

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **4th Grade** | Unit 4

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 404

GRASSLANDS

Introduction | **3**

1. Ukraine **5**

Grasslands of the World | **7**

Breadbasket of Europe | **11**

Conquered Borderland | **14**

A New, Old Country | **19**

Self Test 1 | **23**

2. Kenya **26**

Wild Savanna | **27**

Kenya's Story | **31**

Safari or Shambas | **37**

Changing Kenya | **40**

Self Test 2 | **43**

3. Argentina **45**

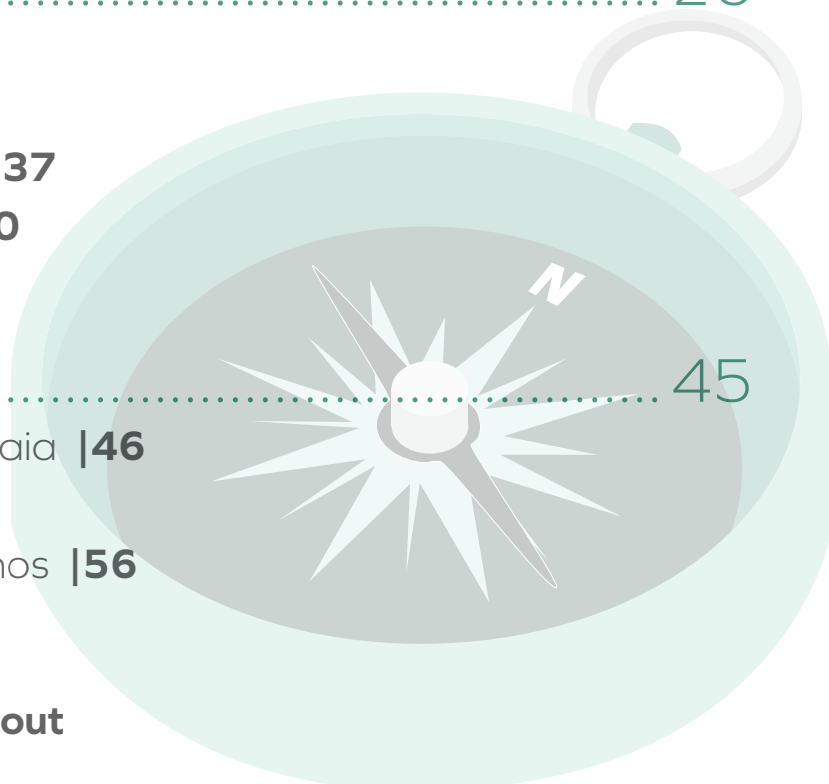
Gran Chaco to Ushuaia | **46**

Riches Lost | **50**

Porteños and Gauchos | **56**

Self Test 3 | **62**

LIFEPAC Test | **Pull-out**



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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.

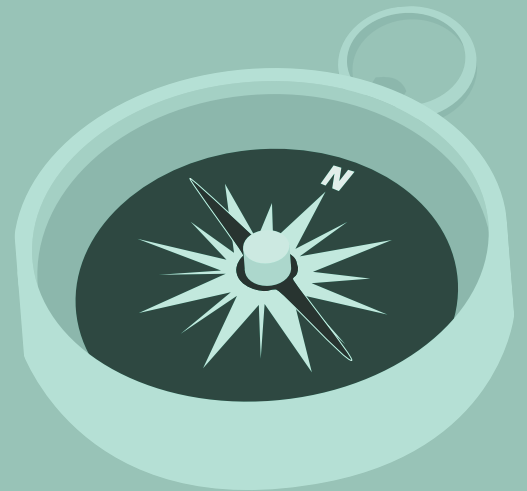
Of the four areas, the grasslands are the best for growing food, for several reasons. Grasslands are usually flat, or nearly flat, which makes them easy to farm. The soil is usually very good for crops. Moreover, quite a bit more than half of the food people grow to feed themselves is grass. Wheat, rice, 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 LIFE PAC® 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.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAK. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAK, you should be able to:

1. Name and identify the different grasslands.
2. Explain why grasslands are important and where they are located.
3. Explain the geography, history, people, and life today in the three grassland countries.
4. Explain how the grasslands affected the countries you study.
5. Tell some of the products of the grassland countries.



