

Map Skills/Geography

13A, 14AB, 3AB, 5A, 7AB, 22ABCDE

3ABC, 5A, 7AB, 4ABC, 6A, 21CF

Definitions:

1. Government: People who make Laws and make sure these Laws are followed.
2. Economy: The way people produce and trade goods.
3. Culture: The way people collectively live, includes language, religion, belief, etc.
4. Geography: Study of the physical and human characteristics of a place.
5. History: Written past (records).

I. Five Themes of Geography

A. Location- Where is it?

1. **relative location** – Where is it in relation to some other place (ex. Freedom Elementary is across the street from Cobb)?
2. **absolute location** – precise description of location – latitude and longitude.

B. Place – What is it like there? Describe climate, vegetation, people, landforms, etc.

C. Movement – How/why do people and animals move from place to place?

1. **push factors** – What factors cause people to leave (crime, lack of jobs, etc.)
2. **pull factors** – What attracts people to places (jobs, environment)?

D. Human-Environment Interaction – How do people adapt to or change their environment? How does the environment affect the way people live?

E. Regions – What makes places alike or different? Why do geographers group areas together?

II. Map Skills

A. Types of Maps

1. **physical maps** – show what the land looks like – mountains, rivers, geographic features
2. **political maps** – show political boundaries - countries, states, usually major cities
3. **thematic maps** – show a particular feature or statistic – religions, languages, time zones
4. **road maps** – show roads

B. Parts of a Map

1. **map key or legend**- shows what the symbols or colors mean
2. **compass rose** – shows directions
 - a. **cardinal directions** – the main directions- N, S, E, W
 - b. **intermediate directions** – the directions between the cardinal directions – NE, NW, SE, SW

3. **distance scale** – shows distances between places
4. **title** – tells what the map is about – can be found at the top of the map, sometimes in the key
5. **grid** – lines on the map that help locate places, sometimes indicated by letter and numbers, most often latitude and longitude.

C. Latitude and Longitude

1. **Latitude lines** (or parallels)- imaginary lines that run east to west and measure distance north and south of the equator.
2. **Longitude lines** (or meridians) – imaginary lines that run north to south – connecting at the poles – that measure distance east and west of the prime meridian.

D. Special Lines of Latitude and Longitude

1. **Equator** – the imaginary line at 0 degrees latitude that divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
2. **Tropic of Cancer** – 23 ½ degrees north – marks the furthest northern extent of the direct rays of the sun – marks the northern limit of the tropical zone.
3. **Tropic of Capricorn** – 23 ½ degrees south – marks the furthest southern extent of the direct rays of the sun – marks the southern limit of the tropical zone
4. **Arctic Circle** – 66 ½ degrees north – marks the boundary of the polar zone
5. **Antarctic Circle** – 66 ½ degrees south – marks the boundary of the southern polar zone
6. **Prime Meridian** –the imaginary line at 0 degrees longitude that divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres. Runs through Greenwich, England (outside of London).

III. Continents and Oceans

Students should be able to locate and name all of the continents and oceans.

IV. Types of Government

1. **Democracy**-“rule by the people”
2. **Monarchy**-hereditary rule (ex: king, queen, emperor, czar, pharaoh)
3. **Communist**- an economic and political system in which property is owned collectively and labor is organized in a way that is supposed to benefit all of the people
4. **Theocracy**-government ruled by religious leaders
5. **Dictatorship**-government ruled by an individual leader with military control
6. **Totalitarian**-government where leader controls every aspect of people’s lives (socially and economically)

3ABC, 5A, 7AB,
4ABC,
6A, 21CF

11ABCD, 12ABCD

Middle East

1A, 2AB, 5B, 6C,
15ABCD, 17AC,
19AB, 21B

1A, 2AB, 5B, 6C,
15ABCD, 17AC,
19AB, 21B

1B, 2AB, 3B,
4ABCD, 6A, 7ABC,
11AB, 12A, 13C,
15ABCD, 16A,
17ABCDEF, 19AB

Middle East Geography

Where is it? This **cultural region** includes the countries of Southwest Asia and Egypt – students should be able to recognize and label the most important countries, such as Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, the newly formed neo-nation of Palestine. Include a map of the **Fertile Crescent**, which extend from the Persian Gulf, through the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, curving to the Levantine Coast of the Mediterranean.

What is it like there? Includes deserts, as well as the **Tigris and Euphrates** Rivers, and the **Nile** in Egypt. Borders on the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf. Some mountainous areas to the north. Students should be able to recognize and label the major geographic features mentioned.

Define culture and civilization – apply it to the Fertile Crescent and the beginnings of civilization.

Culture is the total way of life that a group of people share which sets them apart from other people. **Cultural traits** include includes their language, food, dress, religion, and customs.

Civilization – advanced culture, usually based on city living, and characterized by a written language.

