

Glencoe

The World and Its People

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes



TO THE TEACHER

This *Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes* booklet provides outlines for each section of *The World and Its People*. Each section begins with a short, high-interest “Did You Know” anecdote to grab students’ interest. The main ideas of each subsection are then listed, followed by a discussion question to encourage student participation in classroom activities.



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Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt

Did You Know?

One of the most important technological achievements of the Sumerians was the invention of the wheel. Before wheeled carts were invented, goods were carried by boats or donkeys. The first wheels were made from solid wood, but eventually spokes were designed to reduce the weight.

I. Mesopotamia

- A. Civilization** is a term historians use to describe a culture that has reached a high level of development. This development includes cities, a system of writing, specialized workers, organized governments and religions, and the use of technology and metals.
- B.** One of the first civilizations grew in the area of land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The name of this area was Mesopotamia. It was part of a larger region known as the Fertile Crescent, which curved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.
- C.** Around 4500 B.C., wandering peoples settled in large numbers in Mesopotamia. They farmed fertile soil left behind by yearly floods. They also created a 12-month calendar based on the phases of the moon, and they invented the plow.
- D.** Some of the villages and towns became **city-states**, which were made up of the city and farmland around it.
- E.** The earliest of the city-states rose in an area of Mesopotamia called Sumer. The Sumerians invented the wheel and the sailboat. They also created a form of writing known as **cuneiform**.
- F.** Religion was based on **polytheism**, or the worship of many gods and goddesses. Each city-state was at first a **theocracy**—it was ruled by religious leaders.
- G.** Around 2300 B.C., the warlike kingdom of Akkad conquered Sumer and several other city-states to create the first **empire**, or group of states under one ruler.
- H.** The kingdom of Babylon defeated the Akkadian Empire around 1800 B.C. The greatest Babylonian king was Hammurabi. The Code of Hammurabi was an attempt to bring some justice and fairness to the idea of law.



BIRTHPLACE OF CIVILIZATION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- I. After Hammurabi's death, the empire split into smaller territories. During the 500s B.C., a new Babylonian empire led by Nebuchadnezzar rose and fell.
- J. Among the most important traders of the time were the Phoenicians, who were located mainly in what is now Lebanon. The Phoenicians developed an alphabet that gave rise to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin alphabets still in use today.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How did the Babylonians contribute to the field of mathematics? (*The Babylonians contributed to the field of mathematics by developing a number system based on 60. From them, we borrowed the 60-minute hour, 60-second minute, and 360-degree circle.*)

II. Egypt—Gift of the Nile

- A. Like Mesopotamia, Egypt grew out of a river valley—the Nile, the longest river in the world. Most ancient Egyptians lived near the Nile or its **delta**.
- B. The two kingdoms of Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt were united about 3100 B.C. under a great ruler called a **pharaoh**. The pharaoh was viewed not only as a ruler and priest, but also as a god.
- C. Egyptians had a polytheistic religion. Important gods were the sun god Re, the river god Hapi, and the sky god Horus.
- D. Egyptians believed in life after death. To preserve the body for the next life, it was embalmed, or preserved immediately after death, as a mummy.
- E. The biggest tombs belonged to the pharaohs and were called **pyramids**.
- F. The Egyptians conquered many lands, and also suffered defeats. They traded across the eastern Mediterranean and spread their ideas and accomplishments.
- G. **Hieroglyphics** is a form of picture writing. The Egyptians carved or painted hieroglyphics on monuments or **papyrus**, a plant that grows along the Nile which can be used to make a form of paper.
- H. Egyptians used a number system based on ten and developed geometry. They were able to sew up cuts and set broken bones.



BIRTHPLACE OF CIVILIZATION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- I. Egypt eventually grew weak and was conquered by the even greater empires of Greece and Rome.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

In ancient times, how were people and nations able to dominate one another?
(Even then, people and nations that could use technology were able to dominate, or control, other cultures. The Egyptians used bronze and iron weapons and horse-drawn chariots.)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Three World Religions

Did You Know?

The Quran, the holy book of Islam, is believed to be the exact and precise word of God, revealed to Muhammad by the angel Gabriel over a period of approximately 23 years. Although the Quran has been translated into many languages, only the original Arabic is considered the literal word of Allah.

I. Judaism

- A. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are major faiths that are examples of **monotheism**, or belief in one supreme god.
- B. Judaism was first practiced by a small group of people in Southwest Asia called the Israelites. The followers of Judaism today are known as Jews. Their holy book is the Torah.
- C. The Jews believe that they are God's chosen people and will remain so for as long as they follow God's laws. They believe God made a **covenant**, or agreement, with Abraham. The most well-known of these laws are the Ten Commandments, which were revealed to a **prophet**, or messenger of God, named Moses.
- D. About 1000 B.C., King David created a kingdom in the area of present-day Israel. The capital of this kingdom was Jerusalem.
- E. Eventually, the Jewish people spread to many countries throughout the world. Jewish scholars, writers, artists, and scientists have greatly increased the world's knowledge.
- F. In some areas, Jews have been treated with tolerance. In other areas, they have been treated cruelly.
- G. Jews celebrate several important holy days, including Passover, Rosh Hashanah, and Yom Kippur.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

From whom do the Jewish people believe they are descended? (*According to Jewish belief, the Jews are descended from Abraham and Sarah, who first worshipped the one god, or Yahweh.*)



BIRTHPLACE OF CIVILIZATION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Christianity

- A. Christianity arose from Judaism in Southwest Asia. Later, it spread to non-Jews.
- B. A Jew named Jesus began preaching in what is today Israel, the West Bank, and Jordan. Some Jews greeted him as the **messiah**, or savior, who would deliver them from the Romans.
- C. Jesus was convicted of treason under Roman law and crucified outside Jerusalem. His **disciples**, or followers, proclaimed he then rose from the dead. They began preaching that Jesus was the Son of God.
- D. The disciples spread Jesus' teachings across the Roman world and beyond. The holy book of the Christians is the Bible.
- E. Christians were often persecuted until the Roman emperor Constantine became a Christian and proclaimed Christianity a lawful religion of the Roman Empire. Christianity later became divided into Roman Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians. A third group—Protestants—formed much later.
- F. Christianity has more followers than any other religion. Christian holidays include Christmas, Good Friday, and Easter.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is Easter? (*Easter, believed to be the day that Jesus rose from the dead, is the most important day of the Christian calendar.*)

III. Islam

- A. The followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- B. Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last and greatest prophet of Allah, or God. Muhammad was born about A.D. 570 in Makkah. He told people there was one God, Allah, before whom all believers are equal.
- C. Muhammad's message angered the rich merchants of Makkah. In A.D. 622, Muhammad was forced to flee for safety from Makkah to Madinah.
- D. Muhammad's forces eventually defeated armies who came to Madinah. Muhammad made Makkah the center of Islam. Over time, Muslim armies, merchants, and scholars spread the faith in Asia, North Africa, and parts of Europe.



