New
401
Edition

LIFEPAC
GOLD

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 401: OUR EARTH

CONTENTS

Author: **Theresa K. Buskey, B.A., J.D.**
Editor: Alan Christopherson, M.S.
Assistant Editor: Annette M. Walker, B.S.
Graphic Design: Mark Nunes, A.A.
Keith A. Piccolo, B.F.A.
Brian K. Ring, A.A.

Alpha Omega Publications

300 North McKemy Avenue, Chandler, Arizona 85226-2618

LIFEPAC GOLD

ALPHA OMEGA PUBLICATIONS

OUR EARTH

Man has always been curious about the unknown. This curiosity has led men to risk their lives to learn things they did not know about our earth, the heavens above it, and the deep **oceans**.

Man is still making new discoveries in our world. Someday you may do it, too. The Bible says in Psalms 19:1, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament (earth) showeth his handiwork." You will study some of His handiwork in this LIFEPAC.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have completed this LIFEPAC.

When you have finished this LIFEPAC you should be able to:

1. Define and find geographic features on a map or globe;
2. Identify and describe the continents and oceans;
3. Identify some of the great bodies of water in the world;
4. Know north, south, east, and west on a map;
5. Explain why Europeans began exploring the earth;
6. Explain the different ways Europeans tried to reach the Far East;
7. Describe what Prince Henry, Columbus, and Magellan did to become famous;
8. Explain what the Europeans learned about the earth during the Age of Exploration;
9. Describe the inventions used to explore under the ocean;
10. Describe what explorers found under the ocean;
11. Describe and name the stages of the American space program; and
12. Name and describe some of the probes and satellites sent into space from earth.

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

aquifer (ak′ wə fėr). A large body of water underground.

archeologist (är kē ol′ ə jist). A person who is an expert in studying buildings, tools, pottery, weapons, and other objects of ancient times.

axis (ak′ sis). An imaginary line through the earth around which the earth turns.

caravan (kãr′ ə van). A group of desert travelers with their animals and goods.

cargo (kär′ gō). The load of goods carried by a ship.

colony (kol′ ə nē). A land far away from the country that rules it.

continental shelf (kon′ te nen′ tl shelf). Shallow ocean water around the large land masses on earth.

equator (i kwā′ tər). An imaginary circle around of the earth halfway between the North and South Poles. It divides the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

feature (fē′ cher). A thing that stands out and attracts attention.

geography (jē og′ rə fē). The study of the earth's surface, climate, continents, countries, peoples, industries, and products.

globe (glōb). A model of the earth.

hemisphere (hem′ ə sfir). Half of a sphere.

hurricane (hėr′ ə kān). A storm with violent wind and, usually, heavy rain. The wind blows at more than 75 miles (121 kilometers) per hour.

instrument (in′ strə mənt). A tool to help you in your work.

launch (lônch). To send off with force.

merchant (mėr′ chənt). A trader or seller of goods.

navigate (nav′ ə gāt). To sail or steer a ship, airplane, or rocket.

oceanography (ō′ shən og′ rə fē). The study of the ocean and its floor.

orbit (ôr′ bit). The path of a satellite or ship as it travels around another body in space.

planet (plan′ it). A large body of matter, like the earth, that moves around the sun in space.

probe (prōb). A spacecraft carrying scientific instruments to record or report back information about planets or other objects in outer space.

ridge (rij). A long, narrow chain of hills or mountains.

rival (rī′ vəl). A person or country who wants and tries to get the same thing as another; one who tries to equal or do better than another.

rotate (rō′ tāt). To turn on an axis.

route (rüt). The path taken when going from one place to another.

satellite (sat′ əlīt). A man-made object shot by rocket into an orbit around the earth or other heavenly body.

sphere (sfir). A ball-shaped object.

spice (spīs). A seasoning made from plants and used to flavor food.

telescope (tel′ ə skōp). An instrument for making distant objects appear closer and larger. The stars are studied by means of telescopes.

trench (trench). A long, deep, narrow area like a valley or canyon in the ocean floor.

voyage (voi′ ij). A journey by water, through the air, or through space.

weaver (wē′ vər). A person whose job is to form threads into cloth.

Note: These words appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used in this LIFEPAC. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, review the definition.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cãre, fär; let, ēqual, tėrm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pu̇t, rüle; child; long; thin; /ŦH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

archipelago (är′ kə pel′ ə gō). A group of many islands.

bay (bā). A small area of sea or lake partly enclosed by land. A bay is usually smaller than a gulf.

canal (kə nal′). A waterway dug across land for ships or small boats to go through.

coast (kōst). The land along the sea; seashore.

continent (kon' ti nent). One of the seven great masses of land on earth.

delta (del′ ta). A fan-shaped deposit of dirt and sand that collects at the mouth of some rivers.

gulf (gulf). A large part of an ocean or sea with land around it. A gulf is usually larger than a bay.

harbor (här′ bər). A deep bay used to shelter ships.

island (ī′ land). A body of land surrounded by water.

isthmus (is′ məs). A narrow bridge of land, with water on both sides of it, connecting two larger pieces of land.

lake (lāk). A body of water, usually fresh, surrounded by land.

mountain (moun′ tən). A very high hill.

mouth (mouth). The part of a river where its waters flow into some other body of water, usually a lake or ocean. Also, the opening of a harbor or bay into the ocean.

ocean (ō′ shən). Any of four major divisions of the great body of salt water that covers almost three-fourths of the earth.

peninsula (pə nin′ sə lə). A piece of land almost surrounded by water, or extending far out into the water.

river (riv′ er). A large natural stream of water that flows into a lake or ocean.

sea (sē). Any large body of salt water, smaller than an ocean. Often it is a part of the ocean surrounded by some land or islands.

source (sôrs). The beginning of a brook or river.

strait (strāt). A narrow waterway that connects two larger bodies of water.

tributary (trib′ yə ter′ ē). A stream or river that flows into a larger river.