Society – an organized group of people living and working under an established set of rules and traditions.

Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia (*land between the rivers*) is the region between the Tigris and Euphrates, where the first civilization began. Accomplishments include irrigation (example of human-environment interaction), the invention of the wheel, standard units of weights and measures, and **cuneiform** (wedge-shaped writing).

Hammurabi is the best known of the rulers of Mesopotamia, because, as king of Babylon, he write a code of laws known as **The Code of Hammurabi**. This extensive code of laws, numbering in the region of 300 separate laws, was characterized by the phrase “an eye for an eye.” This was the first true set of laws that is extant today.

Polytheism is the belief in many gods.

I. Egypt's Geography

A. Where is it? Locate **Egypt** on a map – make sure the students realize that although Egypt is in Africa, it is more like the nations of Southwest Asia (geographic theme of regions)

B. What is it like? **Nile River** dominates the physical geography of Egypt and provides not only its source of water for crops and the like, but it also enables transportation throughout the country. The **Aswan Dam**

1B, 2AB, 3B,
4ABCD, 6A, 7ABC,
11AB, 12A, 13C,
15ABCD, 16A,
17ABCDEF, 19AB

Three Religions

2AB, 4D, 5AB, 6B,
8AC, 9AB, 10AB,
13C, 17CDE, 19AB,
21ACDE

(human-environment interaction) was built in the 1960s to control flooding and to provide hydroelectric power. The Nile river floods yearly, which provides fertile soil for the farmers crops (floods, recedes, harvest). Their calendar was based on the three phases of the moon.

C. Review: Delta, flood plain, alluvial fan, and other related landforms.

II. Egypt's Early History

III. **Pharaohs** ruled ancient Egypt. They were considered to be gods on earth, and many erected pyramids as their tombs.

IV. Mummification

A. This was the process in which a body was preserved and buried. It took 70 days to complete the process of mummification. Any person could be mummified

B. Afterlife beliefs: Ancient Egyptians were **polytheists**. They believed in life after death and that you could take things with you into the afterlife. That is why tombs were found with items such as jewelry, plates and household goods.

V. Contributions

A. Hieroglyphics: writing system. Pictographs.

B. Papyrus: compressed reeds to make paper.

C. Geometry: pyramids – cut stones to make pyramids.

D. Biology: mummification.

E. Architecture: pyramids.

VI. Egypt led the way among Middle Eastern Arab nations when **Anwar Sadat** signed the Camp David Peace Accords with Israeli Prime Minister **Menachim Begin**. These were to broker a peace agreement between Israel and the Arab world in 1978. A zealous Muslim who was opposed to peace with Israel later assassinated him.

Three Religions

Three **monotheistic** religions arose in the Middle East.

Judaism began around the year 3000 B.C., following the teachings of Abraham. Its holy book is the **Torah**, and holidays include **Yom Kippur**, Hannukah, and **Rosh Hashanah**. The holiest city of the Jews is Jerusalem, in Israel.

Christianity came about later, branching off from Judaism, and following the teachings of **Jesus Christ**. Its holy book is the **Bible**, and holidays include Easter and Christmas.

Christians also count Jerusalem as one of their holiest cities.

Islam arose in 622 A.D., following the teachings of **Muhammad (Mohammed)**. It has its roots in Jewish and Christian faith, with Muhammad's interpretations. Believers of Islam are called **Muslims**, and their holy book is the **Koran**. One of their religious holidays is **Ramadan**, and devout followers ascribe to the **Five Pillars of Islam**. Jerusalem is one of three holy cities of the Muslims, which also includes Mecca and Medina.

Conflict in the Middle East

2AB, 4D, 5AB, 6B,
8AC, 9AB, 10AB,
13C, 17CDE, 19AB,
21ACDE

Conflict in the Middle East

Crusades

From 1096-1291 a series of holy wars, or Crusades, was waged against Muslims in the Holy Land. In the 11th century, Muslim Turks gained control of Jerusalem and forced Christian pilgrims out. Pope Urban II called upon Christians to fight to regain control of the Holy Lands. Although the Crusades were unsuccessful, they resulted in the exchange of goods and ideas throughout Europe, into the Middle East.

Arab-Israeli Conflict – began in early history – modern conflict began after World War II with the establishment of the state of Israel. Jews had been coming to Palestine for many years in a movement called **Zionism**, which was a return to the traditional homeland of the Jewish people. After World War II, the United Nations partitioned Palestine, giving half to the Israelis and the other half to the Arab Palestinians. Feeling some resentment, the Arab world refused to recognize the new state of Israel, and war in the Middle East ensued.

The displaced Palestinians created an organization, the **Palestinian Liberation Organization (or PLO)**, which began, often through terrorist acts, to try to regain control of the land

Persian Gulf War was fought in 1991 between Iraq and the United Nations forces, led by the United States. **Saddam Hussein** led the Iraqi army in an invasion of Kuwait, an oil-rich nation on the Persian Gulf. The United Nations responded by attacking the Iraqis in “Operation Desert Storm,” which ended the war within days.

