LIFEPAC® Select

Alpha Omega Publications®

Geography

CONTENTS

Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

Dear Instructor,

Thank you for your interest in electives using the LIFEPAC Select Series.

The courses in this series have been compiled by schools using Alpha Omega's LIFEPAC Curriculum. These courses are an excellent example of the flexibility of the LIFEPAC Curriculum for specialized teaching purposes.

The unique design of the worktext format has allowed instructors to mix and match LIFEPACs from five core subjects (Bible, Language Arts, Science, and History & Geography) to create alternative courses for junior high and high school credit.

These courses work particularly well as unit studies, as supplementary electives, or for meeting various school and state requirements. Another benefit of the courses—and any LIFEPAC subject, for that matter—is the ability to use them with any curriculum, at any time during the year, for any of several purposes:

- Elective Courses
- Make-up Courses
- Substitution Courses
- Unit Studies
- Summer School Courses
- Remedial Courses
- Multi-level Teaching
- Thematic Studies

Course Titles	*Suggested Credits*
Astronomy (Jr. High and above)	½ credit
Composition	½ credit
General Health (Jr. High and above)	½ credit
Geography	½ credit
Geology	½ credit
Life of Christ (Jr. High and above)	½ credit
Life Science	½ credit
Mankind: Anthropology and Sociology	½ credit

Geography

High School Level (1/2 credit)

What is Geography?
History & Geography
LIFEPAC 702 *New Edition*

Geography and the Planet Earth
- Classes of Geography
- Shape and Movement of the Earth

Geography and Relief of the Earth
- Types of Relief
- The Journey West
- An Experiment in Geography

Maps and the Study of Our World
- Types of Projections
- Places on Maps
- Time Changes and Location

History and Geography of Our States
History & Geography
LIFEPAC 703 *New Edition*

Looking at the United States
- Geography of the United States
- Early History of the United States

Physical and Cultural Regions of the Northeast and the South
- Northeast
- South

Physical and Cultural Regions of the Midwest and the West
- Midwest
- West

The Earth and Man
History & Geography
LIFEPAC 906

The Earth is Man's Home
- Man Inhabits the Earth
- Man Survives the Flood
- Man Covers the Earth
- Man Begins History

The Earth is Developed by Man
- Development of Civilizations
- Development of Water Transportation Systems
- Development of Resources
- Development of Cities

The Earth Has a Future
- World Leaders Pursue Peace
- Divine Judgment Brings Peace

Regions of the World
History & Geography
LIFEPAC 907

Region: A Definition
- Nature of Regions
- Types of Regions
- Relationships of Regions

World Regional Patterns: A Survey
- Geographical Regions
- Climactic Regions
- Racial Regions
- Cultural Regions
- Politico-Economic

Europe: An Economic Region
- Economic Regions
- The European Community
- Free Trade Association

The Tools of the Geographer
History & Geography
LIFEPAC 909

The Earth in Model Form—The Globe
- The Invention of the Globe
- The Impression of the Globe
- The Instruction of the Globe

The Earth in Picture Form—The Map
- Reading and Interpreting Maps
- Types of Maps
- Uses of Maps

