Zambia)
4. What Dutch region, the homeland of Abel Tasman, lent its name to a “new” country that Tasman discovered? (Zeeland/Zealand)
5. Which African country was once known as Rhodesia? (Zimbabwe)
6. What ancient Persian religion features a good god named Ahura Mazda? (Zoroastrianism)
7. What African tribe lent its name to the term for Greenwich Mean Time? (Zulu)
8. What is the largest city in Switzerland? (Zurich)
THE LIST

HOST INSTRUCTIONS: Pose the topic of the list and give teams 60 seconds to write their responses. They are not to write any more guesses than answers. When time is up, reveal the answers and ask for scores. Winning team(s) receive a ticket.

THE FIRST TEN CITIES TO HAVE A POPULATION OF OVER ONE MILLION

1. Rome
2. Alexandria
3. Angkor Wat, Cambodia *
4. Hangchow, China
5. London
6. Paris
7. Peking
8. Canton, China
9. Berlin
10. New York

AS OF 2000, THE TEN STATES WITH THE LARGEST AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION

1. California
2. Oklahoma
3. Arizona
4. New Mexico
5. Texas
6. North Carolina
7. Alaska
8. Washington
9. New York *
10. South Dakota

THE EIGHT COUNTRIES THAT BORDER TANZANIA

1. Burundi
2. Democratic Republic of Congo
3. Kenya
4. Malawi
5. Mozambique *
6. Rwanda
7. Uganda
8. Zambia

BESIDES THE MISSISSIPPI, THE EIGHT LONGEST RIVERS IN NORTH AMERICA

1. Missouri
2. Yukon
3. Rio Grande
4. Arkansas
5. Colorado
6. Red
7. Columbia
8. Peace *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE SIX ARCTIC SEAS OF RUSSIA</th>
<th>THE EIGHT MOST POPULATED COUNTRIES IN 1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Barents</td>
<td>1. China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. White</td>
<td>2. India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kara</td>
<td>3. Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. East Siberian</td>
<td>5. Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chukchi *</td>
<td>6. Austria-Hungary *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE EIGHT COUNTRIES THAT BORDER FRANCE</th>
<th>THE SIX COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST PROTECTED AREAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Spain</td>
<td>1. U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Andorra *</td>
<td>2. Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Italy</td>
<td>3. Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Principality of Monaco</td>
<td>4. Saudi Arabia *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Switzerland</td>
<td>5. China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Germany</td>
<td>6. Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Luxembourg</td>
<td>(If it were a country, Greenland would rank third)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Belgium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE TEN LARGEST CITIES THAT ARE NOT CAPITALS

1. Bombay (Mumbai)
2. Shanghai
3. Calcutta (Kolkata)
4. Lagos, Nigeria
5. Sao Paulo
6. Karachi, Pakistan
7. Tianjin *
8. Istanbul
9. New York
10. Madras (Chennai)

THE TEN STATES WITH THE LONGEST COASTLINES

1. Alaska
2. Florida
3. Louisiana
4. Maine
5. California
6. North Carolina
7. Texas
8. Virginia
9. Maryland *
10. Washington

(26 states have no coastline)

THE EIGHT LARGEST CITIES IN AMERICA AS OF 1998, CENTRAL CITIES ONLY (NO SUBURBS)

1. New York
2. Los Angeles
3. Chicago
4. Houston
5. Philadelphia
6. San Diego
7. Phoenix
8. San Antonio *

THE EIGHT COUNTRIES WHOSE NAMES START WITH “I”

1. Iran
2. Iraq
3. Iceland
4. Ireland
5. Israel *
6. Italy
7. India
8. Indonesia
THE TEN LARGEST ISLAND COUNTRIES

1. Indonesia
2. Madagascar
3. Papua New Guinea *
4. Japan
5. Malaysia
6. Philippines
7. New Zealand
8. United Kingdom
9. Cuba
10. Iceland