Iran-Iraq War – basically a conflict between **Shiite** Iranians and **Sunni** Iraqis in the late 1970s over land. Iran was led by the **Ayatollah Khomeini**, a religious leader who very much opposed the westernization of the Arab world. A government led by a religious leader, based on religious tenets, is called a **theocracy**.

OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) – formed in 1960 to control the price and production of oil. This organization is comprised mainly of the oil-rich countries of the Middle East, though Venezuela also is a member. These nations **export** oil to the western nations. This is also called **trade**.

Osama bin Laden – he is a wealthy Saudi terrorist who funded and supported the Sept. 11 attacks. He has complained about the American support of the Israelis, and dislikes the morality of the west.

<p>2AB, 5AB, 4ABCD, 6AB, 10A, 11AB, 12A, 15ABC, 16A,19A</p>	<p>Current Lebanese Crisis – Hezbollah A militant group, whose name translates to English as "Party of God," formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It enjoys backing from Syria and Iran and is considered a terrorist organization by the United States and Israel. Hezbollah holds several seats in the Lebanese parliament. Hezbollah’s political wing also provides welfare to the impoverished communities through hospitals and schools.</p> <p>Hamas Branded a terrorist organization by Israel, the US and the EU, it is seen by its supporters as a legitimate fighting force defending Palestinians from a brutal military occupation. It is the largest Palestinian militant organization, formed in 1987 at the beginning of the first intifada, or Palestinian uprising against Israel's occupation in the West Bank and Gaza.</p> <p>The group's short-term aim has been to drive Israeli forces from the occupied territories, through attacks on Israeli troops and settlers in the Palestinian territories and - more controversially - against civilians in Israel.</p> <p>Since the death of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, it has taken part in local elections and won many seats. Its biggest triumph was winning parliamentary elections, in which the group won enough seats to become the majority party in the current Palestinian government.</p>
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Second 9-Weeks TEKS	Topics
<p><u>Africa</u></p> <p>1AB, 2AB, 3AB, 4ABD, 5A, 6ABC, 7C, 9A, 12B, 13B, 14AB, 16AB, 17AC, 22B, 23AB</p>	<p>I. Africa Geography</p> <p>A. <u>Where is it?</u> Students should be able to locate key boundaries (Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea), key countries (South Africa, Egypt, Liberia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi).</p> <p>B. <u>What is it like there?</u> Students should locate and understand the importance of the Sahara Desert, Sahel, savanna, Kalahari Desert, Nile River, and Congo River.</p> <p>C. <u>Desertification</u> - Students should understand that much of Africa that is not already a desert is in danger of becoming a desert. Agriculture (farming) can only exist on arable land. Arable land is fertile and good for growing crops. Areas of greatest danger are the Sahel and Madagascar.</p> <p>1. Causes - factors contributing to desertification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Drought: prolonged period without rain.</u> Overgrazing: animals eat all vegetation. <u>Deforestation: cutting down trees.</u> Erosion (wind and water): washes away the topsoil – caused by deforestation and overgrazing.

2. Effects

- a. Famine: starvation – lack of crops due to erosion of topsoil and drought.
- b. Human and animal migration: people and animals must move or die, cities are overpopulated.

3. Possible solutions

- a. Restricted grazing
 - b. Planting trees
 - c. Agricultural education: crop rotation.
- D. Natural resources – students should be able to list and locate resources in Africa.

1. Non-renewable resources

- a. Gold and Diamonds (South Africa)
- b. Oil (Eastern Africa)

2. Renewable resources

- a. Trees (Central Africa)

II. Short history of Africa

The Bantu people had migrated to central Africa bringing civilization with them. They brought aspects of their culture including the Swahili language and permanent settlements. Trade developed as a result.

III. Slave trade

- A. The Portuguese established the first trading post in Africa. They first traded for resources like gold and ivory, but soon determined that slaves were the most valuable commodity to be gained in Africa. Other European nations followed in the slave trade.

- B. Triangular trade was the pattern of trade that was developed. The triangle extended from Europe to Africa to the Americas, then back to Europe. The Middle Passage was the portion of the triangle in which slaves were taken from Africa to the Americas. Many slaves never made it to the Americas due to the conditions on board the trade ships.

IV. Imperialism

- A. European countries divided up almost all of Africa during the 19th century and established colonies in an effort to gain raw materials.
- B. Tribal boundaries were not respected when European countries divided up Africa. This resulted in long term ethnic rivalries, especially among the Hutu and Tutsi in central Africa.
- C. Most of the colonies gained independence in the middle or the 20th century.
- D. Imperialism left a legacy of governmental instability. Because many nations retained their colonial borders, ethnic rivalries continue. They lack experience in self-government.

