



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade**

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 701

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What is Geography?

Introduction

Geography is a science that deals with the ways in which man adapts to the conditions of the earth's surface, both natural and man-made.

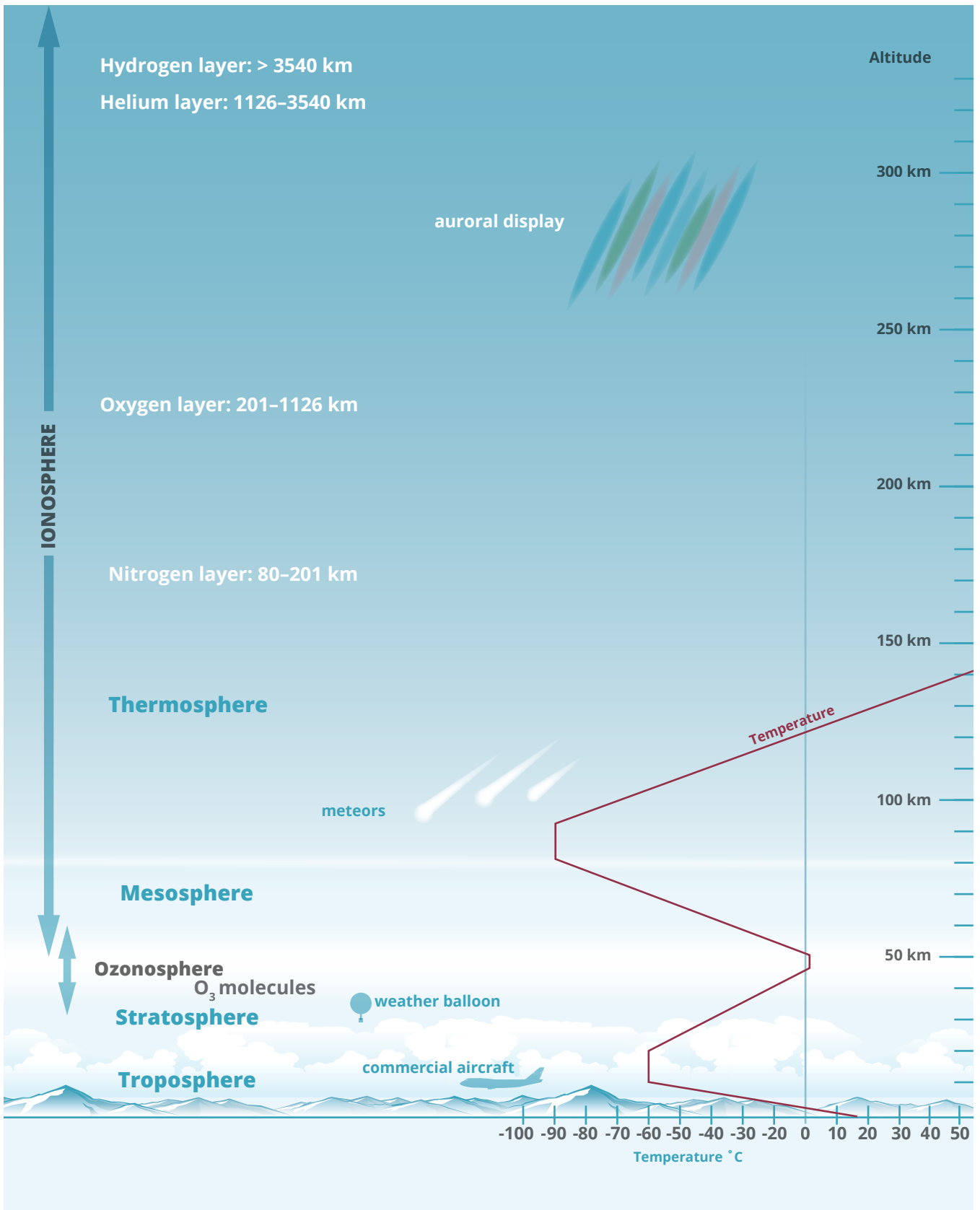
In this LIFE PAC® we shall study geography within the framework of the major regions of the earth. We shall learn about the shape, movement, climatic regions, and surface of the earth as a whole.