BIRTHPLACE OF CIVILIZATION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- E.** There are two main branches of Islam: Sunnis and Shiites. They differ on which leaders should rule in the Islamic community.
- F.** The Muslim holy book is the Quran. The Quran describes the **five pillars of faith**, or the five obligations all Muslims must fulfill.
- G.** Once in each Muslim's life, he or she must, if able, make the **hajj**, or journey to Makkah to pray.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is Ramadan? (*Ramadan is the month, according to Muslim beliefs, in which God began to reveal the Quran to Muhammad. Muslims observe Ramadan by fasting during daylight hours.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Egypt

Did You Know?

Egypt is much more than pyramids and monuments. People travel to the Red Sea for scuba diving adventures, they take romantic cruises down the Nile on festive riverboats, or they enjoy an evening at the grand opera. Egypt is a land bustling with life, sound, visual beauty, and excitement.

I. Egypt's Land and Climate

- A. The Nile River is the world's longest river and supplies 85 percent of Egypt's water. The Nile flows north to the Mediterranean Sea where you find its delta—land formed from the soil deposited by a river at its mouth. For centuries, the Nile's waters would flood in the spring and drop **silt**, or small particles of rich soil. This has made land along the river good for farming.
- B. A human-made waterway called the Suez Canal separates the Sinai Peninsula from the rest of Egypt. Ships use the canal to pass from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
- C. Vast deserts cover most of Egypt. Dotted the deserts are **oases**, or green areas in the desert fed by underground water. East of the Nile is the Eastern Desert; west is the much larger Libyan Desert. Both deserts are part of the huge Sahara, which stretches from Egypt across North Africa.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What type of climate does Egypt experience? (*Wherever you go in Egypt, you find a dry desert climate of hot summers and mild winters. Spring brings powerful winds that can damage crops and houses. Egypt as a whole receives little rainfall.*)

II. Egypt's Economy

- A. Agriculture is Egypt's main economic activity. The best farmland lies in the fertile Nile River valley. Raw cotton, cotton yarn, and clothing are among the country's main exports.



NORTH AFRICA TODAY

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- B.** A series of dams have been built to control the Nile's floodwaters. The largest is the Aswan High Dam. This control lets farmers harvest two or three crops a year. Unfortunately, the dams also block the flow of silt, so the land is becoming less fertile.
- C.** Egypt's main resource is oil. Among Egypt's other resources are iron ore and phosphates. **Phosphate** is a mineral salt used in fertilizer.
- D.** Another important industry in Egypt is tourism. Visitors come to see the magnificent ruins of ancient Egypt.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What purposes does the Aswan High Dam serve? (*This and other dams give people control over the Nile's floodwaters. Then they can store the water for months behind the dams and release it several times during the year rather than having just the spring floods. The Aswan High Dam also provides hydroelectric power, which Egypt uses to run its growing industries.*)

III. The Egyptians

- A.** In A.D. 641, Arabs from Southwest Asia took control of Egypt. They practiced Islam, and most Egyptians became Muslims. About 94 percent of today's Egyptians are Muslims.
- B.** By the end of the 1800s, all of Egypt was part of the British Empire. In 1952, a group of army officers overthrew the British. One of the army leaders, Gamal Abdel Nasser, became Egypt's president from 1954 to 1970. He turned Egypt into a powerful country.
- C.** Egypt is a **republic**. The president has broad powers, but a legislature makes the laws.
- D.** In the 1990s, some Islamic groups opposed the government. By the early 2000s, the government had stopped their violent attacks.



NORTH AFRICA TODAY

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- E.** Most of Egypt's people live within 20 miles of the Nile. More than half live in rural areas. Most are peasant farmers called **fellahin** who farm small plots that they rent. They raise enough food for their families. If any is left over, they sell it at local **bazaars**.
- F.** City dwellers live in high-rise apartments and have jobs in manufacturing, construction, or **service industries**.
- G.** Cairo, Egypt's capital, is the largest city in Africa and is growing rapidly. For centuries, it has been a leading center of the Muslim world. There are **mosques**, or Islamic places of worship, throughout the city.
- H.** Because of a high birthrate and the fact that many fellahin are moving to the city, Cairo is growing at a rapid rate. There are not enough houses, schools, and hospitals. Poverty, snarled traffic, and pollution have resulted.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is Cairo's population increasing at a rapid rate? (*First, Egypt is a country with a high birthrate. Second, many fellahin have moved to Cairo to find work.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Libya and the Maghreb

Did You Know?

A common misconception about the Sahara, the world's largest desert, is that a majority of its 3½ million square miles is covered by sand. Most of this land, which is roughly equal to the size of the United States, is covered by rocky plateaus and gravelly plains, not sand.

I. Libya

- A. The Sahara covers 90 percent of Libya. Libya has no permanent rivers, but **aquifers**—underground rock layers that store large amounts of water—lie beneath the vast desert. Pipelines carry water from the desert to the coast.
- B. The discovery of oil in 1959 brought Libya great wealth, which the government uses to buy food, build schools and hospitals, and maintain a strong army.
- C. Almost all of Libya's people have mixed Arab and Berber heritage. Arabs brought Islam and the Arabic language to North Africa.
- D. About 86 percent of Libyans live along the Mediterranean coast in Tripoli, the capital, and Benghazi.
- E. Libya became independent in 1951 under a king. In 1969 a military officer named Muammar al-Qaddafi set up a **dictatorship**, or a government under the control of one all-powerful leader.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Who are the Berbers? (*They were the first people known to live in North Africa.*)

II. Tunisia

- A. Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco form a region known as the Maghreb, meaning “the land farthest west” in Arabic.
- B. Farming and herding take place in much of Tunisia. Northern and central areas have Mediterranean or steppe climates, which provide some rainfall. Farmers grow wheat, olives, fruits, and vegetables on the fertile eastern coast.