1. UKRAINE

This section of the LIFEPAC will teach you about the many grasslands all over the world. You will learn some of their names, the animals that live on them, and where they are. Then, you will study the country of Ukraine, which is located in eastern Europe on the grasslands of Eurasia. It is a new country that was created when the Soviet Union split apart in 1991. But the land is old, even if the country is new. You will learn about both.

Objectives

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

1. Name and identify the different grasslands.
2. Explain why grasslands are important and where they are located.
3. Explain the geography, history, people, and life today in the three grassland countries.
4. Explain how the grasslands affected the countries you study.
5. Tell some of the products of the grassland countries.

Vocabulary

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

autocratic (ô tē krat' ik). Having absolute power, ruling without limits.

bauxite (bôk' sīt). A mineral from which aluminum is obtained.

communism (kom' yē niz' əm). A system in which most or all property is owned by the state and is shared by all.

dairy (dār' ē). Having to do with milk and products made from milk.

embroidery (em broi' dər ē). Ornamental designs sewn in cloth or leather with a needle.

expose (ek spōz'). To lay open; uncover; leave without protection.

famine (fam' ən). A lack of food in a place; a time of starving.

fertile (fēr' təl). Able to produce much; producing crops easily.

flax (flaks). A slender, upright plant. Its seeds are used for linseed oil, and linen is made from its stems.

herbivore (hēr' bæ vôr). Plant-eating animal.

manganese (mang' gə nēz). A hard, brittle grayish-white metal used in making steel.

nuclear (nü' klē ə). Of or having to do with atomic energy or atomic weapons.

peasant (pez' ənt). A farmer of the working class in Europe.

persecution (pēr' sə kyü' shən). Being treated badly, especially because of one's beliefs.

serf (sérf). A slave who could not be sold off the land, but passed from one owner to another with the land.

titanium (tī tā' nē əm). A lightweight, strong metal that has many uses including airplanes, tools, and armor plate.

uranium (yü rā' nē əm). A heavy, white, radioactive metal used as a source of atomic energy.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

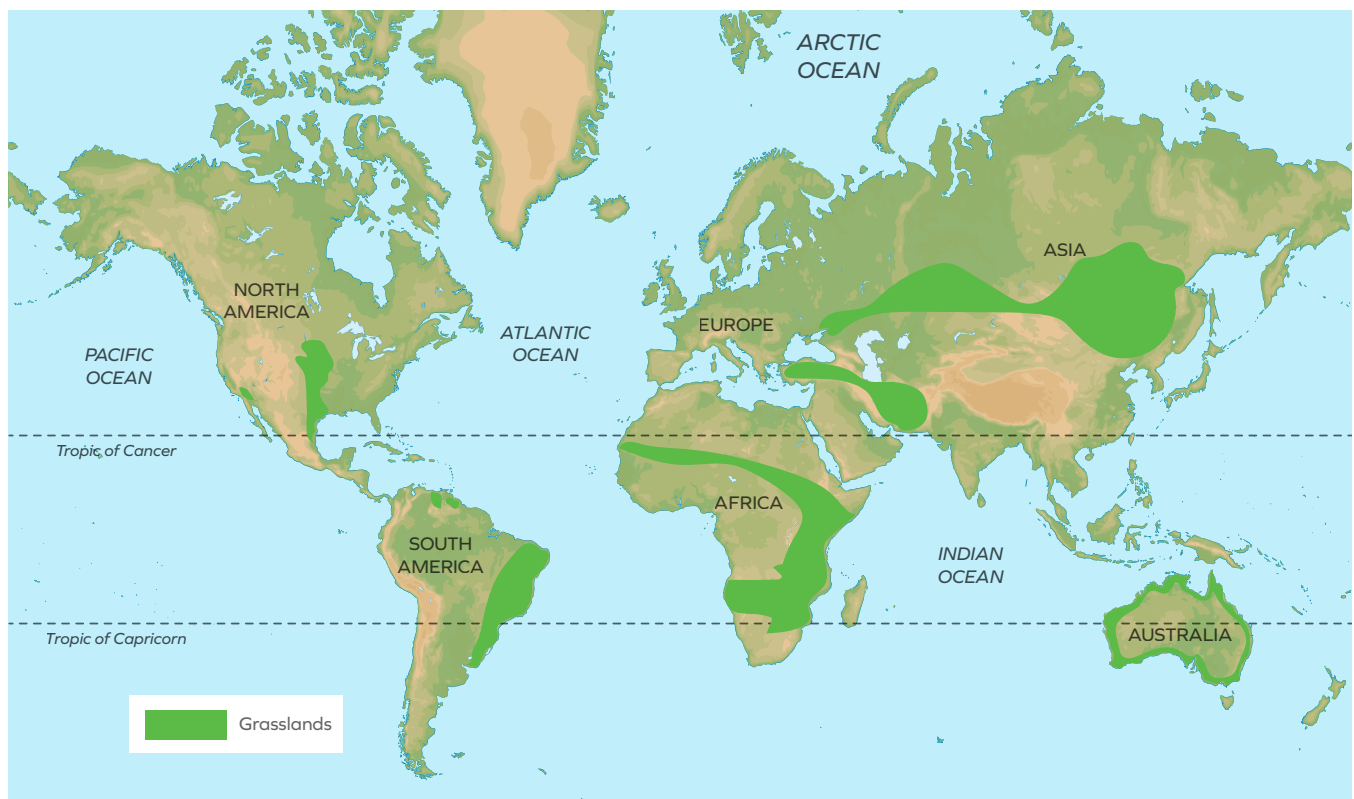
Pronunciation Key: **h**at, **ā**ge, c**ā**re, f**ä**r; **l**et, **ē**qual, t**è**rm; **i**t, **ī**ce; **h**ot, **ō**pen, **ô**der; **o**il; **o**ut; **u**p, p**û**t, r**ü**le; **ch**ild; **l**ong; **th**in; /ʦH/ for **th**en; /zh/ for **meas**ure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in **a**bout, /e/ in **tak**en, /i/ in **pencil**, /o/ in **lemon**, and /u/ in **circus**.