We shall learn that geography is a relationship between man and his environment. As man adjusts to his environment, he also modifies or changes it from a natural environment to a cultural environment. Cultural environment includes such man-developed features on the earth's surface as cities, roads, railroads, canals, fields, cemeteries, dams, drainage ditches, and irrigation systems.

Objectives

Read these 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. Identify the different classes of geography.
2. Describe the shape of the earth and give its dimensions.
3. Recognize the seasons and tell how they are determined.
4. Identify the major land forms and describe each one.
5. Recognize the different kinds of maps.
6. Read a map by using latitude and longitude.
7. Perform an experiment in geography.



| Atmospheric Layers by Altitude

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES

The study of geography includes the physical features and the location of countries and regions on the earth's surface. Life in any area of the world is affected by where that area is located and by its physical features.

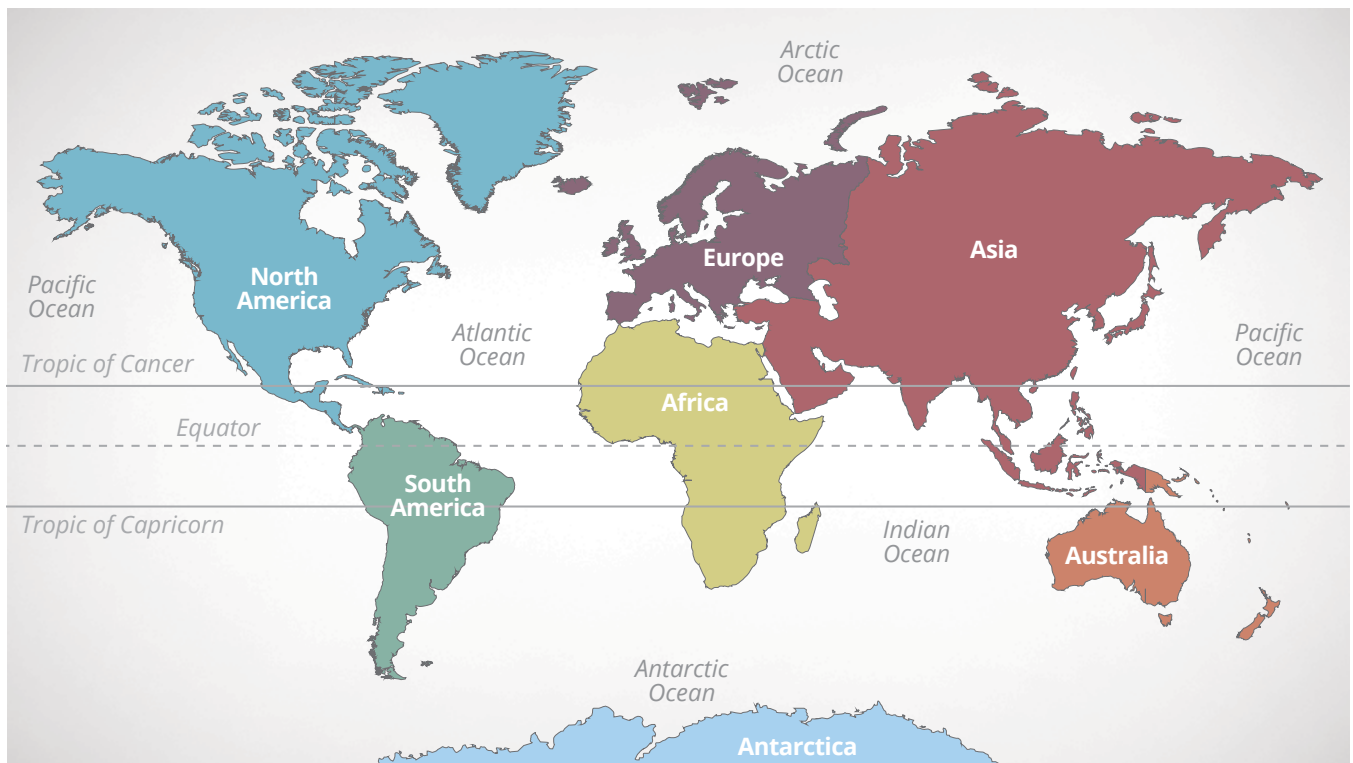
The earth has several large land masses called **continents**. North America is one such land mass, and the United States is just one country on that continent. To understand the United States better, you must understand its location on the earth and its geographical features. Life in the United States is influenced by climate, size, and **landforms**.