NORTH AFRICA TODAY

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- C. Factories produce food products, textiles, and oil products. Tourism is growing.
- D. Throughout its history, Tunisia was ruled by the Phoenicians, several Muslim empires, and France, until becoming independent in 1956. Tunis is the capital.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why are Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco called the Maghreb? (*They were given this name because they are the westernmost part of the Arabic-speaking Muslim world.*)

III. Algeria

- A. Algeria is the largest country in North Africa. Between the Atlas and Ahaggar Mountains are parts of the Sahara known as **ergs**, or huge areas of shifting sand dunes.
- B. Algeria must import about one-third of its food, which it pays for by selling oil and natural gas.
- C. From 1834 to 1962, Algeria was a French colony. As a result, many Algerians speak French. In 1954 Algerian Arabs wanting freedom rose up against the French. A **civil war**, or conflict between different groups inside a country, erupted. The fighting ended in 1962 when Algeria won independence.
- D. Today Algeria is a republic. In the early 1990s, Muslim political parties opposed the government's **secular**, or nonreligious, policies. An ongoing civil war has taken many lives.
- E. Algiers is the country's capital and principal city. Many people live in the newer sections of the city with modern buildings and broad streets. Older sections of the city, called **casbahs**, have narrow streets and bazaars.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is a result of Algeria's widespread poverty and lack of jobs? (*Many Algerians have moved to France and other European countries to find work.*)



NORTH AFRICA TODAY

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

IV. Morocco

- A. Morocco's northern tip almost touches Spain. The Strait of Gibraltar separates Africa from Europe by only 8 miles.
- B. Bordering both the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, Morocco's economy is based on agriculture, industry, and tourism. Morocco is a leading producer of phosphates.
- C. In the A.D. 700s, Arabs and Berbers from Morocco conquered Spain. Their descendants, called Moors, ruled parts of Spain and developed a brilliant civilization until Christian Spanish rulers drove them out in the late 1400s.
- D. Today Morocco is a **constitutional monarchy**. In this form of government, a king or queen is head of state, but elected officials run the government.
- E. In the 1970s, Morocco claimed the desert region of Western Sahara. The discovery of phosphates there sparked a costly war between Morocco and a rebel group wanting Western Sahara to be independent.
- F. Casablanca is the largest city, and Rabat is the capital.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What separates northern Morocco and Europe? (*the Strait of Gibraltar*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan

Did You Know?

Turkey is home to some of the oldest permanent human settlements. In Çatal Hüyük, Turkey, archaeologists have unearthed some of the oldest known examples of pottery, textiles, and plastered walls. Some of these artifacts date back to 7,000 B.C.

I. Turkey

- A.** Turkey is located on two continents. Three important waterways—the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles—separate the Asian and European parts of Turkey. Together, these waterways are called the Turkish Straits.
- B.** The center of Turkey is a plateau called Anatolia. The Pontic and Taurus Mountains border it. Northern Turkey experiences severe earthquakes.
- C.** Turkey's climate varies. The Anatolian plateau has a steppe climate. The coastal areas have a Mediterranean climate.
- D.** Turkey's farmers raise livestock and plant crops such as cotton, tobacco, fruits, and nuts for export. On the drier inland plateau, farmers grow mostly wheat and barley for use at home.
- E.** Turkey is seeking to join the European Union. Turkey has coal, copper and iron. Turkey's most important industrial activities are oil refining and the making of textiles and clothing. Factories make food products, cars, and steel. Tourism is growing.
- F.** Turkey's people are Muslims and live in the northern part of Anatolia or on coastal plains and valleys. Turkey's largest city is Istanbul. It is the only city in the world located on two continents. Istanbul is known for its beautiful palaces, museums, and mosques. The capital city is Ankara.
- G.** The Kurds are one of Turkey's ethnic groups. The Turkish government has tried to force Kurds to put aside their own culture. The Kurds, though, seek to unite with other Kurds from Iraq, Iran, and Syria to form an independent homeland. Tensions have led to violence.



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- H.** Istanbul began as a Greek port called Byzantium. Later the Romans renamed it Constantinople. Many of Turkey's people today are descendants of an Asian people called Turks. These people migrated to Anatolia during the A.D. 900s. **Migrating** means moving from one place to another.
- I.** The Ottomans conquered Constantinople in the 1400s. Renamed Istanbul, it served as the capital for the Ottoman Empire.
- J.** World War I led to the breakup of the Ottoman Empire. Kemal Atatürk became the first president and worked to modernize the country.
- K.** During the 1990s, Muslim and secular, or nonreligious, political groups struggled for control of Turkey's government.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What makes Istanbul a major trading center? *(Because of its location at the entrance to the Black Sea, Istanbul is a major trading center.)*

II. Syria

- A.** Syria has been a center of trade for centuries. Syria's government is controlled by one political party, and it does not allow many political freedoms.
- B.** The country has fertile areas along the Mediterranean Sea. The vast, dry Syrian Desert covers the eastern region of Syria.
- C.** Agriculture is the main economic activity.
- D.** The Syrian government has built dams on the Euphrates River, which flows through the country. These dams provide water for irrigation as well as hydroelectric power for cities and industries.
- E.** Syria has reserves of oil—its main export.
- F.** Almost half of Syria's people live in rural areas. A few are **bedouins**—nomadic desert peoples who follow a traditional way of life. The country's capital is Damascus. The people are mostly Arab Muslims.



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What landform influences Syria's dry climate? (*Inland mountains running north and south keep moist sea winds from reaching the eastern part of Syria.*)

III. Lebanon

- A. Lebanon is about half the size of New Jersey. Cedar trees once covered it, but most are gone.
- B. Most of Lebanon's people work in service industries.
- C. Beirut is the capital and largest city in Lebanon. Beirut is still rebuilding after a civil war that lasted from 1975 to 1991. Lebanon's civil war arose between groups of Muslims and Christians. Lebanon's economy was almost destroyed.
- D. About 70 percent of Lebanese are Arab Muslims. France ruled Lebanon until it became independent in the 1940s, and French influences can still be seen.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Where do the majority of Lebanon's people work? (*More than 60 percent of Lebanon's people work in service industries such as banking and insurance.*)

IV. Jordan

- A. Jordan lacks water and energy resources. Irrigated farmland lies along the Jordan River valley. Most people work in service and manufacturing industries.
- B. Most people in Jordan are Arab Muslims. Amman is the capital and largest city.
- C. Once governed by Great Britain, Jordan became independent in 1946.
- D. Jordan has a constitutional monarchy. Elected leaders govern, but a king or queen is the official head of state.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What are Jordan's leading manufactured goods? (*Jordan's factories make phosphate, potash, pottery, chemicals, and food products.*)

end

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Israel and the Palestinian Territories

Did You Know?

