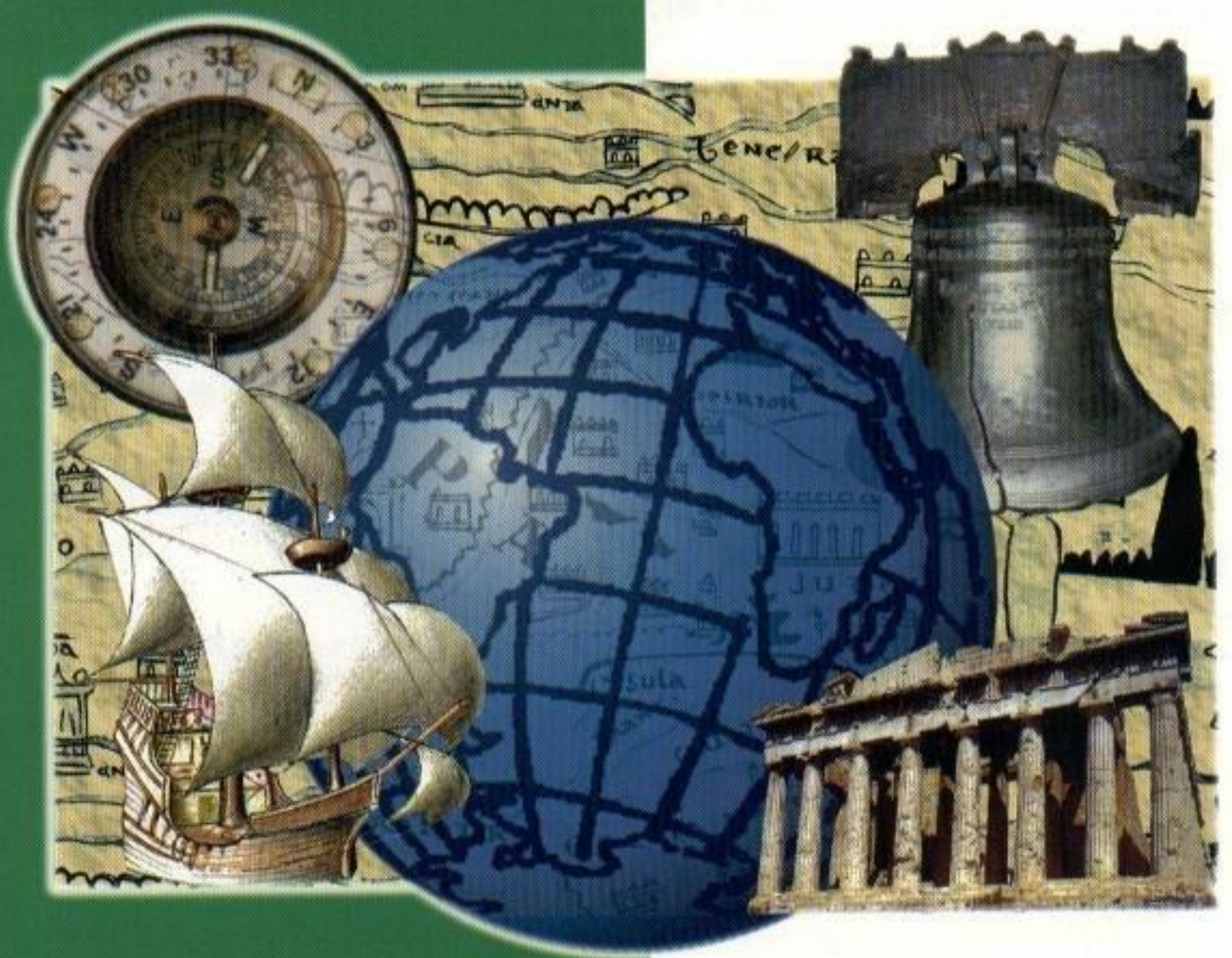
New
410
Edition

LIFEPAC GOLD



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

During this year you have learned about deserts, cities, rain forests, mountains, and countries all over the world. This LIFEPAC will review the most important things you have learned this year. At the end of the LIFEPAC you will need to identify the places you have studied on a world map.

The review will be done continent by continent. Each place you have studied on that continent will be reviewed. For the tests, you will need to know the continents, the oceans, and also the geography terms, such as archipelago and peninsula.

OBJECTIVES

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

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

1. Describe each of the places you have studied this year in a short statement;
2. Locate each place and feature you have studied on a map and name the continent where it is located;
3. Recognize the meaning of the vocabulary words from throughout the year; and
4. Name the continents, oceans, equator, Topics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

VOCABULARY

All of the vocabulary in this LIFEPAC is review. Old vocabulary words will be in bold print the first time they are used. Any words you do not recognize, you should look up in the dictionary. You will be tested on these words.

I. EUROPE AND THE EXPLORERS

The people of Europe were the first ones to fully explore and map our world. Much of the work they did was during the Age of Exploration, from the 1400's into the 1700's. Antarctica, the last place explored on earth, was not completely mapped until the 1950's.

The Europeans set up many of the map lines and place names that we use today. Thanks to their work and modern means of exploration, we know a great deal about the different places on our planet. You will review some of these explorers and their work

You studied several places in Europe this year. You studied the **mountain** country of Switzerland, the grassland country of Ukraine, and the **island** country of Iceland. You also studied the cities of London and Istanbul. Istanbul is in both Europe and Asia. Because it is in the country of Turkey, which is mainly in Asia, Istanbul will be reviewed with that **continent**.

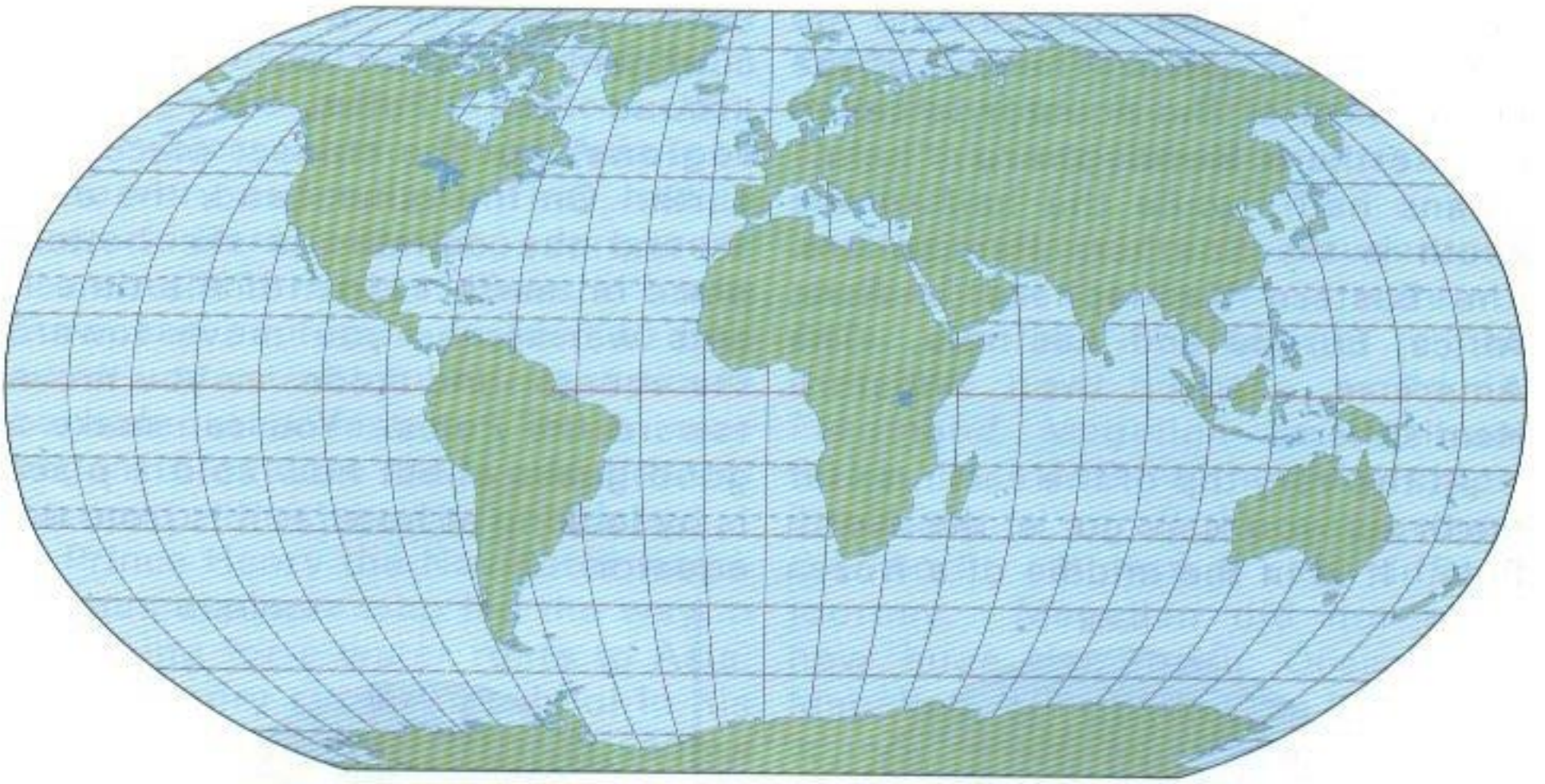
☐ **Review these objectives.**

1. Describe each of the places you have studied this year in a short statement.
2. Locate each place and feature you have studied on a map and name the continent where it is located.
3. Recognize the meaning of the vocabulary words from the year.
4. Name and locate the continents, oceans, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

Geography and Exploration

Maps. The best map of the earth is a **globe**. It is the same shape as the earth, a **sphere**. Any flat map, like the one on page 3, makes parts of the earth look the wrong size or difficult to see, but flat maps can be used to find places and features. Use the map to review some of the features and map lines on our earth.

A map of the Atlantic from about 1513. Some early explorers may have used this map.



A view of our world.

Map work. Use an atlas or encyclopedia, but first see how many you can find without any help.

