



CALVERT™
PUBLICATIONS

4th grade

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 401

OUR EARTH

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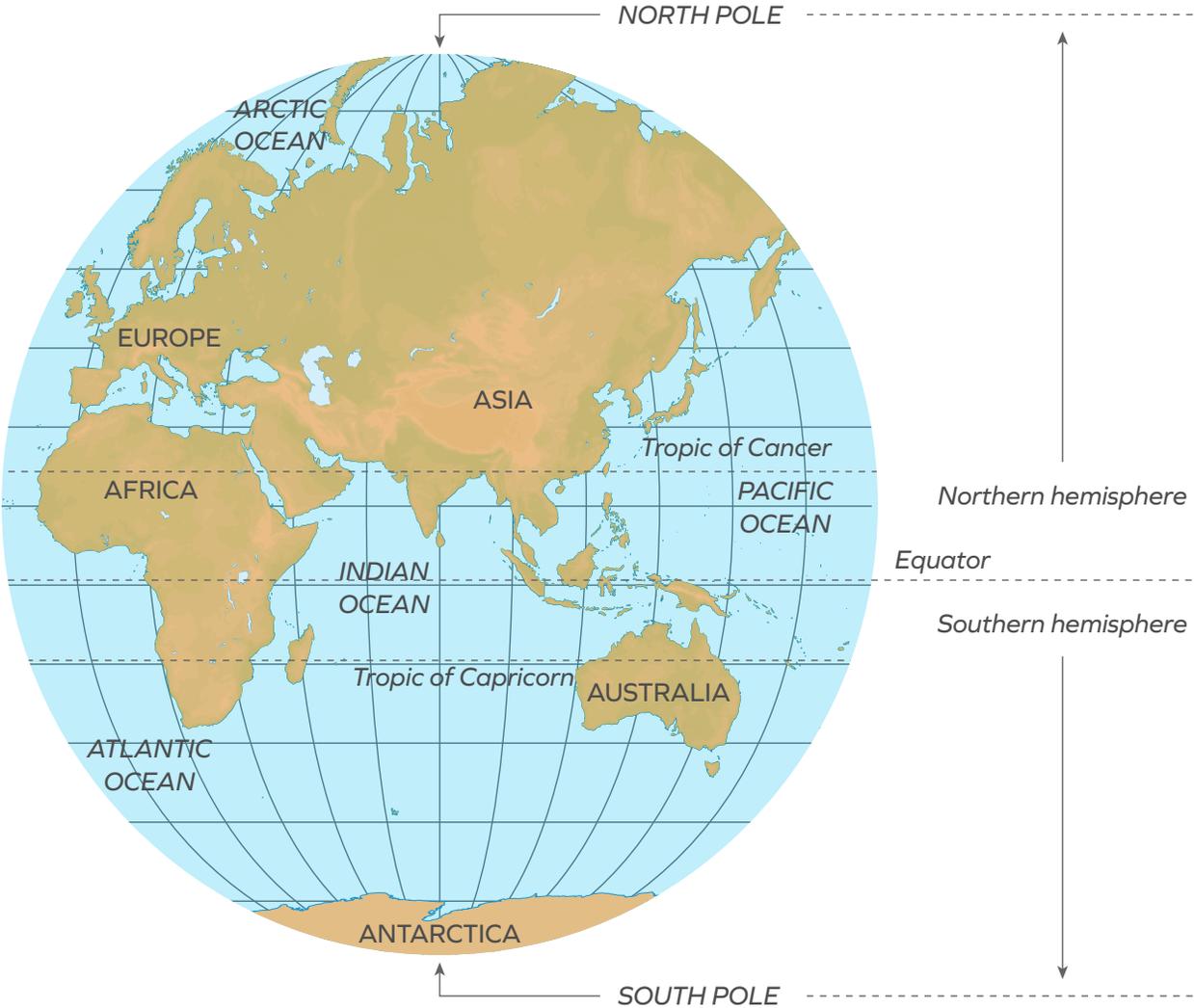
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Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



Look at the maps. Do you see the line drawn across the middle of each one? This line is called the **equator**. The equator is a line that divides the earth into two equal hemispheres. The half above the equator is the Northern Hemisphere. Most of the people in the world live in this hemisphere, because most of the land is there. Below the equator is the Southern Hemisphere. It is mostly water, with much less land for people to live on.

To the north and south of the equator are the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. These lines mark the end of the *tropical zone* around the equator, which you will study in a later unit. It is only between these two lines that the sun ever gets exactly overhead in the center of the sky. You can remember that Capricorn is the one south of the equator by imagining that it sinks to the bottom because it is a bigger, heavier word than Cancer.



| Eastern Hemisphere

Brave and Curious Men

Three brave and curious men who learned about our Earth during the Age of Exploration were Prince Henry, Christopher Columbus, and Ferdinand Magellan. These men were searching for new ways to reach the Far East.

Prince Henry. Prince Henry the Navigator was born in 1394 in Portugal, on the far western end of Europe. He was the king's third son, and he never became a king himself. Instead, Prince Henry became famous for sending ships to explore the coast of Africa.

Portugal captured an important city in North Africa in 1415 and Prince Henry became the city's governor. He noticed that the wealthy African Empire of Songhai, near the city of Timbuktu, paid with gold for the salt it bought from North Africa. Henry was interested in finding the source of this gold and perhaps a new route to the Spice Islands as well.

Prince Henry was a clever man. He decided to try sailing south, around Africa, to reach the Far East. He planned very carefully. He built a town on the southern tip of Portugal. There he started a school to train men to build ships, sail, **navigate**, and make maps. Navigating on the ocean was very difficult when the sailors were away from land they knew. The sailors learned to use the stars and **instruments** to keep from getting lost.



air hose that went to the surface. On the surface, someone would use a machine to pump air down to the diver. But, the diver could not go very far or very deep because he was being followed by yards and yards of air hose.

True freedom to explore the ocean came when in 1943, a young French Navy diver named Jacques Cousteau invented the aqualung. It allows the diver to carry his air on his back. The diver breathes through a hose connected to the aqualung. We call this scuba diving. Scuba stands for self contained underwater breathing apparatus.

People could not go into the deepest parts of the ocean using scuba gear, however, because the deeper you go into the ocean, the harder the water begins to press against you. Without protection, people would die down in the deep parts of the ocean, so special ships had to be built to protect them and take them down there.

The first diving ship to study the deep ocean was the bathysphere (*batho*–depth, *sphere*–ball). It was a large, hollow, steel ball with a window. It was lowered into the ocean on a cable by a ship which also pumped air down for the divers inside. It made its first trip down with people on board in 1930.



| The aqualung makes breathing possible in deep water.

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 | _____ <i>Voyager 1 and 2</i> | g. | bridge of land between two larger pieces of land |
| 3.08 | _____ <i>Viking I and II</i> | 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).

	<i>Apollo</i>	<i>Skylab</i>	<i>Mercury</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	Space Shuttle
3.011	1st	_____			
3.012	2nd	_____			
3.013	3rd	_____			
3.014	4th	_____			
3.015	5th	_____			

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 402

SEAPORT CITIES

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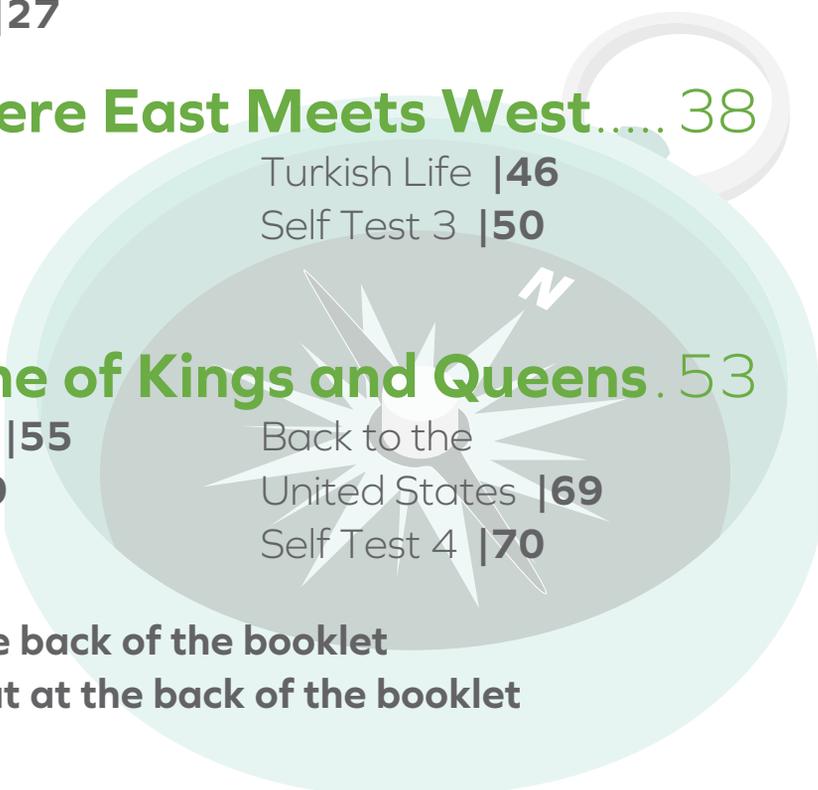
Back to the

United States | **69**

Self Test 4 | **70**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**

World Map | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



The British government continued to send criminals to New South Wales until 1848. In all, about 83,000 prisoners were “transported” to serve their prison terms in the area. By that time, the colony’s farms were doing well, many British people were coming “down under” to live, and Sydney was a growing city.



The beaches are guarded by **volunteer** life-saving clubs. These clubs each have their own color uniforms and caps so people can find them in the crowds. They practice so they can rescue people who start to drown in the ocean. They hold contests where they race other clubs in lifeboats and swimming.

Long nets are spread across the water away from the beaches. These nets are to keep sharks away from the beach. There are many sharks in the ocean near Sydney. A sharp lookout is kept for them along the beaches, and a bell is rung when one is spotted. As scary as sharks are, very few people are hurt by them. More people are hurt by the **Portuguese man-of-war**.

These jellyfish-like sea animals do not kill, but they have a very painful sting.

Sydneysiders also like to go “bushwalking.” Australians call all places outside of a town or city “the bush.” Sydney has several large national parks close to the city. People form clubs that go bushwalking together on weekends in these parks.



| Portuguese man-of-war



Match these items.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.27 | _____ Portuguese man-of-war | a. winter |
| 1.28 | _____ bushwalking | b. painful sting |
| 1.29 | _____ Bondi | c. hiking outside the city |
| 1.30 | _____ July | d. summer |
| 1.31 | _____ January | e. Beach |

SELF TEST 1

Review from History & Geography 401. Choose the correct letter on the map for each word listed in activities 1.01 - 1.010 (each answer, 2 points). Some will be used more than once.



1.01 _____ island

1.02 _____ isthmus

1.03 _____ strait

1.04 _____ delta

1.05 _____ mouth

1.06 _____ bay

1.07 _____ gulf

1.08 _____ archipelago

1.09 _____ peninsula

1.010 _____ river

art. The Ottomans made it into a mosque (an Islamic church), but today it is a museum. There are several other churches, now museums, that were built by the Romans and Byzantines.

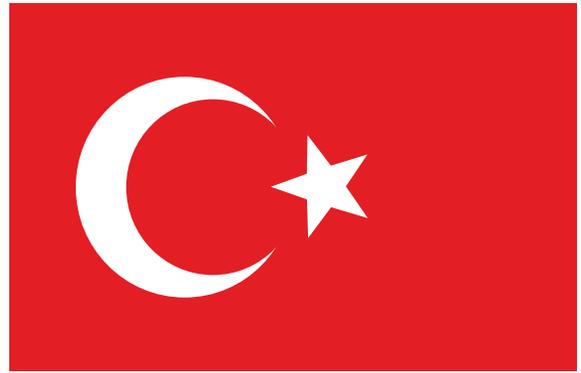
With so much history, Istanbul is full of museums. There are museums of art, military history, naval history, and even carpets. One museum shows the beautiful pictures made from different colored tiles (called mosaics) that the Roman emperors used to have on the floor of their palace.

