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Workbook Activity A
Recognizing Early Civilizations

The earliest civilizations developed systems of writing, cities, and people who did specialized work, such as farmers, blacksmiths, builders, and priests. The time of the earliest civilizations is known as the Bronze Age, because people used bronze to make tools and weapons.

**DIRECTIONS: Complete a Web Diagram** Use the web diagram below to help you organize the discoveries and developments of four early civilizations—Mesopotamians, Akkadians and Babylonians, Phoenicians, and Ancient Egyptians. Study the list of descriptive phrases below. Write the letter of each phrase in the appropriate circle.

A. This civilization developed an alphabet that gave rise to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin alphabets.
B. This civilization developed a system of writing called hieroglyphics.
C. This civilization was the first to use the plow.
D. This warlike kingdom grew to become the first empire.
E. This civilization was the first to build an irrigation system of ditches.
F. Their greatest king, Hammurabi, wrote a set of laws.
G. These people embalmed their dead to preserve the body for the next life.

H. This civilization contributed to the field of mathematics by developing a number system based on 60.
I. City-states of this civilization were ruled by a man who was both the religious leader and king.
J. These people were important traders who sailed around the southern tip of Africa.
K. This civilization was located mainly in what is today Lebanon.
L. The pyramids are proof of this civilization's engineering and building skills.
Workbook Activity B

Identifying Religions of Southwest Asia

Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have become major world faiths today. All three religions are examples of monotheism, or the belief in one supreme god. In addition, all three religions have their roots in Southwest Asia.

DIRECTIONS: Match Statements Match each of the statements listed below with one of these world religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—lettered A, B, and C. Write the correct letter in the blanks. Refer to your textbook as needed.

A—Judaism  B—Christianity  C—Islam

1. This is the oldest of the three world religions listed.
2. The holy book of this religion is the Quran.
3. People of this religion believe that Jesus is the messiah and Son of God.
4. People of this religion worship the one god Yahweh.
5. People of this religion follow the laws and teachings of the Torah.
6. This religion is based on five pillars of faith.
7. Holy days in this religion include Passover, Rosh Hashanah, and Yom Kippur.
8. This is the largest of the three world religions listed.
9. People of this religion celebrate Christmas, Good Friday, and Easter.
10. People of this religion believe Muhammad is the last and greatest prophet.
11. Three groups—Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestants—make up this religion.
12. The name of this religion means “surrender” to the will of God.
Workbook Activity A

Interpreting an Economic Activity Map of North Africa

Some maps illustrate the economic activity that occurs in a region. The map below shows land use, major crops, and natural resources for countries in North Africa.

DIRECTIONS: Find Information  Study the map. Then, in the space provided, write the answer to each question.

1. What crops are grown in North Africa? ____________________________________________

2. What is most of the land in North Africa used for? ___________________________________

3. What cities are major manufacturing areas of this region? _______________________________

4. In which countries would you find phosphate mines? _________________________________

5. What resources does Algeria have? ________________________________________________
Workbook Activity B
Creating and Interpreting a Pictograph

A pictograph uses pictures of objects to represent numbers. Pictographs use broken or partial objects when representing fractions or parts of the number represented by the whole object. In the box below, an example of a pictograph is shown using stick figures.

A. DIRECTIONS: Use a Pictograph Use the population information provided below to finish the pictograph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>9,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>30,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>31,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. DIRECTIONS: Use Information Use the information in your pictograph to answer the following questions.

1. Which country has the smallest population? ______________________
2. Which country has the largest population? ______________________
3. Libya's population is about half the population of which country? ______________________
4. The population of Egypt is approximately 72,000,000 people. How many stick figures would you need to represent Egypt's population on your pictograph? ______________________
Some general maps show the physical features of a region. We call these maps physical maps. The physical map on this page labels important landforms and bodies of waters in Southwest Asia.