Grasslands of the World

Small areas of grass can be found in many places, including, perhaps, your back yard; but when geographers speak of *grasslands*, they are talking about large regions that were once covered with wild grass. These natural grasslands can be found on every continent except Antarctica.

In North America, the grasslands are called the Great Plains. They stretch from Canada to Texas in the center of the continent. In South America, the *llanos* (yä' nōs) are north and south of the Amazon rain forest, while the *pampas* are further south, in Argentina and Uruguay. In Africa, the savanna winds around the outside of the rain forests near the equator. In South Africa, the treeless grassland was named the *veld* by Dutch settlers. In Europe and Asia the grasslands are called the *steppes*, and stretch across the center of the two continents. In Australia, the grasslands circle the central desert.

Grasslands can be divided into three different types: prairie, steppes, and savanna. Prairie comes from the French word for meadow. It was used by the French explorers who first saw the tall grasses of the Great Plains. Prairie grass is often taller than a man's waist.



| Grasslands of the world

Steppes have shorter grass than prairies because they get less rain. Grass on the steppes may grow in little bunches instead of being spread out evenly like a lawn. Both steppes and prairies have hot summers and cold winters. The western side of the Great Plains, near the rain shadow of the Rocky Mountains, is steppes, not prairie.

Savanna is grassland in the tropics, the land between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, around the equator. Savannas do not have much change in temperature during the year, but they do have a great change in rainfall. Savannas have a wet and a dry season. The plants must be able to live without water for months during the dry season and live through heavy rains in the wet season. Most of the savanna on earth is in Africa, but there is some in South America and Australia, too.

The names of the grasslands can be confusing. People often call the grasslands of Eurasia *the Steppes*, and those in North America, *the Prairie*. They are using the words as a name for the place, not as a way to describe the type of grass there. This LIFEPAK will use *prairie* and *steppes* to describe a type of grassland, not a specific place.



Name the continent where each is found.

- 1.1 veld _____
- 1.2 pampas _____
- 1.3 Great Plains _____



Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1.4 _____ is a type of grassland in the tropics, which has a wet and a dry season.
- 1.5 _____ is a type of grassland that has tall grass, hot summers, and cold winters.
- 1.6 _____ is a type of grassland that has short grass because it gets little rain, but also has hot summers and cold winters.
- 1.7 More than half of all the crops people grow for food are _____.



| A lioness on a savanna in Africa

Grasslands often have rich, **fertile** soil. Less rain falls on grasslands than in the forests which can wash out the minerals that helps plants grow. Also, the grasses die and pile up quickly, then decompose to fertilize the soil. The grasslands often have a thick layer of very, very good black soil from the dead grass.