There are several reminders of the Romans in Istanbul. One is the Hippodrome, an ancient racetrack used for chariot races. What is left is now a park. There is also a piece of an old Roman aqueduct that is still in very good shape. Aqueducts were special pipes built on bridges to bring water into Roman cities. This one was built 1,600 years ago!

The old Roman palace is in ruins now, but you can still see some of the walls and pillars where it once stood. The palaces of the sultans, on the other hand, are still standing, and visitors can see them. The most important is the Topkapi Palace, which was the sultan's main home for many years. The palace has the sultan's ornaments, furniture, and personal items on display. They shine with gold and jewels. His throne is decorated with silk and pearls.

Just as Christians like to build beautiful churches, Muslims like to build beautiful mosques. Istanbul has many mosques built by important Ottoman sultans. Mosques cannot be decorated with pictures of real things (plants or animals), so they are decorated with beautiful designs and patterns.

The Blue Mosque gets its name from the blue windows and tiles that color everything inside it. Another mosque is named for Suleiman the Magnificent, one of the greatest of the sultans. He was the ruler who almost conquered Europe. He is buried in his mosque, which was designed by Koca Sinan, who was considered to be one of the greatest Muslim **architects** of all time.



| Flag of Turkey



| The Blue Mosque in Istanbul

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 403

DESERT LANDS

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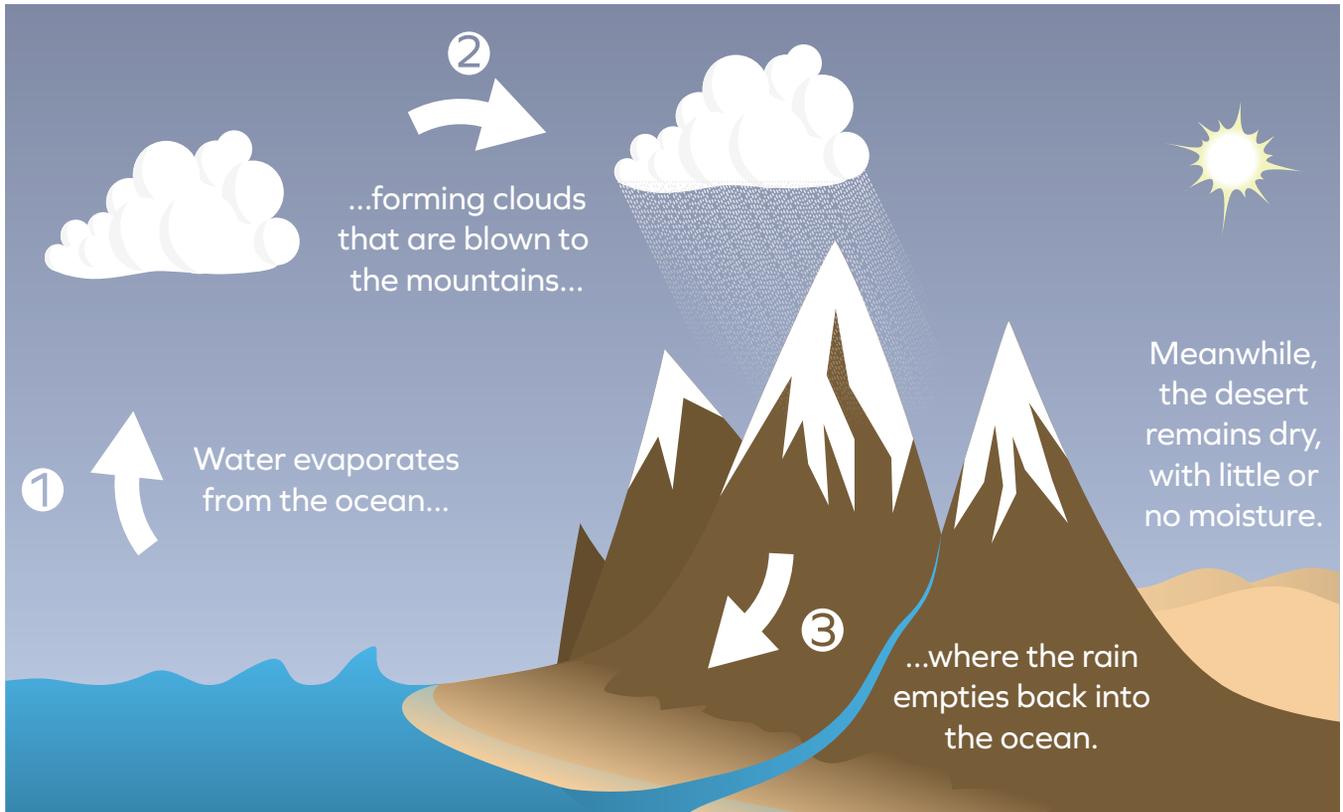
Traditional Ways of Life |35

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Self Test 3 |47

Test |Pull-out at the back of the booklet





| Mountains can cause deserts.

Moisture gets into a cloud when it **evaporates** from a big lake or ocean. The wind blows the clouds toward the mountains. The clouds have to go up and over the mountains to reach the desert on the other side, but the moisture in the clouds falls out as it gets cooler going up the mountain. Thus, by the time the clouds get to the other side of the mountain there is very little moisture left. In fact, often there is no cloud left at all. The desert is the *rain shadow* of the mountain.

Without any moisture, very few plants can grow in the desert. Plants keep soil from being blown or washed away, so deserts are often covered with loose sand or rocks because much of the soil has been blown away. Strong winds can cause dust or sand storms that block out the sun and make it hard to see or breathe. Sometimes the sand can be blown into big piles like snowdrifts. These are called **dunes**.

Desert animals. Many wild animals make their homes in the desert. Most of these animals are small. They are small so they do not need much food and they can easily find shade from the sun. Most of the animals hide in a **burrow** or under rocks and shrubs during the daytime. They come out to find food at night when it is cooler. There are fewer animals in a desert because there is less food for them to eat.

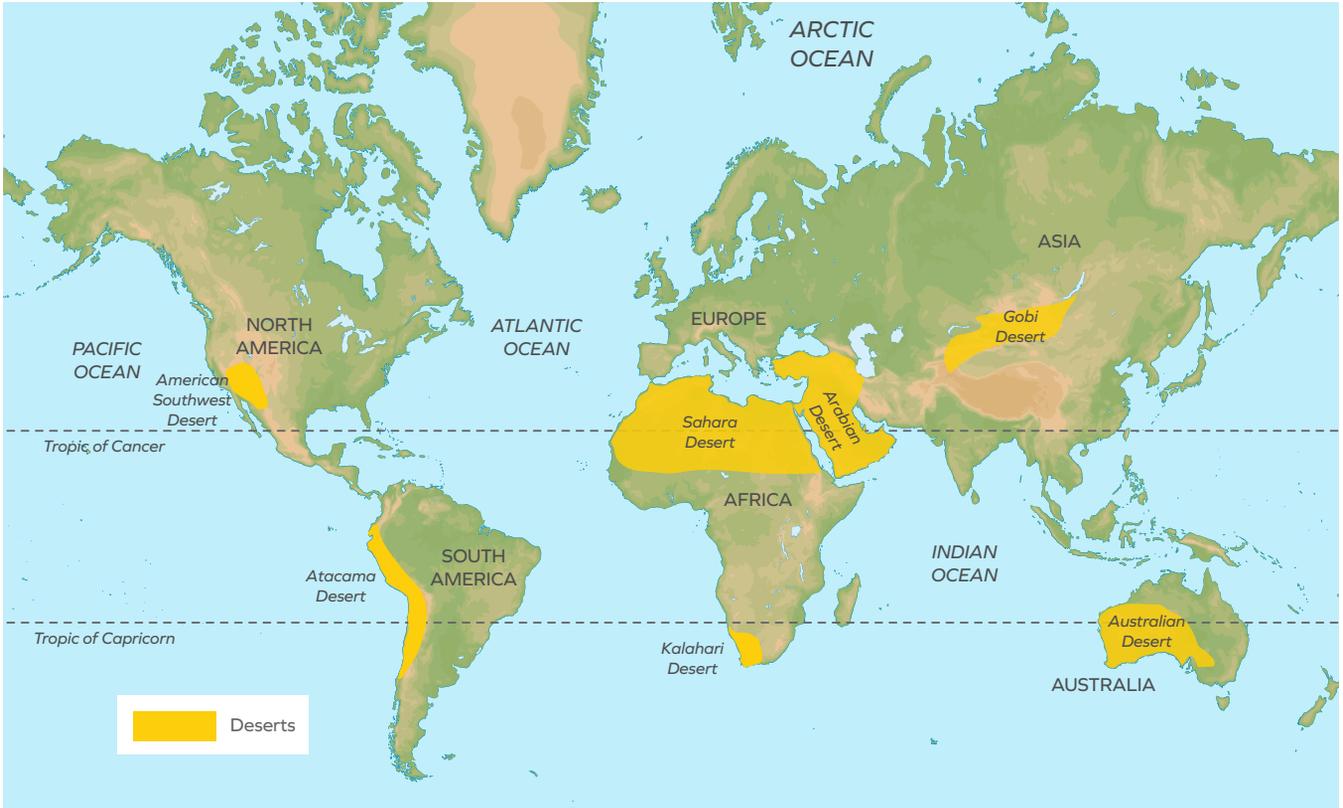
Desert animals can go without water for days. Some, like the kangaroo rat, do not need to drink water at all. They get all the moisture they need from the food they eat.

Desert animals have many ways to live in their harsh home. The sandgrouse, an African desert bird, can soak up water in its feathers to bring to its babies in the nest. Desert hares have large ears that take extra heat away from their bodies. A desert chameleon in Africa turns white in the hottest part of the day, to reflect sunlight away. A tortoise in Asia is active only a few months of the year, when the rain has made the desert green. The rest of the year it **hibernates** underground. Many bigger animals, like antelope and gazelles, live by traveling around constantly to search for food.

Desert animals eat many kinds of things. The kangaroo rat lives on seeds and plants. The horned lizard eats insects. The rattlesnake and the coyote hunt small **rodents** and rabbits that live in the desert. So, there is food in the desert. It is just hard to find.



| Desert animals that live in or above burrows



| Seven of the World's Great Deserts



Map exercises. Name the desert(s) on each continent.

- 2.1 North America: _____
- 2.2 South America: _____
- 2.3 Africa: a. _____
 b. _____
- 2.4 Asia: a. _____
 b. _____
- 2.5 Australia: _____
- 2.6 Europe: _____

Many rivers run through the American Desert. These rivers provide water for men and animals. The rivers often are in a deep **gorge**, like the Grand Canyon around the Colorado River in Arizona. The Colorado River is the biggest river of the American deserts.

Other Northern Deserts. There is also a string of Asian deserts between the Arabian Desert and the Gobi Desert in the Northern Hemisphere. They have very difficult names and you do not have to learn them. There is another desert called the Thar which is along the border between India and Pakistan in Asia.