The Dead Sea may not seem like an attractive vacation spot. Yet each year, thousands of people travel to its shores to enjoy the beaches and resorts, relax in the mud baths, and receive a variety of cosmetic treatments. Nowhere else on the earth can you find the unique combination of minerals that exist in the Dead Sea.

I. Israel's Land and Climate

- A. The mountains of Galilee lie in Israel's far north. East of these mountains is a plateau called the Golan Heights.
- B. Between Israel and Jordan is the Dead Sea. At 1,349 feet below sea level, the shores of the Dead Sea are the lowest place on the earth's surface.
- C. The Negev Desert is located in southern Israel.
- D. Northern Israel has a Mediterranean climate. Southern Israel has a desert climate.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What desert covers nearly half of the country? (*the Negev*)

II. Israel's Economy

- A. To make their land suitable for farming, Israeli farmers in the desert add fertilizers to the soil and carefully use scarce water resources. Citrus fruits, grown along the Mediterranean coast, are the main agricultural export.
- B. About 9 percent of Israelis live and work on farm settlements. They join together to grow and sell crops. People in one type of settlement called a **kibbutz** share all of the property and may also produce goods such as clothing and electronic equipment.
- C. People in a **moshav** settlement share in farming, production, and selling, but each person is allowed to own some private property as well.



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- D. Israel is the most industrialized country in Southwest Asia. It has been supported by much aid from Europe and the United States.
- E. Tel Aviv-Yafo is the largest manufacturing center.
- F. Mining is important to the economy. In addition, diamond cutting and polishing is a major industry.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is drip irrigation? (*This method, used in very dry areas, uses computers to release specific amounts of water from underground tubes to the roots of plants.*)

III. The Israeli People

- A. About 80 percent of Israel's people are Jews, and the rest are Palestinians.
- B. Over time, the region of Israel was ruled by many groups. Under the Romans, the area was called Palestine. The Jews twice revolted against Roman rule but failed to win their freedom. In response, the Romans ordered all Jews out of the land.
- C. Prejudice against Jews caused severe hardship. In the late 1800s, some European Jews began to move back to Palestine. These settlers, known as Zionists, hoped to set up a safe homeland for Jews in their ancestral land.
- D. During World War II, Germans killed millions of Europe's Jews. This mass imprisonment and slaughter of European Jews is known as the **Holocaust**.
- E. In 1948 the Jews declared an independent country called Israel. War soon broke out between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Israel won, and many Palestinian Arabs fled the country.
- F. Israel fought other wars with its Arab neighbors, winning control of some land. Palestinian Arabs were left homeless and demanded their own country. Fighting between Palestinians and Israelis continued in the 1970s and 1980s and continues today.



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- G.** Over the years, there have been a number of treaties that have attempted to move the region toward peace. Palestinians now have limited control over the areas known as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Yet some Jews live in these areas and tensions are high. Many issues, including control over Jerusalem, need to be settled. In late 2000, violence erupted again.
- H.** The Law of Return has increased Israel's population. It states that all Jews may come to live in Israel.
- I.** Israel is a democratic republic. A prime minister heads the government.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What happened to Israel in 1948? (*The British left the area, and the Jews immediately declared an independent country.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

The Arabian Peninsula

Did You Know?

In Saudi Arabia, socializing with friends and family is the most popular form of entertainment. Public movie theaters are not allowed, but radio, television, and home videos are popular. Many Saudi men enjoy traditional sports, such as camel racing and horse racing. They also play basketball, soccer, and volleyball.

I. Saudi Arabia

- A.** Vast deserts cover Saudi Arabia, the largest country in Southwest Asia. The largest and harshest desert is the Rub' al Khali, or Empty Quarter. It has mountains of sand that reach heights of more than 1,000 feet.
- B.** Saudi Arabia has no rivers or permanent bodies of water. Water for farming sometimes comes from seasonal **wadis**, or dry riverbeds filled by rainwater from rare downpours. The desert also holds oases. To get more water and grow more food, the government of Saudi Arabia has spent much money in irrigation and **desalinization**, or taking salt out of seawater.
- C.** Saudi Arabia holds a major share of the world's oil. This region is by far the world's leading producer of oil. Saudi Arabia is part of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). OPEC works to increase income from the sale of oil.
- D.** In the A.D. 600s, the prophet Muhammad preached the religion of Islam in Makkah, located in western Saudi Arabia. After Muhammad died, his closest followers chose a new leader, or **caliph**.
- E.** Under early caliphs, the Arab Empire grew. The conquered people accepted Islam and the Arabic language. By the end of the A.D. 900s, the empire had broken up into smaller kingdoms.
- F.** In 1932 a monarchy led by the Saudi family unified the country. The Saud family still rules today.



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- G.** Most of the people live along the Persian Gulf or around oases. Riyadh is the largest city and the capital.
- H.** Islam strongly influences life in Saudi Arabia—from government and laws to the everyday lives of the people.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is OPEC? (*Since 1960 Saudi Arabia and some other oil-producing countries have formed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC. Together they work to increase income from the sale of oil. By increasing or reducing supply, they are able to influence world oil prices.*)

II. The Persian Gulf States

- A.** Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates are located along the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf states have used profits from oil exports to build prosperous economies. Political and business leaders, however, are aware that oil revenues depend on constantly changing world oil prices, so they have encouraged the growth of other industries.
- B.** The people of the Persian Gulf states once made a living from activities such as pearl diving, fishing, and camel herding. Now they have modern jobs in the oil and natural gas industries. They enjoy a high standard of living.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How have the Persian Gulf states used their income from oil? (*Their governments provide free education, health care, and other services.*)

III. Oman and Yemen

- A.** Oman is largely desert, but its bare land yields oil—the basis of the country's economy.
- B.** The northern part of Oman guards the Strait of Hormuz—a passageway from the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea for oil-bearing tankers.
- C.** Yemen is the only country of the Arabian Peninsula that does not have large deposits of oil. Most of the people are farmers or herd sheep and cattle.



