



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **6th Grade**

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 601

World Geography

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The Cradle of Civilization

Introduction

The Old Stone Age, in which man hunted and gathered food, fascinates us. The New Stone Age, in which man learned to farm and raise animals, is exciting. In this LIFE PAC®, however, we are concerned primarily with the time when man began to dwell in cities and to communicate in writing. We shall study Mesopotamia, Israel, and Egypt from about 3500 B.C.

Objectives

Read the following objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Name some features of the geography of Mesopotamia.
2. List some reasons for constant warfare among early civilizations.
3. Describe the cultures and religions of the Mesopotamian civilizations.
4. Name contributions made by each of the civilizations of Mesopotamia.
5. Describe the geography, religion, and history of Israel.
6. Name some contributions made by Israel.
7. Describe the geography, religion, and history of Egypt.
8. Name some contributions made by Egypt.

1. THE CIVILIZATION OF GREECE

While the Sumerians were learning to write and the Egyptians were building their pyramids, another group of people were sailing the seas and living pleasant lives in the eastern end of the Mediterranean region. These people

were the Cretans, whose ideas spread to other Aegean islands and to Greece proper. Greece rose to a position of leadership and influence and then fell under the weight of her own carelessness and luxury.

Section Objectives

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

1. Describe the geography of Greece and how it affected the development of Greece.
2. Name the influences which affected the Grecian culture.
3. List the contributions of the Greeks.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your success in this section.

complexity (kum plek su tē). Made up of a number of parts.

corbel (kôr bul). A bracket of stone, wood, or other material on the side of a wall. It helps to support a projecting ledge above.

dictatorship (dik tā tur ship). Rule of a person with absolute authority.

fortification (for tu fu kā shun). A wall or fort built to make a place strong. Something such as a wall used against an attack.

frieze (frēz). A decorated band around a room.

helot (hel ut). A member of the class of slaves or serfs in ancient Sparta.

hoplite (hop lit). A heavily armed Greek foot soldier who fought in close formation with other hoplites.

labyrinth (lab u rinth). A maze; a number of connecting passages so arranged that it is hard to find one's way from point to point

nomad (nō mad). A member of a tribe who moves his cattle from place to place for pasture; a wanderer.

Perioeci (per ē ē sī). People in ancient Greece. Class of persons in ancient Sparta who had no political rights, but enjoyed personal freedom and were protected by law.

philosopher (fu los u fur). Person who studies truth and principles of knowledge.

philosophy (fu los u fē). The study of truth and principles underlying all real knowledge.

pumice (pum is). A light, spongy stone thrown out from volcanoes.

saffron (saf run). An orange-yellow coloring matter obtained from the crocus flower.

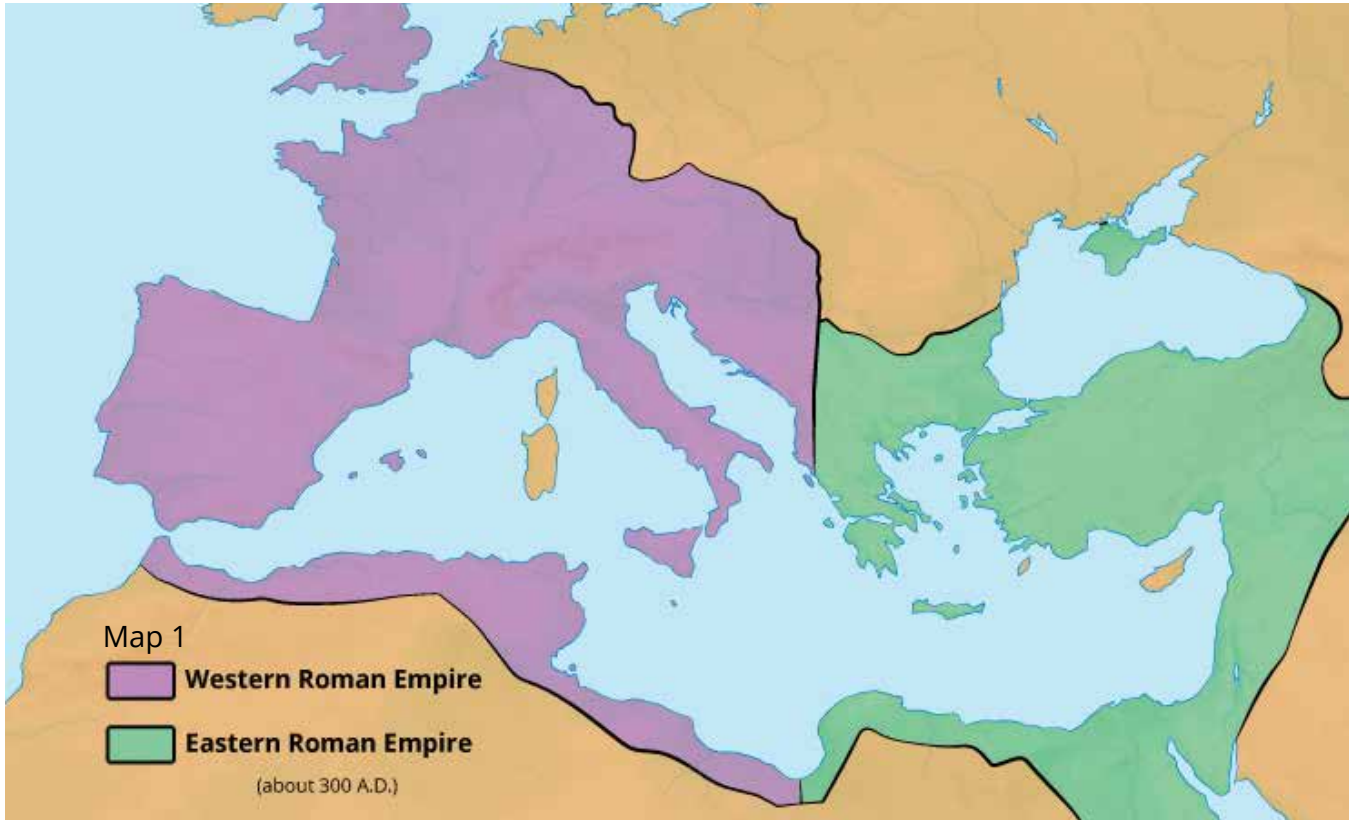
topography (tu pog ru fē). Surface features of a place or region.