**DIRECTIONS: Fill in the Blanks**  Study the map. In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. Turkey, Syria, Israel, and Lebanon all border the ________________.
2. The Saudi Arabian Hejaz and Asir mountain ranges lie along a great body of salt water known as the ________________.
3. Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates border the ________________, an arm of the Arabian Sea.
4. The world’s first cities were built on a plain between the ________________ and ________________ Rivers in what is today Iraq.
5. The ________________, a broad plateau in Turkey, is bordered by the ________________ Mountains on the north and the ________________ Mountains on the south.
Southwest Asia contains some of the most famous cities in the world. These cities were the earliest urban areas on the earth. They were also the first centers of trade and culture.

A. DIRECTIONS: Match Statements Match each item in Column A with the statements in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. Use your textbook as needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____ Damascus</td>
<td>A. only city in the world located on two continents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____ Baghdad</td>
<td>B. capital and largest city of Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____ Jerusalem</td>
<td>C. one of the world's oldest cities, founded as a trading center more than 4,000 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____ Istanbul</td>
<td>D. modern Saudi Arabian city located on an oasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _____ Kabul</td>
<td>E. capital and largest city of Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. _____ Riyadh</td>
<td>F. capital of Israel; holy city for three major religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. _____ Makkah</td>
<td>G. art and science center of a large Muslim empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. _____ Tehran</td>
<td>H. Jordan's capital and largest city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. _____ Beirut</td>
<td>I. Islamic holy city visited by millions of Muslims each year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. _____ Amman</td>
<td>J. capital located in a valley of the Hindu Kush mountain range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. DIRECTIONS: Match Religions In the blank to the left of each country's name, write the letter of the major groups that inhabit that country.

| 11. _____ Iran | K. Jews, Muslims, and Christians |
| 12. _____ Israel | L. Muslims and Christians |
| 13. _____ Saudi Arabia | M. Muslims |
| 14. _____ Lebanon | |
| 15. _____ Turkey | |
West Africa is a region of contrasts. It contains some of the largest countries in Africa, such as Nigeria, and a number of small countries. The hot, dry Sahel countries lie here. Coastal countries that receive plenty of rainfall are also in this region. Almost all gained independence from European rule in the second half of the twentieth century. Liberia, however, was never a European colony.

**Workbook Activity**

**Recognizing the Countries of West Africa**

**DIRECTIONS: Fill in the Blanks** Study the list of West African countries below. Then read the statements on the next page. Use your textbook to find out more about these countries. On the line before each statement, write the name of the country that the statement best describes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Liberia</th>
<th>Guinea</th>
<th>Guinea-Bissau</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>Togo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Statement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>This country’s most famous ruler, Mansa Musa, made it a leading center of Islamic learning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>This island country lies about 375 miles offshore in the Atlantic Ocean.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>These two coastal countries lie between Ghana and Nigeria.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>This country is the smallest of the Sahel countries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Abidjan is this country’s official seat of government, but Yamoussoukro was named its new capital.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>This westernmost Sahel country borders the Atlantic Ocean.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Americans freed from slavery founded this nation in 1822, and named the capital, Monrovia, for an American president.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>This country lies between Senegal and Guinea.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>This home for people freed from slavery exports diamonds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>This coastal country’s capital, Dakar, is known for its tree-lined streets, European cafés, and markets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Senegal surrounds this tiny coastal country on its north, east, and south.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>This country has a long coastline along the Gulf of Guinea that is covered with mangrove swamps. It is the most populous country in Africa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>A giant dam on the Volta River in this country has created Lake Volta, one of the world’s largest artificial lakes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>This Sahel country has reserves of uranium. Its capital is Niamey.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>The capital of this easternmost Sahel country is N’Djamena.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central Africa’s many rivers are a source of life for the people of the region. The countries of Central Africa lie on or near the Equator. Because of this location, they have mostly warm climates.