The dead grass and roots from the living grass make a thick mat on top of the ground called “sod.” Sod is difficult to cut through and sticks together so well that people can build with it. Many of the early settlers on the Great Plains lived in sod houses. The thick sod blocks kept the house warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

There are usually very few trees on the grasslands, because they need more water than grass does. Savannas do have special trees scattered here and there. In other grasslands, trees are found along rivers or lakes or where people have planted them.

Grass grows well even in dry places because it grows so fast. It can quickly sprout up when there is rain and die when there isn’t, leaving seeds for the next time. Trees need to grow for many years to produce seeds.

The savanna is unusual because it gets a great deal of rain during the wet season. Trees that can store up water or send down deep roots can live on the savanna. Savannas usually have trees spread out among the grass, looking as if somebody dropped them in the wrong place.

Surprisingly, fire is very helpful to grasslands. It burns off dead grass on top of the sod, which allows sunlight and rain to reach the ground so new grass can grow. The ash also fertilizes the soil. Fires bring new grass to the land for the animals that live there to eat.

Many kinds of large grass-eating animals live on the grasslands. Bison, called buffaloes, live on the Great Plains. Elephants, zebras, and wildebeests (wil' də bēsts) live on the African savannas. The grasslands that can feed these large animals can also feed their domestic cousins. Cattle are raised for food on all the great grasslands of the world.

Smaller plant-eaters like deer and antelope also live on the grasslands. The pronghorn antelope in North America, the saiga in Eurasia, and the impala of Africa are all swift-running creatures of the plains. They can run within minutes of when they are born. They use their speed over the flat land to escape predators.

The other major kind of grass-eater escapes in a different way, by going underground. Ground squirrels, gophers, mice, and rabbits live in burrows under the ground, where they flee for safety. These small rodents usually outnumber the bigger **herbivores**. They live together in large groups. Prairie dogs of the Great Plains are famous for their large group homes. They have underground towns that go for miles.

The meat-eaters of the grasslands must be swift, strong, or clever to catch prey on flat land, where they are easily seen. The wolves of North America hunt in groups to encircle, run down, and capture an animal. Lions in Africa do the same. Cheetahs rely on their speed to catch their prey. Foxes and owls eat the unwary rodents they catch outside their underground homes.



| A group of blue wildebeests grazing



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

- 1.8** _____ Grasslands often have rich soil.
- 1.9** _____ Sod is the thin tops of the grass on a prairie.
- 1.10** _____ Savannas have more trees than most grasslands.
- 1.11** _____ Grasslands are too dry for most trees.
- 1.12** _____ Bison live on the steppes of Eurasia.
- 1.13** _____ There are many kinds of rodents in the grasslands.
- 1.14** _____ Rodents usually live alone to protect themselves.
- 1.15** _____ The saiga live on the steppes of Eurasia.
- 1.16** _____ Cattle are never raised on the grasslands.
- 1.17** _____ Fires help wild grasslands.

Breadbasket of Europe

Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe. It is called the “breadbasket of Europe” because of its rich farmland. It is located north of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in eastern Europe. Only Russia is bigger than Ukraine on the continent.

Most of Ukraine is a large flat plain called the steppes. The Carpathian (kär pā’ thē ən) Mountains do cross the southwest (down and left, on the map) corner of the country. A large peninsula, called the Crimea, sticks out into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the south. The Crimean Mountains run across the bottom of this peninsula. But most of the rest of the country is plains that tilt down towards the Black Sea.

The Black Sea is part of an ocean, not a lake. It connects with the Mediterranean Sea through the Bosphorus Strait. This allows ocean ships to reach the southern ports of Ukraine.

Ukraine’s main seaport is the city of Odessa. Its name comes from Odesos, a Greek colony that was built there hundreds of years before the birth of Christ. The city is both a manufacturing and trade center.

The capital of Ukraine is Kiev, on the Dnepr (nē' pār) River. The Dnepr is the third-longest river in Europe. Its source is in the hills of western Russia. It flows through Belarus (bel ə rūs') and Ukraine on its way to the Black Sea. The river is navigable for most of its length. It is an important trade route for Ukraine and its neighbors.