Geographical location. God created the continents and oceans of our world. Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific are the names of the four oceans on our earth. These oceans—along with the smaller seas, bays, gulfs, lakes, and rivers—cover almost three-fourths of the earth's surface.

When you look at the map or globe you will see six large land masses. Geographers say we have seven continents. One land mass is so large that it is divided into two continents, Europe and Asia. The other continents are Africa, Antarctica, Australia, South America, and North America.

The United States is on the continent of North America. The continent also includes Canada to the north, Mexico and Central America to the south, the Caribbean Islands to the southeast, and the island of Greenland to the northeast.

Our nation has fifty states. Forty-eight of these states are connected to each other. They are called the continental or **contiguous** states. Two of the fifty states, Alaska and Hawaii, are separated from the others. Alaska is north of the contiguous states on the North American continent. Hawaii is a series of islands in the Pacific Ocean west of the continental states.



| Continents and Oceans of the Earth

Ethnologists study how people are organized into groups; how they make a living; how they view the world; and how they choose their mates, marry, and raise their children. Any group of people can be studied, but ethnologists have concentrated primarily on so-called “primitive” groups. Anthropological studies focused on these groups when it became evident they were dying out. Since the early 1900s ethnologists have been recording passing ways of life in writings, pictures, films, and collections of native goods. Because of their studies, ethnologists have concluded that these groups are not at all primitive. Anthropologists now refer

to such peoples as oral societies or “**nonliterate**”—without written language.

The third special area of concern is physical anthropology. Physical anthropologists study the similarities and differences among the physical forms of people. Like the archaeologists they examine ancient or fossil forms of people. Like the ethnologists they examine modern or living forms. A primary purpose of this area of anthropology is to understand the genetic basis for the physical differences among living peoples. The differences between ancient or fossilized human forms and modern human forms are also studied.