**DIRECTIONS: Circle the Correct Answers** Review the physical and political maps of Central and East Africa in your textbook. Also, refer to the information about Central Africa in your textbook. Use what you learn to complete the activity. Circle the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. (The Democratic Republic of the Congo   Cameroon) has one of the world’s largest rain forest areas.
2. Both the (Ubangi   Kasai) and Congo Rivers provide Congo with hydroelectric power.
3. Lake (Kivu   Tanganyika) is the world’s longest freshwater lake.
5. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is (one-third   one-fourth) the size of the United States.
6. Lumber and offshore oil fields provide the chief exports of (Gabon   Sao Tome and Principe).
7. In northern (Congo   the Democratic Republic of the Congo), a large swampy area lies along the Ubangi River.
8. Malabo, the capital and largest city of (Gabon   Equatorial Guinea), is on the country’s largest island.
10. (The Central African Republic   Gabon) can claim only diamond mining as an important industry.
11. The Congo River is more than (2,800   3,800) miles long.
12. Savannas cover the northern and southern parts of (Congo   the Democratic Republic of the Congo).
13. On the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo are four large lakes—Lake Edward, Lake Kivu, Lake Tanganyika, and (Lake Mai-Ndombe   Lake Albert).
The histories of the East African countries are as varied as their landscapes. Many of these countries were once European colonies, and they gained independence sometime during the 1900s. Several countries endured terrible civil wars during the late 1900s and are trying to rebuild their governments.

**Workbook Activity B**

**Recognizing the History of East Africa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Kenya</td>
<td>1. This country’s people used to be nomadic herders, but now many find jobs in the capital city’s seaport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Tanzania</td>
<td>2. In ancient times, it was a powerful civilization called Kush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Uganda</td>
<td>3. In the 1990s, the socialist government moved the country toward a free market system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Rwanda and Burundi</td>
<td>4. This nation is Africa’s newest country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Sudan</td>
<td>5. This country’s first president, Jomo Kenyatta, won respect as an early leader in Africa’s movement for freedom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Ethiopia</td>
<td>6. In 1964 two independent countries—Zanzibar and Tanganyika—united to form this country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Somalia</td>
<td>7. In the late 1980s, disputes among clans led to civil war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Eritrea</td>
<td>8. Eritrea broke away from this country in 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Djibouti</td>
<td>9. Dictator Idi Amin ruled the country throughout much of the 1970s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. In the 1980s, the government began a “reign of terror” against the southern peoples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. It started fighting for its independence from British rule in the 1940s, and gained its independence in 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. The Hutu make up 80 percent or more of the population, but the Tutsi traditionally controlled the government and economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Today there is no real government in charge of this country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Thousands of years ago, officials from this country traveled to Egypt to meet with pharaohs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workbook Activity

Recognizing the Resources in Southern Africa

Six of the countries in southern Africa have rich deposits of minerals that are valued by countries around the world. The Republic of South Africa has built a very strong economy by developing its mineral resources. However, many of the other countries in southern Africa do not have rich mineral deposits and must rely on other resources to help their economies.

**DIRECTIONS: Write the Correct Answer** Use the information in your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Which inland southern African country cultivates sorghum?
2. Which country relies on copper for more than 80 percent of its income?
3. Which country is the world’s leading producer and exporter of gold?
4. Which country’s only important natural resource is water?
5. Which country receives more than 75 percent of its export income from diamonds?
6. What provides Angola with 90 percent of its export income?
7. Which Indian Ocean country earns most of its income from seaports?
8. What crops are grown on the island country of Comoros?
9. Which Indian Ocean country produces most of the world’s vanilla beans?
10. Which Indian Ocean country’s chief cash crops are coconuts and cinnamon?
11. What agricultural products are grown on plantations in Zimbabwe?
12. What mineral resources are found in Namibia?
13. Which Indian Ocean country receives about half of its export earnings from clothing and textiles?
SOUTH ASIA

Workbook Activity A
Recognizing the Physical Features of South Asia

South Asia has mountains, islands, deserts, and rivers. This region is also home to the world’s highest mountain range—the Himalaya.

**DIRECTIONS: Choose the Correct Answer** Review the information in your textbook to complete this activity. In the space provided, write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. Mount Everest, the world’s highest peak at 29,035 feet (8,850 m), lies in the Himalaya of

   A. Nepal  
   B. Bhutan  
   C. Sri Lanka  
   D. Pakistan

2. Located between Pakistan and India, ________________ has vast water resources.

   A. Sri Lanka  
   B. the Deccan Plateau  
   C. the Western Ghats  
   D. Kashmir

3. For centuries, people from the north entered South Asia through the ________________ in Pakistan’s Hindu Kush mountain range.