Map Of Geographical Terms
Delta
Strait
Harbor
Sea
Ocean
Archipelago
River
Mouth
Bay
Continent
Isthmus
Peninsula
Mountains
Source
Gulf
Mouth
Tributary
Canal
River
Lake
Island
Coast

I. THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH

In this section you will learn how to mark and divide a globe, which is a map of the whole earth. You will learn the names for the different **features** on the earth's surface. You will also study the earth and its surface–the **continents**, **canals**, oceans, and large **rivers**. Perhaps you will someday travel and visit some of the places you study!

☐ **Review these objectives.**

1. Define and find geographic features on a map or globe.
2. Identify and describe the continents and oceans.
3. Identify some of the great bodies of water in the world.
4. Know north, south, east, and west on a map.

☐ **Review these words.**

aquifer	axis	cargo	sphere
equator	feature	globe	
hemisphere	planet	rotate	

Maps

It is difficult to make a map of our earth on a flat piece of paper, because the earth is not flat. The earth is shaped like a ball, and only a map on a ball can show it correctly. Look at the map on page 7. This is one way to make a flat map of our world.

The map shows the main features of our earth. It shows the **oceans** and the continents in their correct places. It is difficult to see things along the sides and bottom of this map, however. The map cannot show these very well because they should be going around on the other side of a ball, not laying flat on a piece of paper.

Map exercises.

1.1 List the names of the seven continents: ______________________

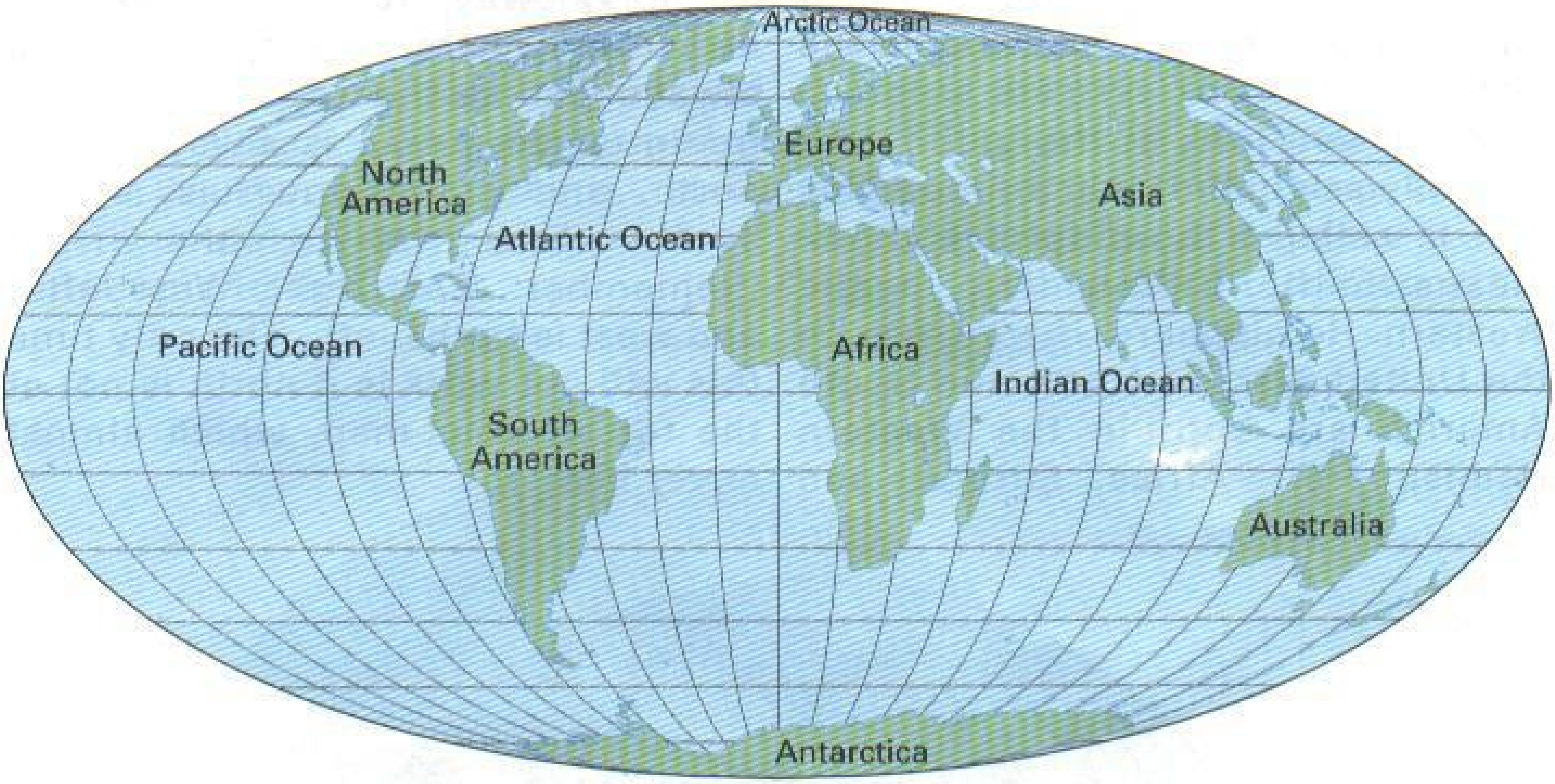
____

1.2 List the four oceans: ______________________________

____

1.3 Between Asia and Australia is a large **archipelago**. Circle it.

A map of the world.



1.4 The **peninsula** of Florida is on the right side of North America. Put an "X" on it. (Use a United States map if you need help.)

1.5 Below Florida along the **coast** of North America is a large **gulf** called the Gulf of Mexico. Put a big star in the middle of it.