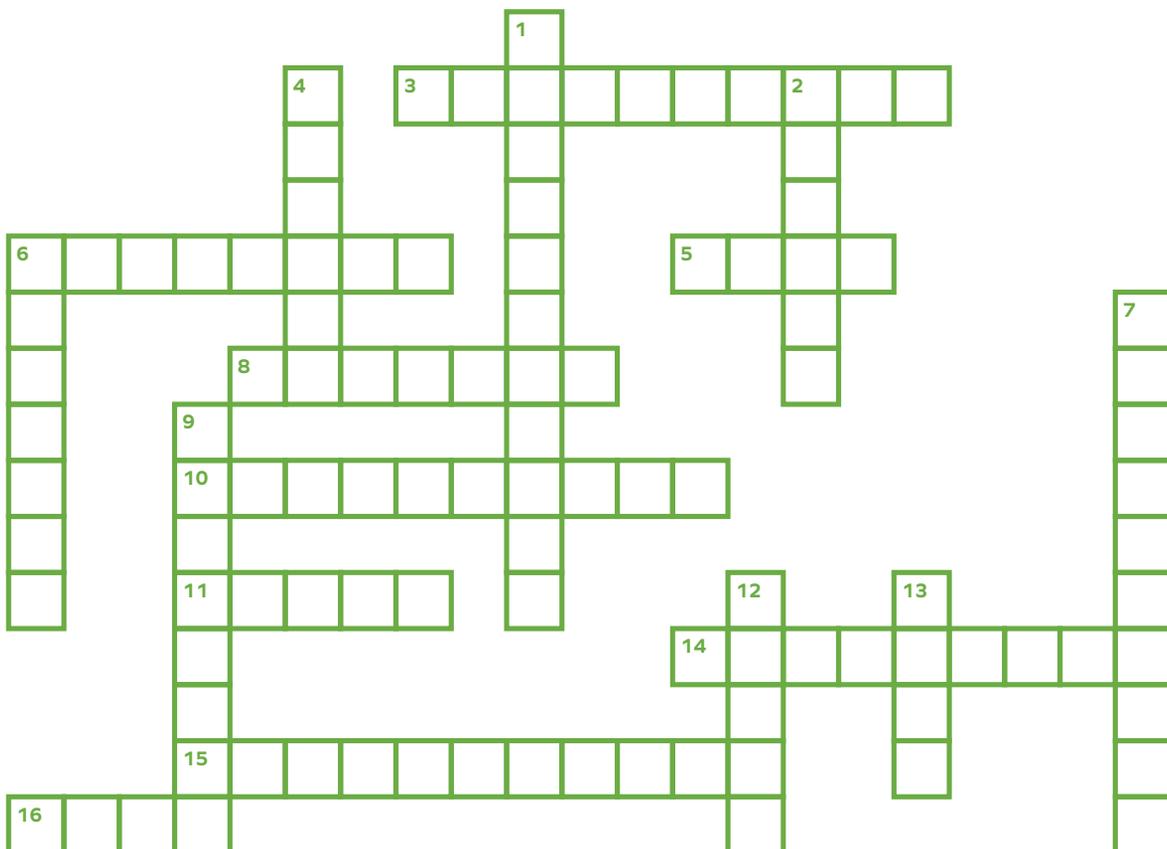


| Clockwise: Scorpions are commonly found in the desert. Mojave Rattlesnake. Desert Hare. Death Valley, California.

Down

1. the lowest point in North America
2. the largest desert in the world outside the polar regions, located in North Africa*
4. the dry area north of the equator runs along the line of the Tropic of _____
6. the desert on the coast in Chile, South America, created by cold water from Antarctica*
7. the largest desert in the Americas, in Argentina
9. desert of southern Africa, mostly in Botswana*
12. desert of the southwest coast of Africa, caused by the cold water from Antarctica
13. river of the Sahara

*Know these deserts and their locations.

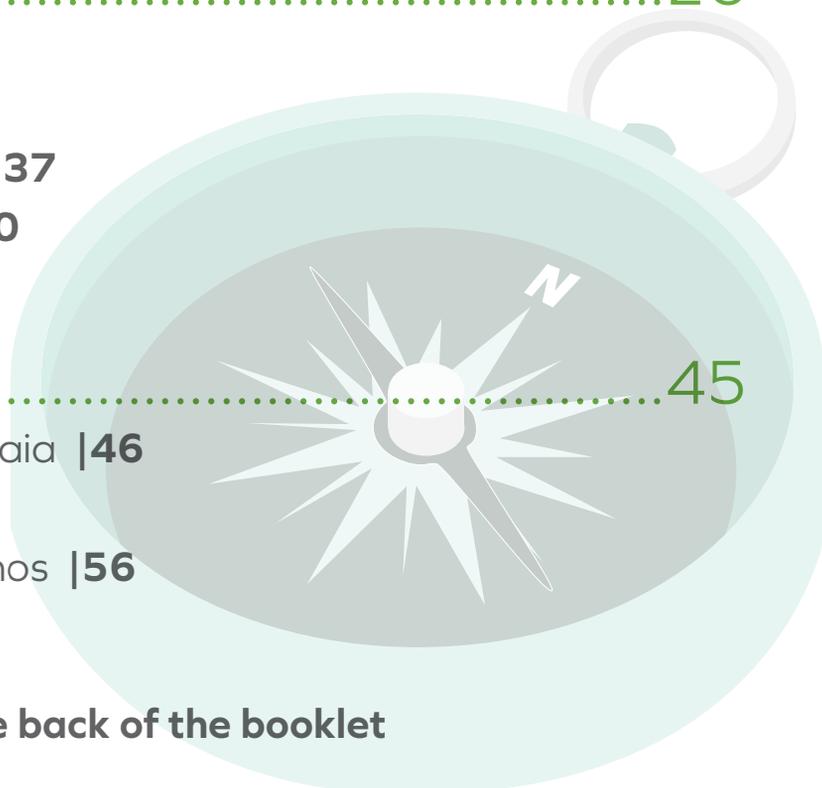


HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 404

GRASSLANDS

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Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



GRASSLANDS

There are four important areas of plant life in the world. They are forests, tundras, deserts, and grasslands. The grasslands are drier than the forests, warmer than the tundras, and wetter than the deserts. They are an especially important region to people.

Of the four areas, the grasslands are the best for growing food, for several reasons. Grasslands are usually flat, or nearly flat, which makes them easy to farm. The soil is usually very good for crops. Moreover, quite a bit more than half of the food people grow to feed themselves is grass. Wheat, rice, corn, barley, millet, and sugar cane are all grasses. It makes sense that these crops grow well in areas where wild grasses grow. Thus, grasslands are very important to people.

In this unit, you will study grasslands and three grassland countries. You will learn about the plants and animals of the grasslands. You will also study the Ukraine in Europe, Kenya in Africa, and Argentina in South America. You will learn about how the grasslands have been a part of those countries and their history.



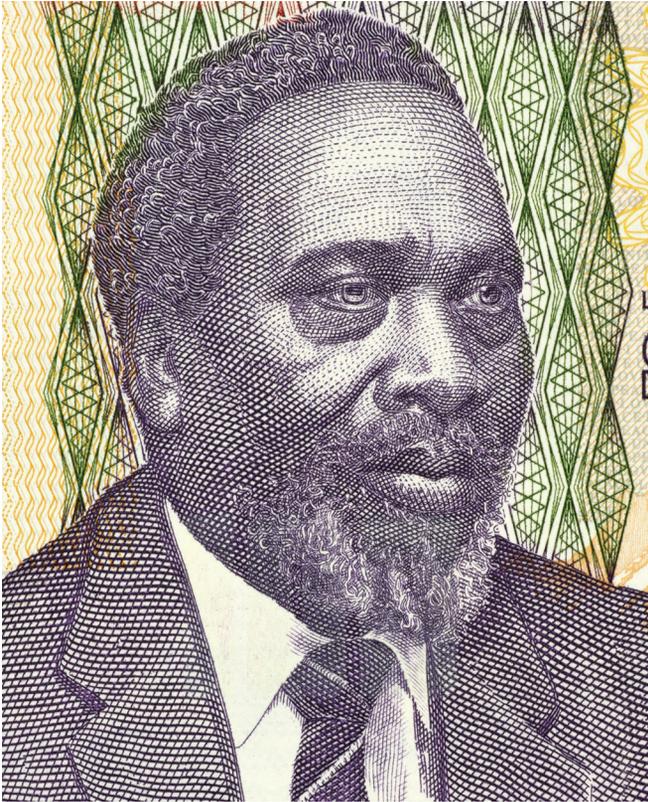
| Ukrainian Easter eggs

Problems. Living with freedom and independence is still relatively new for the Ukrainian people. They had never voted for their government officials, owned their own land, or run their own businesses before 1991. This was a drastic change that required a lot of time and learning.

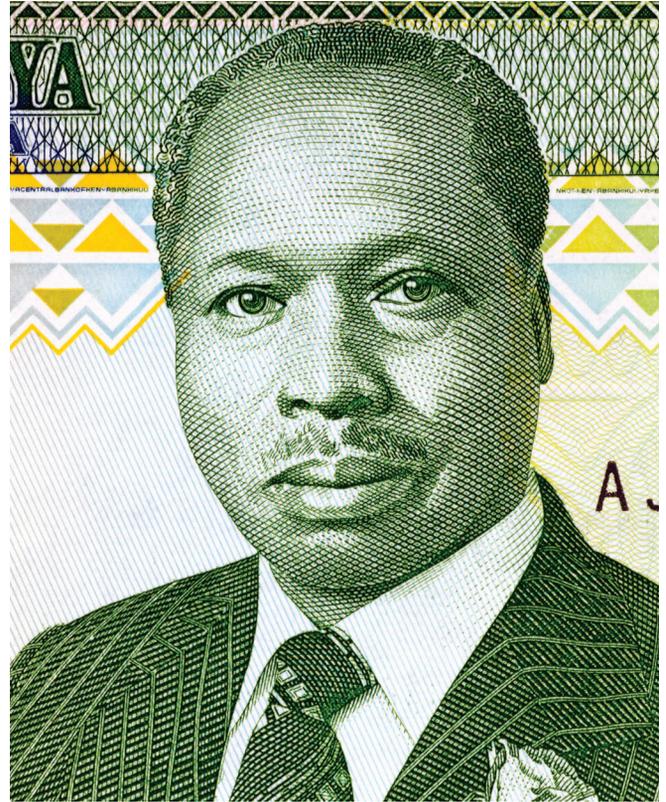
Their government is elected by the people, but there are still some communist and socialist ideas present among leaders and political conversations. Ukraine is still figuring out how to balance power in their government, and they have made constitutional changes over the years.

The government still owns most of the businesses, factories, mines, and farms. It is difficult for the Ukrainians to know how to change to owning and running these things themselves. The government does not like to give up its control. Many of the factories cannot produce goods that are made well enough for people to want to buy them. That means that many of the factories are forced to close, and then people lose their jobs. Thus, there are many problems Ukraine faces from becoming free again. However, the people prefer to solve their own problems in their new, old country.

On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded and occupied parts of Ukraine, an escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War that began in 2014. As a result of the invasion, there have been tens of thousands of deaths of both Russians and Ukrainians and many Ukrainians have fled the country, resulting in the largest refugee crisis since WWII. At the time of this publication in 2023, the war continues.



| Jomo Kenyatta, the first prime minister and president of Kenya



| Daniel arap Moi, president of Kenya 1978–2002

By the end of the revolt, the government realized that it needed to change its policies and work toward Kenyan independence. In 1961, the Kenyan people were finally allowed to elect their own government. In 1963, the country became an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Jomo Kenyatta was the first prime minister and, later, the first president.

At the time of independence almost all of the large farms and businesses in Kenya were owned by white, Indian, or Arabic people. The black Africans, who made up most of the people, usually only had small farms and worked for the other races. Many of the white and Asian people left after independence because the new government would force them to sell their businesses to black Kenyans.