V. South Africa

South Africa gained independence in 1910 from the United Kingdom. However, this did not bring freedom to most South

1AB, 2AB, 3AB,
4ABD, 5A, 6ABC,
7C, 9A, 12B, 13B,
14AB, 16AB, 17AC,
22B, 23AB

2A, 12A, 13BC,

2AB, 3BC, 4ABCD,
5A

1A, 3C, 16A, 17B,
18B

1. Bodies of water – Mediterranean, Black Sea, Aegean Sea, etc. Influence on climate, resources, and culture. Most of Europe is a peninsula.
2. Mountains – Alps, Apennines – create obstacles and boundaries

II. Ancient Greece

- A. Locate Greece on a map. Discuss the influence of geography on Greek development. Mountainous terrain forced Greek city-states to develop independently. Also, location on the sea encouraged trade with others, as well as colonization of other places.
- B. Athens
 1. Their government was the first form of democracy. They developed a direct democracy in which citizens (men over 20 born in Athens) elected their leaders and voted on laws.
 2. Their culture emphasized beauty, arts, and education. Great teachers included Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato. Pythagoras made great advances in mathematics.
- C. Sparta
 1. Their government was an oligarchy, or rule by a few.
 2. Their culture emphasized military might. Boys were taken from their families at age 7 for military training, and girls were trained for family chores and physical strength.
- D. Olympics – began in ancient Greece. All city-states participated, and peace was called during times of war, so that all could participate in the Olympics. Winning brought great pride to the city-state.
- E. Alexander the Great – son of Phillip II of Macedonia, He spread Greek culture as he set out to conquer the world (**cultural diffusion**). His empire stretched as far as India, northern Africa, and southern Europe. Alexander was known for allowing the culture of those he conquered to continue while Greek ideas and philosophy were introduced.

Cultural borrowing – the spread of cultural ideas by adopting patterns of speech, actions, and artifacts which are from another cultural group.

III. Rome

- A. Locate Rome on a map.
- B. Rome was founded around 750 B.C. Early Rome contained two main social classes: the **patricians** (wealthy landowners) and the **plebeians** (small farmers, craftsmen, and merchants). The Romans overthrew their king and

1A, 8ABC, 9AB,
10A, 11A

1AB, 2AB, 3C, 4A,
5AB, 6A, 15ABC

20ABC

made Rome a republic (a government in which leaders are elected). Power was shared between the **Senate**, made up of patricians, and two **consuls** elected by the Senate. The plebeians elected two **tribunes** to represent their views, and they had **veto** power, or the power to refuse to allow a law to be passed.

- C. **Julius Caesar** became dictator and overthrew the republic, angering the Senators, who killed him. After his death, civil war ensued. **Augustus Caesar** gained control of Rome, turning it into the Roman Empire.
- D. Augustus brought a long period of peace, known as the **Pax Romana** to Europe and the Mediterranean world.
- E. Romans allowed many religions to exist throughout the empire, and among these were Judaism and Christianity. They faced persecution from Rome because they refused to accept the emperor as divine.
- F. Despite this, Christianity continued to spread. **Emperor Constantine** allowed Christians to worship, and he even became a Christian. By the end of the 4th century, Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire.
- G. **DarkAges**: After the fall of the Roman Empire, there was lawlessness throughout Europe.

IV. Feudalism

The Middle Ages, or medieval period, in Western Europe was characterized by the manor system and strong feudal ties. Kings granted land to their nobles in exchange for loyalty and service, especially in times of war. The nobles, in turn, granted land to peasants and serfs in exchange for their loyalty. Most people lived on manors, which consisted of the lord's house, peasant huts on the surrounding land, and fields for planting. Each manor was generally self-sufficient. The Catholic Church became the most important institution in Western Europe during this time.

V. Renaissance

A revival of the interest in education and arts began in Italy in the 1400s, triggering the beginning of the **Renaissance (rebirth)** in Europe. Literature and science, as well as art, began to flourish. Important artist/thinkers of the time included Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Galileo. Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press, allowing books to be printed, distributed and read throughout Europe.

VI. Industrial Revolution

The **Industrial Revolution** brought about a fundamental change in society by introducing mass production. Two inventions – the spinning jenny and the steam engine – launched Great Britain into the industrial era. People began moving from the countryside into cities in search of jobs, as machines began to take over much of the work that had previously been done by hand. Ready supplies of coal and steel in England prompted an explosion of mechanized work there. The new way of doing work quickly spread throughout the western world.