   A. Deccan Plateau  
   B. Indus River  
   C. Baluchistan Plateau  
   D. Khyber Pass

4. Two huge walls of mountains—the ________________—form India’s northern border and separate South Asia from the rest of Asia.

   A. Ganges Plain and Himalaya  
   B. Deccan Plateau and Karakoram Range  
   C. Karakoram Range and Himalaya  
   D. Great Indian Mountains and Bengal Range

5. When the wet monsoons end, destructive ________________, or intense tropical storms with high winds and heavy rains, may strike Bangladesh.

   A. hurricanes  
   B. tornadoes  
   C. typhoons  
   D. cyclones

6. ________________ is home to 8 of the 10 highest mountains in the world and attracts thousands of climbers and hikers each year, creating a growing tourist industry.

   A. Nepal  
   B. Bhutan  
   C. Pakistan  
   D. Sri Lanka

7. Violent mountain storms are common in ________________, and form the basis of its name, which means “land of the thunder dragon.”

   A. Nepal  
   B. Sri Lanka  
   C. Pakistan  
   D. Bhutan
More than 1.5 billion people live on the subcontinent of South Asia. The populations of the countries in this region range from relatively small populations to one of the world’s largest populations.

**DIRECTIONS: Complete the Chart** Use the information in your textbook to fill in the missing information in the chart below. For the third column, list each country’s approximate population as provided in the “Country Profiles” in the Regional Atlas. Then answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>LAND SIZE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>one-third the size of the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which country in South Asia has the largest population? _________________
2. Which country has the largest land size? _________________
3. Which country is about the size of Arkansas? _________________
4. Which country is described in the textbook as one of the most densely populated countries in the world? _________________
Workbook Activity A
Identifying the Landforms of China

China is the third-largest country in the world. The vast country of China contains many landforms including large mountain ranges, the world's largest plateau, deserts with extreme temperatures, and long rivers.

DIRECTIONS: Match Statements  Match each item in Column A with the statements in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. Refer to your textbook as needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Plateau of Tibet</td>
<td>1. mountain range along China's border with India and Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Tian Shan</td>
<td>2. The Three Gorges Dam is being built on this river to control flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Yellow River</td>
<td>3. desert in northern China that has sandstorms that can last for days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Yangtze River</td>
<td>4. high flat land called the &quot;Roof of the World&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Himalaya</td>
<td>5. Pacific coastal areas that have volcanoes and frequent earthquakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Taklimakan Desert</td>
<td>6. Flooding of this river has caused so much damage, it is called &quot;China's Sorrow.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Turpan Depression</td>
<td>7. one of two mountain ranges in northwestern China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Gobi</td>
<td>8. high banks of soil along rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Ring of Fire</td>
<td>9. low-lying area east of the Tian Shan that is about 505 feet below sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. dikes</td>
<td>10. desert in northeastern China that has rocks and stones instead of sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Xi River</td>
<td>11. flows from China's southeastern highlands and empties in the South China Sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
China has a fascinating history spanning over 4,000 years. Some of the world's well-known philosophies come from Chinese thinkers. For hundreds of years, China was also the most advanced civilization in the world. Several inventions that we still use today were created during that time.

**DIRECTIONS: Match Statements**  Read each of the statements about China's people or culture. Match the statement with the correct term in the list and write the term in the space provided. Use your textbook for help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kongfuzi</th>
<th>Nationalists</th>
<th>Tibet</th>
<th>Mao Zedong</th>
<th>Deng Xiaoping</th>
<th>Communists</th>
<th>Tiananmen Square</th>
<th>Buddhism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. About 100,000 students gathered at this site in 1989 to call for democracy in China.

2. For centuries, several different lines of rulers governed China, each line coming from a single family.

3. This thinker’s ideas, known as Daoism, appealed to writers and artists.

4. This area was formerly a separate Buddhist kingdom. China took control of it in 1950. Its Buddhist leader, the Dalai Lama, lives in exile in India.