1.1 Label these: the four **oceans**, seven **continents**, **equator**, **Tropics of Cancer** and **Capricorn**.

1.2 Put a circle around the **archipelagoes** of the West Indies and Japan.

1.3 Put an "X" on the islands of Greenland and Madagascar.

1.4 Put a "G" on the **Gulf** of Mexico and a "B" on Hudson **Bay**.

1.5 Put a square around the **Isthmus** of Panama and Suez.

1.6 Draw an arrow through the **Strait** of Gibraltar and the Denmark Strait.

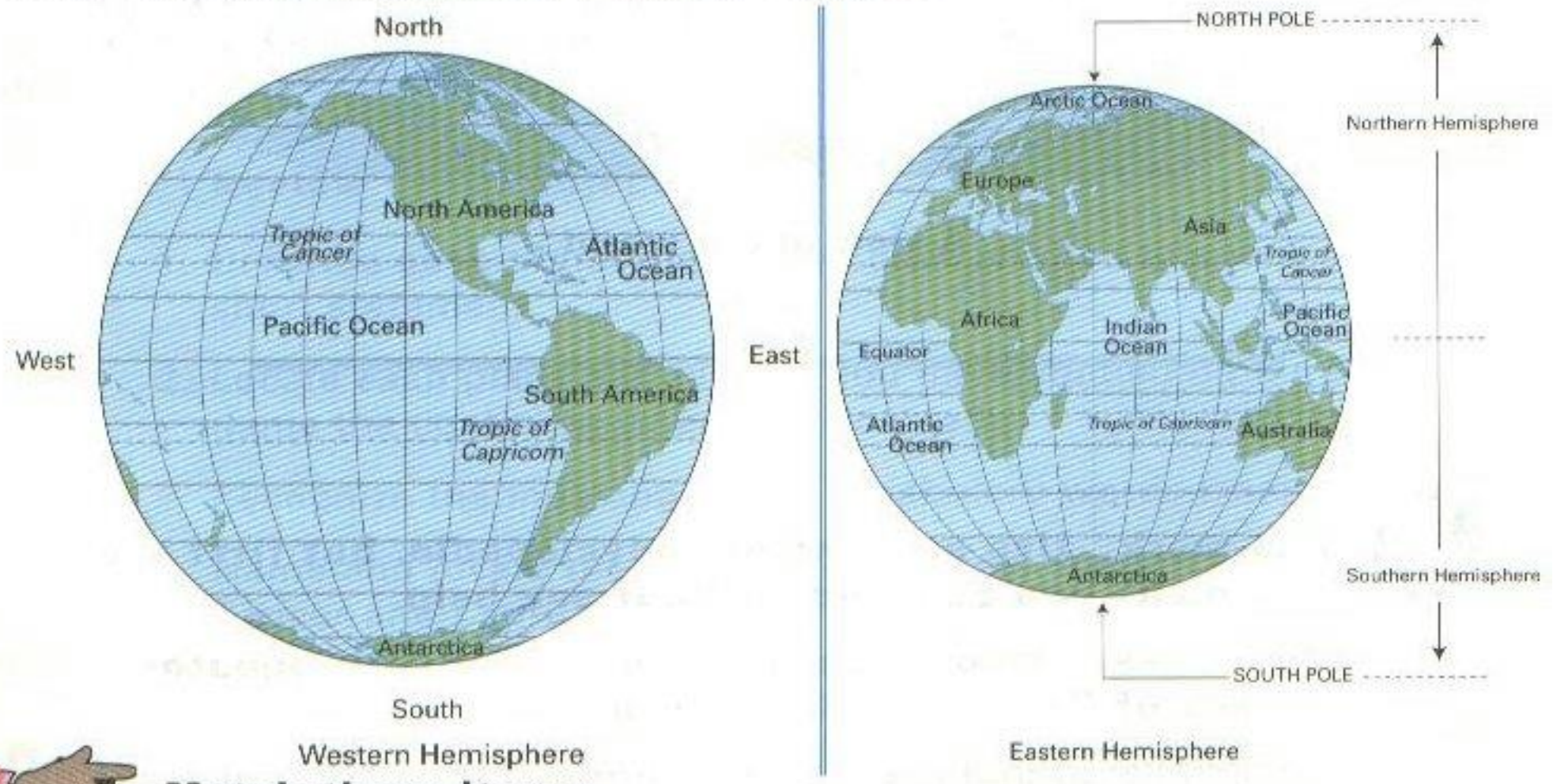
1.7 Put an "S" on the Mediterranean and Caribbean **Seas**.

1.8 Put an "L" on the Great **Lakes** and Lake Victoria.

1.9 Put a "P" on the Arabian **Peninsula** and Baja California.

Geography. The equator is the imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth. The half of the earth north of the equator is called the Northern **Hemisphere** ("hemi" means half), while the half to the south is the Southern Hemisphere. The Eastern Hemisphere is Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia. The Americas are the Western Hemisphere.

At the very top of the earth, as far north as you can go is the North Pole. It is in the middle of a frozen ocean. The South Pole is at the bottom of the world, on the continent of Antarctica. The areas around the Poles, the **polar regions**, are the coldest places on earth. On the other hand, the area around the equator is the hottest place on earth. Most of the time it gets warmer as you move toward the equator and colder as you move toward the Poles. You can make a good guess about how cold a place is by looking at how far it is from the equator.



Match these items.

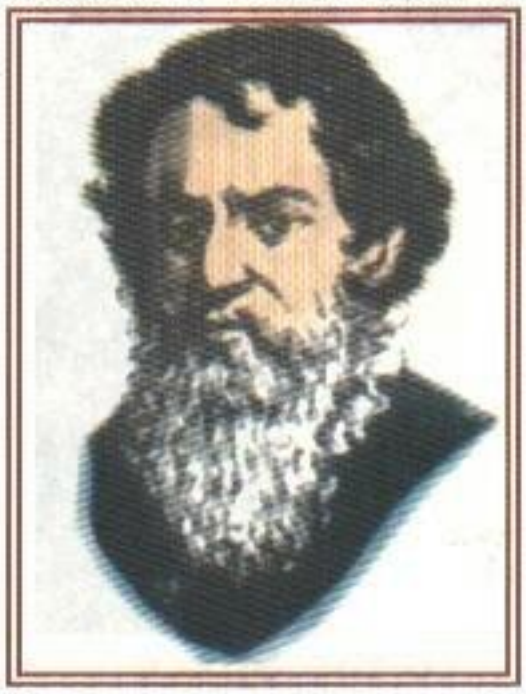
1.10 ____ Eastern Hemisphere
1.11 ____ Western Hemisphere
1.12 ____ South Pole
1.13 ____ peninsula
1.14 ____ strait
1.15 ____ isthmus
1.16 ____ sea
1.17 ____ archipelago

a. land bridge between bigger pieces of land
b. land with water on three sides
c. as far south as you can go on earth
d. Africa, Asia, and Europe
e. North and South America
f. narrow waterway that joins two larger bodies of water
g. a group of islands
h. part of an ocean all or partly surrounded by land

Early Exploration. Europeans in the 1400's loved spices. They could be used to keep food from spoiling and make it taste better. Most spices came from Asia and were very expensive. They had to come to Europe by long, dangerous sea and land **routes**. Several brave European explorers decided to find an all-water route to Asia that would be safer and faster. These men began to explore the world beyond Europe in their search for spices.

Prince Henry the Navigator was a famous explorer who led the way in searching for a water route to Asia. Prince Henry started a school in his country of Portugal to teach sailors about **navigation**. Under his leadership, Portuguese ships began to explore farther and farther down the coast of Africa. The Portuguese reached the southern end of that continent in 1488 and sailed a fleet around Africa to India in 1497. Prince Henry had died years before that, but it was his dream and planning that made it possible.

Another explorer, Christopher Columbus, tried to find a route to Asia by sailing west from Europe for the country of Spain. Instead, he discovered the Americas in 1492. He always thought he was near India on all of his four trips to the "New World," as it became known. The islands where he first landed are called the West Indies because of his mistake.

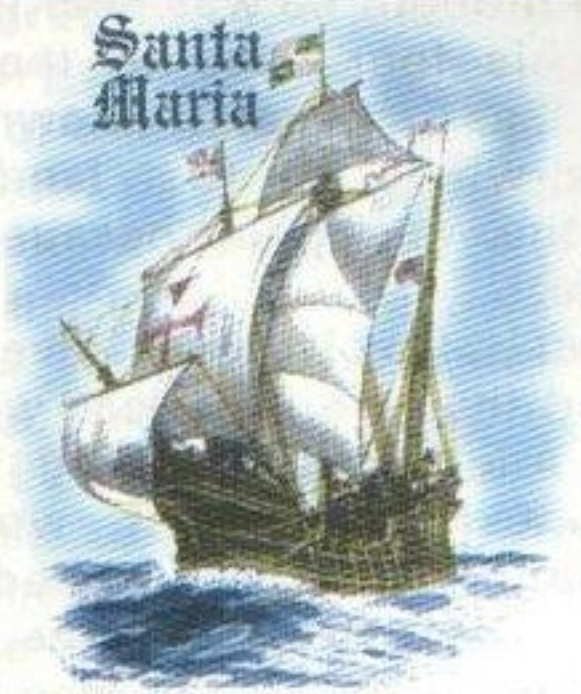


Prince Henry of Portugal.

Other explorers eventually realized that the Americas were not Asia. Another man set out to find out just how big the world is. Ferdinand Magellan sailed from Spain in 1519 with five ships, intending to go all the way around the world. It was a very difficult journey. Magellan did not know how huge the Pacific Ocean was. Magellan was killed in the Philippine Islands after finally reaching Asia. Only one of his ships and eighteen men made the first successful trip around the world.

Modern Exploration. In the modern explorations of the world, men have been able to go under the ocean and into space. Beginning in the 1800's people used diving suits attached to an air hose above the water to explore the ocean. Jacques Cousteau invented the aqualung in 1943, which allowed divers the freedom to move around under the water without a hose.

In deeper oceans, where men could not live, special boats that were completely sealed were used to explore. The first such ship was the bathysphere, a hollow steel ball with windows that was lowered into the depths by a wire cable. Later diving ships had their own air and could move around. In 1960, a deep water ship, called the *Trieste* went into the Mariana **Trench**, the deepest place in the world.