THE EIGHT LONGEST RIVERS ON EARTH

1. Nile
2. Amazon
3. Yangtze
4. Mississippi-Missouri
5. Yenisey *
6. Huang He (Yellow)
7. Ob-Irtysh
8. Congo

THE SIX DEEPEST SEAS AND GULFS

1. Caribbean Sea
2. South China Sea
3. Bering Sea
4. Gulf of Mexico
5. Mediterranean Sea
6. Sea of Japan *

THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST AIDS CASES

1. South Africa
2. India *
3. Ethiopia
4. Nigeria
5. Kenya
6. Zimbabwe
7. Tanzania
8. Mozambique
9. Democratic Republic of Congo
10. Zambia
### The Six Countries that House the Most Refugees, as of 1999

1. Iran
2. Jordan
3. Pakistan
4. U.S.A.
5. Yugoslavia
6. Guinea *

### The Eight Countries that Receive the Most Foreign Aid as of 2000

1. China
2. Egypt
3. India
4. Israel
5. Bangladesh
6. Vietnam *
7. Mozambique
8. Tanzania

### Top Eight Birthplaces of Foreign-Born American Residents

1. Mexico
2. Philippines *
3. Canada
4. Cuba
5. Germany
6. United Kingdom
7. Italy
8. South Korea

### The Ten Countries with the Highest Percent of Child (10-14) Labor, as of 2000

1. Mali
2. Burundi
3. Burkina Faso
4. Niger
5. Uganda
6. Nepal *
7. Ethiopia
8. Rwanda
9. Kenya
10. Tanzania
THE WORLD’S TOP TEN GOLD PRODUCERS, AS OF 1999

1. South Africa
2. U.S.A.
3. Australia
4. Canada
5. China
6. Indonesia
7. Russia
8. Peru
9. Uzbekistan *
10. Ghana

THE TEN CITIES WITH THE MOST SKYSCRAPERS OVER 500 FEET TALL

1. New York
2. Chicago
3. Hong Kong
4. Shanghai
5. Houston
6. Tokyo
7. Singapore
8. Los Angeles
9. Dallas *
10. Sydney OR Melbourne (Tie)

THE SIX COUNTRIES THAT PRODUCE THE MOST OIL, AS OF 1999

1. Saudi Arabia
2. U.S.A.
3. Russia
4. Iran
5. Mexico
6. Venezuela *

THE SIX LANGUAGES THAT SERVE AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE MOST COUNTRIES

1. English
2. French
3. Arabic
4. Spanish
5. Portuguese *
6. German OR Dutch (Tie)
THE TEN COUNTRIES THAT START WITH THE LETTER “N”

1. Netherlands
2. Nepal
3. Nauru *
4. Namibia
5. Nicaragua
6. Niger
7. Nigeria
8. New Zealand
9. Norway
10. North Korea

THE EIGHT STATES THAT BORDER TENNESSEE

1. Kentucky
2. Missouri *
3. Virginia
4. Mississippi
5. Alabama
6. Georgia
7. North Carolina
8. Arkansas

THE SIX COUNTRIES THAT PRODUCE THE MOST SILVER, AS OF 1999

1. Mexico
2. U.S.A.
3. Peru
4. Australia
5. China
6. Chile *

THE EIGHT COUNTRIES THAT DEFORESTED THE MOST, FROM 1990 TO 1995

1. Brazil
2. Indonesia
3. Democratic Republic of Congo
4. Bolivia *
5. Mexico
6. Venezuela
7. Malaysia
8. Myanmar
### The Six Countries That Are Most in Debt, As of 2000