trance (trans). State or condition somewhat like sleep.

trireme (trī rēm). A Greek ship with three rows of oars, one above the other, on each side.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



GEOGRAPHY

The geography of Brazil can be studied by looking at the regions, the major rivers, and the resources.

Regions. The major regions of Brazil are the Amazon Lowlands, the Central Highlands, the Sertão Region, the Southern Region, and the Coastal Plain.

The Amazon Lowlands cover the northern and western half of Brazil. They lie in the **Torrid** Zone near the equator where the air is hot and humid. Dense rain forests where the trees grow tall to reach the sunlight are found here. The Amazon River flows through this region. Small Indian villages are built near its banks in many places. Rubber trees and other forest products grow here in abundance.

The rain forests, the **savannas**, the rivers, and the plains (or **llanos**) of the Amazon River Basin abound in wildlife. In the forests live South America's largest wild animal, the tapir, and its enemy, the jaguar.

One-fourth of all the known kinds of animals in the world live in South America. Among some of the most unusual are the giant anteaters, the armadillos, and the sloths.

Among the many birds found here are parrots, macaws, and flamingos. Insects, such as butterflies, fiery bees, and fire ants, also abound.



| A Mountain Tapir



Do this activity.

- 1.1** Select one of the animals, birds, or insects mentioned. Look up additional information about it and write a paragraph, using complete sentences. Show your writing to a classmate.



Classify the words under the proper heading.

Words

albatrosses
lobsters
tuna
finches
snakes

llamas
tortoises
falcons
shrimp
wild horses

tapirs
crayfish
pumas
wild dogs

condors
pelicans
wild cattle
iguanas

1.16

Oriente

Andes

Seacoast

Galápagos

Find the antonyms for these words in the paragraphs on wildlife

- 1.17** a. plentiful _____
c. midget _____
e. least _____
g. light _____
i. unruly _____

- b. empty _____
d. die _____
f. coarse _____
h. thin _____

BYZANTINE ART

Most of the art of the early Byzantine world was influenced by the religious beliefs of various factions of the Orthodox Church. You will see that the art took many beautiful forms.

Church Art. The architecture of the Eastern Orthodox Churches used domes as the principal feature. Most other church buildings were built around a basilica (an oblong room) from which high ceilings extend off the walls. The dome, on the other hand, rose from a square of columns.

Most of the great Orthodox churches today have domes, half domes, and little domes. The domes show from the outside and the inside. Inside they are lavishly decorated. A visitor gets the impression that lovely things are descending from above. The diptych (dip' tik), a two-sided tablet with pictures, is often carried in ceremonies or may be placed on the altar.