Jomo Kenyatta was the leader of Kenya until his death in 1978. During this time, Kenya became a *one-party government*. This was very common in Africa. It means that the people can elect their leaders, but they do not have any choice about who they elect. Only the person chosen by the one party (political group) can run for each job. This kind of government is usually **corrupt**, because government officials know they will not be voted out of office.



| Mount Aconcagua, in the Argentine Andes

In this case, it is between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. It is a wet land of rain forest, swamps, and rolling grassland. Citrus trees and *yerbá mate*, a holly bush used to make the Argentine national drink, are grown there.

The last part of Argentina, the Andes Mountains and the piedmont, the hills at the foot of the mountains, is in the west. The tallest mountain in the Western Hemisphere, Mount Aconcagua (22,831 feet; 6,959 m) is in the Argentine Andes. Because it is in the rain shadow, the piedmont is very dry, but, the many streams coming out of the Andes allow the land to be irrigated in the better soil north of Patagonia. This is where grapes are grown for wine and export. Cattle, citrus fruit, and vegetables are also raised in the piedmont.

Argentina is a rich land that has jungles in the north and **sub-arctic** climates in the south. It has mineral resources of zinc, lead, copper, tin, and uranium, in addition to its rich croplands. From the Gran Chaco to Ushuaia, the land changes much and gives Argentina a wide variety of resources.



| Flag of Argentina



Do this word search.

3.41

Find these words. They may be up, down, diagonal, forwards or backwards.

steppe	prairie	savanna	Pampas
herbivore	Crimea	Ukraine	Dnepr
Cossack	Argentina	Kenya	Victoria
safari	shambas	Andes	Patagonia
gaucho	soccer	bola	icon
giraffe	grass	lion	wheat

G	S	T	E	P	P	E	T	B	O	L	A	S	T	V	G
U	R	A	B	G	I	R	A	F	F	E	R	I	S	I	A
K	E	G	H	P	A	T	A	G	O	N	I	A	D	C	U
D	N	E	P	R	Z	G	Q	A	E	I	O	R	U	T	C
A	I	K	N	A	S	S	A	R	G	D	P	G	E	O	H
N	A	E	F	J	I	C	O	N	H	J	L	E	A	R	O
A	R	N	L	S	N	V	O	P	R	S	T	N	N	I	R
C	K	Y	J	A	I	S	O	C	C	E	R	T	N	A	S
O	U	A	D	B	F	K	T	L	E	L	A	I	A	O	A
S	B	Q	R	M	S	A	R	E	I	I	N	N	V	Z	P
S	I	E	G	A	E	L	I	F	R	G	D	A	A	B	M
Z	H	N	T	H	S	R	K	O	I	C	E	D	S	P	A
G	G	A	W	S	M	Y	K	C	A	S	S	O	C	E	P
H	C	R	I	M	E	A	X	Z	R	G	E	A	R	H	Z
R	S	A	F	A	R	I	S	M	P	L	I	O	N	W	F

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 405

TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

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History of the Congo | **46**

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Self Test 3 | **56**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



Millions of kinds of insects live in the rainforest. It never gets cold enough to kill them. There are bees, butterflies, termites, beetles, and many kinds of flies. There are ants everywhere. One of the more interesting kinds of ants is the army ant. Army ants do not have nests. They march out in a line every day to hunt for other insects, which they eat. At night, they hook themselves together to form a living nest around their queen and *larvae*, (lar' ve) or baby ants.

Snakes live in the trees and on the forest floor. They eat frogs, eggs, birds, insects, and small animals. Some of the snakes, like the fer-de-lance of Latin America, are poisonous, but others are not. One especially large non-poisonous snake is the anaconda of South America. It is one of the largest snakes in the world. A full-grown anaconda can be 30 feet long. The anaconda kills its prey by wrapping itself around the animal and squeezing it until it can not breathe. Then the snake swallows the prey whole. If the animal is big enough, the snake may not eat again for weeks!

Monkeys are a very common animal in the rainforest. Most live all of their lives up in the canopy and the understory. Monkeys are well made to live among the trees. They have long arms to swing from branch to branch. Some can use their tails to hold onto the trees while they eat. They are very fast and agile (aj el), jumping easily from tree to tree as they search for food. Different monkeys eat different things. They can eat leaves, fruit, insects, eggs, nuts, flowers, roots, and frogs. Their hoots and howls are heard throughout the rainforest, even when they can not be seen among the trees.

Many colorful birds also live among the canopy of the rainforest. The most unusual are the birds-of-paradise from the forests of New Guinea and



| Red-eyed Tree Frog



| Green Anaconda



| Chimpanzee

There are numerous different species of fish in the Amazon River. The most **infamous** is the piranha. Many piranhas are meat-eating fish with razor-sharp teeth. They rarely attack people, but in a group they can eat a large animal in a matter of minutes. They often take bites of the fins and tails of other fish. Another Amazon fish, the pirarucú, can be 10 feet long and weigh 400 pounds! There are even air-breathing dolphins that live in the Amazon. They can be seen playing among the trees during the flood season.



| Piranha

The sloth is a very unusual animal of the Amazon rainforest. Sloths are very slow-moving animals that hang upside down in the trees. They spend their lives slowly moving along under branches eating leaves. They have hook-like claws on their arms and legs to keep them attached to the trees. They even sleep hanging upside down! Sloths on the ground can only crawl awkwardly. However, when the forest is flooded, they are very good swimmers!

The hoatzin is an unusual Amazon bird. Hoatzin chicks are born with hooks on their wings. They use the hooks to climb around in the trees before they are large enough to fly. Hoatzins can fly only short distances even when they are fully grown. They usually climb. They build their nests over water. If danger threatens, the birds dive into the water. They climb back up the tree after the danger has past.

Like all rainforests, Amazonia has thousands upon thousands of different species of animals. Scientists who work there often discover new species. Some have named and classified hundreds of new species!



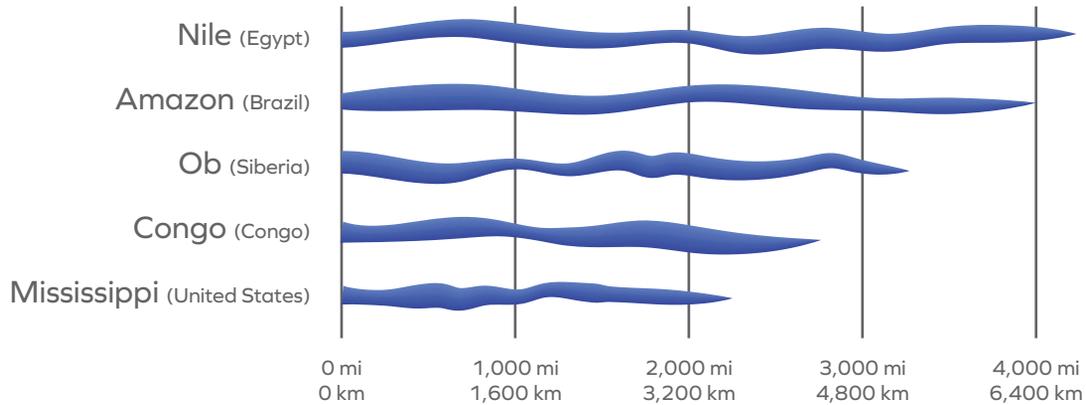
| Hoatzin



Do this graph study.

3.53

Sometimes information can be given without using many words. A group of wide lines called a bar graph can show you the lengths of the great rivers of the world. Read the following bar graph and answer the questions.



- What is the longest river on the graph? _____
- What is the second longest river? _____
- What is the length of the Nile River? _____



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

- _____ Read the objectives. See if you can do them.
- _____ Restudy the material related to any objectives that you cannot do.
- _____ Use the **SQ3R** study procedure to review the material:
 - S**can the sections.
 - Q**uestion yourself.
 - R**ead to answer your questions.
 - R**ecite the answers to yourself.
 - R**evise areas you did not understand.
- _____ Review all vocabulary, activities, and Self Tests, writing a correct answer for every wrong answer.

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 406

THE POLAR REGIONS

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on Earth | **48**

Self Test 3 | **57**

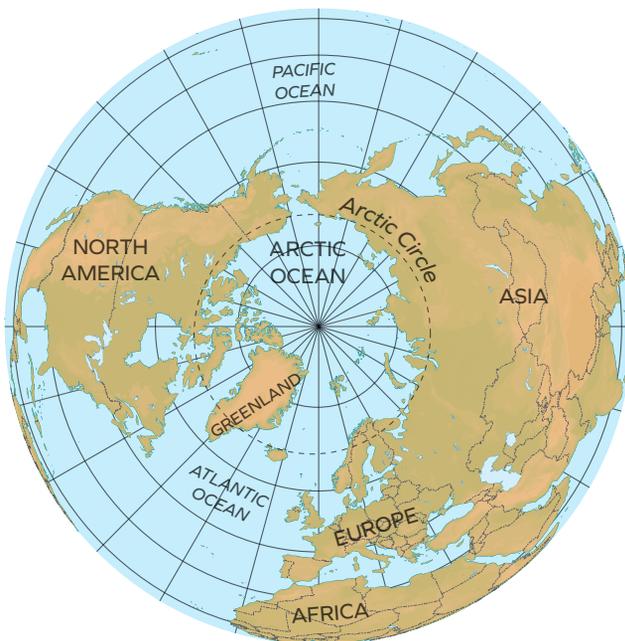
Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



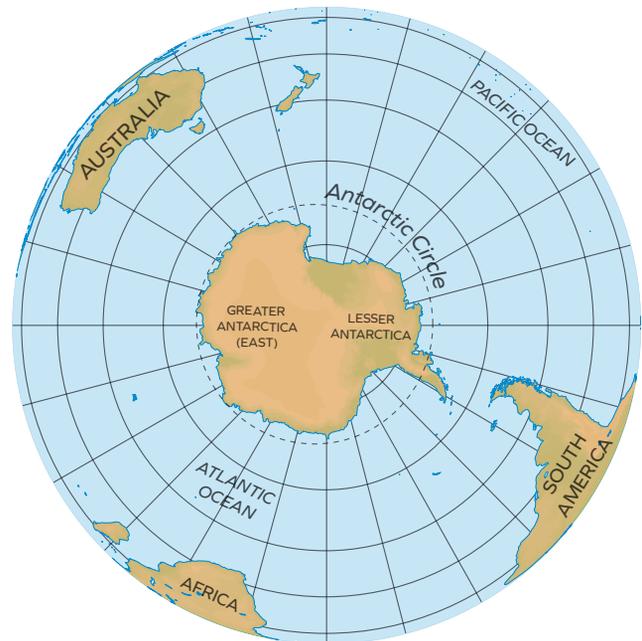
The Polar Regions

Look at a globe. Put your finger on the North Pole. All around the North Pole is water — the Arctic Ocean. Along the coast of the Arctic Ocean are the continents of North America, Europe, and Asia.

Through the northern part of these continents, a circle is marked on the globe. This line marks what is called the Arctic Circle. Find it on the map of the Northern Hemisphere.



| Northern Hemisphere



| Southern Hemisphere

Now look at the bottom of your globe. At the South Pole, you will see a large piece of land. This is the continent of Antarctica, which is surrounded by oceans. The Atlantic, Pacific, and the Indian Oceans all flow together at the bottom of the earth. There is another circle around the continent of Antarctica. This line marks what is called the Antarctic Circle. Find it on the map of the Southern Hemisphere.

The top region of the world is an icy ocean. The bottom region of the world is an ice-covered piece of land. The two areas are alike in many ways. There are differences between the Arctic and Antarctic, too.



Complete each statement.