1.6 North and South America are connected by an **isthmus**. Circle it.

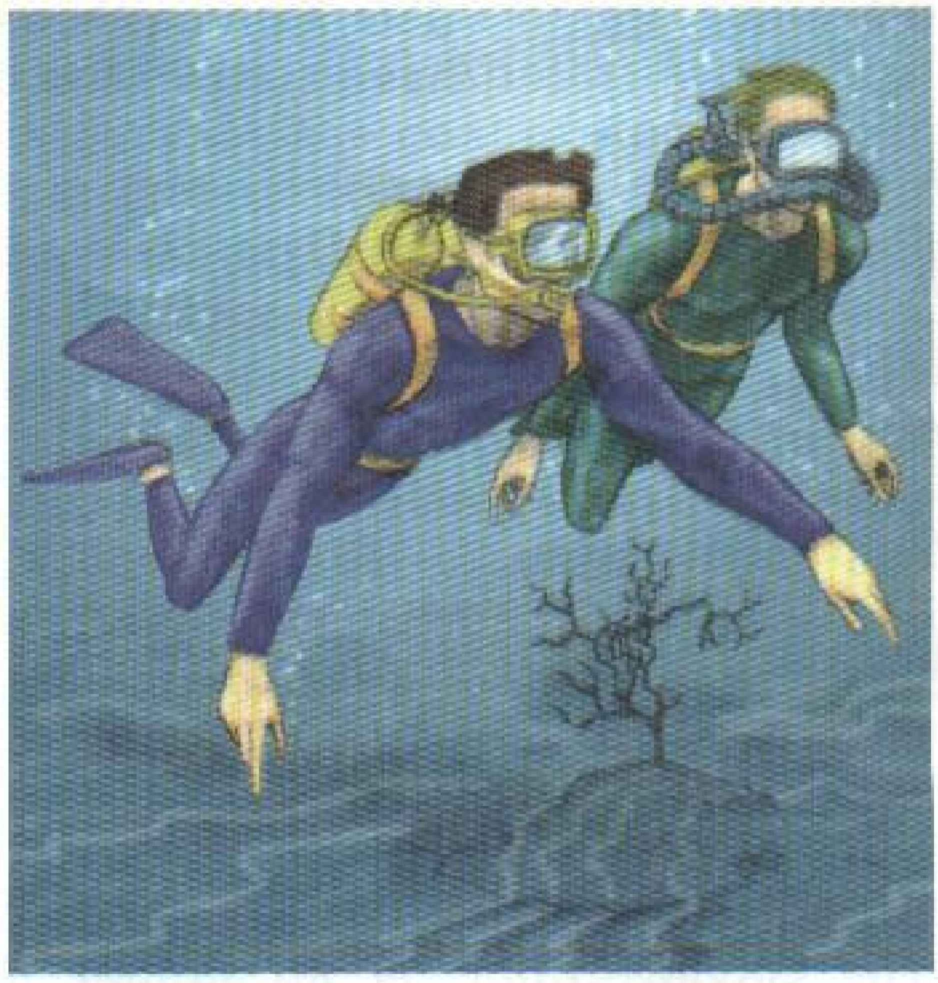
1.7 Put a square around the large **island** on the right side of Africa.

Teacher check ______________________________

Initial Date

ocean is not all flat. There are mountains, valleys, and flat places just like the land around you. Near every very large piece of land is an area of shallow ocean called the **continental shelf**. At the edge of the shelf the ocean drops off to the deep floor. Rising from these depths are **ridges,** or ocean mountains. Some of these are tall enough to go above the ocean's surface. The Hawaiian Islands are the top of an ocean mountain ridge sticking out of the water.

The explorers have found many interesting things buried in the oceans. They have found old shipwrecks that tell us about the history of ocean travel and trade. They have found cites that fell into the oceans because of earthquakes. One underwater city that that has been explored by scuba divers is the harbor city of Caesarea (sē zar′ē ə) in Israel. Paul the Apostle was kept as a prisoner there for two years. (See Acts 23:33 – 24:27). It sank into the ocean a long time ago, it was found and explored by underwater **archeologists**. Thus, the exploration of the ocean has taught us not only about our earth, but also about our own history.



The aqualung makes breathing possible in deep water.

Complete these sentences.

3.1 ______________________________ invented the aqualung.

3.2 The area of shallow ocean near the continents is called the ______________________________ .

3.3 The deepest place in the world is the ________________________ ____________________ .

3.4 The first diving ship to explore the ocean depths was the ______________________________ .

3.5 The Hawaiian Islands are the top of an ocean ____________________ ____________________ .

Write *true* or *false* on the blank.

3.6 ________ People have only been able to explore under the ocean in modern times.

3.7 ________ The diving suits of the 1800's allowed people to freely explore the ocean.

3.8 ________ The ocean bottom is flat all the way across.

3.9 ________ Scuba diving is used to explore cities and boats that have sunk in the ocean.

Exploring Outer Space

Scientists began to build rockets to attack the enemy during World War II (1938-1945). After the war, the scientists began to find ways to use the rockets to go into space. The first man-made object sent into space was a small **satellite** called *Sputnik* (sput′ nik). It was sent into **orbit** on October 4, 1957 by a country called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union). The Soviet Union is no longer a country today, but Russia was the main part of it. *Sputnik* marked the beginning of the space age.

The United States was very upset by that **launch**. The U.S. was a **rival** of the Soviet Union at that time in history. America immediately began to hurry its own space program, and the two sides began a race to explore space. The National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) organized the American space program.

Both countries trained men to go into space. They were called *Astronauts* in the United States and *Cosmonauts* in the Soviet Union. The two countries built bigger rockets to push spaceships free of earth's gravity. Gravity is what makes things fall to the ground when you drop them. Rockets must push against gravity to get a spaceship off the earth.

The Soviet Union won several early battles in the space race. A Soviet cosmonaut was the first man in space in 1961. The Soviets also sent the first woman into space (1963), and their cosmonauts did the first "space walk," when a man went outside the spaceship (1965). The Americans put together a good space program though, and have followed it successfully for many years.

The American space program has gone through five stages. The first stage was the Mercury (mėr′ kyə rē) program. The six Mercury flights each carried only one man. Alan Shepard, a Mercury astronaut, was the first American in space. He went up less than a month after the first Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, in 1961. In 1962, a more powerful rocket called the Atlas allowed Mercury astronaut John Glenn to orbit the earth three times. He was in space for almost five hours, but America was still behind the Soviets, who had put a man in space for more than 24 hours.