5. In 1949, the People’s Republic of China was set up under this leader.

6. This religion came to China from Central Asia about A.D. 100. It taught that meditation, wisdom, and morality could bring relief from life’s problems.

7. This Communist leader came to power in 1976. He wanted to make China a more open country, but the government still maintained tight control.

8. This thinker’s teachings, which originated around 500 B.C., shaped China’s government and society until the early 1900s.

9. These two political parties fought for control of China until one party defeated the other in 1949.
Workbook Activity C
Identifying China’s Neighbors and New Territories

The country of Mongolia lies north of the People’s Republic of China. The island of Taiwan sits about 100 miles off China’s southeastern coast.

The former European colonies of Hong Kong and Macau are on the southeastern coast of China.

DIRECTIONS: Complete a Web Diagram Use this web diagram to help you organize important facts about China’s neighbors and new territories. Study the list of descriptive phrases below. Write the letter of each phrase in the appropriate circle(s).

- **Mongolia**
- **Taiwan**
- **Hong Kong**
- **Macau**

CHINA’S NEIGHBORS

- A. returned to Chinese control in late 1990s
- B. capital city is Taipei
- C. once the center of a huge empire
- D. once controlled by the United Kingdom
- E. Land of the Blue Sky
- F. controlled by Japan in the early 1900s
- G. high-technology industries
- H. capital city is Ulaanbaatar
- I. became democracy in early 1990s
- J. most of its people were nomads
- K. Western freedoms and capitalism allowed
- L. Genghis Khan was leader in 1200s
- M. 75 percent of people live in urban areas
- N. once controlled by Portugal
Japan has undergone many changes over the centuries. It has gone from being ruled by emperors to being ruled by military leaders to being a democracy. Japan also plays a major role in recent world events.

**Workbook Activity A**

**Understanding Japan’s History**

**DIRECTIONS: Place Events in Sequence**  Complete the following activity. First, read each statement. Then write it beside the correct date. Refer to your textbook if necessary.

- Shoguns and samurai rule the country.
- Japan becomes the leading Asian military power.
- Japanese forces attack the American naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.
- World War II ends in defeat and economic ruin for Japan.
- Commodore Matthew Perry and a fleet of United States ships arrive demanding trading privileges.
- The power of the emperors begins to decline.
- Japanese ancestry is traced to clans that moved to the islands from mainland Asia.
- Japan’s leaders begin to modernize the country.
- Japan has great influence as a world economic power.
- Japan expands its territory by taking over land in China.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>400s</th>
<th>790s</th>
<th>late 1100s to 1860s</th>
<th>1853</th>
<th>late 1800s</th>
<th>early 1900s</th>
<th>1930s</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>21st century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Recognizing the Location of Korea

Korea is a peninsula, or finger of land with water on three sides of it. Two countries occupy the Korean Peninsula. They are North Korea and South Korea.

**DIRECTIONS: Find Locations** Study the map below. Answer the questions that follow in the space provided. Use your textbook for help.

1. What body of water borders the Korean Peninsula on the east?

2. What body of water borders the Korean Peninsula on the west?

3. With what two mainland Asian countries does the Korean Peninsula share a land border?

4. What parallel of north latitude forms the border between North Korea and South Korea?

5. Which of the two Koreas is larger in terms of land area?

6. What direction would you travel to go from North Korea to Russia?

7. What river creates a natural border between North Korea and China?

8. Approximately how far is it from the northernmost point of North Korea to the southernmost point of South Korea?
Southeast Asia consists of peninsulas and thousands of islands. In the countries of Southeast Asia, you will find many landforms and important mineral and timber resources.

**DIRECTIONS: Choose the Correct Answer**  Use what you have learned about Southeast Asia to complete the following statements. Put an X in the space before the best answer. Refer to your textbook if necessary.