- 2.30** Two all-year-round birds of the Arctic are the a. _____
and the b. _____.
- 2.31** Three feathered visitors during the summer are _____,
_____, and _____.
- 2.32** The world's largest land meat-eater is the _____.
- 2.33** Every few years on the tundra there is an abundance of food and millions of
_____ cover the land.



Complete these activities.

- 2.34** The following puzzle is a jumble of letters called a **BRAIN GAME**. You may read up and down, forward and backward, or crisscross at an angle to find the names of Arctic animals. Circle the names you can find.

bear	caribou	fox	hare
lemming	mosquito	musk ox	owl
ptarmigan	reindeer	seal	vole
walrus	wolf	wolverine	

P	T	A	R	M	I	G	A	N	E
C	R	R	E	E	D	N	I	E	R
A	W	O	L	F	P	U	N	R	A
X	A	X	R	E	I	I	N	D	H
O	L	O	C	A	R	I	B	O	U
K	R	F	X	E	N	B	P	Q	V
S	U	Z	V	O	L	E	E	S	L
U	S	L	W	O	M	S	E	A	L
M	O	S	Q	U	I	T	O	B	R
W	G	L	E	M	M	I	N	G	G



Complete these statements.

- 3.9** The two places on Antarctica that people wanted to reach were
a. _____ and b. _____.
- 3.10** The first group of men to spend the winter in Antarctica did it on _____.
- 3.11** The hardest part of spending the winter in Antarctica was the _____.
- 3.12** The Ross Sea is named for the _____ explorer, John Ross.
- 3.13** Men who spent the winter would set out to explore on foot or with sleds pulled by _____.
- 3.14** The first man to reach the South Magnetic Pole was _____.
- 3.15** The first man to seriously explore the inland areas of Antarctica was _____.

In 1911, two teams set off to try to reach the South Pole. The team from Norway was led by Roald Amundsen (the first man to sail the Northwest Passage). He had hoped to be the first man to reach the North Pole. He switched at the last minute to try for the South Pole because he heard that Peary had already reached the northern one. The British team was lead by Robert Scott and left about the same time. It became a race. Both men knew the other team was trying. However, they did not have radio or any other way of talking to each other, so neither team knew where the other was.



| Roald Amundsen and his team at the South Pole

The animal most people think of when talking about Antarctica is the penguin. Penguins only live south of the equator. Several different kinds live in and around Antarctica. The biggest ones stand nearly 4 feet tall and can weigh almost 100 pounds. The smallest kinds are only about one foot tall.

Penguins are large birds that swim very well but cannot fly. They are very odd looking on land. They have black backs and wings with white fronts. They look rather like fat, little men in suits as they waddle over the ice.

Penguins are designed to live in the cold south. They have a thick layer of blubber that keeps them warm. Their feathers are very tightly packed and overlap each other to make another thick cover. They also have a layer of woolly **down** under the feathers. The feathers themselves are coated with a type of oil that makes them waterproof.

The penguins eat krill or fish and are at home in the ocean. They come up on the land or ice to lay their eggs and raise the chicks (baby penguins). The animals nest together in a huge group that is called a rookery. They usually make shallow nests on the ground out of rocks or mud. There are no animals on land that can harm a penguin. Some birds will steal eggs or baby chicks, but the adults have no land enemies.

The Emperor Penguin is a most remarkable Antarctic animal. The mother lays her egg on the ice right before winter begins. She gives it to the father who puts it on his foot and covers it up with his belly. The mother goes away for two months to live in the ocean, eat, and get fat. The fathers all huddle together to keep warm and protect the eggs during the winter. They do not eat at all during this time. They live off the fat in their bodies.

When the baby hatches, the father feeds it with a milk-like liquid he makes in his throat. Soon after the chick hatches, the mother returns and takes over feeding the baby. The hungry daddy goes out to the ocean to find some food. He will return after about three weeks. Then, the two parents take turns going out to get food and returning to feed the chick.



| Penguins

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 407

MOUNTAIN COUNTRIES

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1. Peru — The Andes 4

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The Andes and Peru | **11**

The Incas | **12**

Modern Peru | **18**

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Himalayas | **26**

Geography of Nepal | **28**

The Country of Nepal | **31**

Nepal Today | **39**

Self Test 2 | **42**

3. Switzerland — The Alps 45

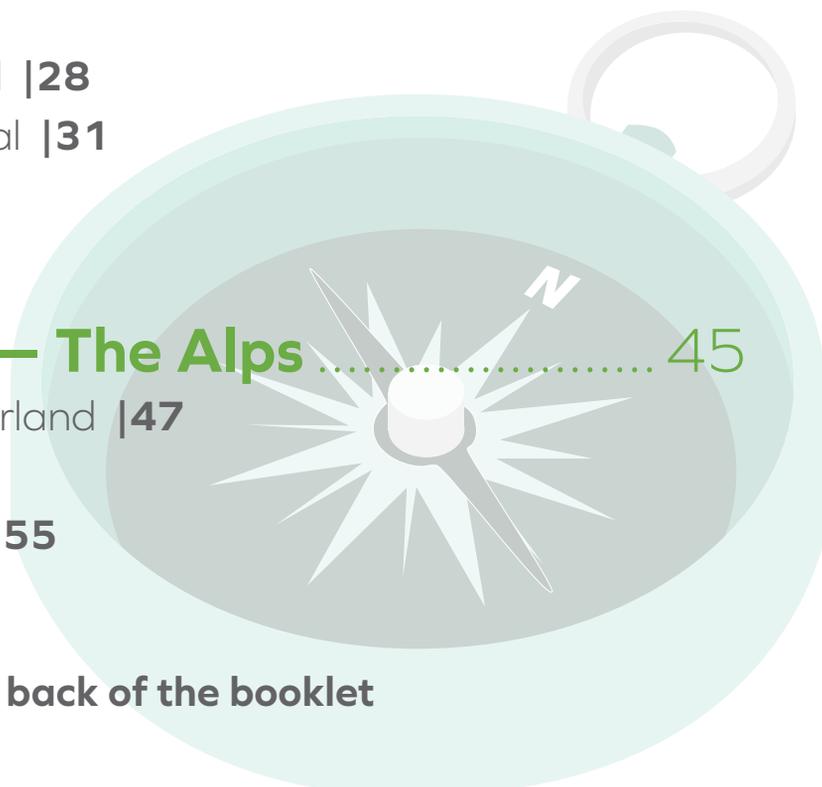
The Alps and Switzerland | **47**

Swiss History | **50**

Switzerland Today | **55**

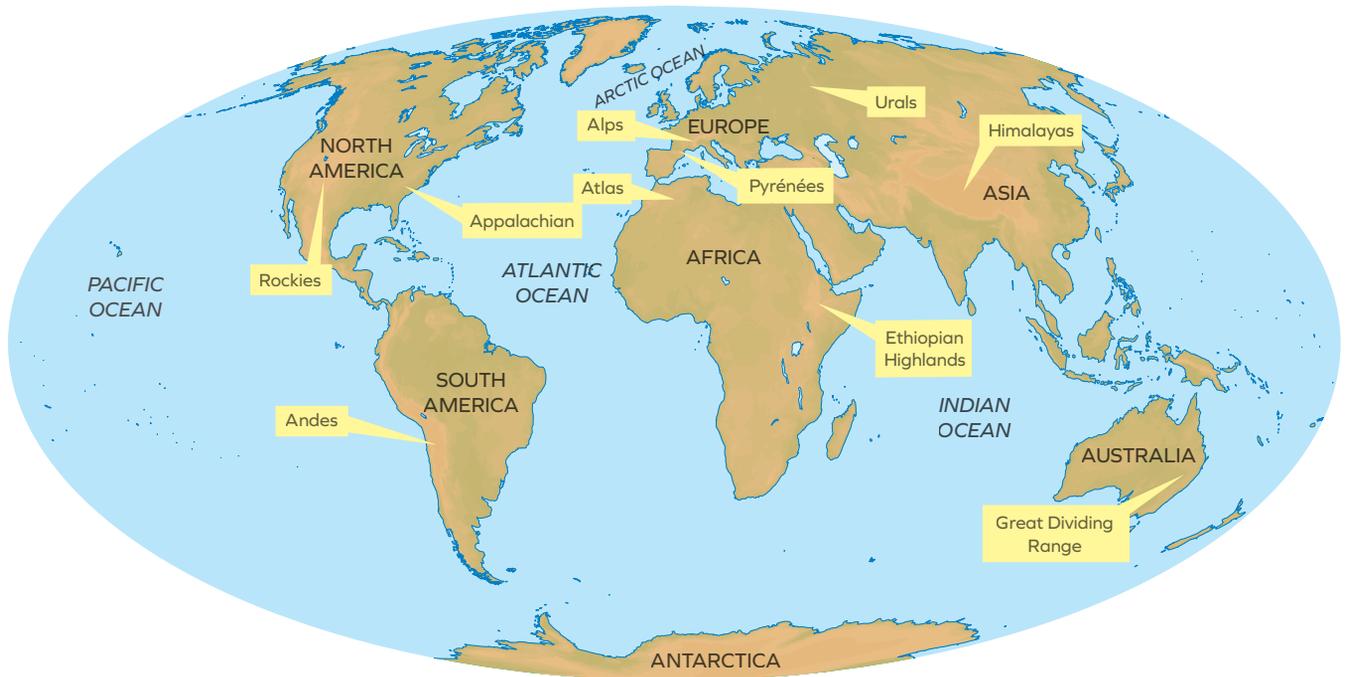
Self Test 3 | **61**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



Mountains

There are mountains on every continent and in every part of the world. Mountains are caused by two natural forces. Some mountains form where pieces of the surface of our earth push against each other. They push so hard that they push up, fold over, and break up to form mountains. Other mountains form when hot, liquid rock from deep inside the earth pushes up to the surface. These mountains are called volcanoes.



| World Mountain Ranges



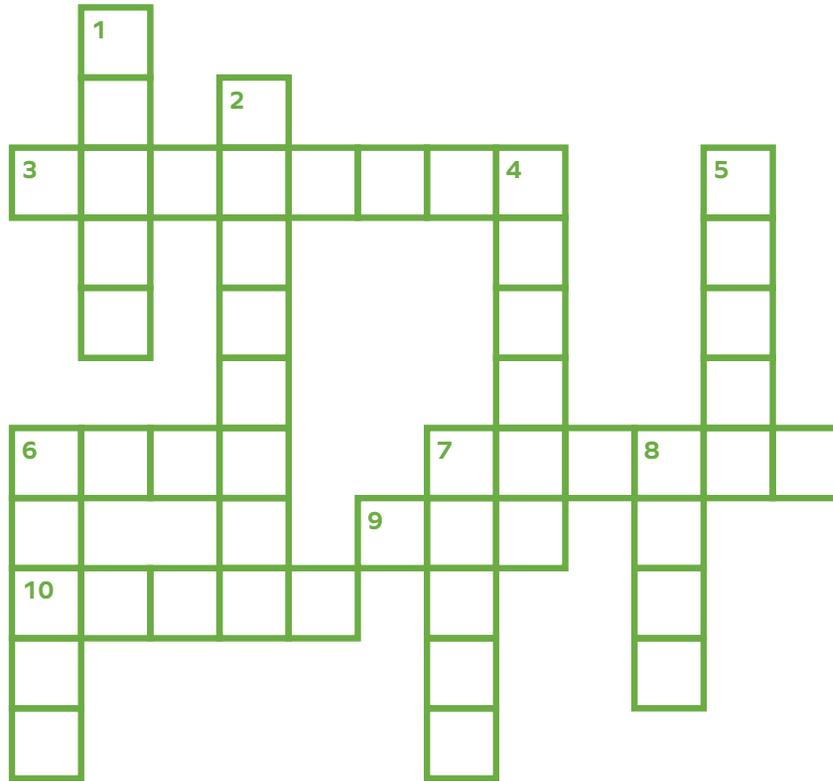
Map exercises.