Ukraine is at the same latitude as the border between the U.S. and Canada. It has warm summers and cold winters which is one of the best climates for crops. Kiev is usually about 21° F (-6° C) in January and 67° F (19°) in July. The coast of the Black Sea and the Crimean Peninsula have a much warmer climate because they are exposed to the warm waters of the Black Sea.

More than half of the land in Ukraine is arable. (Less than one fourth of the U.S. is arable.) The rich dark soil, called *chernozem*, makes it one of the best farmlands in the world.

Ukraine is the world's leading producer of sugar beets. It is also an important producer of wheat. Farmers also grow barley, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, sunflowers, **flax**,



| Ukraine and neighboring countries

and tobacco. The pasture lands feed cattle for both beef and **dairy** products. The farmers also raise pigs, sheep, and chickens. In all, farming employs about one out of every four people in the country.

Ukraine is also blessed with a great many mineral resources. In addition to having large reserves of coal and iron ore, it also has deposits of **manganese, bauxite, titanium, uranium**, marble, sulphur, nickel, gold, and precious stones. Ukraine has some natural gas, but it does not have much oil for fuel. It must import most of its oil and some of its natural gas from Russia.



Complete these map activities.

- 1.18** If the Sea of Azov was not called a "sea," what else could it be?

- 1.19** What country is east of Ukraine? _____
- 1.20** Name two countries that are west of Ukraine. _____

- 1.21** What is the name of the peninsula that separates the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov? _____
- 1.22** The Strait of Kerch connects what two bodies of water? _____



Complete these items.

- 1.23** What is Ukraine called? _____
- 1.24** What are the flat plains of Ukraine called? _____
- 1.25** Name the two mountain ranges in Ukraine. _____

- 1.26** What is the capital of Ukraine? _____
- 1.27** What is the third-longest river in Europe? _____
- 1.28** Which has a warmer climate, Kiev or Crimea? _____

1.29 What is the name of Ukraine's main seaport? _____

1.30 What is the black, rich soil of Ukraine called? _____

1.31 Name Ukraine's two most important crops. _____

1.32 Circle the Ukrainian mineral resources.

uranium

iron ore

nickel

silver

salt

copper

chromium

manganese

titanium

Conquered Borderland

The ancient Roman Empire that conquered most of Europe during the time of Christ reached as far north and east as the Ukraine. After the Romans left, people called *Slavs* came and settled in the area. The word "Ukraine" comes from a Slavic word that means borderland. Besides being the old border of the Roman Empire, Ukraine was the border of the Slavic lands.



| Flag of Ukraine

The Slavic people set up a kingdom at the city of Kiev called *Kievan Rus'* in the A.D. 800s. This kingdom made much of its money by trading with the Byzantine Empire, whose capital was Constantinople (Istanbul).

One of the rulers of Kievan Rus', Vladimir the Great, became a Christian in A.D. 988. He made his entire kingdom become Christian also. (The Slavs had worshiped idols before that.) Vladimir chose a kind of Christianity called *Eastern Orthodox*, which will be discussed later in this section.

Kievan Rus' eventually fell apart, and the land was invaded by the Tartars (tär tærs) from the east in 1240. *Tartar* was the name given to the Mongol nomads of the Gobi Desert who conquered most of Asia and part of Europe in the 1200s. They were cruel, violent people who terrified the Europeans. Eventually, around 1300, they withdrew, and

Ukraine was taken over first by Lithuania and then Poland.

The Poles, who came to power in 1569, forced the **peasants** to become **serfs**. The Poles also tried to force the people to become Roman Catholic, the main church in Poland even today. Some of the churches agreed and formed the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which will also be covered later in this section.

The Ukrainian peasants fought back by escaping and making their homes out in the wilderness. They elected their own leaders and learned to fight. They became excellent soldiers known as *Cossacks*. (The word means *free person* in Turkish.) They were often hired by the Russians and Poles to fight the Tartars and other enemies.



| A Russian Cossack on horseback

Finally, however, the harsh rule of the Poles made the serfs and the Cossacks revolt. They defeated the Poles and created a new nation named Ukraine under Cossack leadership in 1648. The Cossacks then became allies with Russia (whose people are also Slavs) to hold off the Poles, who were trying to recapture the land. The Russians used the alliance to take over Ukraine themselves in 1657. The Cossacks then sought help from the Poles, but nothing worked. In the end, Poland and Russia divided Ukraine up between themselves.