Third 9-Weeks TEKS	Topics
<p><u>Europe (Part II)</u></p> <p>2AB, 4A, 7C, 8A, 9AB, 10AB, 12CD, 13AB, 16A, 17ABF, 20AB, 21ABCDEF</p>	<p>VII. World War I (1914-1918)</p> <p>A. Long-term Causes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationalism 2. Economic Rivalries 3. Alliances – Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey), Allies (Russia, France, Great Britain). 4. Militarism – Germany and Britain raced to build the largest armies. <p>B. Immediate Causes</p> <p>Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian national. Germany and Turkey joined forces to support Austria. Russia came in to protect Serbia. Very quickly – all of Europe was engulfed in war.</p> <p>C. Innovations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. trench warfare 2. machine guns 3. poison gas 4. airplanes <p>D. Effects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Millions killed, injured, and/or displaced. 2. Treaty of Versailles – created League of Nations, called for massive reparations to be paid by Germany, causing extreme hardship and contributing to the next world war. <p>VIII. Russian Revolution</p> <p>The Russian Revolution began in 1917 due to economic hardships and a general dissatisfaction with the Tsarist government lead by Nicholas II. The people rebelled against the monarchy by protesting in the streets. Nicholas' Army met them with force. <u>Bloody Sunday</u> was the rallying cry for an all out Revolution. (Bloody Sunday was when thousands of protesting workers were slaughtered by Nicholas' White Army). This gave the Communist Party – also known as the Bolsheviks, led by <u>Vladimir Lenin</u>, a strong foothold with the people. The Tsar's government was overthrown and the Communist took control of Russia, changing the countries name to the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The Tsar and his immediate family were murdered to insure that the Romanov Dynasty could never rise again and threaten Lenin's Communist government. After Lenin's death, Josef Stalin became the leader of the USSR. He would rule as a</p>

totalitarian, tyrant, killing or exiling anyone he felt was a threat to his Communist regime. Communism would remain the official government of the Soviet Union until 1991.

IX. World War II (1939-1945)

A. Causes

1. The rise of Fascist Dictators in Italy, and Germany made war almost inevitable.
2. League of Nations Failed
3. Hitler invaded the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. Britain allowed it, trying to prevent war.
4. Germany invaded Poland.

B. War in Europe

1. Germany developed the blitzkrieg and quickly overran much of Europe. Hitler was unable to defeat Britain, however.
2. Germany attacked the Soviet Union. They fought bitterly, and over several years, the Soviets pushed the Germans back.
3. Hitler attempted to kill all Jews in the Holocaust. About 6 million Jews and 5 ½ million other 'undesirables' were murdered in the concentration camps and forced labor camps that were located throughout Germany and Poland.

C. War in Asia

1. Pearl Harbor – U.S. joined the Allies when Japan dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor.
2. American forces began "island-hopping" – liberating Pacific islands from Japanese control.
3. U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing tens of thousands.

D. End of the war

1. By 1945, Allied troops occupied all of Germany. Hitler committed suicide and Germany surrendered.
2. Japan surrendered after the atomic bombs were dropped.

E. Effects

1. The Allied forces occupied Germany and other Fascist countries, which later formed into democratic, and peaceful countries.
2. The collapse of European power left two Superpowers in control of the world: The United States and the Soviet Union. Their differences in viewpoint and in national interests rapidly led to the Cold War.

2AB, 4A, 7C, 8A,
9AB, 10AB, 12CD,
13AB, 16A, 17AB,
20AB, 21ABCDEF

<p>2AB, 4A, 7C, 8A, 9AB, 10AB, 12CD, 13AB, 16A, 17AB, 20AB, 21ABCDEF</p>	<p>X. Cold War and the Collapse of Communism</p> <p>A. Between 1945 and 1950, the wartime alliance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union broke down and the Cold War began. An “Iron Curtain” divided Eastern and Western Europe.</p> <p>B. The city of Berlin was divided into 4 sectors: French, British, American and Soviet. The Soviets formed a blockade to try to force the city to collapse and become communist. This led to the Berlin Airlift, which saved the city and the Soviets eventually stopped the blockade.</p> <p>C. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union avoided head-on confrontation, but engaged in a worldwide competition for influence.</p> <p>D. Gorbachev’s attempted reforms led to the collapse of Communism in the U.S.S.R. and in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>XI. European Union</p> <p>The European Union was created to strengthen the economic systems of participating countries by reducing or eliminating taxes between trading countries. Many of the nations have merged their currencies into the Euro Dollar. The central idea behind the European Union was to compete economically with the United States, China and Japan. And to claim Europe’s share in the Global Economy.</p> <p>Important dates in the EU:</p> <p>Jan.1st 2002- 12 countries comprise the EU and coins are distributed.</p> <p>March 31st , 2003- Foreign aid and security policies are established. The EU takes on peace keeping operations. These units replace NATO units.</p> <p>Jan. 1st 2007- There are now 27 countries that are part of the EU. They signed The Treaty of Lisbon which was designed to make the EU more Democratic and efficient. It also allows for the countries to address Global challenges together.</p>
<p><u>Asia</u></p> <p>3B, 4ABD</p>	<p>I. <u>Asian Geography</u></p> <p>A. Where is it? This is a region that is located east of Europe and Africa.</p> <p>B. Students should be able to label important countries such as: China, Japan, Russia, North and South Korea, North and South Vietnam, Taiwan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Tibet. They need to label physical features such as: Himalayas, Yangtze River, Indus River, Ganges River, Huang He River, Gobi Desert.</p>

Know: Peninsula – an area of land that is surrounded by water on three sides. Archipelago – a group of islands.