The second stage of the American

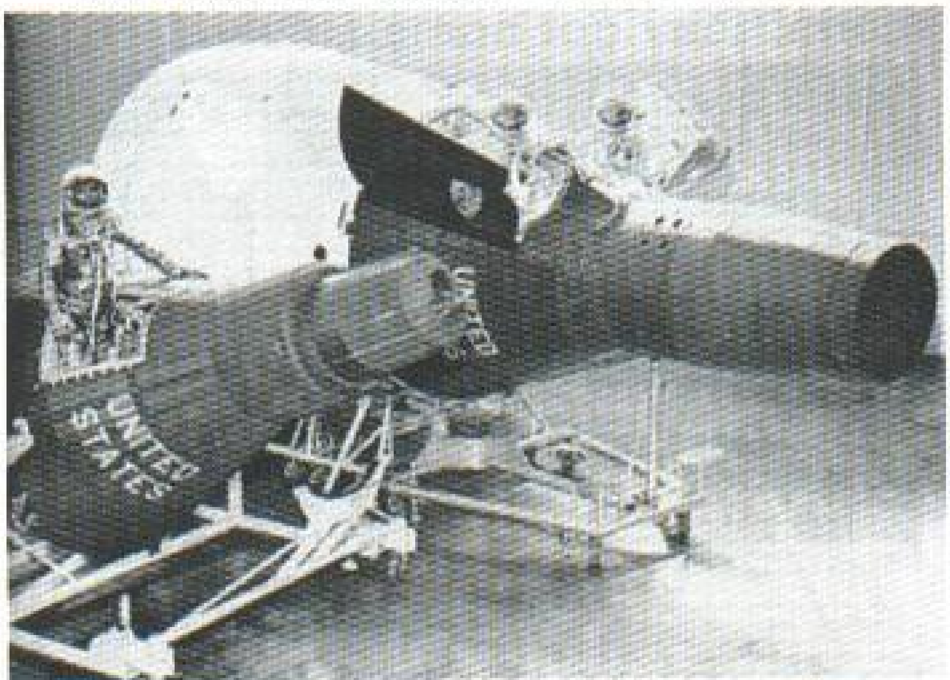


Photo courtesy NASA

Mercury versus Gemini capsules.

space program was called Gemini (jem′ ə nī). Gemini (which means twin) carried two astronauts on yet a bigger rocket called the Titan. Gemini began in 1965 and lasted less than two years, but ten flights were crowded into that busy time. Gemini astronauts were the first to "fly" a spaceship, to move it in orbit. America was ahead of the Soviets on doing that. Before Gemini, ships

Photo courtesy NASA

Gemini capsule and astronaut.

stayed in orbit where the rocket put them, until it was time to fall back to earth. Gemini astronauts also practiced bringing two ships together in space. The Gemini missions prepared the way for the next, most important stage, <u>landing on the moon</u>.

The third stage of the American plan was the Apollo (ə pol′ ō) program. The goal of Apollo was to put men on the moon. Apollo ships carried three men. They were sent into space on very powerful Saturn rockets and had two main parts. One man in the *Command Module* stayed in orbit around the moon, while the other two in the *Lunar Module* went down to the surface. When the astronauts were finished on the moon, a small rocket in the Lunar Module (LM) launched them back into the moon's orbit to meet the Command Module. The LM was then left behind in space and the astronauts flew back to earth in the Command Module.

There were eleven Apollo flights between 1968 and 1972. Three of these ships orbited the moon, and six others actually landed! Apollo 8 carried the first men (American or Soviet) to orbit the moon. They circled it on Christmas Eve, 1968. The astronauts broadcast a message to the people on earth from their orbit around the moon. They read some of the story of creation from the Bible to describe the beautiful view they had of our earth from the moon. Then they said, "God bless all of you on the good earth."

The most famous American space

voyage was Apollo 11, the first time any human landed on the moon. Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on July 20, 1969. Michael Collins remained in the Command Module. Armstrong had the honor of being the first person to step on the surface of the moon. The moon walk was shown live on television all over the world. When he took a tiny step off the bottom of the LM, he said, "That's one small step for man...one giant leap for mankind." The Apollo ships brought back rocks and dirt from the moon so that scientists could study them.

Apollo 13 was supposed to land on the moon in April of 1970. However, an oxygen tank exploded on the way there, so there was no power or air for the Command Module. The three astronauts lived by crowding into the two-man LM for the trip back to earth. They crawled back into the Command Module for the trip through the atmosphere, landing safely in the ocean. Their voyage was called a "successful failure," because although they didn't land on the moon, they got home safely.