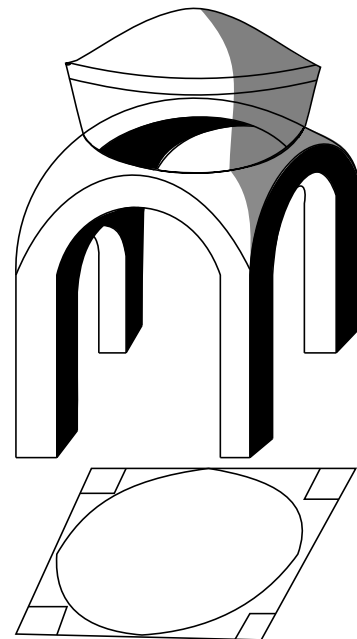
Some icons (ie' konz) are flat pictures of Jesus, the Madonna, or other Biblical characters. Large gold halos are painted over their heads. Icons are evident in homes, in ceremonies, and in shops of the Eastern Orthodox countries. Icon paintings are without depth or perspective. The intention is to suggest only the thought behind the picture.

Orthodox people are afraid of worshiping idols. They believe anything that really depicts a religious person can be worshiped for itself. For many years, full sculptures were not allowed. The Christ child was always shown with an adult face, for it was believed that this expression better expressed the idea of God. Bibles were illustrated with elaborate letters and pictures. The name for these elaborate Bibles was *illuminated manuscripts*.

Other Art Forms. Much of the sculpture was done in bas-relief. Only a part of the figure was carved out on a flat surface. Lacy designs of leaves and flowers were chiseled out of marble and ivory. The columns on churches had this



| The Virgin Mary at the Hagia Sophia



| How a Byzantine Dome is constructed



| The Fertile Crescent



Match these items.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1.1 _____ Fertile Crescent</p> <p>1.2 _____ Cradle of Civilization</p> <p>1.3 _____ Mesopotamia, Israel, Egypt</p> <p>1.4 _____ geographical factors of Fertile Crescent</p> <p>1.5 _____ Tigris and Euphrates river valleys</p> <p>1.6 _____ Hebrews</p> <p>1.7 _____ Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia</p> <p>1.8 _____ 3100 B.C. to 400 B.C.</p> | <p>a. population areas of Fertile Crescent</p> <p>b. God’s chosen people</p> <p>c. region stretching from Tigris- Euphrates rivers to Nile River</p> <p>d. another name for Fertile Crescent</p> <p>e. eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea</p> <p>f. period during which Mesopotamia thrived</p> <p>g. rich soil, warm climate, sufficient water</p> <p>h. different ruling empires of Mesopotamia</p> <p>i. location of Mesopotamia</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SELF TEST 1

Write true or false (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.01 _____ The Fertile Crescent had sufficient water.
- 1.02 _____ Soil was poor in the Fertile Crescent.
- 1.03 _____ The Fertile Crescent had a warm climate.
- 1.04 _____ The Fertile Crescent was an agricultural region.
- 1.05 _____ Mesopotamia was located along the Nile River.
- 1.06 _____ Many tribes, including the Hebrews, lived in Mesopotamia.
- 1.07 _____ Ruling empires changed often in Mesopotamia.
- 1.08 _____ One of the Mesopotamian empires was Canaan.
- 1.09 _____ The Hebrews were God's chosen people.
- 1.010 _____ An Egyptian ruler was called a Pharaoh.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.011 Egypt is located in the northeastern part of _____.
 a. the Fertile Crescent b. Africa c. the Cradle of Civilization
- 1.012 The Mesopotamians used a _____ to lift water.
 a. *shaduf* b. pulley c. bucket
- 1.013 Mesopotamia was located along the _____.
 a. Nile River b. Mediterranean Sea c. Tigris-Euphrates rivers
- 1.014 God promised land and a nation of people to _____.
 a. Canaan b. Abraham c. Pharaoh
- 1.015 One accomplishment of the Mesopotamians was the use of the _____.
 a. wheel b. horse c. soil
- 1.016 Egyptian rulers were buried in _____.
 a. urns b. pyramids c. cemeteries
- 1.017 One Pharaoh began the worship of _____.
 a. many gods b. the true God c. one god
- 1.018 Through the Hebrews we have received the books of the _____.
 a. synagogue b. Temple c. Old Testament



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

TEACHER'S GUIDE

▶ **6th Grade**

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 600

Teacher's Guide

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

The LIFEPAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFEPACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFEPAC to the student, set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for questions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work

activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

The Teacher Notes section of the Teacher's Guide lists the required or suggested materials for the LIFEPACs and provides additional learning activities for the students. The materials section refers only to LIFEPAC materials and does not include materials which may be needed for the additional activities. Additional learning activities provide a change from the daily school routine, encourage the student's interest in learning and may be used as a reward for good study habits.