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is Oman's location important to world oil markets? (*The northern part of Oman guards the Strait of Hormuz. Oil-bearing tankers have to go through this narrow waterway to pass from the Persian Gulf into the Arabian Sea.*)

end

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan

Did You Know?

Iraqis eat a varied diet that includes vegetables, rice, flat bread, meat, fish, and dates. Bread and rice are the main foods at many meals. Grilled lamb, chicken, and fish are popular. *Sanbusak*, a traditional Iraqi dish, consists of moon-shaped dough stuffed with cheese or meat. Popular beverages in Iraq include tea, coffee, and fruit juices.

I. Iraq

- A.** Most farming in Iraq takes place between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Between the two rivers is an **alluvial plain**—an area that is built up by rich fertile soil left by river floods.
- B.** Oil is Iraq's major export. Baghdad is the capital and largest city. Muslim Arabs are the largest population group, followed by the Kurds, who want to start their own country.
- C.** In 1990 Iraq invaded Kuwait. A year later, in the Persian Gulf War, a United Nations force led by the United States pushed Iraqi troops out of Kuwait.
- D.** After the Persian Gulf War, Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein refused to cooperate with the demands of the United Nations. In response, the United States and other nations put an embargo on trade with Iraq. An **embargo** is an order that restricts trade with another country.
- E.** In the early 2000s, the United Nations sent weapons inspectors to Iraq. The United States did not believe that Saddam was cooperating, and in 2003, American and British forces overthrew Saddam. Plans were made to create a democratic government.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What has been the result of the United Nations embargo against Iraq? (*Iraq has not exported as much oil as before and cannot import certain goods. This has severely damaged Iraq's economy.*)



SOUTHWEST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Iran

- A. In the center of Iran you find a high plateau covered with desert. Two vast mountain ranges—the Elburz in the north and the Zagros in the south—surround the plateau.
- B. Iran is an oil-rich nation that is trying to develop other industries.
- C. Most Iranians have Persian ancestry, speak Farsi, and are Muslims.
- D. About 2,000 years ago, Iran was the center of the powerful Persian Empire ruled by kings known as **shahs**. In 1979 Muslim religious leaders led a movement that successfully overthrew the last monarchy.
- E. Iran is an **Islamic republic**, a government run by Muslim religious leaders. Tehran is the capital.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why are many Western customs forbidden in Iran? (*They are viewed as a threat to Islam.*)

III. Afghanistan

- A. Afghanistan is a mountainous, landlocked country. The Hindu Kush mountain range covers most of it. The Khyber Pass cuts through the Hindu Kush. For centuries, this passageway has been a major trade route linking Southwest Asia with other parts of Asia.
- B. Almost 70 percent of the people farm and herd.
- C. Afghans are divided into 20 different ethnic groups. The two largest are the Pashtuns and the Tajiks. Kabul is the capital.
- D. The Taliban ruled Afghanistan harshly during the 1990s. They were overthrown by U.S.-led forces in 2001. The United Nations began working with local leaders to develop a new government.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why did the United States bomb Taliban forces in 2001? (*The Taliban had supported the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Nigeria —African Giant

Did You Know?

A majority of the people of Nigeria speak more than one language. They may use the language of their ethnic group on most occasions and use English or another language at other times.

I. From Tropics to Savanna

- A. Along Nigeria's coast on the Gulf of Guinea, the land is covered with mangrove swamps. A **mangrove** is a tropical tree with roots that extend both above and beneath the water.
- B. As you travel inland, Nigeria's land becomes a vast tropical rain forest. The forest gradually thins into highlands, plateaus, and savannas in central Nigeria. **Savannas** are tropical grasslands with only a few trees.
- C. In the winter months, a dusty wind called the **harmattan** blows south from the Sahara.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What type of climate does most of Nigeria experience? (*Most of the country has a tropical savanna climate with high average temperatures and seasonal rains.*)

II. Economic Challenges

- A. Nigeria is one of the world's major oil-producing countries. The government has used money from oil to build highways, schools, skyscrapers, and factories.
- B. Nigeria had economic problems in the 1980s when world oil prices dropped, farmers moved to the cities, and there were a few years of low rainfall.
- C. Despite its oil resources, Nigeria's people mainly work as farmers. Some have **subsistence farms**, or small plots that grow just enough to feed their families. Others work on larger farms that produce such cash crops as rubber, peanuts, palm oil, and cacao. The **cacao** is a tropical tree whose seeds are used to make chocolate and cocoa. Nigeria is a leading producer of cacao beans.



WEST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What are some reasons Nigeria experienced economic troubles during the 1980s? *(As a result of falling world oil prices, Nigeria's income dropped. At the same time, many people left their farms in search of better-paying jobs in the cities. In addition, a few years of low rainfall meant smaller harvests. As a result, food production fell.)*

III. Nigeria's People

- A. Nigeria has about 250 ethnic groups. The four largest are the Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, and Ibo. Many different African languages are spoken, but English is used in business and government.
- B. The typical Nigerian family lives in a **compound**, or a group of houses surrounded by walls. About half the population is Muslim, and 40 percent are Christian.
- C. Abuja, the present capital of Nigeria, is a planned city that was begun during the 1980s. Lagos is the largest city, though.
- D. Nigerians take pride in both old and new features of their culture. They make wooden masks, metal sculptures, and colorful cloth.
- E. The earliest people of this region were the Nok. By the 1900s, Great Britain had taken control of Nigeria. In 1960 the country became independent.
- F. After Nigeria became an independent nation, one ethnic group—the Ibo—tried to set up their own country. A **civil war**—a fight among different groups within a country—resulted. Starvation and conflict led to 2 million deaths. The Ibo were defeated, and their region remained part of Nigeria.
- G. Nigeria has a democratic government, which is trying to build stability.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How did colonial borders hurt Nigeria's ethnic groups? *(The borders of colonies set up by European powers often sliced through ethnic lands. As a result, many ethnic groups found their members living in two or more separate territories.)*



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

The Sahel and Coastal West Africa

Did You Know?

Only about 10 percent of Mauritania's children attend primary school, and an even smaller percentage attend high school. The country's first university, the University of Nouakchott, opened in 1983.