II. China

A. Geography – mountainous; rivers and plains in the eastern part, high plateaus in the southwest, deserts in the northwest.

1. Himalayas – highest mountains in the world dividing China from Nepal.
2. Mt. Everest – highest mountain in the world
3. Rivers – 3 great rivers flowing east to the Pacific Ocean.
 - a. Xi Jiang (Pearl River)
 - b. Huang He (Yellow River) – “China’s Sorrow”. It often overflows. Yellow because of the color of the silt.
 - c. Yangtze (Chang Jiang)
4. Deserts
 - a. Gobi – north central China. Best-known desert. It has extreme temp. Rocky.

B. History of China – Chinese history is generally divided into periods based upon the dynasty, or ruling family, that governed China during that time. Three important dynasties were the Zhou, Qin and the Han.

1. Chinese civilization began in the Huang He River valley around 1700 BC by the Shang
2. The Zhou dynasty conquered the lands between the Huang He River and the Yangtze River. Their greatest legacy was the work of two philosophers.
 - a. Confucius – believed in preserving the social order. Society depended on both good family relationships and good government.

C. Communism in China

1. Mao Zedong and the Communists turned against Chaing Kai-shek after the end of World War II. Mao was the 1st Communist leader of China. On October 1st, he declared China a Communist state and changed the name to the People’s Republic of China.
2. Definitions.
 - a. Communism – an economic and political system in which property is owned collectively and labor is organized in a way that is supposed to benefit all of the people.
 - b. Economy – the system by which business owners in a region use productive resources to provide goods and services that satisfy peoples wants.

1A, 3C, 16A, 17B,
18B

1A, 8ABC, 9AB,
10A, 11A

1AB, 8ABC, 9AB,
10A, 11A

Facts: Chinese Life Expectancy: 73% (male 71%, female 75 %)

Religions: Taoist, Buddhist, Christian, and Muslim
China is officially Atheist

Literacy Rate: 90%

Personal income: \$5,300

Suffrage – 18 years of age

- D. Blended Economy – Most of China is still Communist, however, certain areas have been opened to capitalist ventures. Hong Kong is a financial center in China. It was once controlled by Great Britain, but was given back to China in 1992.
- E. Taiwan – is an island off the coast of China. It is where Chang Kai-shek fled after his defeat. Taiwan had been a colony of China, but since 1949, it has formed it's own multi-party democratic system. There has been much conflict between China and Taiwan.
- F. Tianamen Square – In 1989, Chinese protestors called for democracy in China. They protested in Beijing, the Capital, in Tianamen Square. The Chinese Government sent in the military to stop the demonstrators. Hundreds of protestors were killed.

III. Japan

1AB, 8ABC, 9AB,
10A, 11A

- A. Japan's Economy – has grown significantly since World War II. Japan is a small nation with few natural resources and little farmland.
- B. Industry – a skilled, educated work force is important to Japan. Japan imports raw materials and manufactures them into goods for export; ships, automobiles, steel, plastic, machinery, cameras and electronics are Japan's major exports.
- C. Japanese facts: Life expectancy: 82 years, male-78, female-85
Religions: Shinto and Buddhism combine for 84%.
It has a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government.
Suffrage: 20 years of age
Per capita- 33%
Literacy – 99%

1AB, 2AB, 4A, 5AB,
6A, 15ABC, 7C, 8A,
9AB

IV. India

A. Geography

1. Location – Sub-continent of Asia
2. Features – Himalayas – highest mountains in the world. Mt. Everest – highest mountain.

B. Early History

1. Approximately 2500 BC – The Harappan civilization grew along the Indus River.
2. Major Cities – Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
3. Aryans – people migrated from Russia and joined the Indus River people.
Language – Sanskrit.

C. Religion

1. Hinduism – base on Aryan practices.
 - a. Karma – person's action determine what happens to them after death.
 - b. Reincarnation – person's soul is reborn into a different body.
 - c. Caste System – social classes – cannot get out of them. Ex., untouchables – lowest, inferior to all other classes.
2. Buddhism – started by Siddhartha Gautama around 500 BC.
 - a. Belief – give up worldly possessions to find inner peace.