The Cossacks kept fighting, but they never again were able to free their country. At the end of the 1700s, the Russian czar (ruler) attacked the Cossacks and destroyed them. Russia then took over almost all of Ukraine in 1781. Only one small part of what is now Ukraine was not under Russian rule. That one area, called Galicia, was ruled by Austria. The rest of Ukraine was forced to give up its language and culture and become more Russian, as the czar wanted.

The Russian government was very **autocratic**. The Russian people had no freedom and were treated very badly. During World War I, the people of Russia revolted and created a **communist** government under a man named Vladimir Lenin. When the revolt

occurred in 1917, Ukraine declared its independence and set up its own government. The new freedom did not last, however. Communists in Ukraine fought with the new government and other nearby countries that wanted the rich land. In the end, the communists won, and in 1922 most of Ukraine became part of the newly-formed *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)*. Supposedly that meant that Ukraine was a “republic” equal to Russia in the “Union.” In fact, Ukraine had no equality and no freedom at all. Ukraine was subject to yet another cruel master.



Number each of these events in the order they occurred.

- 1.33** _____ Ukraine joins the USSR.
 - 1.34** _____ Poland takes over the country and makes the people into serfs.
 - 1.35** _____ Kievan Rus' is formed.
 - 1.36** _____ The Tartars invade.
 - 1.37** _____ Ukraine becomes independent under the Cossacks.
 - 1.38** _____ Ukrainian Slavs become Eastern Orthodox Christians.
 - 1.39** _____ The Russian czar conquers all of Ukraine except Galacia.
 - 1.40** _____ Ukraine is independent for a short time when Lenin starts a communist government in Russia.
-

The communists who took over in Russia believed that the government should own everything and use it for the people. In fact, the government owned everything and used it as the rulers wanted. Communists do not believe in any God and allow their people no freedom. People under communism are always afraid to disagree with the government because they may get arrested and put in jail.

The communists at first wanted the Ukrainian people to like their new government, so the people were allowed to use the Ukrainian language and own their own farms. However, the Ukrainian people used their freedom to oppose the communist

government, so the government took away their freedom.

The Russians, under their communist ruler, Joseph Stalin, forced the people of the Ukraine to give up their farms, tools, and livestock. The land was taken away and made into huge farms called *collectives*, which hired the farmers to do the work. The farmers had no choice. They were shot or sent into exile if they tried to stop their land or things from being taken.

Stalin also forced the people to learn and use the Russian language again. The people worked to stop these changes and Stalin decided to punish them. He had all of the food taken out of the Ukraine and given to other parts of the USSR. Despite the fact the farms were growing plenty of food, millions of people died of starvation in 1932 and 1933. This was one of the largest man-made **famines** in history.



| Joseph Stalin

During World War II (1938-1945), Nazi Germany conquered Ukraine. Many of the people welcomed the change and fought against the Soviet Union with the Germans. Others fought both the Germans and the Soviets. Eventually Germany was defeated, and the Soviet Union recaptured Ukraine. After they were firmly back in control, the Soviets made Ukraine bigger by adding land they had captured during the fighting.

In the years following World War II, many kinds of factories were built in Ukraine to use the region's rich resources. Ukraine became a very important source of both food and goods for the USSR. But the lack of freedom and government control was ruining the businesses. The USSR could not supply what its people needed or wanted for their lives. Things like shoes, clothes, cars, televisions, and computers were difficult to get and did not work well.

The communists not only ran the businesses badly, they were also dishonest about the problems they had. Those two things caused a huge disaster in 1986 at Chernobyl, just north of Kiev.

Chernobyl had several plants that made electricity using **nuclear** power. Nuclear power uses invisible rays, called *radiation*, that heat things up to power machines to generate electricity. These rays are very harmful to people and must be used only in specially protected rooms.

In April of 1986, there was an explosion and fire at one of the nuclear plants in Chernobyl. Much of the deadly radiation escaped into the air. The communist government did not warn anyone! Thousands of people living nearby were **exposed** to the deadly rays. The Soviets only admitted it after the radiation spread far enough for scientists in Sweden to notice it.

Eventually, the entire city of Chernobyl had to be abandoned. Since radiation lasts for years and years, no one can safely live in that area for a long time. Many people have suffered and died as a result of the radiation that was leaked at Chernobyl.