I. Land and History of the Sahel

- A. Five countries—Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad—are located in an area known as the Sahel, which means “border.”
- B. Most people in the Sahel have traditionally herded livestock. Their flocks have overgrazed the land in some places. When animals **overgraze** land, they strip areas so bare that plants cannot grow back. Then bare soil is blown away by winds.
- C. In the Sahel, dry and wet periods usually follow each other. If the seasonal rains do not fall, drought takes hold. A **drought** is a long period of extreme dryness and water shortages.
- D. Over the years, both overgrazing and drought have ruined once-productive areas of the Sahel. Many grassland areas have become desert—a process called **desertification**.
- E. From the A.D. 500s to 1500s, three great African empires—Ghana, Mali, and Songhai—arose in the Sahel. These empires controlled the trade in gold, salt, and other goods between West Africa and the Arab lands of North Africa and Southwest Asia.
- F. Eventually the Sahel region came under French rule. In 1960 the Sahel countries became independent.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How did a drought during the 1980s hurt the Sahel countries? (*Rivers dried up, crops failed, and millions of animals died. Thousands of people died of hunger. Millions fled to more productive southern areas.*)



WEST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. The People of the Sahel

- A. The people of the Sahel are mostly subsistence farmers who practice a mix of African, Arab, and European traditions. Most are Muslims and follow the Islamic religion.
- B. The westernmost Sahel country, Mauritania, exports fish and iron ore.
- C. Mauritania borders the Atlantic Ocean but the other four countries are landlocked and lack good transportation.
- D. Mali hopes to develop its gold mining industry.
- E. Chad has oil deposits but no money to build pipelines.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why do Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad's economies suffer? *(They are landlocked countries that suffer from their remote locations, lack of money to develop their resources, and a lack of good transportation.)*

III. West Africa's Coastal Countries

- A. West Africa includes 11 coastal countries. Warm currents in the Gulf of Guinea create a moist, tropical rain forest climate in the coastal lowlands year-round. Highland areas with grass and trees lie inland.
- B. Deforestation is a problem as land is cleared for palm, coffee, cacao, and rubber plantations.
- C. Despite the region's abundant agricultural resources, coastal West African countries import more in industrial goods than they export in natural products.
- D. From late 1400s to early 1800s, Europeans set up trading posts for gold, ivory, and enslaved people. Europeans enslaved millions of Africans.
- E. By the late 1970s, all the coastal countries had become independent.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why must the coastal West African countries import more in industrial goods than they export in natural products? *(Agricultural products often rise and fall in price*



WEST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

suddenly, and their value is not equal to finished goods. To meet their countries' needs, governments have to borrow money from other countries or international organizations.)

IV. People of Coastal West Africa

- A. People in coastal West Africa cherish family ties. Some practice traditional African religions, whereas others are Christian or Muslim.
- B. Most of the people in Gambia, Senegal, and Guinea work in agriculture.
- C. Guinea is rich in bauxite and diamonds. **Bauxite** is a mineral used to make aluminum.
- D. Senegal is an important source of phosphate. **Phosphate** is a mineral salt used in fertilizers.
- E. Liberia is the only West African nation that was never a colony. African Americans freed from slavery founded Liberia in 1822.
- F. Liberia and Sierra Leone have suffered through civil wars that slowed economic development.
- G. Yamoussoukro is the official capital of Côte d'Ivoire. The country's name means "ivory coast." Europeans used to come to trade in elephant tusks, but this is now illegal.
- H. Many of Ghana's ethnic groups still keep their local kings, but these rulers have no political power. They are ceremonial leaders who keep traditions alive.
- I. Accra is the capital and largest city in Ghana.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What caused the removal of young and skilled Africans from their homelands? *(From the late 1400s to the 1800s, Europeans set up trading posts in coastal West Africa. The Europeans enslaved and forced millions of Africans to migrate to the Americas to work on plantations and in mines. The removal of so many young and skilled people destroyed West African families, villages, and economies.)*



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Central Africa

Did You Know?

Music is a major art in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The rhythm of drums dominates Congolese music. Urban Congolese have developed their own form of jazz, which blends elements of modern jazz and traditional Congolese music.

I. Democratic Republic of the Congo

- A. Mountains rise in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Four lakes are found here—Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu, and Lake Tanganyika. Savannas cover the highlands in the far north and south of the country. In these areas, lions and leopards stalk antelopes and zebras for food.
- B. One of the world's largest rain forests covers the center of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The treetops form a **canopy**, or an umbrella-like forest covering, so thick that sunlight rarely reaches the forest floor. The rain forests are rapidly being destroyed as they are cleared for timber and farmland.
- C. The Congo River and its tributaries, such as the Kasai River, provide **hydroelectric power**, or electricity generated by flowing water. These rivers produce more than 10 percent of all the world's hydroelectric power. The river is also the country's highway for trade and travel.
- D. The country exports gold, petroleum, diamonds, and copper.
- E. The country has not been able to take advantage of its resources because of difficulty in transportation and political unrest. Thick rain forests make it hard to reach the interior. A civil war broke out in the late 1990s, hurting the economy. An agreement to end the fighting was signed in 2002.
- F. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has more than 200 different ethnic groups.
- G. More than 75 percent of Congolese are Christians.
- H. Most Congolese people live in rural areas. They grow crops, most of which go to feed the family.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- I. The Congo region was first settled about 10,000 years ago. The Bantu people moved here from Nigeria around the A.D. 600s and 700s.
- J. For hundreds of years, Europeans and Africans enslaved many people from the Congo region.
- K. The country was once a European colony. It became independent in 1960 and was named Zaire.
- L. Because of a series of dictators and civil wars, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has not been able to organize a stable government. In 1997 the government of the harsh dictator Mobutu Sese Seko was overthrown and the country was renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 2002 the country began to set up a representative government.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why has the Democratic Republic of the Congo not been able to take full advantage of its rich resources? *(One reason is the difficulty of transportation. Most of the minerals are found deep in the country's interior. Thick rain forests and lack of roads make it hard to reach these areas. Another reason is political unrest. A civil war broke out in the late 1990s. This war has hurt efforts to develop the country's economy.)*

II. Cameroon and the Central African Republic

- A. Most people in these countries farm for a living. Some people in this region herd livestock in areas that are safe from tsetse flies. The bite of the **tsetse fly** causes a deadly disease called sleeping sickness.
- B. Cameroon and the Central African Republic are only beginning to industrialize, or base their economies more on manufacturing and less on farming. Cameroon has had greater success in this effort. It has coastal ports and forest products, petroleum, and bauxite.
- C. The Central African Republic can claim only diamond mining as an important industry.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- D. The Central African Republic was a colony of France from 1910 to 1960. Cameroon was divided between the British and the French until 1960.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How do the languages in the Central African Republic and Cameroon differ? (*The Central African Republic recognizes French as its official language, yet most of its people speak Sango, the national language of the country. Cameroon uses both English and French as its official languages.*)