TEACHING NOTES

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR LIFE PAC

Required

(None)

Suggested

- atlas
- Bible
- dictionary
- globe
- large maps of North and South America, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, the Soviet Union, Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica
- large map of Southern hemisphere
- large map of Western and Eastern hemispheres
- reference books or websites

ADDITIONAL LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Section 1: Latitude and Longitude

1. Discuss these questions with your class.
 - a. How can it be Monday in half the world and a different day in the other half of the world?
 - b. How many time zones are in the world? (Twenty-four – one for every 15° longitude.)
 - c. How many time zones are in the mainland United States? (Four)
2. Use a large wall map of the world or find a world map in an atlas. With one classmate or several, find the longitude and latitude of your home town. Now find the longitude and latitude for these cities:

Washington, D.C.	London, England
Phoenix, Arizona	Saigon, Vietnam
Buenos Aires, Argentina	Honolulu, Hawaii
3. Make at least four clocks out of cardboard. You may place them on one large cardboard if you wish. Put the numbers in the correct places, and make cardboard hands. Fasten the hands to the clocks with brads. Label the clocks Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific. In your time zone set the clock at the hour it is right now. Set the clock in the other United States time zones at their correct hours. Make more clocks and set the hour for Nome, Alaska; Honolulu, Hawaii; Hong Kong; Calcutta, India; Rome, Italy; and Stockholm, Sweden. Be sure to label each clock. You can find time-zone charts in most atlases or online.
4. The Vikings, who were Scandinavian, sailed in the cold seas and landed on the coast of North America. They established three colonies, all of which have disappeared. What could have happened? Famine? War? Desertion? What kind of natives did they deal with? Look up all you can find on the Vikings. Then write and illustrate a story about what you think may have happened.

ANSWER KEYS

SECTION 1

- 1.1 latitude, parallels
- 1.2 equator
- 1.3 warmer, higher
- 1.4 colder
- 1.5 longitude, meridians
- 1.6 International Date Line
- 1.7 Prime Meridian
- 1.8 equator
- 1.9 North Pole
- 1.10 sphere
- 1.11 a. Pacific b. Eastern
c. Mountain d. Central
- 1.12 a. Alaska
b. Hawaii-Aleutian
- 1.13 24
- 1.14 15°
- 1.15 hour and day
- 1.16 a
- 1.17 f, g
- 1.18 d, e
- 1.19 b
- 1.20 c
- 1.21 b
- 1.22 g
- 1.23 e
- 1.24 a
- 1.25 d

SELF TEST 1

- 1.01 Geography
- 1.02 equator
- 1.03 axis
- 1.04 International Date
- 1.05 South Pole
- 1.06 equator
- 1.07 24
- 1.08 globe
- 1.09 Prime Meridian
- 1.010 longitude, meridians
- 1.011 latitude, parallels
- 1.012 International Date Line
- 1.013 sphere
- 1.014 Northern
- 1.015 Southern
- 1.016 Eastern
- 1.017 Western
- 1.018 true
- 1.019 false
- 1.020 false
- 1.021 true
- 1.022 false
- 1.023 true
- 1.024 false
- 1.025 false
- 1.026 true
- 1.027 true

SECTION 3

- 3.1 Africa is the second largest continent.
- 3.2 The Sahara is the great desert of Africa.
- 3.3 swiftly
- 3.4 The Nile left rich soil.
- 3.5 Moses was the baby hidden in the Nile.
- 3.6 deserts
- 3.7 large
- 3.8 tropical
- 3.9 mountains
- 3.10 The equator runs through the middle
- 3.11 Circle a, c, d, f, and g.
- 3.12 small
- 3.13 middle
- 3.14 Alps
- 3.15 plain
- 3.16 Rhine
- 3.17 the Netherlands
- 3.18 c
- 3.19 a
- 3.20 e
- 3.21 b
- 3.22 d
- 3.23 largest
- 3.24 civilizations
- 3.25 Everest
- 3.26 Dead Sea
- 3.27 c
- 3.28 a
- 3.29 d
- 3.30 b

SELF TEST 3

- 3.01 South America
- 3.02 Africa
- 3.03 Europe
- 3.04 North America
- 3.05 Asia
- 3.06 South America
- 3.07 Asia
- 3.08 North America
- 3.09 Europe
- 3.010 Africa
- 3.011 false
- 3.012 false
- 3.013 true
- 3.014 true
- 3.015 false
- 3.016 false
- 3.017 true
- 3.018 true
- 3.019 true
- 3.020 false
- 3.021 true
- 3.022 false
- 3.023 true
- 3.024 true
- 3.025 true
- 3.026 ✓
- 3.027 ✓
- 3.028
- 3.029 ✓
- 3.030 ✓
- 3.031
- 3.032
- 3.033 ✓
- 3.034
- 3.035
- 3.036 The swiftly flowing water from the highlands prevents the rivers from having good harbors, although Capetown and Cairo are exceptions.
- 3.037 Temperate climate, middle latitudes ample rainfall, and fertile soil would make the best farmland.
- 3.038 If both the longitude and latitude of a certain place are known, you can locate the place where the two lines cross.
- 3.039 Geography is the study of the earth's surface, climate, continents, countries, people, industries, and products.