1. Brazil
2. Russia
3. Mexico
4. China
5. Indonesia *
6. Argentina

### The Eight Countries with the Longest Rail Systems

1. U.S.A.
2. Russia
3. China
4. India
5. Germany
6. Argentina *
7. Canada
8. Australia

### The Eight Countries That Give the Most Foreign Aid

1. Japan
2. U.S.A.
3. France
4. Germany
5. United Kingdom
6. Netherlands
7. Canada
8. Sweden

### The Ten Countries with the Longest Inland Waterways

1. China
2. Russia
3. Brazil
5. Indonesia
6. Colombia
7. Vietnam *
8. India
9. Democratic Republic of Congo
10. France
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<td>4</td>
<td>U.S.A. *</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire*</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sudan *</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Las Vegas</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>THE TOP SIX TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN ASIA</td>
<td>THE EIGHT MOST POPULATED COUNTRIES, AS OF 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. China</td>
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<td>5. Singapore</td>
<td>5. Brazil</td>
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<td>6. Macau *</td>
<td>6. Russia</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>7. Pakistan *</td>
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<td>8. Bangladesh</td>
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<th>THE TOP EIGHT TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN EUROPE</th>
<th>THE TEN LARGEST AMERICAN NATIONAL PARKS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. France</td>
<td>1. Wrangell – St. Elias</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Spain</td>
<td>2. Gates of the Arctic</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Italy</td>
<td>3. Denali</td>
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<td>4. United Kingdom</td>
<td>4. Katmai *</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Russia</td>
<td>5. Death Valley</td>
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<td>6. Germany</td>
<td>6. Glacier Bay</td>
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<td>7. Poland *</td>
<td>7. Lake Clark</td>
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<td>8. Austria</td>
<td>8. Yellowstone</td>
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<td>9. Kobuk Valley</td>
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<td>THE EIGHT MOST DENSELY-POPULATED U.S. STATES</td>
<td>THE SIX LARGEST ISLANDS</td>
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<td>5. Maryland</td>
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<td>8. Florida *</td>
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<tr>
<th>THE EIGHT COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST MILITARIES</th>
<th>THE SIX COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST NEIGHBORS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. China</td>
<td>1. China</td>
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<td>2. U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. India</td>
<td>3. Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. North Korea</td>
<td>4. Democratic Republic of Congo *</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Russia</td>
<td>5. Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. South Korea</td>
<td>6. Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pakistan *</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Turkey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST MUSLIM POPULATIONS

1. Indonesia
2. Pakistan
3. India
4. Bangladesh
5. Turkey
6. Iran
7. Egypt
8. Nigeria *
9. Algeria
10. Morocco

(All of these, and the next five, have more than 95% of their population Muslim)

THE SIX MOST DENSELY-POPULATED COUNTRIES, AS OF 2002

1. Principality of Monaco
2. Singapore
3. Malta
4. Maldives
5. Bahrain *
6. Bangladesh

THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE LONGEST COASTLINES

1. Canada
2. Indonesia
3. Russia
4. Philippines
5. Japan
6. Australia
7. Norway
8. U.S.A.*
9. New Zealand *
10. China

THE SIX COUNTRIES THAT THE ARCTIC CIRCLE RUNS THROUGH

1. U.S.A.
2. Canada
3. Norway
4. Sweden *
5. Finland
6. Russia
THE TEN COUNTRIES THAT THE EQUATOR RUNS THROUGH

1. Ecuador
2. Colombia
3. Brazil
4. Indonesia
5. Gabon
6. Congo
7. Democratic Republic of Congo
8. Uganda
9. Kenya
10. Somalia *

THE SIX ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. Belgium
2. Netherlands
3. Luxembourg *
4. France
5. Germany
6. Italy

THE TEN STATES THAT THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RUNS THROUGH

1. Minnesota
2. Wisconsin
3. Iowa
4. Illinois
5. Missouri
6. Kentucky *
7. Arkansas
8. Tennessee
9. Mississippi
10. Louisiana

BESIDES AFGHANISTAN, THE SIX COUNTRIES WHOSE NAMES END WITH “-STAN”

1. Pakistan
2. Kazakhstan
3. Kyrgyzstan
4. Tajikistan
5. Turkmenistan *
6. Uzbekistan