III. Congo and Gabon

- A. Congo and Gabon both won their independence from France in 1960.
- B. The Congo River supports most of the Congo's farmlands and industries.
- C. Both the Ubangi and Congo Rivers provide Congo with hydroelectric power. They also provide access to the Atlantic Ocean for trade and transport.
- D. More than half the people in the two countries farm small plots of land. Both countries' economies rely on sales of lumber, although they increasingly depend on rich offshore oil fields. Congo also exports diamonds. Gabon suffers from **deforestation**. Gabon has deposits of manganese and uranium.
- E. Gabon's capital is Libreville. Congo's capital is Brazzaville.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What environmental problem does Gabon have? (*It suffers from deforestation, or the cutting of too many trees too quickly.*)

IV. Island Countries

- A. Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe are both island nations. Equatorial Guinea includes land on the mainland of Africa plus five islands.
- B. Equatorial Guinea was once a Spanish colony. It became independent in 1968. Farming, fishing, and forestry are important. Oil was recently discovered in Equatorial Guinea and now leads all other exports, though for many years timber and cacao were the main exports.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- C. São Tomé and Príncipe gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. Because these islands are volcanic, the soil is rich for farming. Coconuts, bananas, and cacao—the biggest export crop—are grown here.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How many people lived in São Tomé and Príncipe when the Portuguese settled there in the 1600s, and how many live there now? (*When the Portuguese first settled there, no people lived on the islands. Today about 200,000 people live there, mostly on the main island of São Tomé.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

People of Kenya and Tanzania

Did You Know?

Motion pictures are popular throughout Kenya. People living in the cities can attend movie theaters, but people in rural areas wait for mobile motion-picture units to bring films to them. These mobile units operate on a regular schedule.

I. Kenya

- A.** Kenya is about twice the size of Nevada. Offshore in the Indian Ocean lies a **coral reef**. Millions of acres of land in central Kenya are set aside by the government to protect plants and wildlife. Still, in recent years there has been heavy **poaching**, or the illegal hunting of protected animals.
- B.** Dominating the western part of the country are highlands and the Kenyan branch of the Great Rift Valley. The valley is actually a fault in the earth's crust.
- C.** Kenya has a developing economy based on a **free enterprise system**. In this economic system, people can start and run businesses with limited government involvement.
- D.** Kenya's capital, Nairobi, is a center of business and commerce for all of East Africa. Good transportation and communications systems have attracted foreign companies.
- E.** Many Kenyans are poor. The main crops in Kenya are corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, and bananas. **Cassava** is a plant whose roots are ground to make porridge.
- F.** In recent years, corrupt practices of government officials have hurt the economy.
- G.** Tourism is a fast-growing industry, and visitors take safaris to see the wildlife.
- H.** Kenya's official languages are Swahili and English.
- I.** Kenya won its independence in 1963 from Great Britain. The country's first president, Jomo Kenyatta, won respect as an early leader in Africa's movement for freedom.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- J. Kenya's people are divided among 40 different ethnic groups. The Kikuyu are the main group.
- K. Most Kenyans are farmers, but many have moved to cities looking for a better life.
- L. Nairobi is the largest city. Mombasa, located on the Indian Ocean, is Kenya's chief port.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is one of the fastest-growing industries in Kenya? (*Tourism is one of Kenya's fastest-growing industries. Visitors often take tours called safaris in jeeps and buses to see the country's wildlife in its natural surroundings.*)

II. Tanzania

- A. Tourists flock to Tanzania's Serengeti Plain, famous for its wildlife preserve, huge grasslands, and patches of trees and shrubs.
- B. In northern Tanzania, near the Kenyan border, a snowcapped mountain called Kilimanjaro towers over the region. It is the highest point in Africa.
- C. The Great Rift Valley cuts through the country in two places. Tanzania borders Lake Tanganyika on the west and Lake Victoria—Africa's largest lake—to the north.
- D. Most Tanzanians work in farming or herding. Some Tanzanian farmers grow coffee and **sisal**, a plant fiber used to make rope and twine. Zanzibar and Pemba, two islands off the coast, produce cloves.
- E. The government has set aside several national parks to protect the habitats of the country's wild animals. A **habitat** is the type of environment in which a particular animal species lives. Serengeti National Park attracts many **ecotourists**, or people who travel to another country to view its natural wonders.
- F. To prevent the land from becoming desert, the government of Tanzania has announced that for every tree that is cut down, five new trees should be planted.
- G. In 1964 Zanzibar and Tanganyika united as Tanzania. Since then, Tanzania has been one of Africa's more politically stable republics.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- H. By the 1990s, Tanzania had moved toward a free market system. Meanwhile, the country's government also became more democratic with more than one political party.
- I. Tanzania has more than 120 ethnic groups. Each has its own language, but most people also speak Swahili. The two main religions are Christianity and Islam.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is Tanzania moving toward a free market system? (*Tanzania's leaders hope to improve the economy and reduce poverty.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi

Did You Know?

The Okebu people are one of seven ethnic groups in northwest Uganda. They have a long, rich tradition in the art of ironworking. During colonial rule of Uganda, the Okebu were not allowed to practice their skills. Today only a few Okebu remain skilled workers of iron.