Finally, in the late 1980s, a new Soviet ruler, Mikhail Gorbachev, tried to give people and businesses more freedom to make the country stronger. The Ukrainians used the new freedom to argue and vote for independence. People in the other “Republics” in the USSR did the same thing. The communists began to lose power all over the country. The Soviet Union fell apart in 1991, and Ukraine once more became an independent country.



Write true or false in the blank.

- 1.41** _____ The farmers were forced to give their land to the government under communist rule.
- 1.42** _____ The famine in Ukraine in 1932 and 1933 was man-made.
- 1.43** _____ The huge farms created by the communists were called collectives.
- 1.44** _____ Ukraine was conquered by Japan during World War II.
- 1.45** _____ The USSR was a well-run country that met most of the needs and wants of its people.
- 1.46** _____ The disaster at Chernobyl was an explosion at a nuclear power plant that released radiation into the air.

- 1.47** _____ Mikhail Gorbachev tried to solve the USSR's problems by ruling more strictly and allowing less freedom for the people.
- 1.48** _____ Ukraine became independent of the USSR in 1978.

A New, Old Country

People. Most of the people of Ukraine (almost three out of every four) are Ukrainian Slavs. There is also a large group of Russian Slavs and smaller groups of Poles, Belarussians, Moldavians, and Bulgarians.

Ukrainian is now the language of the country. However, many of the people know Russian better than Ukrainian because they were forced to use it for so long. It may be many years before Ukrainian is once again the language of all the people.



| Interior of an Eastern Orthodox church in Russia

Religions. Under communist rule, people were not allowed to believe in God. The churches that were open had to have the government's permission to remain open, and could only teach what the communists allowed. The people who went to those churches usually could not get good jobs and could be sent to jail if they taught others about their faith. If people went to a secret church that did not have government permission (many churches refused to get it), they could be arrested, killed, or sent to prison.

In spite of the **persecution**, the churches of the Ukraine kept going under communism and now are growing rapidly. Most of the people are part of the Eastern Orthodox Church. This is a type of Christian church that is very different from what we are used to in European and American Christianity. The differences come from the time of the Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire split into two parts at the end of the A.D. 300s. The Roman Catholic Church became the religion of the western half, while the Eastern Orthodox Church became the religion of the eastern half, or Byzantine Empire. The two churches think

differently about God, have different services, and use different dates for celebrating Christian holidays.

Eastern Orthodox worship is very beautiful. The priests wear rich, colorful robes. The service uses long prayers and hymns, often from scripture. The church itself is covered with *icons*, bright pictures of Jesus, Mary, and faithful Christians of the past. It is intended to remind the people of the beauty and majesty of God.

Eastern Orthodox churches are divided into groups, each with its own *patriarch* or leader. No one patriarch is more important than the others. They have no pope, as the Roman Catholic church does. The churches in a nation usually are one group. That makes them the church of just that nation. So, Eastern Orthodox Churches usually work with the government and are part of the national culture. Under the communists the Ukrainian church was forced to become part of the Russian Orthodox Church. Today though, it is again the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The Ukraine also has another church, called the Ukrainian Catholic Church. It came from the days when Poland ruled the land. The churches of that time agreed to accept the pope as their spiritual ruler. This church today uses the Eastern Orthodox service and ways, but accepts the pope, who heads the Catholic Church, as their head also.

Culture. The people of Ukraine are well known for their handmade crafts. The most famous are their Easter eggs, called *pysanky*. A design is drawn on the egg in wax, then the egg is dipped in a colored dye. The wax keeps the color off parts of the egg. More designs are put on, and the egg is dipped in more colors. In the end, the egg is covered with beautiful designs in many colors.

Another craft in Ukraine is **embroidery**. The people of Ukraine wear clothes just like Americans, except for special occasions. On special occasions, they wear costumes decorated with embroidery. It takes hours and hours of careful sewing to make their gaily decorated shirts, skirts, vests, and scarves.

Ukrainian people love music. Groups that sing and dance are very popular. Ukrainians have their own musical instrument, called a *bandura*, that is used to play old Ukrainian songs. A bandura is a large stringed instrument like a lute, that was used by blind singers to perform the songs of Ukraine's past.