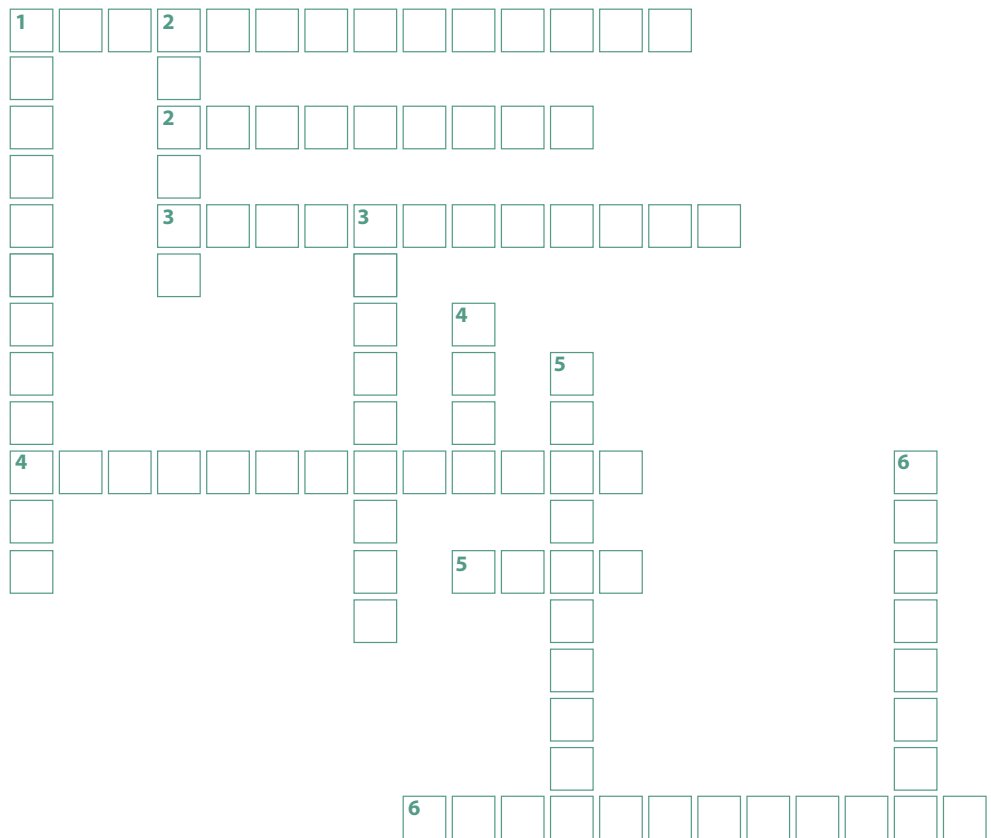
Complete the vocabulary crossword.

1.1 ACROSS

1. General principle or rule.
2. Not planned.
3. Concerning the present time.
4. Including much.
5. A wandering group of a few families.
6. Anthropologist who describes a culture.

DOWN

1. Concerning family descent.
2. Rules of right and wrong.
3. Rules for proper behavior.
4. Favoring one side too much.
5. Foreseeing the future.
6. Traditional beliefs and legends of a people.





Rationalism. A second source of knowledge is logical thinking, or rationalism. Rationalism emphasizes the ideas of the mind more than the knowledge that we gain by physical senses. Because of rational thought, we accept things because they seem to fit what we already know. Rational knowledge is very much like completing a jigsaw puzzle—the last few pieces fit easily into the established picture.

Look at the following series of letters and decide what they stand for. Fill in the final two letters in this series.

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| $a \times a = a$ | $b \times a = b$ | $c \times a = c$ |
| $a \times b = b$ | $b \times b = d$ | $c \times b = \underline{\quad}$ |
| $a \times c = c$ | $b \times c = f$ | $c \times c = \underline{\quad}$ |

You probably discovered that these letters are the beginning of the multiplication tables, with letters standing for numbers— $a = 1$, $b = 2$, $c = 3$ and so on. The pattern that was created was reasonable enough that you probably did not need to know the “answers” to the column with the blanks in it. You accepted your conclusions about the letters and what they meant because the letters fit a pattern that you knew.

Look at the following series of letters and fill in the one that is missing:

S M T W — F S

The missing letter is T. You probably recognized these letters as being the first letters of the days of the week.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
| u | o | u | e | h | r | a |
| n | n | e | d | u | i | t |
| d | d | s | n | r | d | u |
| a | a | d | e | s | a | r |
| y | y | a | s | d | y | d |
| | | y | d | a | | a |
| | | | a | y | | y |
| | | | y | | | |

The answer to this puzzle was not based on empirical knowledge. You used your own sense of sight to the extent that your eyes read the letters. The answer itself was based on rational or logical patterns of thought.

An example of how rationalism is used to understand the world around us can be seen in the question of whether the earth moves around the sun or the sun moves around the earth. If the question is answered only on the basis of empirical knowledge, then we would

is termed *bicameral*. The state of Nebraska has a one-house legislature. It is termed *unicameral*. The lawmaking body is not always termed the state legislature. It can also be called the general assembly (as it is in nine states), the legislative assembly (in three states), or the general court (in two states).