- 1.1 Underline the seven continents on the above map.
- 1.2 Circle the mountains that are closest to your home.
- 1.3 Put a square around the mountains that are on the border between Europe and Asia (they are in Europe and Asia).



Complete the puzzle.

1.50 Read the clues and write the words in the puzzle.



Across

3. The highest navigable lake in the world
6. The capital of Peru
7. _____ pipes brought water to Inca palaces.
9. In legend, the first Inca's father was the _____ god.
10. The mountains of Peru

Down

1. The way Incas kept records
2. Easiest way to travel to the cities of Peru
4. The great river that flows out of northeastern Peru
5. An animal the Incas had never seen before the Spanish came
6. The work animal of the Andes
7. The Incan capital city
8. The country we are studying



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 areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

Religion. The main religion of Nepal is called Hinduism. It was brought in from India by the Licchavi dynasty (which came from India). Hinduism is sometimes referred to as a “way of life” because there are a wide range of beliefs, rituals, and practices.

There are three main Hindu beliefs you need to know. First of all, the Hindus believe that when they die they are born again as someone or something else on earth. If they have been good, they will be reborn as a wealthier or more important person. If they have been bad, they will be reborn as a poorer person or an animal. They can also be reborn as a god if they are very good. This is called reincarnation.

Secondly, Hindus believe in many, many, gods. These gods have also died and been reborn, and each god can be worshiped. So, Hindus worship gods all the time, in many places and ways. They made **idols**, statues of the gods they worship. They will give the statue food and flowers, and even bathe or put clothes on it. They do this to get the god to protect them or do something for them. For example, the elephant-headed god, Ganesh, is supposed to bring good luck if he is pleased with what is offered to his statue. Also, making offerings is one of the good things a Hindu can do to get a better rebirth.

Along with the gods, Hindus also believe in demons and evil spirits. They must make offerings to the gods and to the spirits to stop bad things from happening. Illness, an accident, or a problem at work will be blamed on an evil spirit or failure to make the gods happy. A good Hindu must be sure to please all the gods and spirits.



| Ganesh



| Young girl praying



Answer true or false.

- 3.32** _____ Switzerland has 32 cantons.
- 3.33** _____ Johanna Spyri wrote *Heidi*.
- 3.34** _____ The people of Switzerland are very hard-working.
- 3.35** _____ The Swiss president is elected by the people every four years.
- 3.36** _____ Most of the Swiss people are either Protestant or Catholic.
- 3.37** _____ Swiss German is the same as the German of Germany.
- 3.38** _____ Very few Swiss people go to school.

Business. The country of Switzerland, like Nepal, has very few resources; however, the Swiss people are among the wealthiest in the world, while the Nepali are among the poorest. One reason for the difference is that Switzerland is surrounded by modern, wealthy European nations that can trade with it. Nepal is a landlocked and mountainous and this makes transporting resources difficult. Nepal relies mainly on agriculture for earnings, but the agriculture industry does not earn enough. Many of the farming techniques are outdated and supplies needed to grow more cannot be transported to the country.

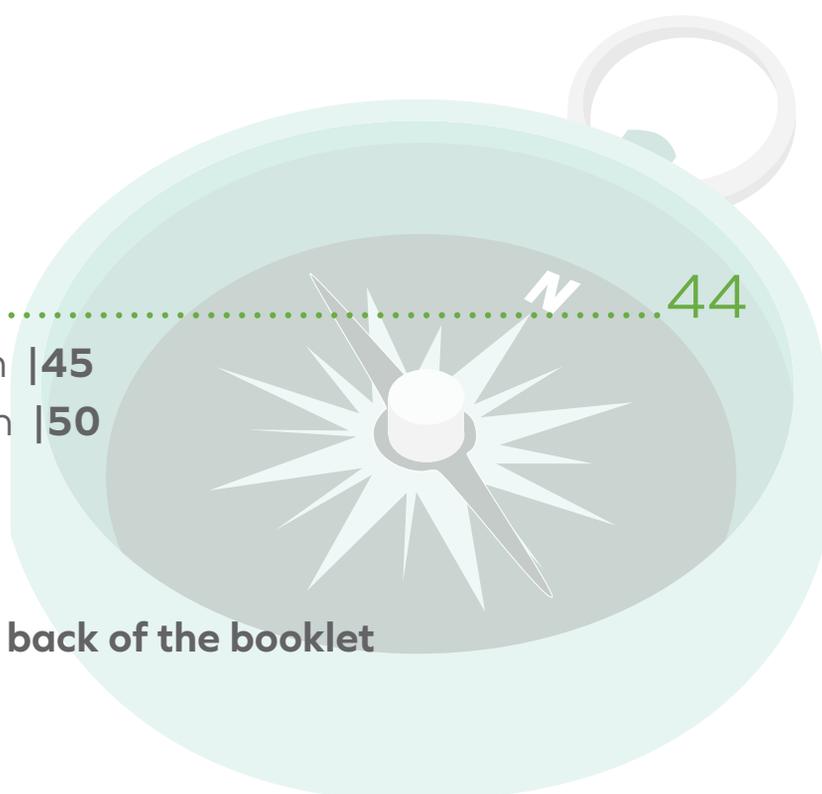


| Milk cheese on shelves

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 408

ISLAND COUNTRIES

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Cuban History	14
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Nippon	56
Self Test 3	66
Test	Pull-out at the back of the booklet

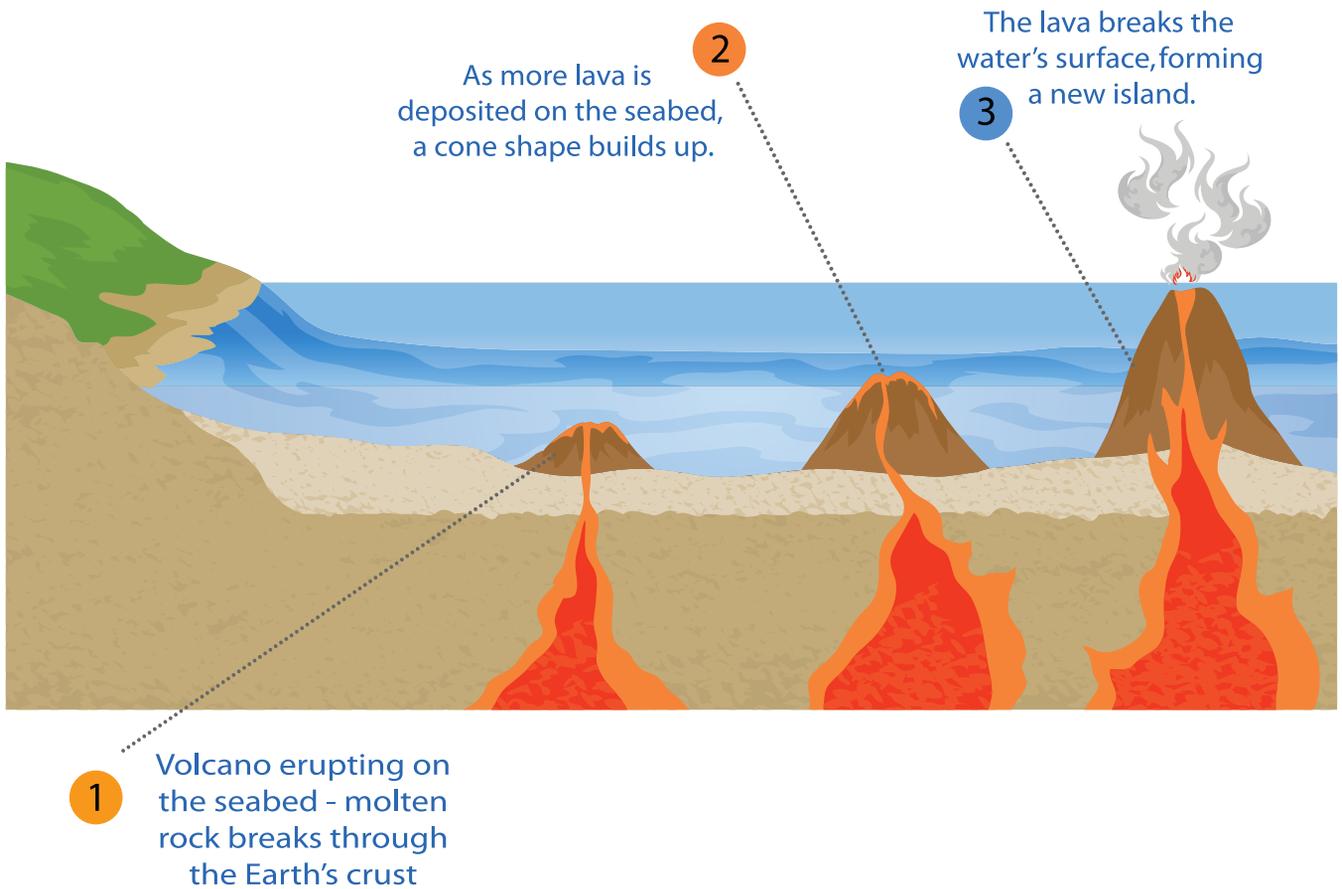


There are a few other ways that islands can be created. One is by the build-up of a **coral reef**. Corals are small sea animals that live inside hard shell-like skeletons. Corals live in groups, and when they die their hard skeletons pile up, forming a reef. Sometimes the coral gets tall enough to come out of the water and make an island.



| An atoll

One very unusual and pretty type of coral island is called an *atoll* (a' tôle). An atoll is created when a coral reef forms around an island that sinks over many years. After the land is gone, the reef continues to grow until it becomes an atoll, an island shaped like a doughnut. The ocean in the middle of the circle of land is called a *lagoon*.



| Volcanic island



| Islands and archipelagos of the world



Map Work. Remember, on most maps north is up, south is down, east is right, and west is left.

1.11 Put north, south, east, or west in each blank.

- The Hawaiian Islands are _____ of the Marshall Islands.
(Consider the shortest distance.)
- Japan is _____ of the Philippines.
- The Canary Islands are _____ of Africa.
- St. Helena is _____ of Iceland.

1.12 Which continent is closest to these islands?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. The Bahamas _____ | b. New Zealand _____ |
| c. Madagascar _____ | d. Philippines _____ |
| e. Galapagos _____ | f. Ireland _____ |
| g. Falkland _____ | h. St. Helena _____ |
| i. Seychelles _____ | |

People. The people of Iceland live very much like those in the United States. They have televisions, cell phones, cars, computers, and other modern things. They vote for their leaders and were the first nation to elect a female president (in 1980).

Everything in Iceland is very expensive and the taxes are very high, but Icelanders constantly buy things. Everyone works, usually very long hours, to have as much money as possible to spend on things. So prices stay high, because people still buy things in spite of the expensive prices!

Almost everyone in Iceland can swim. Every town has a large swimming pool heated by geothermal energy that can be used all year long. The people also love to ride horses. Until independence, horses and boats were the only ways to get around the island. (Iceland has no railroads.) Icelandic horses are small, sturdy animals with thick coats to keep them warm. Even though they have roads and cars, the people love to ride horses for the fun of it. Chess, card games, soccer, and tests of strength, such as weightlifting, are also popular.



| Geothermal swimming pool

Traditional Icelandic foods are fish and mutton (meat from a sheep). Ancient people also ate eggs from the birds that nest on the island, and many people still like them today.