From Columbus' ship...

Rockets were first used to explore space after World War II (1938-45). *Sputnik,* from the Soviet Union, was the first man-made **satellite** ever put into space. It was launched in 1957. After that the United States and the Soviet Union raced to build new ships to explore space. The Soviets won many of the early successes: first man in space, first woman in space, and the first space walk.

The American space program was led by NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration). It has gone through five stages. Mercury, the first stage, carried one man into space at a time. Under Mercury, in 1961, Alan Shepard was the first American in space, and John Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth in 1962.

The Gemini program began in 1965 and put two men at a time into space. Apollo, which carried three men into space, was launched in 1968. Under the Apollo program, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. Several other Apollo ships went to the moon after that. The last Apollo mission, in 1975, was a link-up between an American and a Soviet space ship. It showed that the two countries could work together in space.

Skylab was a small space station in orbit around the earth. Beginning in 1973, it was used by three crews to do experiments in space and learn about how people can live in space. It fell out of earth's orbit in 1979.

The Space Shuttle, the fifth stage of the American space program, was first launched in 1981. It can carry five to seven people and was the first reusable spaceship. It landed on a runway like an airplane, instead of splashing down into the ocean like earlier ships. Space shuttles had made over eighty trips by the end of 1996 to launch satellites, repair satellites, and do experiments in space. The satellites which the Shuttle launches are used to watch the weather on earth, allow people to communicate, and explore the rest of the universe. So, modern man continues to explore just as Columbus and Magellan did.

...to the Space Shuttle—and beyond.

Answer these questions.

1.18 What did the early explorers want from Asia? _____

1.19 For what country did Columbus and Magellan sail?

_____

1.20 How did divers in the 1800's get air while under the water?

_____

1.21 What country put the first man and woman in space?

_____

1.22 What stage of the American space program put a man on the moon? _____

1.23 What was new and unusual about the Space Shuttle ships?

_____

Match these items.

1.24	____ Prince Henry	a. first satellite in space
1.25	____ Columbus	b. explored the Mariana Trench
1.26	____ Magellan	c. planned to sail around Africa
1.27	____ *Sputnik*	d. first stage of U.S. space program
1.28	____ *Trieste*	e. first man to walk on the moon
1.29	____ Cousteau	f. led the first trip around the world
1.30	____ Mercury	g. first American in space
1.31	____ Alan Shepard	h. discovered America while looking for Asia
1.32	____ Neil Armstrong	i. American space station
1.33	____ Skylab	j. invented the aqualung

Map Work.

1.34 Most of the southern border of Europe is the _____ Sea.

1.35 The land of Europe is divided from Asia by the _____ Mountains in the east.

1.36 The Strait of Gibraltar connects the _____ Sea with the _____ Ocean.

1.37 Circle the capitals of Britain, Ukraine, Switzerland, and Iceland.

Review of Europe

Switzerland. Switzerland is a small, freedom-loving, landlocked country in the mountains of central Europe. The largest mountain range in Europe, the Alps, covers the southern part of the country. Most of the people live on the Swiss **Plateau,** between the Alps in the south and the Jura Mountains in the north. The plateau has many beautiful lakes, including Lake Constance and Lake Geneva. The

land has few natural resources except for its fast-moving streams. The Swiss people use the rivers to make **hydroelectric** power to run their factories and homes.

Switzerland is divided into cantons that are similar to states in America. Three of the cantons created the country when they rebelled against Austria in 1291. The Swiss people fought hard for their independence and became famous as soldiers all over Europe; but eventually the Swiss decided they did not want to fight in the wars of Europe. They have stayed **neutral** for about 500 years! Many international groups are in Switzerland because it is neutral. The best known is the Red Cross, which helps people in need world-wide.

Switzerland is a very wealthy country despite its lack of resources. The people must bring in resources from other countries, build a product, and then sell it. Things made in Switzerland are very expensive. People still buy them, though, because they are so well made. Swiss watches, in particular, are known all over the world for how well they work.

Switzerland is also known for its delicious cheese and chocolate. Because Switzerland is neutral and has strict laws, many people feel safe putting their money in Swiss banks. That is another source of the country's riches. Still another is the Alps, which many people come to visit every year. Thus Switzerland has by hard work, good government, and cleverness, made itself into a wealthy country.

Ukraine. Ukraine is called the "Breadbasket of Europe." It is the second-largest country in Europe, located in east Europe, north of the Black Sea. Most of the country is covered with **fertile** grasslands called the steppes. Sugar beets, grain, and cattle are all raised on the rich land. The country is also rich in **mineral** resources.

Ukraine has been ruled by many different countries, including Poland and Russia. It was independent for a short time in the 1600's under the Cossacks, the **peasant** soldiers of Ukraine, and again briefly in 1917. Until 1991, Ukraine was ruled by **communists** from Russia under the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a country that forced many "republics" such as Ukraine to join it.

Ukraine was never able to become a rich country through its resources because of its communist government. The communists ran all the farms and businesses. They were **corrupt** and did a bad job. Finally, in 1991, the USSR fell apart and Ukraine became independent.

The people of the Ukraine are Slavs, who usually are part of the Eastern Orthodox Church. They are famous for their decorated Easter eggs and their **embroidery**. It has been difficult for them to change to a independent government that is no longer communist. They must learn new ways to use the richness of their land.

Complete these sentences.

1.38 The mountains of Switzerland are the _____ and the _____.

1.39 Lake _____ and Lake _____ are two of the lakes on the Swiss Plateau.

1.40 The Red Cross has its headquarters in Switzerland because the country is _____.

1.41 Comparing Ukraine and Switzerland, _____ has more resources, but _____ is richer.

1.42 Switzerland is famous for its _____, _____, and _____.

1.43 Ukraine is called the "_____ of Europe" because of its fertile grasslands called the _____.

1.44 Ukraine's peasant soldiers were called _____.

1.45 In 1991 Ukraine became independent from the _____ and no longer has a _____ government.

1.46 The people of the Ukraine usually belong to the _____ _____ Church.

London. London is a **port** city on the Thames **River** in the United Kingdom on the British Isles, north of France. The city was founded by the Romans in the year A.D. 13. It became the capital of Britain (the United Kingdom), home of the British **monarch**, and center of the British Empire, which ruled over colonies all over the world in the 1800's.

The City (spelled with a capital "C") is the oldest part of London, that which was once within the walls built by the Romans. It is one square mile in size, while the rest of London covers about 600 square miles. A person born within the sound of the bells of a certain church in the City, St. Mary-le-Bow, is called a Cockney.

Many historic places are in

Queen Elizabeth II of England.

London, including the Tower of London (famous as a prison), St. Paul's Cathedral, Trafalgar Square (honoring a British naval hero), and Buckingham Palace (the monarch's home). Many important ceremonies such as the Trooping of the Colour, which honors the day the queen was crowned, and the opening of Parliament, the first day of a new government year, are celebrated in London.

London is the largest city in Britain and the home of the government. The British parliament, or Congress, meets at Westminster Palace in London, and the head of the government, the Prime Minister, lives at Number 10 Downing Street.

Early London became an important city as a port. Today the ships stop further down the Thames and never reach the city, but it is still the most important city in Great Britain.

Iceland. Iceland is an island nation north and west of Europe. Its nearest neighbor is Greenland in North America across the Denmark Strait. It has only a little arable land, along the **coast** where most of the people live. The land is good only for a few **crops** that grow well in the cold and for raising **livestock** such as sheep. The interior of the island is wild and few people live there.

There are several **glaciers** and many **volcanoes** on the island. In fact, the volcanoes heat water under the earth, creating hot springs and geysers. The people of Iceland use these hot waters to heat their homes and businesses. Geothermal energy and hydroelectric power from the fast-moving rivers give Iceland power without causing **pollution**. The skies and water of the country are much clearer than most developed (modern) countries.

The clean water helps the fishing industry, which is the main source of income in the country. Icelanders manufacture some goods for their own use, but it is mostly fish or wool products that they export.

Iceland was settled by Vikings, fierce warriors from Europe, in A.D. 874. The Vikings started the world's oldest parliament, the *Althing*, on this island in A.D. 930. Many sagas, or stories, were written about the wild Vikings and how they settled the island. The people of Iceland were able to read and write these sagas even when few people in the rest of Europe could read or write.

Beginning in 1264, Iceland was taken over first by Norway and then by Denmark. Denmark made the Icelanders very poor by allowing the merchants who traded with the people to cheat them. The islanders also suffered when disease and volcanoes killed thousands. Gradually Denmark gave Iceland more freedom, and it became an independent country in 1944.

The people of Iceland speak and write a Norse language that has changed very little since the Vikings. Children can read the old sagas in school that were written 700 years ago. Icelanders still love to read and write. They publish more books per person than any other country on earth! Their harsh history did not dim their love of learning.

Put an "L" if the statement is about London or an "I" if it is about Iceland.

1.47 ____ founded by the Romans

1.48 ____ the City covers only one square mile

1.49 ____ the *Althing*

1.50 ____ British government

1.51 ____ glaciers and volcanoes

1.52 ____ little pollution due to geothermal, hydroelectric power

1.53 ____ publishes the most books per person in the world

1.54 ____ founded in A.D. 13

1.55 ____ founded in A.D. 874

1.56 ____ Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square

1.57 ____ Thames River

1.58 ____ settled by Vikings

1.59 ____ exports mainly fish and wool

1.60 ____ ruled by Denmark until 1944

1.61 ____ Cockney is within the sounds of St. Mary-le-Bow's bells

1.62 ____ most people live near the coast, not the interior

1.63 ____ Norse language, has changed very little in hundreds of years

Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what specific areas you need to review.

