

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

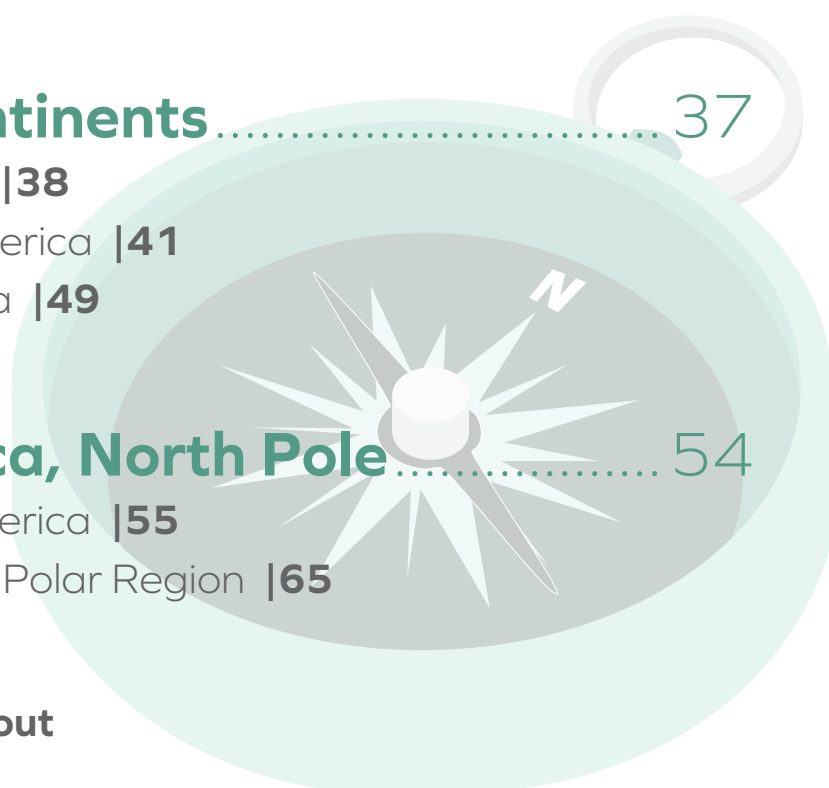
► **4th Grade | Unit 10**

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 410

OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

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OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

During this year you have learned about deserts, cities, rainforests, mountains, and countries all over the world. This LIFEPAK® will review the most important things you have learned this year. At the end of the LIFEPAK 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 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. 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 the continents, oceans, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

1. 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 1400s into the 1700s. Antarctica, the last place explored on earth, was not completely mapped until the 1950s.

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**.

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.