Puffin, a wild bird found in Iceland, is a popular food. The national food, however, is *skyr*, (*skir*) a sour, yogurt-like dish made from milk.

Before independence, Icelanders rarely ate fresh fruit or garden vegetables. They had to be imported from other countries and were too expensive to eat regularly. Today, however, it is easier for airplanes and fast ships to bring in fresh produce. Also, the clever Icelanders have used some of their cheap geothermal energy to build hothouses. In these heated glass houses, food can be raised that wouldn't normally grow in cold Iceland.



| A Puffin

3. JAPAN

Japan is not one island surrounded by many others. The country of Japan is an archipelago made up of almost 4,000 islands, but most of the people live on the four main ones you will learn about in this section. Japan, like Iceland, must deal with volcanoes and earthquakes. You will learn how Japan deals with these dangers, as well as its rich history and how it has become one of the greatest industrial nations on earth. You will also learn something about the polite, beauty-loving Japanese people.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

2. Locate some of the major islands of the world on a map.
8. Locate Japan on the map and name the waters around it.
9. Describe the geography, history, industries, people, art, and customs of Japan.

Vocabulary

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

ally (al' ī). A nation or group united with another for some special purpose.

atomic bomb (əu tom' ik bom). An extremely powerful bomb.

clan (klan). A group of related families that claim to be descended from a common ancestor.

code (kōd). A collection of laws or rules.

democratic (dem ə krat' ik). Of a government that is run by the people who live under it, or through their elected representatives.

erupt (i rupt'). Burst out or explode.

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 409

NORTH AMERICA

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United States | **33**

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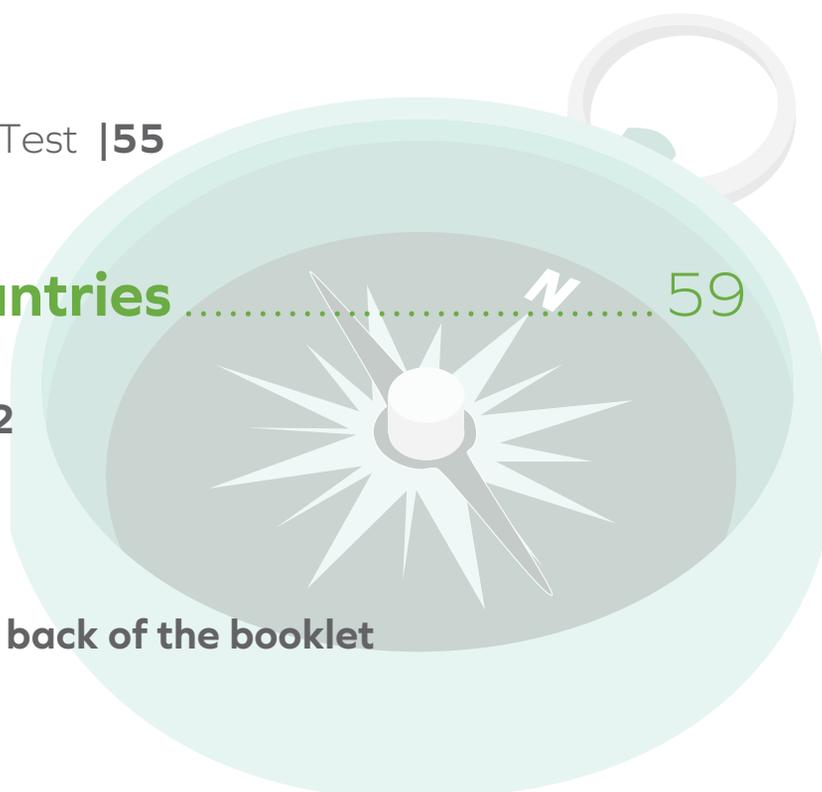
Mexico | **60**

Central America | **62**

West Indies | **66**

Self Test 3 | **71**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**



Texas, and Florida grow many kinds of fruits and vegetables for the people of the United States.

The farms of Canada and the United States are usually large and use modern machines to do the work. Just a few people grow all the food those countries need. In Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America, however, there are many *subsistence farmers*, people who grow just enough to subsist (live). Corn, wheat, and beans are raised to feed the people of Mexico. The larger farms also raise cotton, cattle, sugar, and coffee to sell to other countries.

Much of North America was once covered with vast forests. Huge amounts of the forest land has been cleared for farms, but a great deal remains. Logging is an important industry in Canada and the north-western part of the United States. The trees are used for wood products and to make paper.

North America has huge mineral resources. Canada, the U.S., and Mexico are important producers of petroleum, used to make gasoline. These three major countries also mine many other minerals, such as gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, and nickel. The United States is a world leader in the production of coal and natural gas.



| Wheat field



| Logging camp



| Coal mining

SELF TEST 1

Choose the correct letter from the map for each feature (3 points, each answer).

Parts of the ocean

- 1.01 _____ Labrador Sea
 1.02 _____ Bering Sea
 1.03 _____ Gulf of Mexico
 1.04 _____ Caribbean Sea
 1.05 _____ Hudson Bay
 1.06 _____ Gulf of California
 1.07 _____ Bering Strait
 1.08 _____ Baffin Bay

Isthmus

- 1.09 _____ Panama

Archipelagoes

- 1.010 _____ Antilles
 1.011 _____ Aleutian
 1.012 _____ Bahamas
 1.013 _____ Queen Elizabeth

Land

- 1.014 _____ Cordillera
 1.015 _____ Appalachian Mtns.
 1.016 _____ Great Plains
 1.017 _____ Canadian Shield
 1.018 _____ Coastal Plains



Waters

- 1.019 _____ St. Lawrence River
 1.020 _____ Mississippi River
 1.021 _____ Great Lakes

Peninsulas

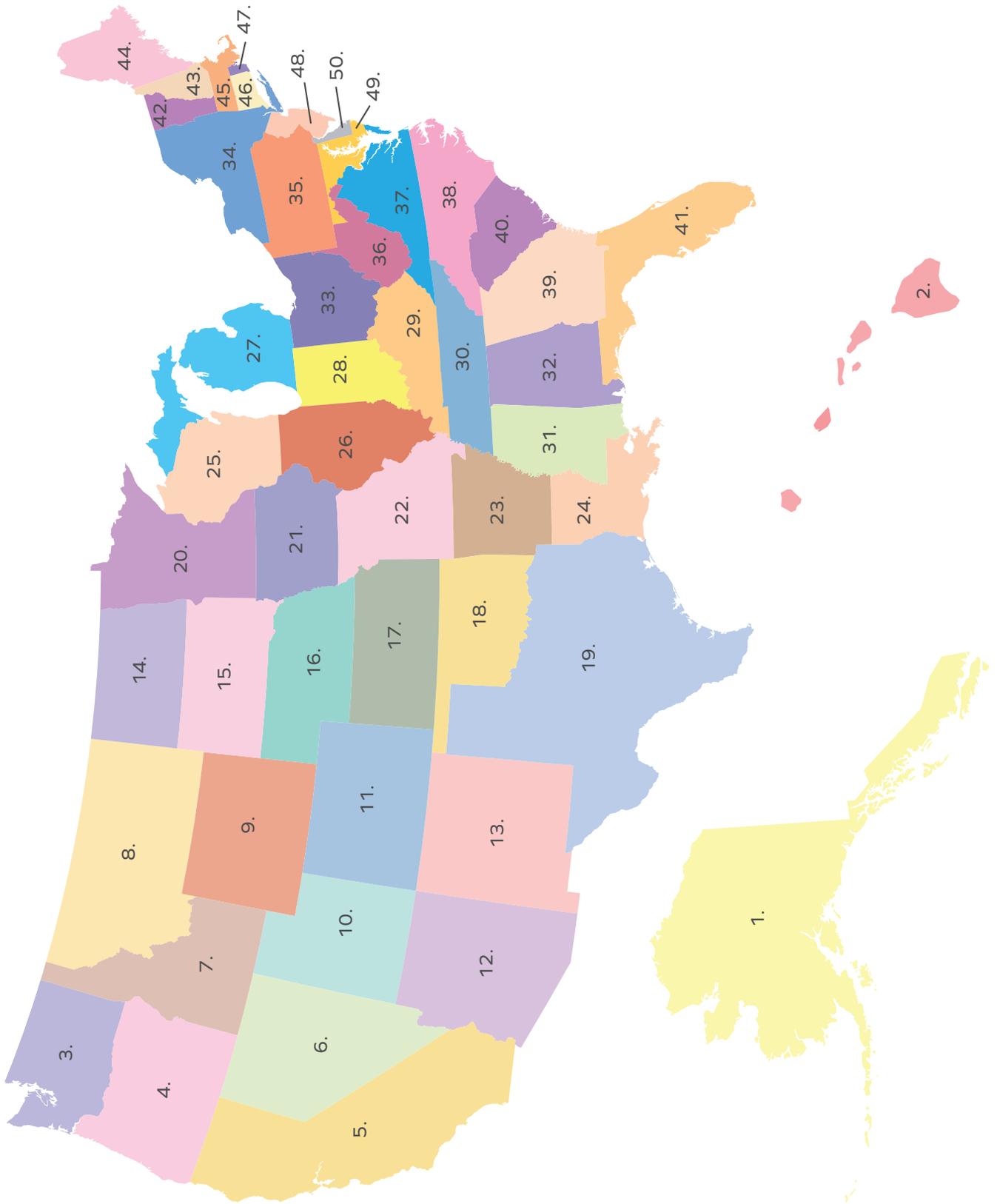
- 1.022 _____ Baja California
 1.023 _____ Yucatan

Islands

- 1.024 _____ Greenland
 1.025 _____ Newfoundland
 1.026 _____ Baffin

STATE	CAPITAL	STATE	CAPITAL
ALABAMA	Montgomery	MONTANA	Helena
ALASKA	Juneau	NEBRASKA	Lincoln
ARIZONA	Phoenix	NEVADA	Carson City
ARKANSAS	Little Rock	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Concord
CALIFORNIA	Sacramento	NEW JERSEY	Trenton
COLORADO	Denver	NEW MEXICO	Santa Fe
CONNECTICUT	Hartford	NEW YORK	Albany
DELAWARE	Dover	NORTH CAROLINA	Raleigh
FLORIDA	Tallahassee	NORTH DAKOTA	Bismarck
GEORGIA	Atlanta	OHIO	Columbus
HAWAII	Honolulu	OKLAHOMA	Oklahoma City
IDAHO	Boise	OREGON	Salem
ILLINOIS	Springfield	PENNSYLVANIA	Harrisburg
INDIANA	Indianapolis	RHODE ISLAND	Providence
IOWA	Des Moines	SOUTH CAROLINA	Columbia
KANSAS	Topeka	SOUTH DAKOTA	Pierre
KENTUCKY	Frankfort	TENNESSEE	Nashville
LOUISIANA	Baton Rouge	TEXAS	Austin
MAINE	Augusta	UTAH	Salt Lake City
MARYLAND	Annapolis	VERMONT	Montpelier
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston	VIRGINIA	Richmond
MICHIGAN	Lansing	WASHINGTON	Olympia
MINNESOTA	St. Paul	WEST VIRGINIA	Charleston
MISSISSIPPI	Jackson	WISCONSIN	Madison
MISSOURI	Jefferson City	WYOMING	Cheyenne