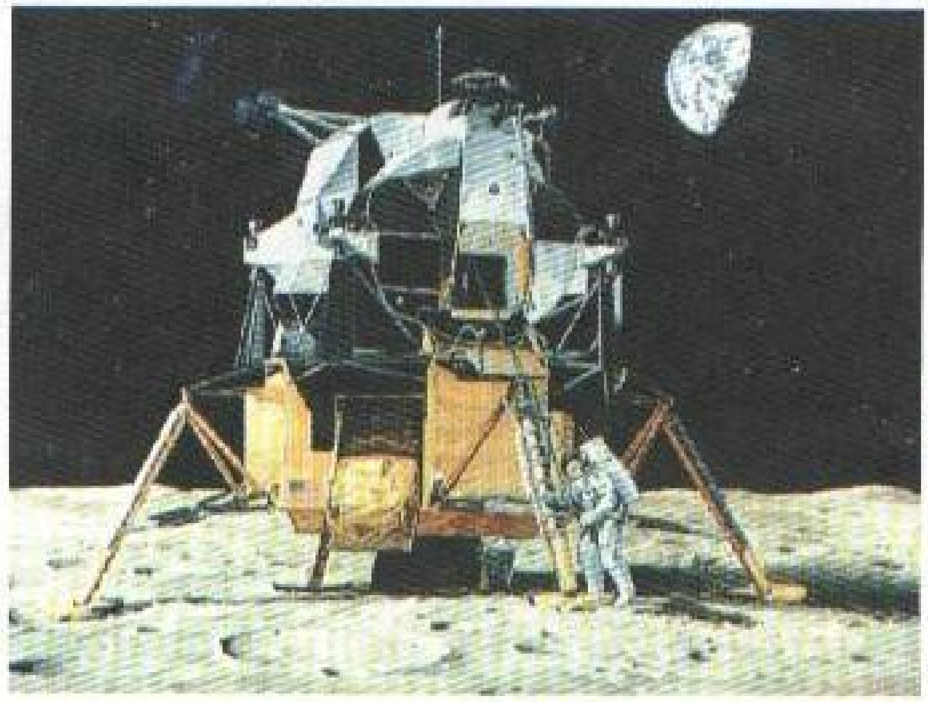


Photo courtesy NASA

NASA artist's rendering of the moon landing.

Complete these sentences.

3.10 The first three stages of the American space program were:

a. ____,

b. ____, and

c. ____.

3.11 Americans in space are called ______________________________,

while Soviets are called ______________________________

3.12 The two main parts of the Apollo spaceship were the

________________________ and the ________________________.

3.13 The American voyage that first landed on the moon was

________________________.

3.14 The first two men on the moon were ______________________

and ______________________ .

3.15 Apollo 8 astronauts read from the ______________________ during their broadcast to earth on Christmas Eve.

3.16 The first American in space was ______________________ .

3.17 The first American to orbit the earth was ______________________

______________________ .

3.18 The first rockets were built during ______________________ .

Answer these.

3.19 How many men did each type of spaceship carry?

a. Mercury __________

b. Gemini __________

c. Apollo __________

3.20 Name four things the Soviets did first, before the Americans, in the space race.

a. ______________________

b. ______________________

c. ______________________

d. ______________________

3.21 What started the space age?

____

The fourth stage of the American space plan was Skylab. Skylab was America's first space station. It was put into orbit in May of 1973. The Soviets had already put up their own space station, *Salyut*, in 1971, while the Americans were busy going to the moon.

Skylab was made from the empty center part of a Saturn rocket. It had two floors. The bottom floor had rooms for the astronauts to live and work. The top floor had space for experiments and to store supplies. Astronauts used Apollo ships to get to and from the station, the station had three men in each crew.

Skylab had only three live crews on it between May 1973 and February 1974. The first crew had to be very clever. The station was damaged when it was launched from earth. The first crew had to repair the station before they could live on it. They fixed it and stayed there for twenty-eight days. The second crew lived in space for 59 days, and the third for 84 days. Astronauts did thousands of experiments on Skylab to learn about space and living without gravity. This information will be especially important for longer space trips in the future.

Skylab fell out of orbit in July 1979. Most of it burned up in the air on the way down.

There was one last Apollo voyage

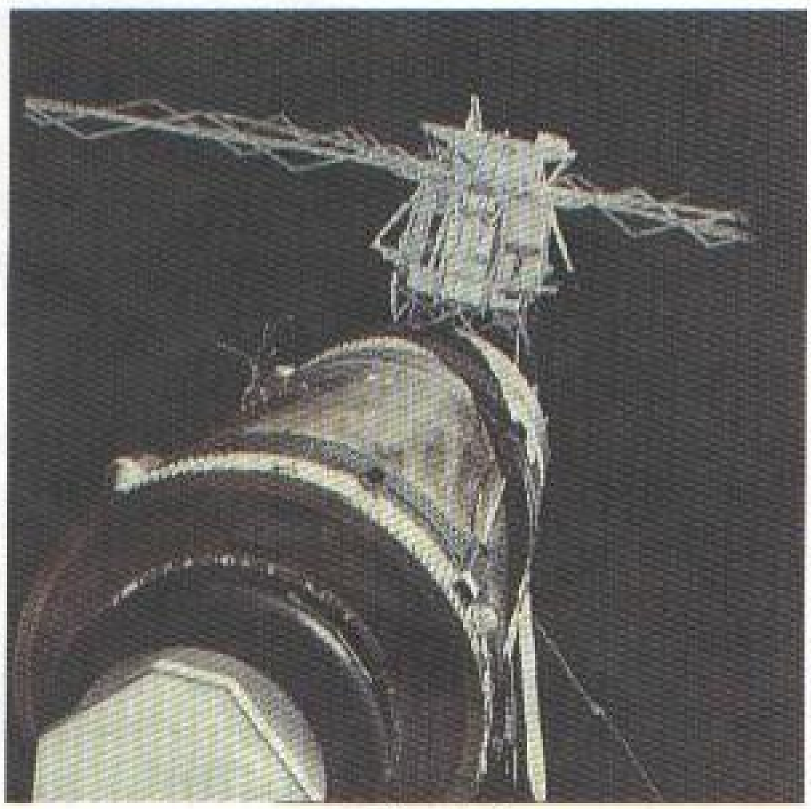


Photo courtesy NASA

Skylab

in 1975. Apollo 18 was a flight into earth's orbit to join up with a Soviet spaceship, *Soyuz 19*. This was meant to show that America and the Soviet Union could work together in space, as well as compete.

The fifth stage of the American space program was the Space Shuttle. The Space Shuttle was a great change in spaceships. Before the Shuttle, ships were shot into orbit on a rocket, fell back to earth when the job was finished, and were never used again. The Shuttle was built so it could fly into orbit with the help of rockets which could be reused. The Shuttle itself lands on a runway like an airplane and can be used for many, many trips into space.

The first Space Shuttle flew into orbit in April of 1981. A Shuttle is built to carry five to seven astronauts. It can carry ten in an emergency. It will only go into orbit around the earth. It cannot travel to the moon. The shuttle is used to carry satellites into orbit, to repair damaged satellites, and to do experiments in space.

As of 1997, the United States had four "orbiters," or space shuttles: *Columbia, Atlantis, Discovery,* and *Endeavour*. (*Endeavour* replaced the *Challenger,* which exploded in 1986, killing the seven astronauts on board.) These orbiters had flown eighty missions by the end of 1996!