1. Between the mountain ranges of ________________ flow two major rivers—the Irrawaddy and the Salween.
   - ______ Thailand
   - ______ Cambodia
   - ______ Myanmar
   - ______ Vietnam

2. The ________________ is the main waterway in Thailand.
   - ______ Mekong River
   - ______ Chao Phraya River
   - ______ Salween River
   - ______ Red River

3. Most manufacturing in Thailand is located near ________________, its capital and largest city.
   - ______ Chiang Mai
   - ______ Phnom Penh
   - ______ Vientiane
   - ______ Bangkok

4. The Mekong River, Southeast Asia’s longest river, provides landlocked ________________ with a fertile area for farming.
   - ______ Vietnam
   - ______ Cambodia
   - ______ Myanmar
   - ______ Laos

5. Most of Cambodia’s approximately 12.6 million people belong to the ________________ ethnic group.
   - ______ Khmer
   - ______ Buddhist
   - ______ Phnom Penh
   - ______ Angkor

6. ________________ has a long coastline that touches the Gulf of Tonkin, the South China Sea, and the Gulf of Thailand.
   - ______ Myanmar
   - ______ Vietnam
   - ______ Cambodia
   - ______ Laos
Workbook Activity A  (continued)

Recognizing the Varied Features of Southeast Asian Countries

7. The important __________________ and Mekong River deltas lie at opposite ends of Vietnam.
   _____ South China River     _____ Irrawaddy River
   _____ Red River             _____ Ho Chi Minh River

8. The Strait of Malacca is an important waterway for trade between the Java Sea and the
   ____________________________.
   _____ Atlantic Ocean        _____ Indian Ocean
   _____ Arctic                _____ Indonesian Ocean

9. ________________________ and rugged mountains make up the landscape of Malaysia.
   _____ Rain forests          _____ Plains
   _____ Waterways             _____ Deserts

10. The city of ________________________ has one of the world’s busiest harbors and is a free port.
    _____ Jakarta              _____ Bandar Seri Begawan
    _____ Kuala Lumpur         _____ Singapore

11. Oil and natural gas exports provide about half the income of _____________________.
    _____ Borneo               _____ Philippines
    _____ Brunei               _____ Singapore

12. _________________________ is made up of about 7,000 islands.
    _____ Indonesia            _____ Brunei
    _____ The Philippines      _____ Borneo

13. In 2002 __________________ became the world’s newest democracy.
    _____ Singapore            _____ East Timor
    _____ Hong Kong            _____ Malacca

14. Indonesia, Southeast Asia’s largest country, is a(n) ______________________ of more than 13,600
    islands.
    _____ peninsula            _____ abaca
    _____ atoll                _____ archipelago
The economies of the countries of Southeast Asia vary widely from being poor and largely undeveloped to wealthy and highly developed. While most people in this region live in rural areas, the cities are important centers of manufacturing and trade.

**DIRECTIONS: Find Locations** Read the list of capital cities below. Locate each on the political map. Then match and write the letter of the appropriate country in the blanks provided.

**COLUMN A**

A. Myanmar  
B. Thailand  
C. Laos  
D. Cambodia  
E. Vietnam  
F. Indonesia  
G. Malaysia  
H. Brunei  
I. Philippines

**COLUMN B**

1. _____ Bandar Seri Begawan  
2. _____ Hanoi  
3. _____ Kuala Lumpur  
4. _____ Yangon  
5. _____ Manila  
6. _____ Phnom Penh  
7. _____ Bangkok  
8. _____ Jakarta  
9. _____ Vientiane

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**SOUTHEAST ASIA: Political**

Map showing political boundaries of Southeast Asian countries, including A. Myanmar, B. Thailand, C. Laos, D. Cambodia, E. Vietnam, F. Indonesia, G. Malaysia, H. Brunei, and I. Philippines. Key includes symbols for national boundaries and national capitals.
People sometimes think that Australia and New Zealand are like twins—almost exactly alike. They do have some shared characteristics, but each also has many unique characteristics.