The state House of Representatives is presided over by the *Speaker of the House*. He is normally elected by the members at the beginning of each session. Houses of Representatives vary in size from up to four hundred members to as few as thirty-five. The average state House of Representatives, however, has about one hundred members. These members are chosen from throughout the state on the basis of population.

One problem traditionally has been that some state legislatures do not have equal representation. Usually the rural population has been over-represented, and the urban population has been under-represented. This condition reflects the fact that we were once a predominantly agricultural country. Recent actions by

the United States Supreme Court are tending to correct these imbalances so that both city citizens and suburban citizens are more equally represented.

Another trend is to *single-member* districts. In some states some counties or legislative districts have been represented by *at-large* members. At-large representatives are elected by all the voters in the area. The result can be that a group of voters (such as suburbanites) dominate the election, and poorer areas are often under-represented. To counteract this tendency, districts have been divided into smaller geographical units. As a result, more people from minority groups now serve in state legislatures.

The *Speaker of the House* often wields a tremendous amount of authority. He is often able to appoint committee chairmen and to control what legislation will be considered. Of course, the speaker also decides who may speak out on the legislature floor.

Not all state legislatures are divided into two parties. Some states (such as Nebraska) do



GOVERNMENTS of STATES

STATE VOTERS ELECT

GOVERNOR

- Treasurer
- Secretary of State
- Auditor
- Attorney General
- Superintendent of Education
- Director of Public Health

SENATORS REPRESENTATIVES

JUDGES

In Most States—Some Appointed by Governor or Legislature

- 1 State Supreme Court
- 2 Higher State Trial Courts
- 3 State Trial Courts
- 4 Lower State Courts



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this section. The items missed on this test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these terms (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----|---|
| 1.01 | _____ Mariana Trench | a. | study of average weather |
| 1.02 | _____ primary source | b. | used in mapping airplane routes |
| 1.03 | _____ secondary source | c. | lowest point of earth's surface |
| 1.04 | _____ longitude | d. | lines extending east and west |
| 1.05 | _____ delta | e. | information from the same period as the one being studied |
| 1.06 | _____ climatology | f. | imaginary circle around the middle of the earth |
| 1.07 | _____ equinox | g. | information from a period later than the one being studied |
| 1.08 | _____ interrupted-area projection | h. | may contain pottery, tools, bones |
| 1.09 | _____ archaeological remains | i. | lines extending from the North Pole to the South Pole |
| 1.010 | _____ equator | j. | has blank spaces |
| 1.011 | _____ latitude | k. | triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river |
| 1.012 | _____ polar projection | l. | nights are twelve hours long |

- 1.029 _____ The 180th meridian is the International Date Line.
- 1.030 _____ The West was the scene of the Civil War.
- 1.031 _____ The cities of the fall line were established where the Mississippi River comes out of the Rocky Mountains.

Complete these activities (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.032 Ancient civilizations that made valuable contributions to history include the:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____,
 - c. _____
 - d. _____.
- 1.033 The highest point in the U.S., Mount a. _____, and the lowest point, b. _____ Valley, are in the c. _____ region.
- 1.034 Two revolutions occurred in the Northeast: the a. _____ War and the b. _____ Revolution.

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.035 _____ Early Spanish explorers in the South and West were seeking wealth rather than new homes.
- 1.036 _____ The North American Plains is one of the three major plains areas in the world.
- 1.037 _____ The Mercator projection, using lines of latitude, is helpful in determining directions.
- 1.038 _____ Archives usually contain primary sources for the historian, and libraries usually contain secondary sources.
- 1.039 _____ The essential nature of man has remained the same from the Fall to the present time.
- 1.040 _____ Man is engaged in spiritual, human, and natural areas of conflict.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
|  | SCORE _____ | TEACHER _____ <small>initials date</small> |
|---|--------------------|---|



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

TEACHER'S GUIDE

▶ **7th Grade**

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 700

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.