Space Shuttles were used to put the Hubble Space **Telescope** in orbit so scientists could look out further into the universe. The Shuttle crew also repaired the telescope when it had problems. In the mid-1990's, the Shuttle was being used to take people and supplies to the Russian space station *Mir*. Several astronauts have stayed on the station and set new American records for time spent in space. Several countries around the world have sent their first man into space as a specialist on an American Shuttle. The space race seems to have ended in cooperation.

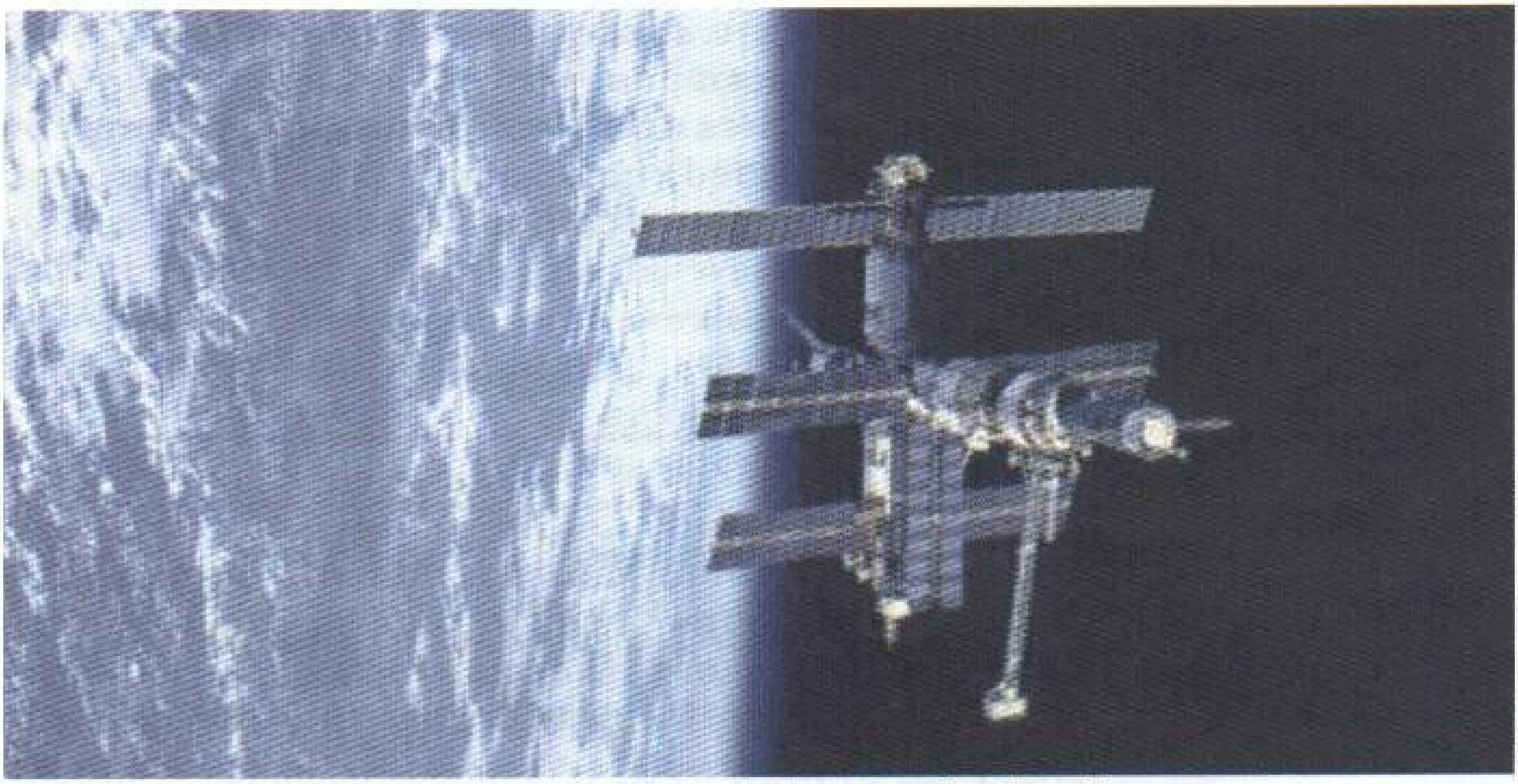


Photo courtesy NASA

Space Station *Mir* over the Earth.

Complete the following.

3.22 Name the five stages of the American space program.

a. ____

b. ____

c. ____

d. ____

e. ____

3.23 Skylab ____________________________________ in July of 1979.

3.24 The Space Shuttle carries ________________________________ astronauts.

3.25 ________________________________ crews stayed on Skylab.

3.26 The Space Shuttles had flown ____________________________ missions by the end of 1996.

3.27 Apollo 18 joined ________________________ in orbit around the earth.

3.28 In the 1990's, the Space Shuttle was being used to bring people and supplies to the Russian space station, __________________ .

3.29 The Shuttle was a great change in spaceships because it could be ____________________________ .

3.30 Use an encyclopedia, NASA's website (www.nasa.gov), and/or a book to research one American manned space flight. Write a mission outline telling the names of the astronauts, the purpose of the flight, when it was launched, how long it lasted, when and where it landed, and any problems that happened.

Teacher check ______________________________
Initial Date

American rockets have launched many, many satellites into orbit to study our earth and the universe. Weather satellites let men on earth see changes in clouds and temperatures all over the world. It allows them to keep track of dangerous storms like **hurricanes**. Other satellites take pictures of the earth that tell us how much of a forest has been burned down or what direction an oil spill is moving on the ocean. Other satellites allow us to make telephone calls from North America to Africa or to see television pictures from Antarctica. Airplanes and ships use satellites to know where they are and not get lost. Satellites not only teach us about our earth, they help us as well.