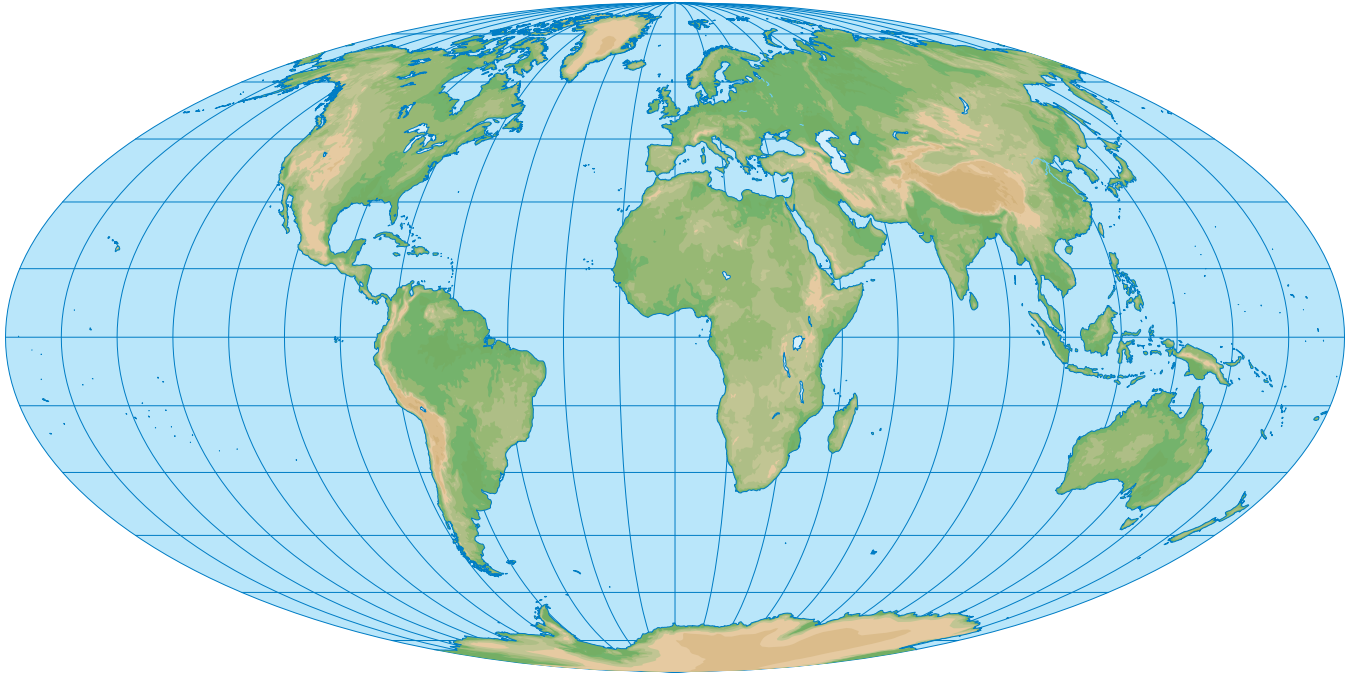
Vocabulary

All of the vocabulary in this LIFE PAC 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.





| 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.



| Eastern Hemisphere

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.



| 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 | a. land bridge between bigger pieces of land |
| 1.11 | _____ Western Hemisphere | b. land with water on three sides |
| 1.12 | _____ South Pole | c. as far south as you can go on earth |
| 1.13 | _____ peninsula | d. Africa, Asia, and Europe |
| 1.14 | _____ strait | e. North and South America |
| 1.15 | _____ isthmus | f. narrow waterway that joins two larger bodies of water |
| 1.16 | _____ sea | g. a group of islands |
| 1.17 | _____ archipelago | h. part of an ocean all or partly surrounded by land |

Early Exploration. Europeans in the 1400s 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.

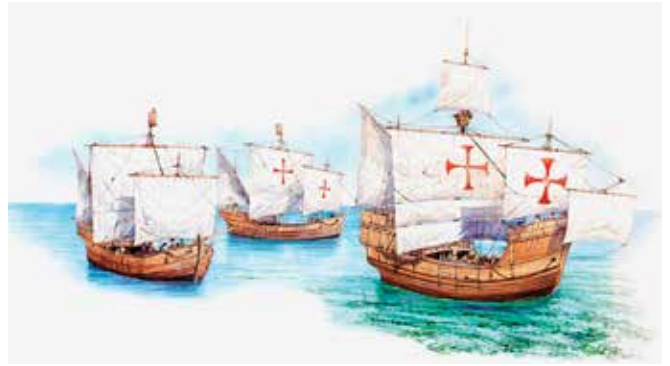
Other explorers eventually realized that the Americas were not Asia. Another man set out to find out just how big the world is. Ferdinand Magellan sailed from Spain in 1519 with five ships, intending to go all the way around the world. It was a very difficult journey. Magellan did not know how huge the 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 1800s 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.

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.



| Columbus' ships, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria.



| Sputnik

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 could 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 made over one hundred thirty trips to launch satellites, repair satellites, and do experiments in space. The satellites which the Shuttle launched 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.



| The Space Shuttle was reusable and could land like an airplane

**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 1800s 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 | _____ <i>Sputnik</i> | d. first stage of U.S. space program |
| 1.28 | _____ <i>Trieste</i> | 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 |



| Europe



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.



| Swiss milk and chocolate

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 1600s 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.



| A Cossack soldier



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 1800s.

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.



| Buckingham Palace, the queen’s home

Many historic places are in 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.



| Eyjafjallajökull Vulcano in Iceland

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.



| Iceland was first settled by Vikings.

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.



| A Viking Runestone



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

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 | a. first satellite in space |
| 1.022 _____ | Prince Henry | b. reusable American spaceship |
| 1.023 _____ | <i>Sputnik</i> | c. American space program that went to the moon |
| 1.024 _____ | Apollo | d. sailed west from Europe and found the West Indies |
| 1.025 _____ | Magellan | e. led first trip around the world |
| 1.026 _____ | Columbus | f. first man to walk on the moon |
| 1.027 _____ | Space Shuttle | g. planned route around Africa |
| 1.028 _____ | Neil Armstrong | h. American space station |
| 1.029 _____ | Skylab | i. Africa, Asia, Europe |
| 1.030 _____ | Eastern Hemisphere | j. North and South America |

Write true or false on 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.

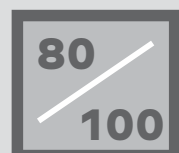


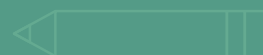
Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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