SELF TEST 1

Choose the correct vocabulary word from the list (2 points each answer).

archipelago	fertile	strait
landlocked	neutral	globe
isthmus	plateau	peasant
communism		

1.01 _____ a group of islands

1.02 _____ a model of the earth

1.03 _____ a working-class farmer in Europe

1.04 _____ a plain in the mountains or high above sea level

1.05 _____ a narrow bridge of land connecting two larger pieces of land

1.06 _____ on neither side in a quarrel or war

1.07 _____ able to produce much; producing crops easily

1.08 _____ surrounded by land

1.09 _____ a system in which all or most property is owned by the state

1.010 _____ a narrow waterway that connects two larger bodies of water

Each statement is about a European city or country. Choose the correct one using a "L" for London, an "I" for Iceland, a "S" for Switzerland, and a "U" for Ukraine (4 points each answer).

1.011 ____ Alps and Jura Mountains

1.012 ____ the steppes

1.013 ____ home of the British monarch

1.014 ____ port on the Thames River

1.015 ____ first cantons became independent of Austria in 1291

1.016 ____ settled by Vikings

1.017 ____ run by communists until 1991

1.018 ____ main religion is Eastern Orthodox

1.019 ____ Bern is the capital

1.020 ____ people live along the coast, not the interior; many volcanoes and glaciers

Match these items (3 points each answer).

1.021 ____ Western Hemisphere

1.022 ____ Prince Henry

1.023 ____ *Sputnik*

1.024 ____ Apollo

1.025 ____ Magellan

1.026 ____ Columbus

1.027 ____ Space Shuttle

1.028 ____ Neil Armstrong

1.029 ____ Skylab

1.030 ____ Eastern Hemisphere

a. first satellite in space

b. reusable American spaceship

c. American space program that went to the moon

d. sailed west from Europe and found the West Indies

e. led first trip around the world

f. first man to walk on the moon

g. planned route around Africa

h. American space station

i. Africa, Asia, Europe

j. North and South America

Write *true* **or** *false* **in the blank** (each answer 2 points).

1.031 _____ The Tropic of Cancer is north of the equator.

1.032 _____ The North Pole is on Antarctica.

1.033 _____ The first man in space was an American.

1.034 _____ The explorers wanted to find a water route to Asia to get aluminum and gold.

1.035 _____ The *Trieste* explored the deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench.

Possible Score 100 My Score _____

Teacher check _____

Initial Date

II. ASIA AND AFRICA

Asia is the largest continent on earth. This section will review several Asian places, including the seaport cities of Istanbul and Hong Kong, the Arabian and Gobi Deserts, the mountain country of Nepal, and the island nation of Japan.

Africa is connected to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is divided by the Suez **Canal**. In Africa you will review the Kalahari Desert as well as the Sahara Desert, the largest desert in the world. This section will also cover the rain forest country of the Congo and the grassland country of Kenya.

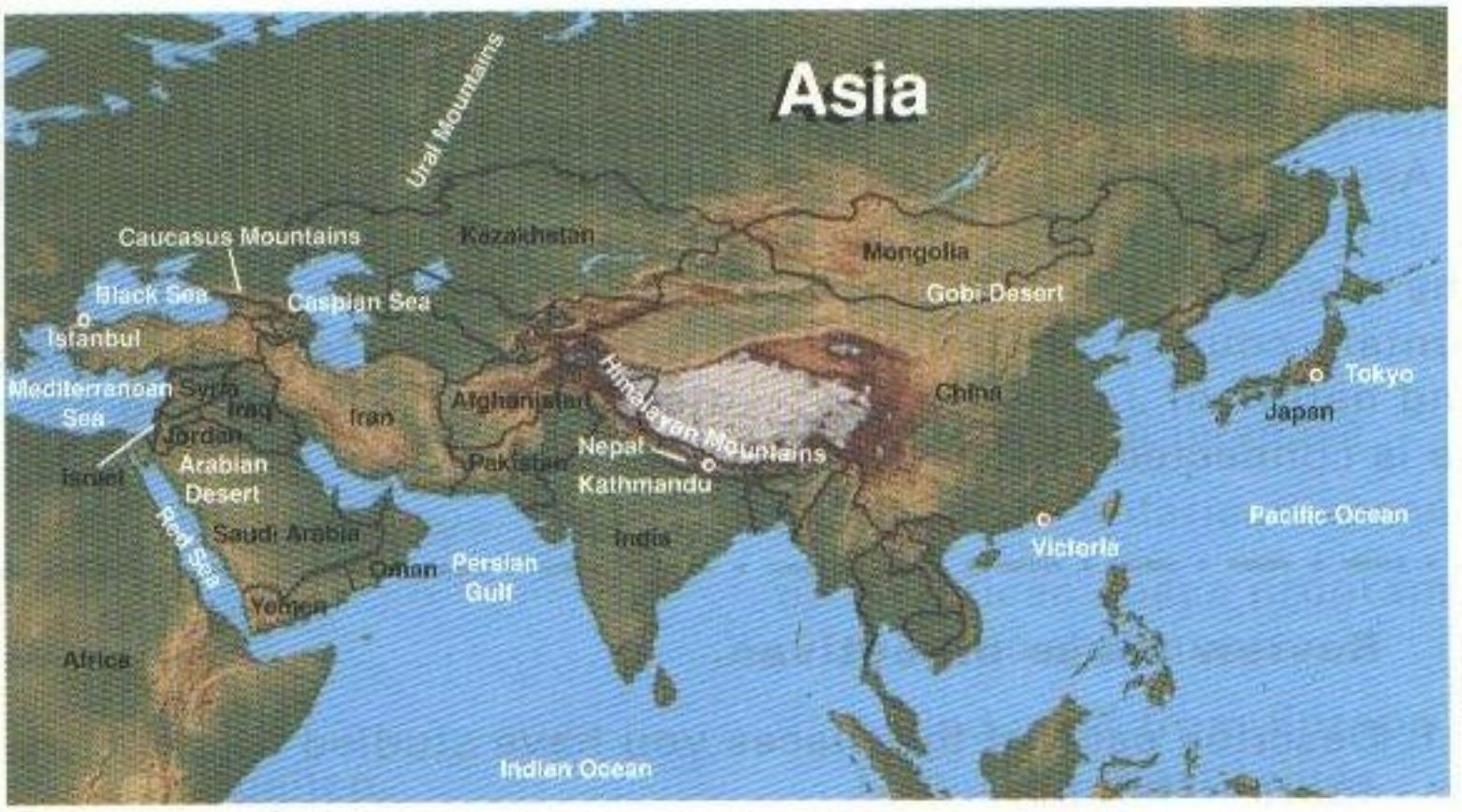
☐ **Review these objectives.**

1. Describe each of the places you have studied this year in a short statement.
2. Locate each place and feature you have studied on a map and name the continent where it is located.
3. Recognize the meaning of the vocabulary words from throughout the year.
4. Name and locate the continents, oceans, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

Review of Asia

Asia and Europe are are separated by a imaginary line drawn along the Ural Mountains, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, and the Black Sea. The land of the two continents is often called Eurasia because the line between them is imaginary. The map on the next page shows the line.

Istanbul is a city that is right on the dividing line between Europe and Asia. It has a long history tied to both lands. South of Istanbul is the Arabian Peninsula and the desert that fills it. East of Arabia, in the tall Himalaya Mountains, is the small country of Nepal. Behind the Himalaya's rain shadow, to the north, is the Gobi Desert. South of the Gobi, on the coast of China, is the former British colony of Hong Kong and its capital, Victoria. Finally, north of Hong Kong in the Pacific Ocean is the island nation of Japan, "the source of the sun." This year you have crossed Asia from Istanbul in the west to Japan in the east.



Map work.

2.1 Trace over the line between Europe and Asia.

2.2 The Gobi Desert is mostly in what two countries?

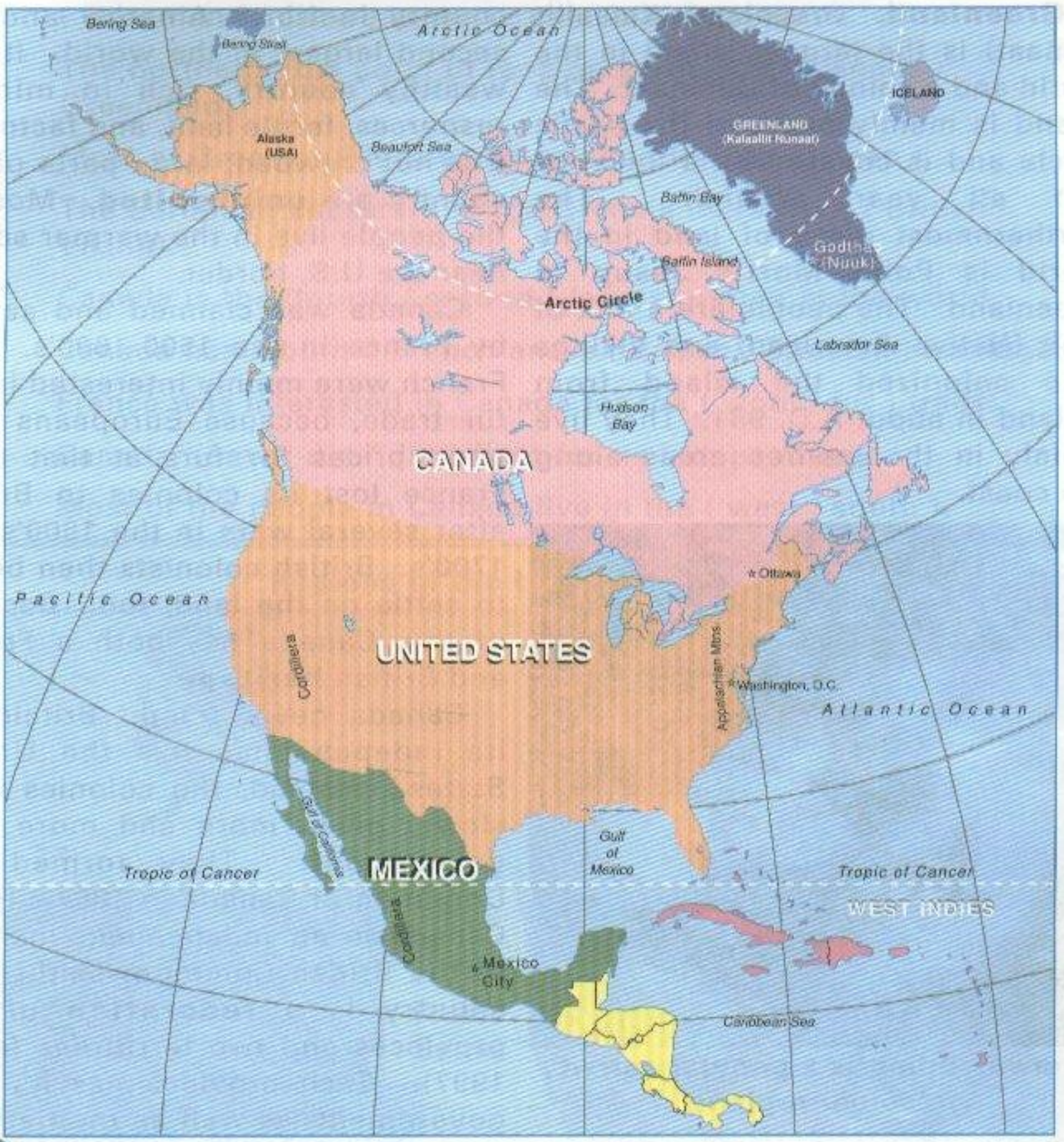
_____

2.3 What is the big country in the center of the Arabian Desert? _____

2.4 Circle Istanbul, Victoria, Nepal, and Japan on the map.

2.5 Name the capitals of Nepal and Japan.

_____



Map work. Use an atlas if you need help.