The people of Ukraine also like modern pastimes. Soccer is the most popular sport in the country, as it is in much of Europe. The people also like to play chess and take vacations on the warm beaches of the Crimea.



| Ukrainian Easter eggs

Problems. Ukrainian people do not remember ever being free. They had never voted for their government officials, owned their own land, or run their own businesses before 1991. Today they are trying to learn to do all of these things.

Their government is elected by the people, but most of the new leaders used to be communists. Those leaders are used to being able to give any orders they want and get all kinds of money or special treatment from their jobs. They have never learned how to help people, because what the people wanted never used to matter!

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.



Unscramble the letters to find the word to complete each sentence.

- 1.49** Most of the people of the Ukraine are Ukrainian (vlass) _____ .
- 1.50** The most famous Ukrainian handcraft is (synpkay) _____ .
- 1.51** Leaders in the Eastern Orthodox Church are called (trripscaha) _____ .
- 1.52** A (darbanu) _____ is a large Ukrainian musical instrument with strings.
- 1.53** In Roman times, Eastern Orthodoxy was the religion of the (zinntebya) _____ Empire.



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

- 1.54** _____ Many of the people of Ukraine speak Russian.
- 1.55** _____ Eastern Orthodox services are very colorful and beautiful.
- 1.56** _____ Orthodox churches are decorated with icons.
- 1.57** _____ The Ukrainian Catholic Church services are just like those in the Roman Catholic Church.
- 1.58** _____ It has been difficult for Ukraine to change from a communist country to a free country.
- 1.59** _____ The churches were all destroyed by the Soviets and had to completely begin again in 1991.



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.

SELF TEST 1

Choose the correct word from the list to complete each sentence (3 points each answer).

prairie	steppe	savanna	Pampas
icon	chernozem	serf	pysanky
communist	collective		

- 1.01** The rich, black soil of Ukraine is called _____ .
- 1.02** The _____ are the grasslands of Argentina and Uruguay.
- 1.03** Russia's government became _____ after a revolt in 1917.
- 1.04** An _____ is an Eastern Orthodox picture of Jesus or a faithful Christian.
- 1.05** A _____ is a dry grassland with short grass.
- 1.06** _____ are Ukrainian Easter eggs.
- 1.07** A _____ is a type of grassland with tall, thick grass.
- 1.08** A _____ is a slave who is owned by the person who owns the land the slave lives on.
- 1.09** A _____ is a tropical grassland with a wet and dry season.
- 1.010** A _____ is a large farm created with land that was taken from Ukrainian farmers.

Answer these questions (10 points each answer).

- 1.011** Why are grasslands important to people?

1.012 Why did millions of people starve in Ukraine in 1932-33?

Match each answer with the correct letter (3 points each answer).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|---|
| 1.013 | _____ | Germany | a. Mongol nomads |
| 1.014 | _____ | Azov | b. sea south of Ukraine |
| 1.015 | _____ | Crimea | c. conquered Ukraine for a time during World War II |
| 1.016 | _____ | Dnepr | d. union Ukraine was forced to join |
| 1.017 | _____ | Kiev | e. Ukrainian peasant soldiers |
| 1.018 | _____ | USSR | f. capital of Ukraine |
| 1.019 | _____ | Tartars | g. place of nuclear power disaster |
| 1.020 | _____ | Cossacks | h. main church of Ukraine |
| 1.021 | _____ | Chernobyl | i. river in Ukraine |
| 1.022 | _____ | Eastern Orthodox | j. peninsula in southern Ukraine |

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

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|
| 1.023 | _____ | Fire damages grasslands so nothing will grow for years. |
| 1.024 | _____ | Ukraine is called the "Breadbasket of Europe." |
| 1.025 | _____ | Ukraine has many mineral resources. |
| 1.026 | _____ | Poland and Russia are two of the countries that have conquered Ukraine. |
| 1.027 | _____ | Ukraine was never a free country until 1991. |
| 1.028 | _____ | Communists are usually Roman Catholic. |
| 1.029 | _____ | Ukrainian people are famous for their crafts. |

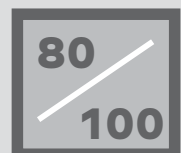
- 1.030** _____ A leader in the Orthodox Church is called a patriarch.
- 1.031** _____ It is difficult for Ukraine to change from a communist to a free nation.
- 1.032** _____ There are grasslands on all seven continents on earth.

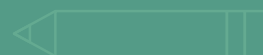
**Teacher check:**

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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