The Earth in Symbol Form
- Graphs
- Charts
- Other Resource Material

Materials Needed for LIFEPAC

Required:
None

Suggested:
atlas
globe
encyclopedia or almanac

Additional Learning Activities

Section I Geography and the Planet Earth

1. Take a poll of students on where they are from. Compare the various climates represented.
2. Are any of the students planning to go into a field of science that was studied in this LIFEPAC? Which field?
3. Discuss what is being done to the mountains in some states (Examples: houses built on sides, highways built through them).
4. Would any one in your class like to be an astronaut? Discuss qualifications needed.
5. Many people say there is not enough time to do the Lord's work. They say, "If I just had one extra day…" Point out that once every four years they do have. What will they do with it?
6. What is the climate like where you live? Why do you have the climate that you do? For example, if you live at the seashore, your weather will be far different than if you live in the mountains. Explain the reasons for your climate.
7. When is your birthday? How is the earth tilted then? How does this tilt affect the weather at that time every year?
8. How would you determine how many times your parent's car or a neighbor's car may have been driven around the earth? If you know how many miles are on your parents' car, try to figure out how many times around the world it has traveled.
9. Clip the daily weather report from the newspaper each day for a week. Follow up to find out how accurate it was. How do meteorologists predict the weather? Have a meteorologist speak to your class if possible.
10. Try to locate in a magazine or on the internet a satellite view of the earth. Find your city. Find other cities that members of the class come from. How did all of you actually travel over the face of the earth to get together in that one place?
11. When do the seasons begin and end every year? If you did not know these dates, how would you know the seasons had changed? Write a paragraph on each season.
12. Could you walk around the world, assuming you were strong enough, at the equator? Why or why not? Check a globe to be sure and explain your answer.

Section II Geography and Relief of the Earth

1. The LIFEPAC tells us that when flying in an airplane, hills and mountains rarely appear as high. Point out that, as Christians, we can live above the world, and the "mountains" in our lives do not appear to be so high. We can surmount them with God's help.
2. Do you think man should destroy mountains to build houses and highways?
3. Make a poster showing how a volcano works. Where does its heat come from? Does it come to the surface of the earth in any other way? Is there any way man can make use of this energy?
4. Discuss with your friends the various trips you have taken through this country. Has anyone been to a foreign country? How was the geography different than it is here?
5. Research the geography of your state. What is its highest point? What is the lowest point? Write a brief report on the land features of your state.
6. Gather samples of rocks in your area. See how many you can identify from your reference books. How old are they? Do they contain any fossils? Are any of them valuable to man?

Section III Maps and the Study of Our World

1. Using a map of the world or the United States, describe and discuss the various time zones.
2. Discuss the "jet lag" some people get from traveling on airplanes. Why does this happen?
3. Find as many different types of maps as possible and explain them to the class. Why are there so many kinds? What does each type do?
4. Choose three cities, including your own, and using a globe, locate them as close as possible by their latitude and longitude.
5. Using a common road map, make a chart showing all the symbols used on the map and what they mean. You may be surprised to learn all the information a road map contains.
6. How does a compass work? What are the principles involved? Try to locate a compass and see if you can make it work for you.

SECTION ONE

1.1 **ACROSS**
1. savanna
2. elevation
3. rain forest
4. tropical jungle

DOWN
1. steppe
2. taiga
3. topography
4. tundra

1.2 a. physical
b. people

1.3 a. land
b. stream

1.4 a. plain
b. plateau
c. mountain

1.5 a. ionosphere
b. stratosphere
c. troposphere

1.6 Any order:
a. condensation
b. air masses
c. wind systems
d. cyclones
e. temperature
d. forecasting
f. precipitation
g. evaporation
h. fronts

1.7 b
1.8 d
1.9 f
1.10 g
1.11 e
1.12 c
1.13 a
1.14 atmosphere
1.15 climatology
1.16 Climate

1.17 Any order:
a. temperature
b. pressure
c. wind
d. moisture

1.18 Any order:
a. wind belts
b. altitude
c. pressure belts
d. ocean currents
e. relationship between continents and oceans
f. topography

1.19 commercial activities
1.20 governments
1.21 city growth
1.22 mathematical
1.23 imperfect sphere
1.24 c
1.25 a
1.26 b
1.27 e
1.28 The study of a society's activities, beliefs, institutions, and behavior patterns.
1.29 The method of studying an area by applying the principles of all branches of geography to a given area.

1.30 a. Mariana Trench
b. 36,198

1.31 a. Mt. Everest
b. 29,028

1.32 12

1.33 a. mountains
b. hills
c. plateaus
d. plains

1.34 f
1.35 a
1.36 b
1.37 e
1.38 d

1.39 a. 24
b. axis

1.40 a. six
b. six

1.41 c
1.42 h
1.43 d
1.44 j