Materials Needed for LIFEPAC

Required:
None

Suggested:
the Bible, King James Version
Bible dictionary
Halley's Bible Handbook

Additional Learning Activities

Section I The Definition and Significance of History

1. Define *history*. Does history have any effect on your life?
2. Would you rather live in the “good old days” or today?
3. Discuss some things we might like to have back from the good old days (examples: family life, honesty, less crime, neighborliness). Discuss some things we might *not* want back (diseases like smallpox and polio, segregation, poor transportation).
4. Some day people will refer to today as the good old days. What are some of the things you think they will remember as being good?
5. How would Christ view our times? Of what would He approve? Of what would He disapprove?
6. Bring an old newspaper, magazine, or yearbook to school. Compare how styles have changed.
7. Locate in an encyclopedia the biography of one or two famous historians. What qualities made them great? List and discuss these qualities. Do you or anyone in your group possess any of these qualities?
8. Write one or two paragraphs on which period of history you would have liked to live in. Why did you pick that time?
9. Describe a current event as though you were a historian writing about it twenty years from now.

Section II The Characteristics of Historians and the Historical Method

1. Discuss these questions with your class.
 - a. Could the writers of Scripture be called historians?
 - b. Do you think we have learned from the mistakes of the past?
 - c. Is the Bible history?
2. Compare a newspaper article with a historical article. How does the historian’s method differ from the journalist’s? Are there any similarities?
3. Visit a museum in your town. Look for some of the items a historian would use in his writings.
4. Visit a library and check out some books on archaeological finds, particularly in Biblical areas.
5. On your visit to the museum, select an item that particularly interests you. Do some research on it and write a one-page paper.
6. Read a diary of a well known person. Write some facts that a historian could use—customs of the times, current events, and so forth.
7. Pretend to be a historical figure and write a diary that would cover a typical day in this person’s life.

SECTION ONE

- 1.1 b
- 1.2 d
- 1.3 a
- 1.4 f
- 1.5 e
- 1.6 c
- 1.7 The definition of history we will use is that history is the known story of people and our relationship with God, other people, and our environment.
- 1.8 no
- 1.9 definition
- 1.10 Exodus 20:1-11
- 1.11 Exodus 20:11-23:9
- 1.12 Genesis 1:28; Exodus 23:10-12
- 1.13 Any order:
- a. Do not take the name of the Lord in vain
 - b. Have no other gods before God
 - c. Do not make idols
 - d. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy
- 1.14 Any order:
- a. Honor your mother and father
 - b. Do not kill
 - c. Do not steal
 - d. Do not commit adultery
 - e. Do not covet what others have
 - f. Do not tell a lie about someone
- 1.15 Any order:
- a. replenish it
 - b. subdue it
 - c. have dominion over every living thing on earth
 - d. every seventh year let the land rest
- 1.16 Any five:
- a. political
 - b. social
 - c. cultural
 - d. racial
 - e. religious or technological, economic
- 1.17 Either order:
- a. order
 - b. significance
- 1.18 Either order:
- a. present
 - b. future
- 1.19 a. perils
b. opportunities
- 1.20 a. last
b. value and dependability
- 1.21 Egyptians
- 1.22 Hebrews
- 1.23 Babylonians
- 1.24 Phoenicians
- 1.25 Hebrews
- 1.26 Phoenicians
- 1.27 Babylonians
- 1.28 Egyptians
- 1.29 Egyptians
- 1.30 Example:
If we know the successes of the past we can use them to make the present a "success." The contributions make our lives better today, give us "necessities of life"—a calendar, irrigation, astronomy.
- 1.31 Human
- 1.32 sinful
- 1.33 Creator
- 1.34 Ecclesiastes 1:9
- 1.35 born again
or saved
- 1.36 all
- 1.37 heirs
- 1.38 Any order:
- a. knowledge
 - b. institutions
 - c. ideas
- 1.39 river
- 1.40 continuity
- 1.41 God
- 1.42 Either order:
- a. B.C.
 - b. A.D.
- 1.43 Any order:
- a. ancient
 - b. medieval
 - c. modern