4.1 Circle the Great Lakes and the Aleutian Islands on the map.

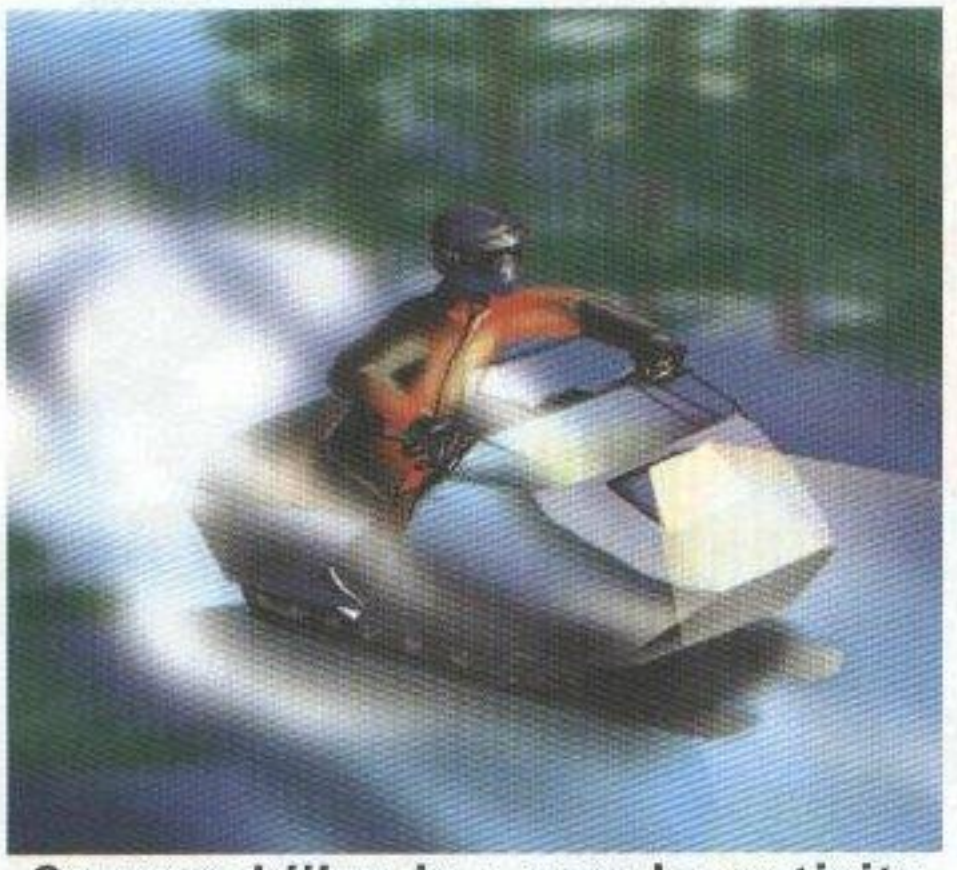
4.2 Draw in the Mississippi River.

4.3 Shade in the countries of Central America.

4.4 The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea are part of the _____ Ocean.

4.5 Underline the capital cities of Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat) Canada, the U.S., and Mexico.

Greenland. Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat) is the largest island in the world and a colony of Denmark. The island is mainly north of the Arctic Circle and is covered by a thick ice cap all year around. The northernmost piece of land in the world is Point Morris Jesup in Greenland. The people are a mix of Inuit (Native American) and Vikings who colonized the island from Iceland in about A.D. 981. They live mainly in the ice-free areas along the coast.



Snowmobiling is a popular activity in colder regions.

Canada. Canada is the largest country in North America and the second largest in the world. It is a wealthy country, rich in mineral resources, fertile land, and factories. It is not crowded; large parts of the country are **uninhabited**. Most of the people live in the warmer south, near the U.S. border.

Canada was claimed and settled by France in the 1500-1600's. The French were mainly interested in the fur trade, because Europeans paid good prices for furs at that time. France lost its colonies to Britain after several wars in the 1600's and 1700's. British colonists then began to settle on the land, too. Because of this Canada has both a French and British **heritage**.

Canada never fought Britain for its independence like the United States. Instead, the colonies were slowly given more and more self-government. They formed the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Today Canada is an independent member of the British Commonwealth. The country is a **federation** of ten provinces and two territories (as of 1997). Each province has its own government, as well as the national government in Ottawa.

Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

4.6 North America is the (second / third) -largest continent.

4.7 The (Canadian Shield / Appalachian Highland) is a rocky plateau, rich in minerals, around Hudson Bay.

4.8 (Europeans / Asians) are the largest group on the continent.

4.9 Indians are descendants of Asians who came to America across the (Bering Strait / Caribbean Sea).

4.10 (Greenland / Cuba) is the largest island on earth.

4.11 The northernmost point of land on earth is in (Canada / Greenland).

4.12 Most of Greenland is covered by (tundra / an ice cap).

4.13 The European ancestors of the Greenlanders were (British / Viking).

4.14 Canada is the (fourth / second)-largest nation in the world.

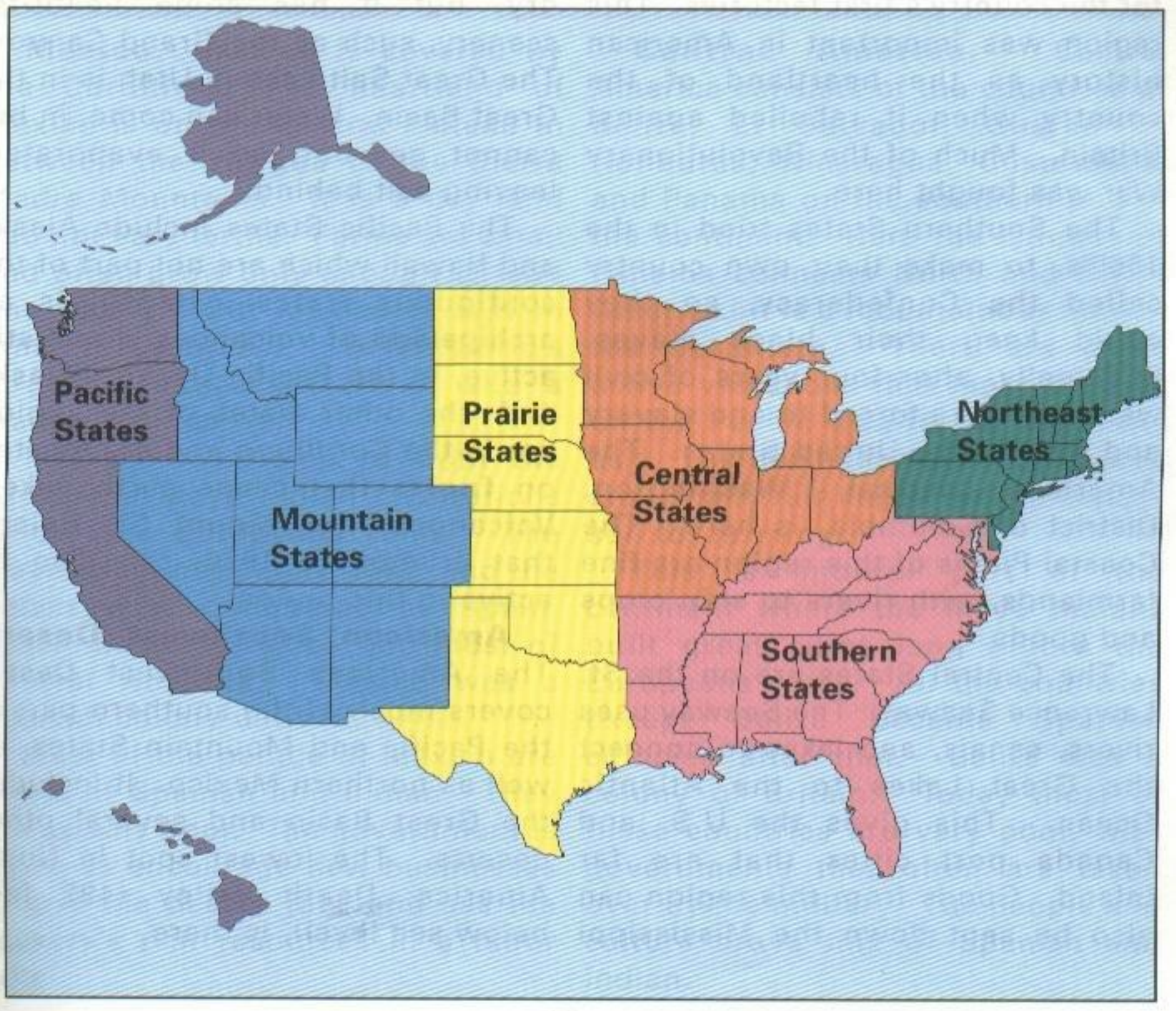
4.15 Canada has a both a French and a (British / Spanish) heritage.