D. Later History

1. Part of British Empire until 1947
 2. Mohandas Ghandi – political leader who used peaceful, nonviolent methods of protesting against British rule. Helped India gain Independence. Ex., Hunger strikes.
 3. Indira Ghandi – 1st woman Prime Minister
 4. Mother Teresa – designated a saint and given a Nobel Peace Prize for her work with the poor of India.
- A. Facts: Life expectancy: 69 years, 66 male- 71 female
 - B. Religions: Hindu (80%) Muslim, Christian
 - C. Literacy: 61 % overall, Male-73%, Female 47 %
 - D. Government type: federal republic
 - E. Suffrage- 18 years of age
 - F. Per Capita income \$2,700

2AB, 4A, 7C, 8A,
9AB, 10AB, 12CD,
13AB, 16A, 17AB,
21E

Afghanistan: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Life expectancy: 44 years, male 44 years- female 44 years
Religions: Muslim (Sunni 80%, Shia 19 %)
Literacy: 28%- Male 43%, female 12%
Government type: Islamic Republic/Theocracy
Legal system is based on Shari'a law
Per capita : \$1,000
Suffrage: 18 years of age

Pakistan:

Life expectancy: 64 years. Male-63, female 65
Religions: Muslim (Sunni 77%, Shia 20%)
Literacy: 49%. Male-63%, female 36
Government type: Federal republic- military is the most important political force.
Per Capita: \$2,600
Suffrage: 18 years of age

Nepal:

Life expectancy- 60. Male-61, female-60
Religions: Hindu (80%) Buddhist, and Muslim. Nepal is the only official Hindu country in the world.
Literacy: 48 % , Male 62%, female 34%
Government type: constitutional monarchy
Suffrage: 18 years of age
Per Capita income: \$1,200

V. Korea

A. North Korea - Communist government. Leader – Kim Jong IL.

Facts: Life expectancy: 72 years. Male-69, female-75
Religions: Buddhism, Confucianism: Note: autonomous religious activities are almost non existent. The government does sponsor some religious groups to give the appearance of religious freedom.
Literacy Rate: 99%- for both groups
Government type: Communist one man dictatorship
Suffrage- 17 years of age
Per Capita: \$1,900

1AB, 8ABC, 9AB,
10A, 11A

B. South Korea – Capitalist economy. Democratic government.

Facts: Life expectancy: 72 years, male-74, female 81
Religions: NONE (49%) Christian, Buddhism
Literacy Rate: 97% - male-99%, female- 96%
Government type: Republic
Suffrage: 19 years of age
Per Capita income: \$24,800

VI. Vietnam

A. Became Communist under Ho Chi Minh

B. Vietnam War – North against South. U. S. Backed South Vietnam. North Vietnam won the war. The country was united.

3ABC, 4ACD, 5B,
6A, 7B

Students should also be able to identify and label all countries.

1AB, 3ABC, 4ACD,
5B, 6A, 7B

- I. Olmeecs
 - A. Mother civilization to others in Middle America, lived in southern Mexico from 1200 B.C.
 - B. Religion – Polytheistic (many gods). Main god is the rain god (half jaguar and half man).
 - C. Art – giant stone heads.

- II. Mayas – 250 – 900 A.D. one of the most important civilizations in Latin America.
 - A. Where – southeast Mexico, Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Built civilization in the dense jungle (rain forest)

 - B. Achievements
 1. Writing system (hieroglyphics)
 2. Calendar system
 3. Number system (zero)

 - C. Agriculture – slash & burn system of clearing land to farm (plant crops).

 - D. Tikal – Largest city.

- III. Aztecs – 1200's – 1500's
 - A. Major city – Tenoehitlan (Mexico City).
 - B. Warriors – Conquered other tribes to build their empire.
 - C. Agriculture – Grew crops on Chinampas (floating gardens made from mud). Grew corn (maize), squash, beans.
 - D. Innovations – Calendar, writing system (hieroglyphics, mathematics).
 - E. Conquered by Hernan Cortes (Spanish). The Aztec leader at the time was Montezuma II.

- IV. Incas – 1400's – 1500's
 - A. Location – Peru. Empire extended from Columbia to N.W. Argentina along the Andes Mountains.
 - B. Machu Picchu – Major city made out of stone.
 - C. Conquered by Francisco Pizzaro (Spanish Explorer).
 - D. Built terraces along mountain sides to plant crops.
 - E. Built road system to communicate throughout Empire.

- V. Settling of Latin America
 - A. Spain conquered most of Latin America.
 - B. The Spanish brought Christianity to the region.
 - C. Columbian exchange – exchange of ideas and goods between European countries and their colonies in North and South America.

Early American History

1AB, 2AB, 8C,
11AC, 12ACD,
13ABC, 14AB,
21BCE

1AB, 2AB, 8C,
11AC, 12ACD,
13ABC, 14AB,
21BCE

Reasons for colonization: (8.2A)

1. Religious freedom –
Puritans and the Church of England
William Penn and the Quakers
2. Economic Gain –
Businesspeople who wanted opportunity to make money
Certain crops were grown to make money such as tobacco in Virginia and rice in South Carolina.