Some satellites, called space **probes**, have been sent to the other planets nearest to us. *Viking I* and *Viking II* were space probes that landed on Mars in 1976. They sent us pictures and information about that planet. The Soviet *Verna* probes and the American *Pioneer Venus* probes have sent back a huge amount of information about the planet Venus.

The American *Voyager* probes were an unusual success. *Voyager 1* and *2* were launched in 1977 to study Jupiter and Saturn. They were reprogrammed from earth, after they finished at Saturn, to do more. *Voyager 2* was programmed to fly past Uranus and Neptune. It brought us our first close-up pictures and information about those far-off planets. Between them, the two *Voyagers* discovered about twenty moons that could not be seen from earth. They studied the rings around Saturn that we can see from earth. They also studied the rings around Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune that cannot be seen from earth. After going past all the planets, the *Voyagers* headed out into deep space, still sending back information. They may continue to


Photo courtesy: Don F. Figer/UCLA/NASA

Recent discovery Pistol Star, 1997

send information back until 2015 or 2025! That is pretty good for space probes that were only built to last for five years!

The exploration of space has taken us off our home, the earth. We have made discoveries that would have shocked Columbus and Magellan. We have begun to map the planets near us and the stars beyond them. Someday you may have to study the mountains and valleys on the moon or Mars because you are going to live there. However, you will not study the rivers, oceans, or lakes there. Earth is the only planet around our sun that has water like that. God created it for us to enjoy here, on the good earth.

Complete these sentences.

3.31 Weather satellites keep track of dangerous storms like ______________________________ .

3.32 The *Verna* space probes went to the planet ________________ .

3.33 Satellites allow us to make ______________________________ calls from North America to Africa.

3.34 The American ______________________________ probes studied Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

3.35 Satellites help ships and airplanes know where they are and not get ______________________________ .

3.36 The probes that landed on Mars in 1976 were the ______________________________ .

Before taking this last Self Test, you may want to do one or more of these self checks.

1. ________ Read the objectives. Check to see if you can do them.
2. ________ Restudy the material related to any objectives that you cannot do.
3. ________ Use the SQ3R study procedure to review the material:
   a. **S**can the sections,
   b. **Q**uestion yourself,
   c. **R**ead to answer your questions,
   d. **R**ecite the answers to yourself, and
   e. **R**eview areas you didn't understand.
4. ________ Review activities and self tests, writing a correct answer for every wrong answer.

SELF TEST 3

Put the correct letter on the blank (2 points each answer).

3.01	_____	aqualung	a. triangle-shaped dirt pile at river mouth
3.02	_____	bathysphere	b. first ship to go down into deep ocean
3.03	_____	continental shelf	c. people on American spaceships
3.04	_____	astronaut	d. people on Soviet (Russian) space ships
3.05	_____	cosmonaut	e. first man-made object put into space
3.06	_____	Sputnik	f. explored Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune
3.07	_____	*Voyager 1* and *2*	g. bridge of land between two larger pieces of land
3.08	_____	*Viking I* and *II*	h. shallow ocean near a large land mass
3.09	_____	delta	i. landed on Mars in 1976
3.010	_____	isthmus	j. Jacques Cousteau's invention, gave divers freedom in the ocean

Put the names of the stages of the American space program in order from first to last (2 points each answer).

Apollo Skylab *Mercury* Space Shuttle *Gemini*

3.011 1st ____

3.012 2nd ____

3.013 3rd ____

3.014 4th ____

3.015 5th ____

Complete these sentences from the list above (3 points each answer).

3.016 The stage of the American space program that landed on the moon was the ________________________________ program.

3.017 Three American crews lived on America's first space station, ________________________________ .

3.018 Only one man flew in the spaceship during the ________________________________ program.

3.019 Two men flew each ship during the short ______________ program which was the first to move a spaceship in orbit.

3.020 The ______________ carries a crew of five to seven and is designed to go only into earth's orbit.

Answer these questions in complete sentences (5 points each answer).

3.021 What are some of the things people have found exploring under the ocean?

____

____

____

3.022 What was the space race, and who was racing?

____

____

____

3.023 What is the best map of the earth and why?

____

____

____

Write *true* or *false* on the line (2 points each answer).

3.024 ______________ The Tropic of Cancer marks the northern end of the tropical zone.

3.025 ______________ A bay is larger than a gulf.

3.026 ______________ Water in a sea is usually fresh.

3.027 ______________ Magellan was the leader of the first successful voyage around the world.

3.028 ______________ Prince Henry discovered the Americas.

3.029 ______________ The source of a river is where it begins.

3.030 ______________ The deepest place on earth is the Mariana Trench.

3.031 ______________ Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin were the first men to walk on the moon.

3.032 __________ Jesus lived all of his life in Asia.

3.033 __________ The continent around the South Pole is Africa.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence from the list below (2 points each answer).

Columbus	Pacific	Arctic
Mir	equator	Vasco da Gama
peninsula	axis	hemisphere
Spice Islands		

3.034 ____________________ is a Russian space station.

3.035 The ____________________ is the largest ocean.

3.036 The ____________________ Ocean is around the North Pole.

3.037 ____________________ was the first man to sail from Portugal, around Africa, to India.