4.16 France was interested in Canada for the (wool / fur) trade.

4.17 Canada (never did / did) fight for its independence.

4.18 Most of the people in Canada live in the (west / south).

Regions of the United States.



United States. The United States is the most powerful country on earth. It is a federation of fifty states. Forty-eight of these are **contiguous** states located in the center of North America. The people of America immigrated from many different countries all over the world, but mainly from Europe. It is an English-speaking nation, with a culture that honors hard work and independence.

The Northeastern States are mountainous, with poor, rocky soil. The fast-moving rivers of these states were used to produce power for the country's first factories. This region was important in American history as the heartland of the country when it rebelled against Britain. Much of the Revolutionary War was fought here.

The Southern States tried in the 1860's, to make their own country called the Confederacy, so they could keep their black slaves. Eventually, after four years of civil war, they were forced to end slavery and stay in the United States. The American capital, Washington, District of Columbia, is here. The Coastal Plains of this region are fine farmlands, with rivers to ship crops and goods.

The Central States are on the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Seaway uses rivers, canals, and lakes to connect the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. This gives the U.S. and Canada port cities that are far inland. Goods from this region can also be sent down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. Thus, the fertile farmland has two easy ways to ship out crops.

The Prairie States are on the Great Plains, America's rich grassland. The land is used to raise grain and cattle. It was some of the last land settled in America because it was so dry that people believed it was a desert.

The Mountain States are in the **Cordillera**, America's largest mountain chain. The mountains block moisture from reaching the Great Basin Desert located up in the highlands. Most of this region is dry, but it has some beautiful scenery, such as the Grand Canyon. The Great Salt Lake in Utah is in the Great Basin. Water can come, in but cannot get out, so it evaporates, leaving salt behind.

The Pacific States include Alaska and Hawaii which are not part of the contiguous states. Hawaii is an archipelago of volcanoes, some still active, in the Pacific Ocean. Alaska and the other states of this region are in the Cordillera and are located on **faults** that cause earthquakes. Volcanoes, like Mount St. Helens that erupted in 1980, can also be active in this region.

American Southwest Desert. The American Southwest Desert covers much of the southern part of the Pacific and Mountain States, as well as northern Mexico. It includes the Great Basin and several other deserts. The lowest spot in North America, Death Valley (492 feet below sea level), is there.

Match the following regions with the description.

4.19	____	poor soil, first factories	a. Contiguous States
4.20	____	Confederacy, Coastal Plains	b. Northeastern
4.21	____	earthquakes and volcanoes	c. Southern
4.22	____	Cordillera states, Grand Canyon	d. Central
4.23	____	48 states together in central North America	e. Prairie
4.24	____	Great Plains, last place settled	f. Mountains
4.25	____	Great Lakes and Mississippi for shipping goods	g. Pacific
4.26	____	covers southwest U.S. and northern Mexico	h. American Southwest Desert

Mexico. Mexico is covered by the Cordillera. The heartland of Mexico is on the Central Plateau in between the **ranges** of the Sierra Madre Mountains. It is a dry land and not very fertile. Farms are small and often grow only enough to feed one family. But Mexico is rich in mineral resources. It is the world's largest producer of silver, and a leader in oil as well.

Mexico was home to both the Aztec and Maya Indian civilizations before the Europeans came. The Mayas died out before 1500, and the Aztecs were conquered by Spain, which claimed Mexico and most of Central America. Mexico was a Spanish colony until 1821.

Most of the people of Mexico are a mix of Spanish and Indian. They are usually poor. The government is trying to encourage new businesses to give the people jobs and use the country's rich resources in a fairer way.

Central America. Central America consists of the countries of Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama on the southern end of the continent. Here the Isthmus of Panama connects North and South America. It is a mountainous land in the Cordillera. There are many active volcanoes that make the soil on the Pacific side fertile with their ash. The lowlands near the Atlantic are usually rain forest, which is poor soil for farming.

This is another part of the continent where the Maya Indians built great cities long before the Europeans came. All the countries except Belize became Spanish colonies after that. Belize was a colony of Britain. Today most of these countries are very poor, with governments that often are taken over by the military. The people and culture are a mix of Spanish and Indian.

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

4.27 _____ The heartland of Mexico is on the Coastal Plains of the Gulf of Mexico.

4.28 _____ Mexico was home to the Inca and Maya civilizations.

4.29 _____ The people and cultures of Mexico and Central America are mainly a mix of Spanish and Indian.

4.30 _____ Central America is mainly a flat plain of rain forests and savanna.

4.31 _____ All of the countries of Central America were Spanish colonies.

4.32 _____ There are many volcanoes in Central America which help make the soil on the Pacific side fertile.

List the countries of Central America.

4.33 _____

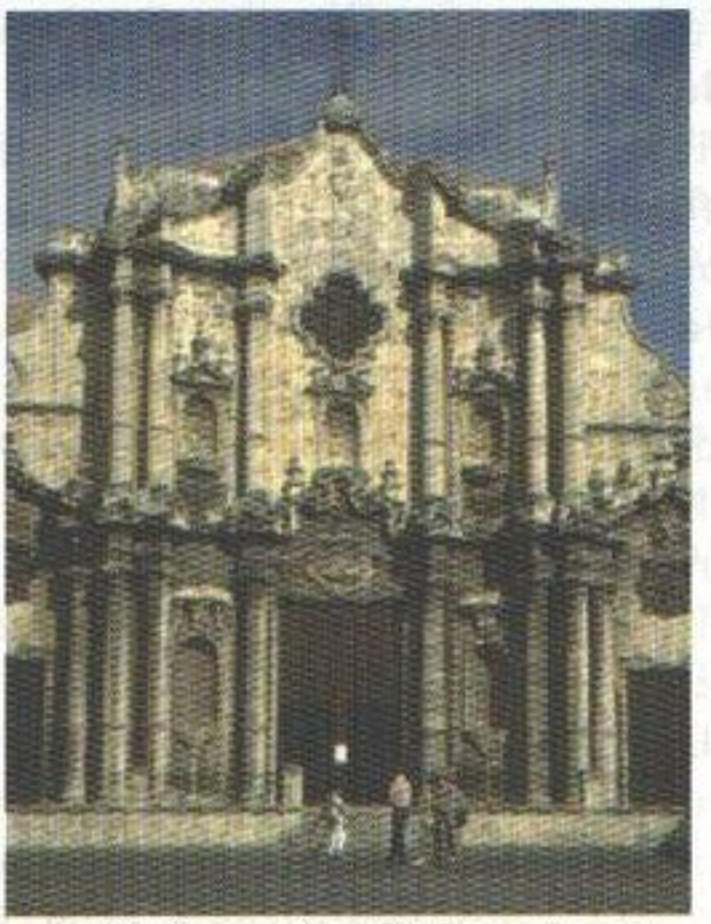
_____

_____

West Indies. The West Indies includes two archipelagoes, the Antilles and the Bahamas. The Antilles are divided into the Greater Antilles, the larger islands in the north, and the Lesser Antilles, the smaller islands to the south. They were named the Indies by Columbus, who mistakenly thought he was near India when he found them.

There are thousands of islands in the West Indies, divided into twenty-four countries. They were, and some still are, colonies of many different nations, including the United States. Tourism is one of the few ways to make money for these tropical islands. They have few factories and most people farm to get their food.

The European nations colonized the islands to set up plantations for



Buildings in Cuba show Spain's influence.

crops such as sugar cane that grew well in the climate. They brought in slaves from Africa to do the work, after the Indians on the island died of disease and mistreatment. The culture of the islands today is a mix of European and African, called *Creole*.

The Bahamas are one nation. They are part of the British Commonwealth, as is Jamaica, and one of the four main islands of the Greater Antilles. The other three are Hispaniola (divided into the French-speaking countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Puerto Rico (a colony of the United States), and Cuba (a communist nation). Thus, the West Indies show the differences of the many countries that ruled there.

Cuban folk dancer.

Cuba. Cuba is the largest island in the West Indies and is called the "Pearl of the Antilles." It is mainly gentle hills or plains that are fertile farmland. Sugar and tobacco are the most important crops. Cuba has many mineral resources and several good harbors, including Havana, the capital.

The island was a Spanish colony until the Spanish-American War in 1898. America won the war, and Cuban independence was part of the **treaty** afterward; but Americans kept some control over the Cuban government and businesses. Eventually, Fulgencio Battista, a dictator, took control of the island and was himself thrown out by a communist dictator, Fidel Castro in 1959.

Cuba is one of the few countries in the world that is still communist as of 1998. The island received a great deal of money from the Soviet Union during the time that it was a communist country (1917-1991). Communist governments usually cannot get everything their people need, but things got even worse in Cuba without the Soviet money.

Under communism, the people of Cuba are not allowed to disagree with the government. They must especially say only good things about Fidel Castro. Like many communist dictators, he expects the people to think everything he says and does is wonderful. They can be sent to jail for not agreeing with him. People can also be sent to jail for believing in Jesus. The government controls what the people are allowed to read and often lies about how good life is in Cuba. Life under communism is hard, but the Cuban people still love their beautiful island home.

Answer these questions.