- 2.25 primary
2.26 secondary
2.27 Any order:
a. libraries
b. archives
c. museums
d. ruins
2.28 a. libraries
b. primary
2.29 Any order:
a. material remains
b. oral traditions
c. pictorial data
d. written records
2.30 a. archaeological remains
b. written
2.31 historical geology
2.32 a. salinity
b. sedimentation
c. decay
2.33 false
2.34 none
2.35 impossible
2.36 a. condition
b. constant
2.37 analyze
2.38 quality
2.39 a. man
b. Lord
2.40 a. collection
b. classification
c. analysis
d. interpretation
e. synthesis

SECTION THREE

- 3.1 b
3.2 d
3.3 a
3.4 c
3.5 Hebrew
3.6 Greek
3.7 incomplete
3.8 Linear
3.9 a. purpose
b. significance
3.10 God
3.11 a. creation
b. judgment
3.12 God
3.13 Word

History & Geography 701 Self Test Key

SELF TEST 3

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 3.01 | Hebrew civilization | 3.016 | a. collect |
| 3.02 | incomplete | | b. classify, date |
| 3.03 | archaeologist | | c. analyze |
| 3.04 | humanism | | d. interpret |
| 3.05 | numismatist | | e. synthesize |
| 3.06 | epigrapher | 3.017 | h |
| 3.07 | historian | 3.018 | d |
| 3.08 | statistician | 3.019 | j |
| 3.09 | a. creation | 3.020 | b |
| | b. judgment | 3.021 | g |
| 3.010 | a. archaeological remains | 3.022 | a |
| | b. written | 3.023 | c |
| 3.011 | linear | 3.024 | e |
| 3.012 | cyclical | 3.025 | f |
| 3.013 | God | 3.026 | k |
| 3.014 | source | 3.027 | m |
| 3.015 | none | | |

**History & Geography 701
LIFEPAC Test**

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|------------------|
| 1. | e | 26. | j |
| 2. | i | 27. | i |
| 3. | d or e | 28. | g |
| 4. | h | 29. | e |
| 5. | d | 30. | c |
| 6. | b | 31. | a |
| 7. | a | 32. | a |
| 8. | c | 33. | c |
| 9. | f | 34. | a, d |
| 10. | true | 35. | b |
| 11. | false | 36. | c |
| 12. | true | 37. | d |
| 13. | true | 38. | b |
| 14. | false | 39. | a |
| 15. | true | 40. | b |
| 16. | true | 41. | a. patient |
| 17. | true | | b. imaginative |
| 18. | false | | c. good judgment |
| 19. | true | | d. unprejudiced |
| 20. | true | | e. versatile |
| 21. | false | | f. tenacious |
| 22. | b | | g. honest |
| 23. | d | | h. accurate |
| 24. | f | | i. moral |
| 25. | h | | |

History & Geography 701 Alternate Test Key

1. a. God
b. mankind
c. environment
2. Any three:
a. political
b. social
c. economic
or cultural,
technological,
racial, or
religious
3. born again
4. Any order:
a. ancient
b. medieval
c. modern
5. armor
6. Samaria
7. Either order:
a. primary
b. secondary
8. Any two:
a. material remains
b. oral traditions or pictorial
data, or written records
9. Any two:
a. salinity (or saltiness)
of the sea
b. sedimentation or
radioactive methods
10. c
11. b
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. d
16. b
17. c
18. d
19. b
20. c
21. a
22. h
23. b
24. g
25. f
26. d
27. Any order:
a. collecting data
b. classifying data
c. analyzing data
d. interpreting data
e. synthesizing data
28. Any four:
a. accurate
b. patient
c. tenacious
d. unprejudiced
or moral, honest
imaginative,
versatile, or
judgmental
29. "And we know all things
work together for good to
them that love God, to them
who are the called according
to His purpose."