**A. DIRECTIONS: Identify Information**  
Study the list of terms below. Each term refers to a geographic feature or city found in either Australia or New Zealand. On the line before each term, write A if it refers to Australia or NZ if it refers to New Zealand. Refer to the maps in your textbook as necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Strait</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>mountainous and green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray River</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Artesian Basin</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Dividing Range</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Alps</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geyser</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Island and South Island</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Kosciuszko</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Cook</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling River</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuka</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macdonnell Ranges</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat and dry</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Plains</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamersley Range</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Barrier Reef</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Workbook Activity (continued)

Understanding the Unique Characteristics of Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. Their seasons are the opposite of the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere.

B. DIRECTIONS: Identify Seasons Refer to a calendar and read the list of dates below. Then write the name of the season that begins in Australia and New Zealand on or about each date.

- March 21
- September 23
- June 21
- December 22

Besides their geographical features and seasons, there are other unique characteristics about Australia and New Zealand. For example, since both countries are separated from other continents, they each have unique plants and animals that are found nowhere else in the world.

C. DIRECTIONS: Identify Information Read the list of statements below that describe various unique characteristics about Australia and New Zealand. On the line before each statement, write A if it describes Australia and NZ if describes New Zealand.

1. It is both a country and a continent.
2. Its national symbol, a flightless bird, is called the kiwi.
3. It is sometimes referred to as the Land Down Under.
4. Kangaroos and koalas are found in this country.
5. People called the Maoris settled in this country between A.D. 950 and 1150.
6. It is rich in geothermal energy, which is electricity produced from steam rising from deep inside the earth.
7. Its people use the name “outback” to refer to this country’s inland regions.
8. The Aborigines developed a unique weapon called a boomerang.
9. Its government protects the kauri trees, which used to cover a significant portion of the northern part of this country.
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA

Workbook Activity A

Identifying the Geographic and Economic Characteristics of Oceania

Great distances separate the islands of Oceania from one another and from other countries. Yet the approximately 25,000 islands in this region cover a land area smaller than the state of Alaska. Geographers divide the islands into three groups: Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

DIRECTIONS: Complete a Table Read each descriptive phrase below the table. Each item applies to either Melanesia, Micronesia, or Polynesia. Write the letter of each phrase in the appropriate box. Use your textbook for help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic and Economic Characteristics of Oceania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melanesia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu are three of its islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Coconut oil from copra is made here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Several islands have phosphate, a mineral salt used to make fertilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. American Samoa provides one-third of the tuna to the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. It is made up of high islands and low islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. These islands lie just north and east of Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Most of its islands are high volcanic islands, some with tall mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Cacao, used to make chocolate and cocoa, is grown in this region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. French-ruled Tahiti is its largest island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. On some of its low islands, population growth has resulted in the need to import food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Mineral resources of these islands include gold, oil, copper, and nickel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. It receives financial aid from other countries to support its economies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Farmers grow cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, and coconuts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Tonga exports vanilla and squash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Papua New Guinea is its largest island.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workbook Activity B

Recognizing the Unique Characteristics of Antarctica

Antarctica is the most remote and least explored continent in the world. In recent years, scientists have begun to unravel some of its mysteries. Nations of the world have also united to protect Antarctica’s environment.

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the Blanks Refer to the information in your textbook. Then write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The ________________, ________________, and ________________ Oceans border Antarctica.

2. The ________________ cross the continent of Antarctica. Its highest peak, at 16,067 feet (4,897 m), is the ________________.

3. The southernmost point of the earth is called the ________________.

4. Antarctica’s most active volcano, ________________, is located on an island off its west coast.

5. The ice cap that covers Antarctica holds 70 percent of the world’s ________________.

6. An ________________ is formed when the ice cap spreads past the land to cover part of the ocean.

7. Many of the animals and birds in Antarctica eat ________________, a tiny, shrimplike creature.

8. ________________ are huge chunks of ice that break off and float in the sea.

9. Nearly ________________ percent of Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap.

10. Antarctica receives so little ________________ that it is the world’s largest, coldest desert.

11. Scientists have found large deposits of ________________ and smaller amounts of copper, gold, iron ore, manganese, and zinc in Antarctica.

12. The ________________ prohibits any nation from taking resources from Antarctica.