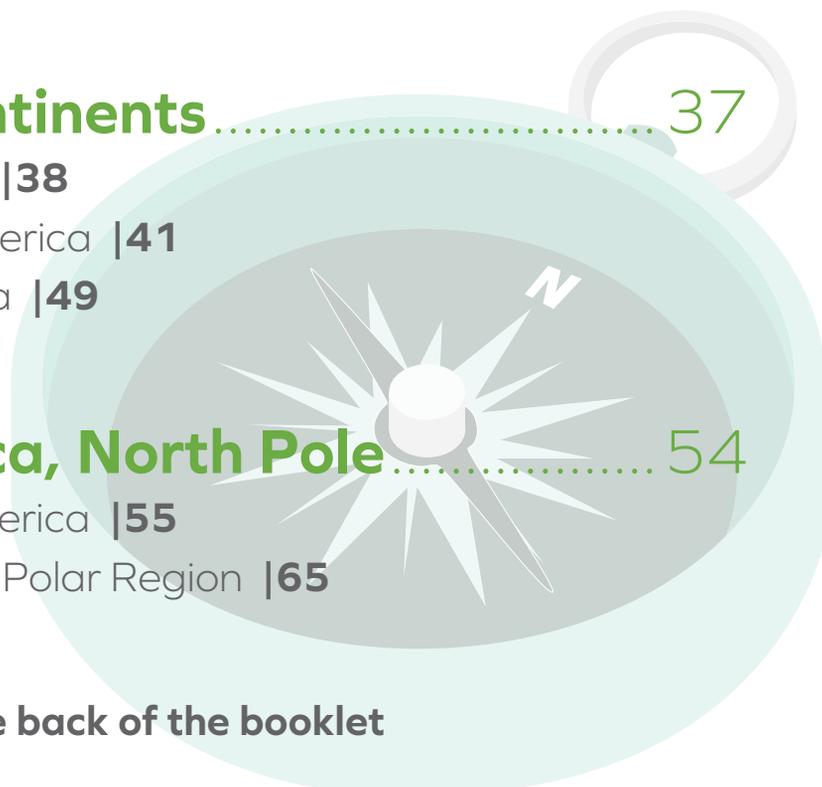
Map for States and Capitals Test



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 410

OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

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Review of Africa	29
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Self Test 4	69
Test	Pull-out at the back of the booklet



Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, 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 the year.
4. Name the continents, oceans, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

Vocabulary

All of the vocabulary in this unit 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.

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 the following page, 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.



Review of Africa



| Africa



Map work.

2.34 What map line runs through the Sahara Desert? _____



Map work.

- 3.1** What are three names of the Australian Deserts?

- 3.2** What important map line runs through Australia?

- 3.3** What is the large island south of Melbourne? _____



Investigate the Mystery!

- 3.4** The capital of colonial Hong Kong was named Victoria, the largest lake in Africa is named Victoria, and one of the deserts in Australia is also named Victoria! Who is this Victoria, and why were things named after her on three continents? Your assignment, detective, is to find the answer to that question and write a paragraph about it! HINT: Great Britain was the ruler of all three places.



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____

Australian Desert. The desert center of Australia is on the Tropic of Capricorn, and moisture from the Pacific is blocked by the Great Dividing Range. A little water can be found underground, in water holes, or in *playas*, empty lakes that fill up for a little while after a rain. The largest playa is called Lake Disappointment. Sheep can be raised on some of the dry grasslands, but most of the land in the “outback” is empty.



| The Aborigines used boomerangs to hunt; if the prey isn't hit, the boomerang returns to the thrower.

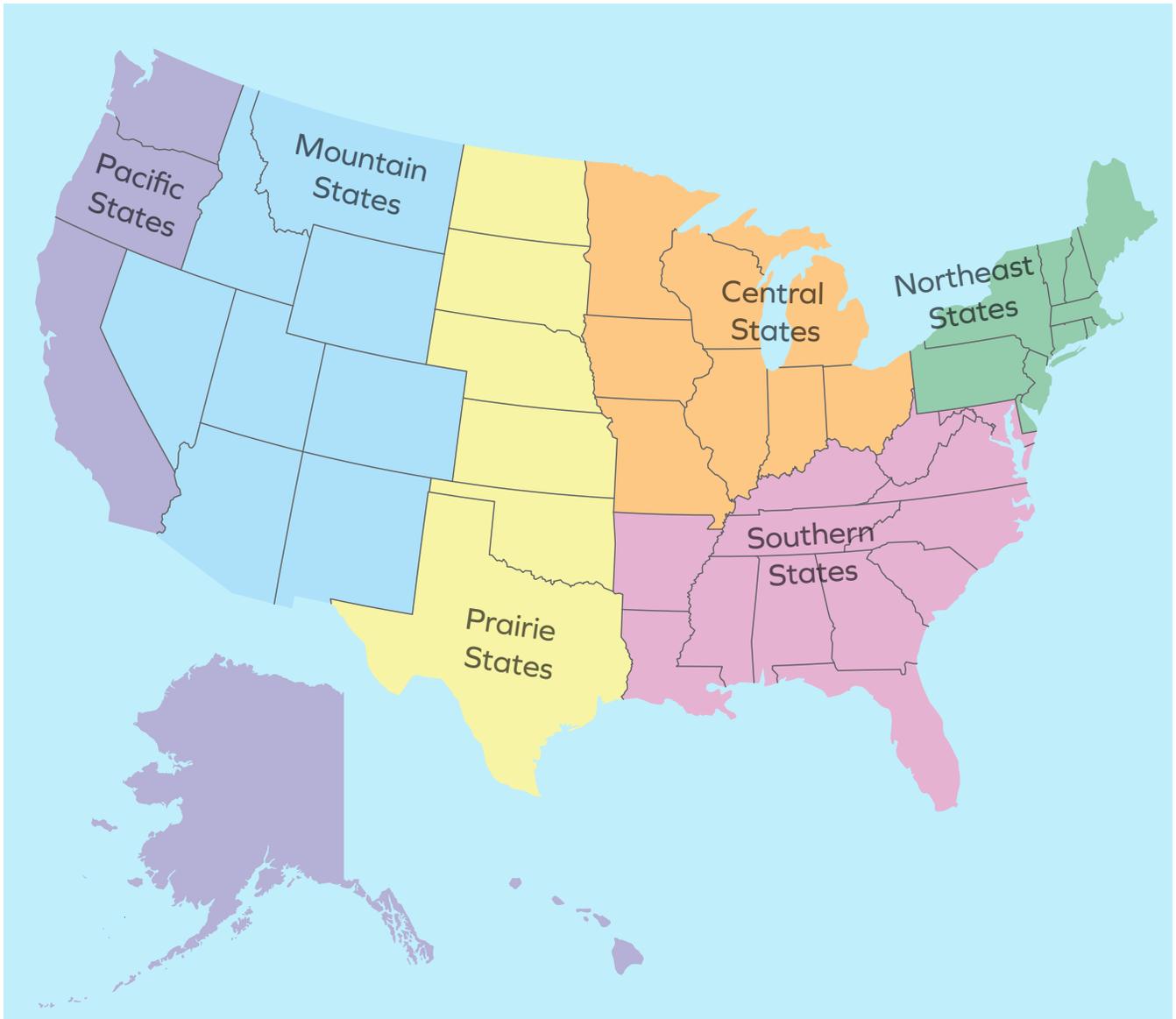
Review of North America

North America is the third-largest continent on Earth (after Asia and Africa). It has mountains running all the way down its western side from Alaska to Panama. There are also mountains, the Appalachians, along the east coast of the United States. Between these two mountain ranges is a huge plain that includes the Great Plains, a rich grass-land region. In the north, around Hudson Bay, is the Canadian Shield, a rocky plateau rich in minerals.

The northern part of the continent is tundra, inside the Arctic Circle of the polar region. The southern end, in Central America, is tropical rainforest. Clearly, the North American continent covers a wide range of climates.

The first people in America were Asians who crossed the Bering Strait. These people formed the many Native American groups of North America. After the Age of Exploration, Europeans began to conquer the land and immigrate there. The better machines and greater numbers of Europeans helped them to conquer the Native Americans. Europeans become the largest group on the continent. The U.S. and Canada is most closely tied to European culture, while Mexico and Central America are generally a mix of Spanish and Native American culture. The West Indies is a mostly a mix of European and African culture.



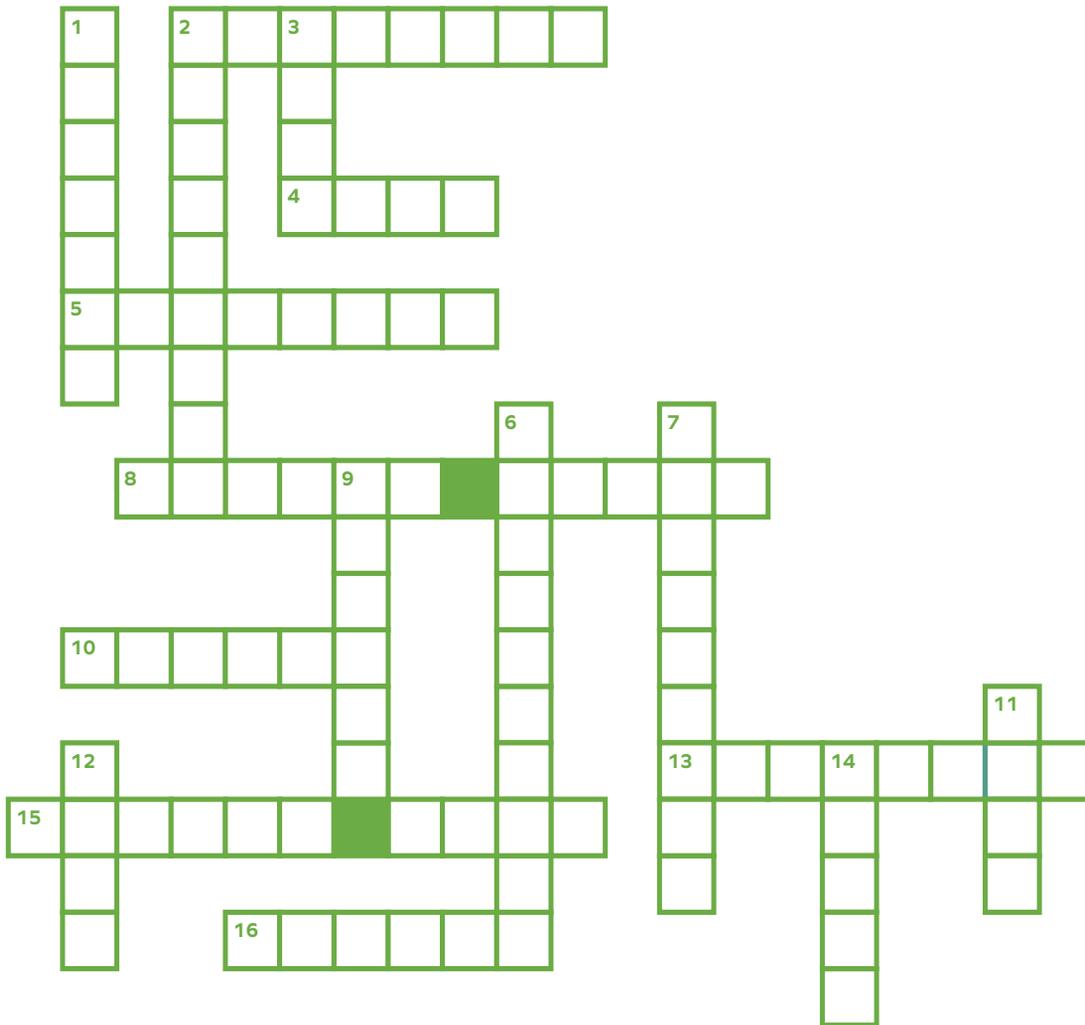


| Regions of the United States

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.

Crossword Review



Find the capitals of these places.

Across

- 2. Congo
- 4. Ukraine
- 5. Brazil
- 8. Argentina
- 10. Cuba
- 13. Hong Kong (former capital)
- 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



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