3. European Rivalries –

Most of the powerful countries of Europe (England, France, and Spain) saw colonies as a way of becoming more powerful economically and politically. The European powers began competing with each other for control of land in North America.

Ex. – England captured the Dutch colony of New Netherlands in 1664 and renamed it New York.

Important Dates in Colonial History: (8.1C)

1607 – founding of Jamestown (first permanent English settlement in North America) (8.1C)

1619 - meeting of the Virginia House of Burgesses (first legislative assembly in North America)

1620 - writing of the Mayflower Compact (a document that served as a model for self-government in the colonies)

American Revolution:

Two main reasons for the revolution: (8.4A)

1. Economic restrictions – Great Britain passed laws which taxed colonial trade and prohibited the colonies from trading directly with any other country except Great Britain.
2. Lack of political representation – the colonists did not have representatives in Parliament, the British legislature. When Parliament passed a series of taxes on the colonies – Sugar Act (1764), Stamp Act (1765), and the Townshend Acts (1767) – the colonists became angry. Their argument was summed up with “no taxation without representation.”

Important Dates, Events and People of the Revolution:

1775 – **Battles of Lexington and Concord** – first battles of the revolution (8.4C)

1776 - Writing of the **Declaration of Independence** (8.1C)

1AB, 2AB, 8C,
11AC, 12ACD,
13ABC, 14AB,
21BCE

Announced the American colonies' independence from Great Britain and its ruler, **King George III**. (8.4B)

Main political principles found in the document: (8.4C)

Equality – “all men are created equal”

Unalienable rights – basic rights of all human beings, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Consent of the governed – a government is based on the agreement of the people being governed.

Written by Thomas Jefferson - issued on July 4, 1776 (8.4B)

The colonists were encouraged to declare their independence by a pamphlet, *Common Sense*, written by **Thomas Paine**. (8.4B)

1777 – **Battle of Saratoga** – turning point of the American Revolution. (8.4C)

The American victory convinced the French that the Americans could win. The French began sending much-needed supplies, money, and troops to support the Continental Army.

1781 – **Battle of Yorktown** – last major battle of the American Revolution. The British surrendered to the Continental Army. (8.4C)

1783 – **Treaty of Paris** – which ended the American Revolution. (8.4C)

Reasons for the American Victory:

1. Distance from Great Britain – Thousand of miles of ocean between Great Britain and her colonies. It took time (12 weeks) to send news, orders, supplies, and troops. This complicated the war effort for the British.
2. The Continental Army – commanded by General George Washington.
The main strategy was to preserve his army and keep from being defeated decisively.
3. Battle of Saratoga – this brought in French support for the colonists.
The American Ambassador to France, Benjamin Franklin, helped to convince the French to support the cause of the colonists against Great Britain.

The Articles of Confederation:

In 1781 the thirteen states adopted the Articles of Confederation, the nation's first constitution. The Articles provided for a weak national government. The state governments, not the national government, held most of the power. Many national problems could not be solved because the national government was too weak.

1B, 11C, 12D, 21B

The Philadelphia Convention (1787):

In 1787, representatives from the states met in Philadelphia to revise (change) the Article of Confederation. Fifty-five of the nation's leaders attended including George Washington who was president of the convention. The representatives quickly decided that a new national constitution (a plan of government) was needed to replace the existing Articles of Confederation. It was agreed that a stronger national government was necessary. They wrote the Constitution that we still have today. Included in the Constitution were the following:

- The concept of **popular sovereignty** (the will of the people)
The people decide, by majority rule, what they want.
- The Constitution created a federal system of government (federalism). The Founding Fathers created a system where power is shared between the national government and the state governments. This division of powers is called **federalism**. Some powers are given to the national government; some powers are given to the state governments; and some powers are shared by both the national and state governments.
- The Constitution allows for three branches in our federal government through the concept of **Separation of Powers**. The constitution defines each branch and outlines the responsibilities and limitations of power for each. The legislative branch (House of Representative + Senate = Congress) makes laws. The executive branch (President) carries out and enforces the laws. The judicial branch (Supreme Court) interprets the laws.
- The Constitution authorizes each branch of government to share its powers with the other branches and thereby check their activities and power. Through the system of **Checks and Balances**, the President can veto a law passed by Congress, but Congress can override the veto. The Senate confirms appointments made by the President, and the courts can declare laws passed by Congress as unconstitutional.
- The **Bill of Rights** (the first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution) were added in 1791. When the Constitution was sent to the states for approval, many citizens feared the new national government would use its powers against the people. They demanded the addition of a "Bill of Rights" guaranteeing individual liberties or rights, such as the freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, the right to keep and bear arms, etc.