4.34 What are the two archipelagoes of the West Indies?

_____

4.35 What are the people and culture of the West Indies?

_____

4.36 What are the four islands of the Greater Antilles?

_____

4.37 How many countries are there in the West Indies?

_____

4.38 What are the main crops of Cuba?

_____

4.39 What war gave Cuba its independence?

_____

4.40 What type of government does Cuba have in 1998 and who leads it?

_____

4.41 What is the capital of Cuba?

_____

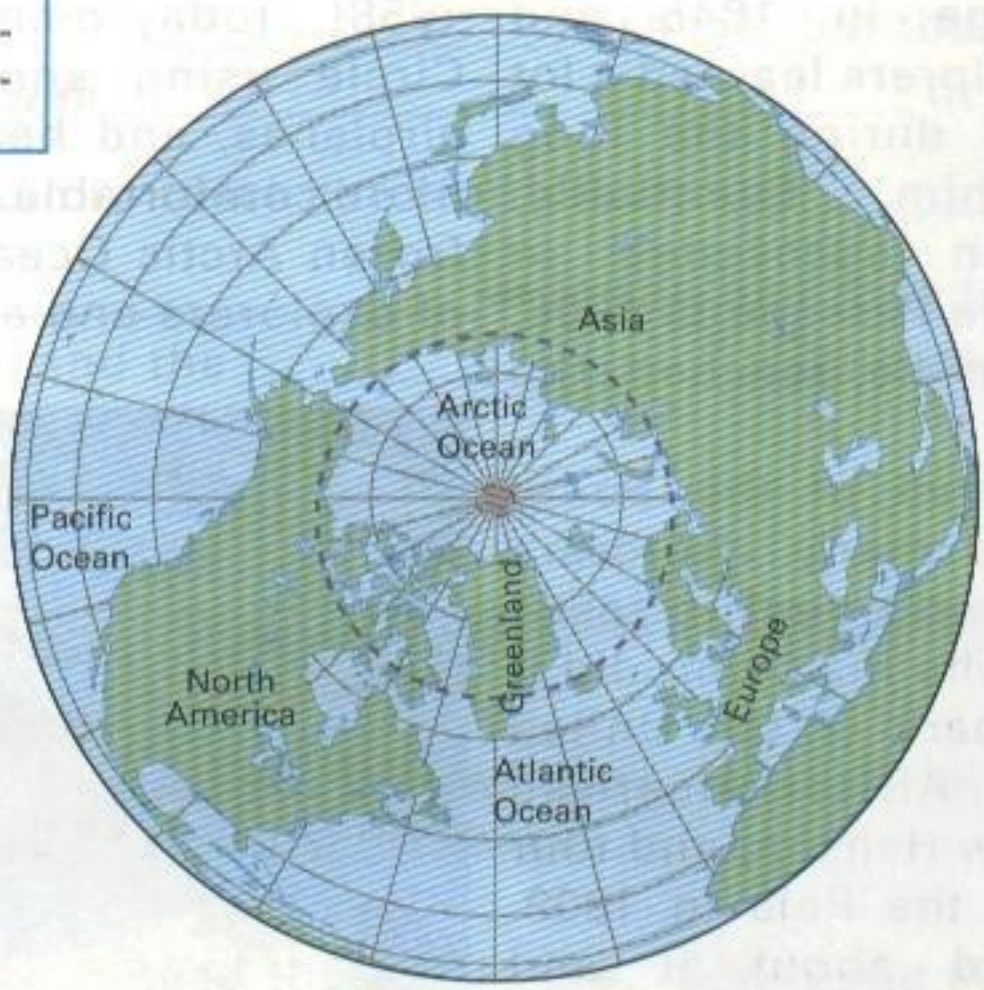
4.42 What can happen to a Cuban who believes in Jesus or disagrees with the government?

_____

Review of the North Polar Region

The North Pole is not on land, but in the middle of a frozen ocean. Within the Arctic Circle though, are the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and North America; so while people had to make a dangerous ocean voyage to reach the Antarctic Circle, they could just walk to the Arctic!

People have lived there for thousands of years. They live on the land around the edges of the Arctic, however, not on the ice near the Pole. It took a well-organized expedition to reach the North Pole over the "land" created by the frozen pack ice.



The North Polar Region.

The land around the Arctic is more comfortable. The Lapps of usually tundra. Some of the land, like Greenland, is covered with ice caps, or **glaciers** that do not melt, but, most arctic land has a short summer when the snow melts and the ground thaws. During the summer **lichens** and flowers grow, small rodents gather food, birds nest, and the animals get fat to be ready for the cold winter. The tundra plants feed animals like musk oxen, reindeer, caribou, lemmings, and Arctic hares. These are eaten by wolves and foxes. The largest meat eater of the Arctic is the polar bear, who lives mainly on the ice, eating seals.

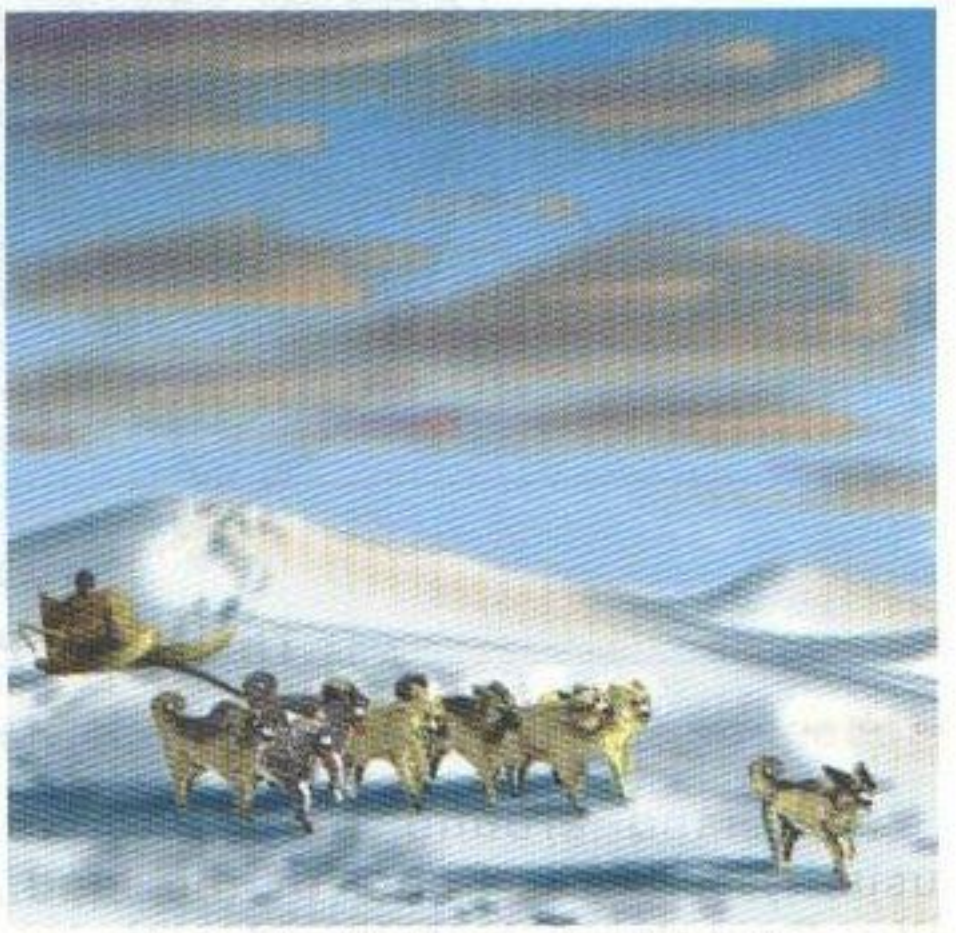
The Lapps (Sami) and Eskimo (Inuit) lived in the Arctic before modern inventions made life there Europe were nomads who herded reindeer. The animals supplied the Lapps with all they needed for food and clothes. The Inuit who lived in Asia and North America were hunter/gatherers. They hunted seals and caribou. The only animals they kept were the dogs they used to pull their sleds. They would gather berries and roots during the short summers.

During the Age of Exploration, the Europeans explored the Arctic looking for the Northwest Passage. They wanted to find a way around North America to get to the spices of Asia. Henry Hudson made four different trips searching for the passage in the 1600's. He found and named the large bay after himself in

Canada. Sir John Franklin tried to find the Passage in 1845 and disappeared. Explorers learned a lot about the Arctic during the long search to find him. Eventually, Roald Amundsen succeeded in sailing through the Passage in 1906, five years before he reached the South Pole.

As was also true of the South Pole, there were many explorers who wanted to be the first to reach the North Pole. The man who did it was Robert E. Peary of the United States. He, his African-American assistant, Matthew Henson, and four Eskimos reached the Pole in 1909. Amundsen heard about it and changed his own plans to go to the North Pole. He went south instead.

American Admiral Richard Byrd was the first man to fly a plane over the North Pole in 1925, as he would later be the first over the South Pole. An American submarine, the U.S.S. *Nautilus*, was the first ship to reach the Pole, going under the ice in 1958! Today men live in the Arctic Circle using snowmobiles, rifles, airplanes, and heaters to make life more comfortable. But the ice of the frozen Arctic Ocean is still the land of explorers and adventurers.



Dog sleds were used by the Eskimos (Inuit).

Put in the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

4.43 The _____ Pole is on the frozen Arctic Ocean.

4.44 The _____ Circle crosses the continents of Europe, Asia, and _____.

4.45 The land around the Arctic is usually _____.

4.46 The _____ are the reindeer-herding nomads of the European Arctic.

4.47 The Inuit (Eskimos) are the hunter/gatherers of the Arctic on the continents of _____ and _____.

4.48 The Arctic explorers of the Age of Exploration were searching for the _____ Passage, but the first man to sail through it was _____ in 1906.