SECTION 5 :

- 5.1 English
- 5.2 friendly
- 5.3 skill
- 5.4 high
- 5.5 Spanish and Portuguese
- 5.6 older
- 5.7 rain forests
- 5.8 products
- 5.9 false
- 5.10 false
- 5.11 true
- 5.12 He has given them many minerals.
- 5.13 The tribes fight each other.
- 5.14 Africans would share a common Master in Jesus. They would be more willing to practice Christian principles.
- 5.15 d
- 5.16 e
- 5.17 c
- 5.18 b
- 5.19 a
- 5.20 European countries ruled so many other countries of the world.
- 5.21 Latin America
- 5.22 A group of countries in western Europe which are joining together to form a united Europe.
- 5.23 Either order: old, new
- 5.24 oil
- 5.25 Holy Land, birthplace of Christianity
- 5.26 Christianity
- 5.27 Middle East
- 5.28 animals, crops
- 5.29 false
- 5.30 true
- 5.31 true
- 5.32 false
- 5.33 true
- 5.34 largest
- 5.35 harsh
- 5.36 communist
- 5.37 dissidents
- 5.38 rewards
- 5.39 Australia
- 5.40 a trade
- 5.41 the British
- 5.42 Either order:
a. social security
b. give women the right to vote
- 5.43 the Maoris

SELF TEST 5

- 5.01 true
- 5.02 true
- 5.03 false
- 5.04 false
- 5.05 true
- 5.06 true
- 5.07 false
- 5.08 true
- 5.09 true
- 5.010 true
- 5.011 true
- 5.012 false
- 5.013 false
- 5.014 true
- 5.015 false
- 5.016 false
- 5.017 false
- 5.018 true
- 5.019 false
- 5.020 true
- 5.021 i
- 5.022 d
- 5.023 a
- 5.024 b
- 5.025 j
- 5.026 h
- 5.027 c
- 5.028 e
- 5.029 f
- 5.030 g
- 5.031 longitude
- 5.032 Prime Meridian
- 5.033 Pacific
- 5.034 glacier
- 5.035 South
- 5.036 second
- 5.037 Asia
- 5.038 communist
- 5.039 c
- 5.040 Countries in Europe ruled over many of the countries of the world at one time. Many people of Europe have moved to other countries.
- 5.041 The interior of Australia is hot and dry because the rain falls on the coastal mountain ranges.

LIFEPAC TEST

1. k
2. f
3. h
4. b
5. j
6. k
7. i
8. f
9. k
10. a
11. true
12. false
13. false
14. true
15. true
16. true
17. true
18. true
19. true
20. false
21. false
22. c. twenty-four
23. a. equator
24. a. Greenwich, England

25. c. Russia
26. c. better living conditions
27. a. 8
b. 7
c. 6
d. 2
e. 4
f. 3
g. 1
28. c. Communist nation
29. c. technical skills
30. b. Canada
31. b. Panama Canal
32. rotates
33. parallels
34. Social Security
35. Anglo-America
36. meridians
37. They have the same type of government.
They belong to the British Commonwealth.
38. a. Antarctica
b. Europe
c. South America

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 601

ALTERNATE LIFEPAC TEST

NAME _____

DATE _____

SCORE _____



Match these items, answers may be used more than once (each answer, 2 points).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ is in the Northern and Western hemispheres | a. North America |
| 2. _____ in the Eastern and Southern hemispheres | b. South America |
| 3. _____ has the great Sahara Desert and lies in the Eastern Hemisphere | c. Europe |
| 4. _____ surrounds the South Pole | d. Asia |
| 5. _____ the smallest continent with close ties to Britain | e. Africa |
| 6. _____ contains India | f. Australia |
| 7. _____ once a tropical land | g. Antarctica |
| 8. _____ contains Ireland, Spain, and Italy | h. Western Hemisphere |
| 9. _____ most countries became independent after 1950 | i. Eastern Hemisphere |
| 10. _____ equator crosses it in Western Hemisphere | |