3.038 The ____________________ is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth.

3.039 The earth turns around on its ____________________ once every day.

3.040 North America is in the western ____________________.

3.041 Florida is a ____________________ because it is almost completely surrounded by water.

3.042 Europeans 500 years ago wanted to find an all-water route to the

____________________.

3.043 Queen Isabella of Spain paid for ____________________ to sail west to reach the Far East.

Possible Score 100 My Score __________

Teacher check ______________________________

Initial Date

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

4 0 1

LIFEPAC TEST

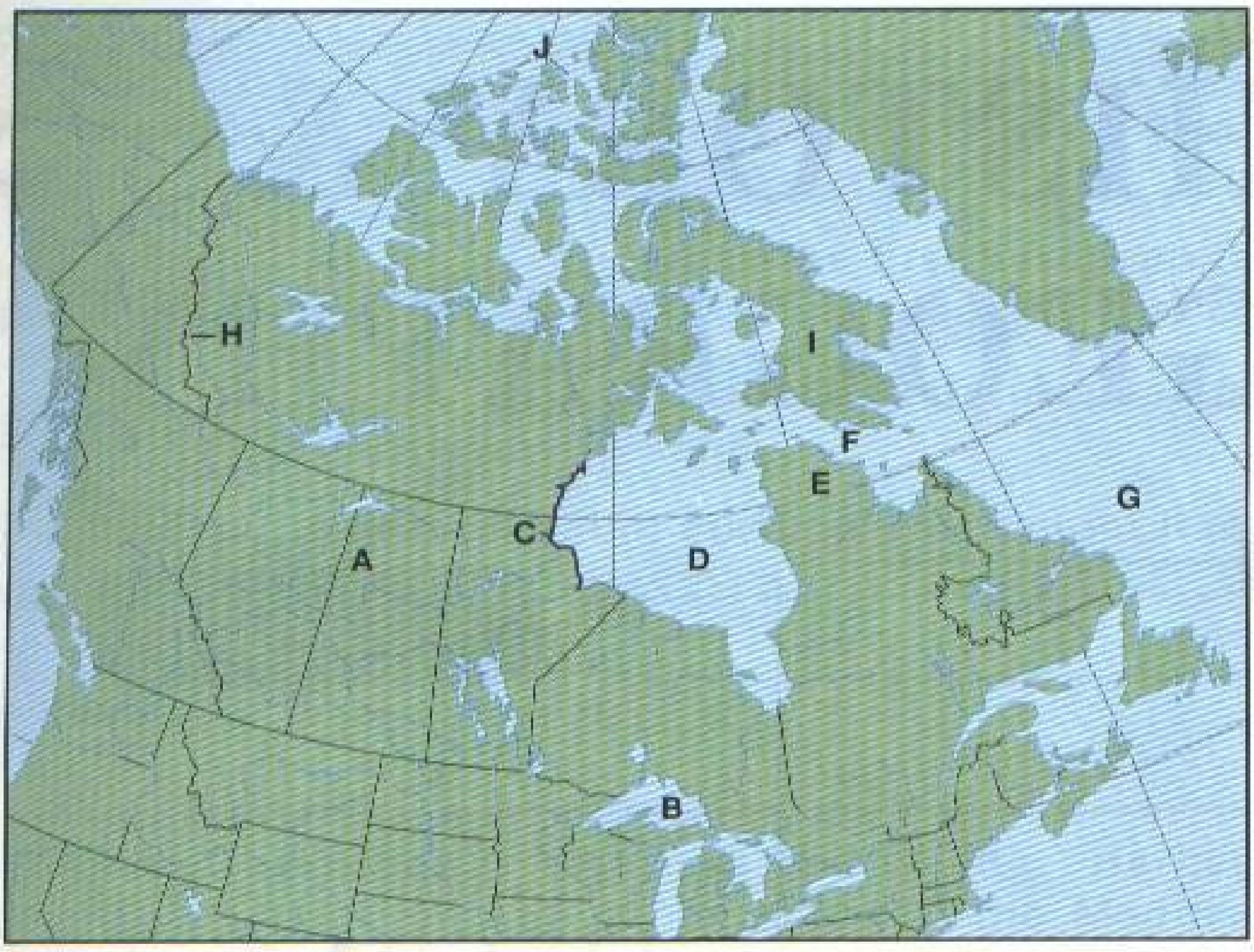
Name ____________________

Date ____________________

Score ____________________

Possible Score ____100____

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 401: LIFEPAC TEST



Choose the correct letter from the map for each word (2 points each answer).

1. ______ lake
2. ______ river
3. ______ sea
4. ______ archipelago
5. ______ coast
6. ______ island
7. ______ continent
8. ______ bay
9. ______ peninsula
10. ______ strait

Answer these questions (4 points each answer).

11. Why did the Europeans try so hard to find an all-water route to the Spice Islands?

____

____

____

12. What did the Europeans learn about the earth during the Age of Exploration?

____

____

____

13. What is the best map of the earth? Why?

____

____

____

Complete these sentences (2 points each answer).

14. ______________________ is the direction that is up on a map.

15. ______________________ is the direction that is to the right on a map.

16. The imaginary line that goes around the middle of the earth is the ______________________ .

17. One half of the earth is called a ______________________ .

18. People on American spaceships are called ______________________ .

Match the following (2 points each answer).

19. _____	Gemini	a. first program, carried one man
20. _____	Skylab	b. second program, first to move ship in orbit
21. _____	Apollo	c. men went to the moon
22. _____	Space Shuttle	d. American space station
23. _____	Mercury	e. reusable ship, goes only into earth's orbit

Name the continents and oceans (2 points each answer).

OCEANS:

24. ______________________ 26. ______________________

25. ______________________ 27. ______________________

CONTINENTS:

28. ______________________ 32. ______________________

29. ______________________ 33. ______________________

30. ______________________ 34. ______________________

31. ______________________

Complete the sentence using a word from the list (2 points each answer).

Columbus	Magellan	Prince Henry
Voyager	*Viking*	*Sputnik*
Vasco da Gama	Alan Shepard	Neil Armstrong
Jacques Cousteau		

35. ______________________________ invented the aqualung.

36. __________________________ discovered the Americas.

37. __________________________ space probes visited Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

38. __________________________ led the first voyage that went around the world.

39. ___________________ was the first man-made object put into space.

40. __________________________ was the first man to sail around Africa to India.

41. __________________________ was the first American in space.

42. __________________________ was the first person to walk on the moon.

43. __________________________ probes landed on Mars in 1976.

44. __________________________ organized a school of navigation and voyages around Africa to try to reach the Spice Islands.

Write *true* **or** *false* **on the blank** (1 point each answer).

45. _____________ Islands are not part of any continent.

46. _____________ The bathysphere was used to explore the moon.

47. _____________ *Mir* is an American ship used to explore the ocean.

48. _____________ The Mariana Trench is a lake on Mars.

49. _____________ A continental shelf is under the ocean.

50. _____________ The space race was between the USA and France.