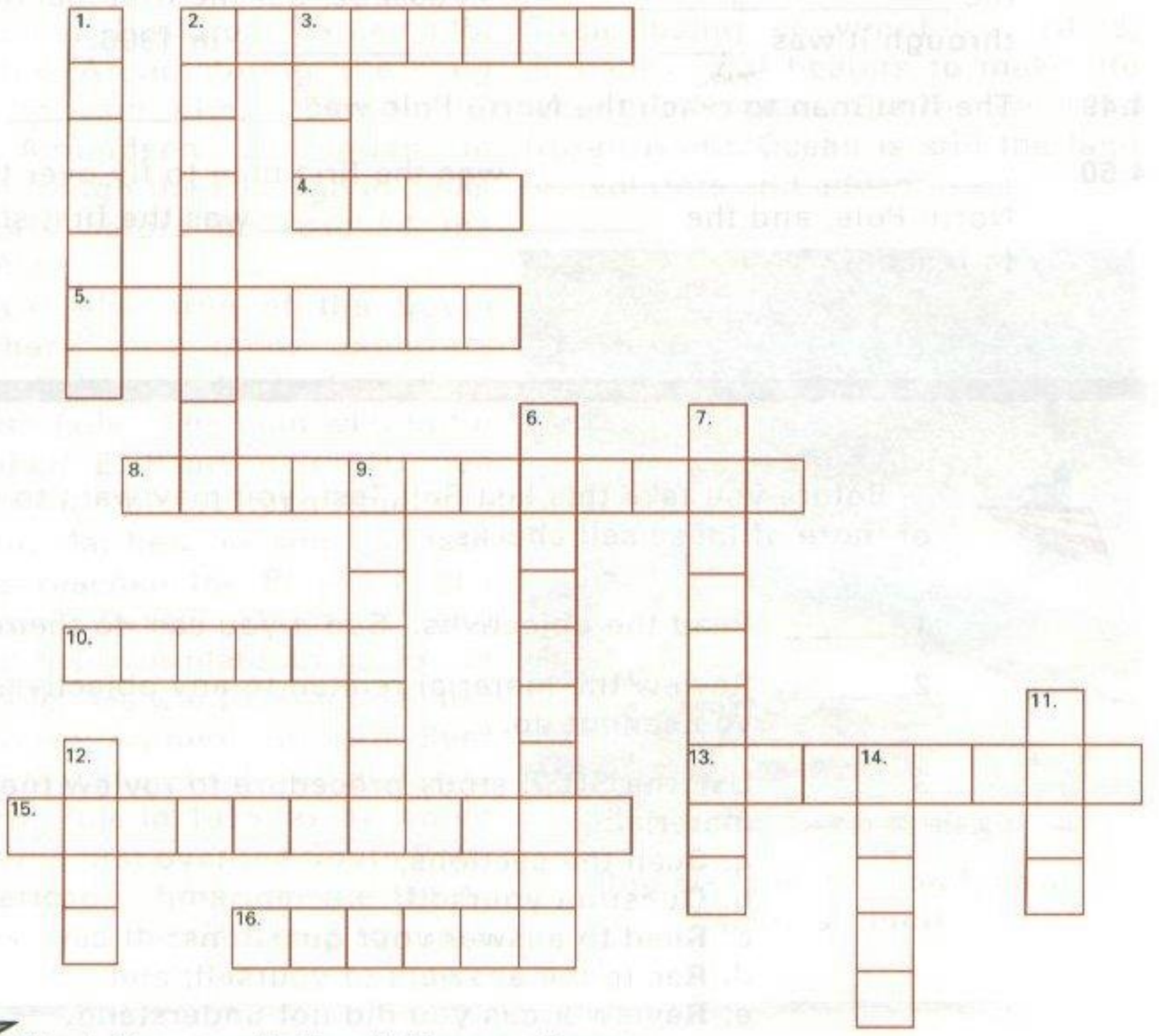
4.49 The first man to reach the North Pole was _____.

4.50 _____ was the first man to fly over the North Pole, and the _____ was the first ship to reach it.

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

1. _____ Read the objectives. See if you can do them.
2. _____ Review 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 did not understand.
4. _____ Review all vocabulary, activities, and Self Tests, writing a correct answer for every wrong answer.

Crossword Review



Find the capitals of these places.

Across:

2. Congo
4. Ukraine
5. Brazil
8. Argentina
10. Cuba
13. Hong Kong
15. Mexico
16. Great Britain (United Kingdom)

Down:

1. Kenya
2. Nepal
3. Greenland
6. United States
7. Iceland
9. Canada
11. Peru
12. Switzerland
14. Japan

SELF TEST 4

Name the country for each item. Use "G" for Greenland, "Can" for Canada, "US" for the United States, "M" for Mexico, "CA" for Central America, "WI" for the West Indies, and "Cuba" for Cuba (4 points each answer).

4.01 _____ largest island in the Antilles archipelago

4.02 _____ the heartland is the Central Plateau in between the Sierra Madre Mountains

4.03 _____ includes Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador

4.04 _____ the Isthmus of Panama is here

4.05 _____ largest island in the world

4.06 _____ Bahamas, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico

4.07 _____ Spain conquered the Aztec civilization here

4.08 _____ has a French and English heritage

4.09 _____ the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Mississippi River give access to Atlantic ports

4.010 _____ Great Plains, Great Basin Desert, and Grand Canyon

4.011 _____ largest country in North America

4.012 _____ people are a mix of Viking and Inuit

4.013 _____ Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua

4.014 _____ communist country

4.015 _____ became independent after the Spanish-American War

Answer these questions.

4.016 The Arctic Circle crosses which three continents? (6 points)

_____

4.017 The Canadian Shield is around what large bay? (2 point)

_____

4.018 Early Arctic explorers were looking for a northern way around the the New World to Asia that was called what? (2 points)

_____

Match the following (2 points each answer).

4.019	____	Maya	a. led first voyage around the world
4.020	____	Fidel Castro	b. Arctic hunter/gatherers, keep dogs to pull sleds
4.021	____	Lapps	c. Mexican and Central American Indian civilization
4.022	____	Inuit	d. first man to the North Pole
4.023	____	Robert Peary	e. first man to the South Pole
4.024	____	Richard Byrd	f. program that put first person on the moon
4.025	____	Roald Amunsen	g. dictator of Cuba
4.026	____	Magellan	h. first man to fly over both Poles
4.027	____	Prince Henry	i. led Portuguese effort to reach Asia around Africa
4.028	____	Apollo	j. Arctic nomads, herd reindeer

Choose the correct place from the list below (3 points each answer).

Iceland	Istanbul	Sydney
Hong Kong	London	Ukraine
Japan	Peru	Nepal
Kenya		

4.029 _____ is the capital city of Great Britain, founded by the Romans on the Thames River.

4.030 _____ is a country on the fertile European steppes that used to be part of the communist Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4.031 _____ is an Asian archipelago nation whose main islands are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

4.032 _____ is a poor nation in the Himalaya Mountains where the main religion is Hinduism.

4.033 _____ is an Australian city where the First Fleet landed to begin a British penal colony.

4.034 _____ is an African savanna country famous for offering safaris to see its many wild animals.

4.035 _____ was a British colony that was returned to China in 1997, even though many of its people were refugees from communist China.

4.036 _____ is a Turkish city in both Europe and Asia that was once Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

4.037 _____ is in the Andes Mountains of South America and was the home of the Inca Empire.

4.038 _____ is a European island nation that has many volcanoes and hot springs and was settled by the Vikings.

Possible Score 100 My Score _____

Teacher check _____

Initial Date

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 410
OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

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Alpha Omega Publications

300 North McKemy Avenue, Chandler, Arizona 85226-2618

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

4 1 0

LIFEPAC TEST

Name _____

Date _____

Score _____

Possible Score 100

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 410: LIFEPAC TEST

Choose the correct place from the list below. (4 points each answer)

London	Iceland	Ukraine	Switzerland
Istanbul	Nepal	Kenya	Hong Kong
Congo	Japan	Peru	Argentina
Brazil	Sydney	Mexico	Greenland
Canada	West Indies	Cuba	Central America

1. _____ is the largest country in North America, which was claimed by the French for its fur and later taken by the British.

2. _____ is in the Andes Mountains and was the home of the Inca Empire.

3. The Amazon River flows mainly through _____, and its rain forest was an important source of rubber from 1870 to 1913.

4. _____ is a archipelago nation just east of Korea where the main religion is Shinto and the emperor is from the Yamato clan.

5. _____ was founded by the Romans on the Thames River and is now the home of the British monarch.

6. _____ is a neutral country in the Alps famous for its cheese, watches, and chocolate.

7. _____ is the largest island on earth, and its people are a mix of Inuit and Viking.

8. _____ is a country of mostly European immigrants, that became rich by selling wheat and beef raised on the Pampas to Europe.

9. _____ is an island in the Antilles archipelago whose major exports are sugar and tobacco, and it is still communist.

10. _____ is a region that includes the Isthmus of Panama, Belize, Honduras, and many volcanoes.

11. _____ is a Turkish city in Europe and Asia that was the capital of both the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires.

12. _____ is an island nation settled by Vikings that has very little pollution due to geothermal and hydroelectric power and still uses the Viking Norse language.

13. _____ is a nation whose savanna is poor farmland, but it does produce lions, giraffes, leopards, and cheetahs which people safari to see.

14. _____ 's heartland is the Central Plateau between the Sierra Madre Mountains, where the Spanish conquered the Aztec Indians.

15. _____ is a city in the Southern Hemisphere that began as a British penal colony and became a big exporter of sheep products.

16. _____ includes the islands of Hispaniola, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and Puerto Rico. Its culture is a mix of African and European.

17. _____ is in the rain forest of an African river explored by Henry Stanley and claimed by the king of Belgium.

18. _____ is a crowded Chinese land with a capital named Victoria that was a British colony from 1841 until 1997.

19. _____ is a former communist country on the steppes, where Eastern Orthodox Christianity is the largest religion.

20. _____ is in the Himalaya Mountains. Most of its people are Hindu or Buddhist, and the capital is Kathmandu.

Use the clues to name the continent (2 points each answer).

21. _____ Peru, Amazon River, Atacama Desert, most of it is south of the equator

22. _____ Greenland, Isthmus of Panama, Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, Mississippi River

23. _____ largest continent, Nepal, Gobi Desert, Arabian Desert, Hong Kong

24. _____ Island Continent, Sydney, most of the center is desert, called the Outback

25. _____ South Pole, coldest place on earth, last place on earth to be explored and mapped

26. _____ Alps Mountains, Ukraine, London, its people explored the earth beginning in the 1400's

27. _____ Congo River, Kenya, Sahara Desert, Nile River, Lake Victoria, mostly in the tropics

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

28. _____ Christopher Columbus led the first voyage around the world.

29. _____ The United States was the first country to put a man in space.

30. _____ The first man to reach the North Pole was Richard Byrd.

31. _____ During the Age of Exploration, the explorers in the Arctic were looking for the Northwest Passage.

32. _____ Many deserts are found along the equator, which tends to be a dry area.

33. _____ The soil in a rain forest is not very fertile.