I. Uganda

- A.** Uganda is a fertile, green land with mountains, lakes, and wild animals. It has a large central plateau.
- B.** Although Uganda lies on the Equator, temperatures are mild because of the country's high elevation.
- C.** About 80 percent of Uganda's workers are employed in agriculture. Most work on subsistence farms. Farmers grow **plantains**—a kind of banana—cassava, potatoes, corn, and grains. Coffee, cotton, and tea are grown for export.
- D.** Kampala, the capital of Uganda, lies on the shores of Lake Victoria, making it a port city for local trade.
- E.** About two-thirds of Ugandans are Christians. The rest practice Islam or traditional African religions.
- F.** There are more than 40 ethnic groups, each with a cultural heritage of songs, folktales, and poems.
- G.** For much of the 1900s, the British ruled Uganda. After Uganda won its freedom in 1962, fighting broke out among ethnic groups. These ethnic groups had enjoyed **autonomy**, or self-government, in their local territories under their kings. These kings lost power in 1967, when ethnic regions were tightly bound to the harsh government of dictator Idi Amin. In the mid-1990s, the national government once again allowed kings to rule as local ceremonial leaders.
- H.** Today Uganda enjoys a stable government and one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. It is a republic with an elected president and legislature. Unfortunately, Uganda has lost hundreds of thousands of people to AIDS, and many more are infected with HIV.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What disease threatens Uganda and other African countries? (*AIDS threatens much of Africa. Hundreds of thousands of Ugandans have died from it, and many more are infected with the HIV virus.*)

II. Rwanda and Burundi

- A. Rwanda and Burundi both sit on the ridge that separates the Nile and Congo watersheds. A **watershed** is a region that is drained by a river.
- B. Because of their high elevation, they have a moderate climate. Heavy rains allow dense forests to grow. Within these forests live gorillas. Scientists have named gorillas an **endangered species**, which is a plant or an animal under the threat of extinction.
- C. Coffee is the main export crop for both countries. Because the countries are landlocked, they have trouble getting goods to foreign buyers.
- D. Two ethnic groups form most of the population of both countries—the Hutu and the Tutsi. The Hutu make up 80 percent or more of the population in both Rwanda and Burundi. The two groups have vied for power, with the Tutsi traditionally controlling the two governments and economies. The constant power struggle led to a civil war in the 1990s. The war resulted in **genocide**, or the deliberate murder of a group of people because of their race or culture. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed. Two million more became **refugees**, or people who flee to another country to escape persecution or disaster. The fighting has lessened, but both countries face many challenges.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What makes transporting Rwanda's and Burundi's goods to foreign buyers difficult? (*Both countries are landlocked. Few paved roads and no railroads exist to transport goods.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

The Horn of Africa

Did You Know?

The main dish in the Sudanese diet is *ful* (also spelled *fool*). This dish consists of broad beans cooked in oil. Goat, lamb, beef, and chicken are served occasionally, but the majority of the Sudanese people do not eat much meat.

I. Sudan

- A. The Horn of Africa contains Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia.
- B. Sudan is the largest country in Africa—about one-third the size of the continental United States.
- C. Northern Sudan is covered by the Sahara and Nubian Desert. The central region is fertile because of the Blue Nile and White Nile Rivers, which join at Khartoum, the capital. Southern Sudan is swampy, with some fertile soil.
- D. Farmers along the Nile River grow sugarcane, grains, nuts, dates, and cotton—the country's leading export.
- E. In ancient times, Sudan was the center of the powerful Kush Empire. The British and Egyptians ruled Sudan together until it gained its independence in 1956. Since then, it has generally been ruled by military leaders.
- F. In the 1980s, a civil war broke out between the northern and southern people of Sudan. The fighting has disrupted the economy and caused widespread hunger, especially in the south. A recent drought made the situation worse. Millions of people have starved to death, and diseases have swept through the country.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is the primary religion of the people in the north? What is the primary religion of the people in the south? (*Northerners are primarily Muslims, whereas southerners are primarily Christians.*)



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Ethiopia

- A. Ethiopia's landscape varies from hot lowlands to rugged mountains. A central highland plateau is the best farming region.
- B. Rain is not consistent in many parts of Ethiopia. Low rainfall in some years brings on drought, and Ethiopia's people suffer.
- C. Scientists believe they have found the remains of the oldest known human ancestors in Ethiopia.
- D. For centuries, kings and emperors ruled Ethiopia. During the late 1800s, Ethiopia successfully withstood European attempts to control it. Now Ethiopia is trying to build a democratic government. This was hindered by a war with Eritrea, a country that broke away from Ethiopia in 1993.
- E. About 85 percent of Ethiopians live in rural areas. The capital is Addis Ababa. Almost half of the people are Muslims, another 40 percent are Christians, and others practice traditional African religions. Amharic is the official language.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What makes Ethiopia's highlands good for growing crops? (*Mild temperatures and good soils make the highlands Ethiopia's best farmland.*)

III. Eritrea

- A. In 1993, after 30 years of war, Eritrea won its independence from Ethiopia.
- B. Eritrea is located along the Red Sea. When it became independent, Ethiopia became landlocked.
- C. Most of the people are farmers, but farming is uncertain because of the dry climate.
- D. Although the long war with Ethiopia hurt farming in Eritrea, it resulted in women getting more rights.



CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How did women from Eritrea benefit from the long war with Ethiopia? (*Women formed about one-third of the army that won the war. After the war ended, the new government passed laws that gave women more rights than they had ever had before.*)

IV. Djibouti

- A. Djibouti lies at the northern tip of the Great Rift Valley, where three of the earth's plates join. **Plates** are huge slabs of rock that make up the earth's crust. In Djibouti, two of these plates are pulling away from each other. As they separate, fiery hot rock rises to the earth's surface, causing volcanic activity.
- B. This country is one of the hottest, driest places on the earth. Djibouti's dry climate makes farming and herding difficult.
- C. In recent years, many people have moved to the capital city, also called Djibouti, to find work in the international seaport's busy docks.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What religion is practiced by most people in Djibouti? (*Islam*)

V. Somalia

- A. Most of Somalia's people are nomadic herders. Much of Somalia is hot and dry.
- B. Nearly all the people of Somalia are Muslims, but they are deeply divided. They belong to different **clans**. In the 1980s, disputes between the different clans led to civil war.
- C. Several years later, a drought struck and hundreds of thousands of people starved.
- D. Today armed groups control various parts of Somalia. There is no real government that is in charge.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What are clans? (*Clans are groups of people related to one another.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

The New South Africa

Did You Know?

The Republic of South Africa has three capitals. Parliament meets in Cape Town, the legislative capital. All government departments have their headquarters in Pretoria, the administrative capital. The highest court meets in Bloemfontein, the country's judicial capital.

I. A Land Rich in Resources

- A.** In South Africa you will find the continent's biggest mammal, the African elephant, and smallest mammal, the miniature shrew. To protect these creatures, the government has set aside land as national parks.
- B.** The Namib Desert lies in northwest South Africa. The Cape of Good Hope is the southernmost point of Africa.
- C.** South Africa is the most **industrialized country** in Africa. Despite the prosperous economy, many people still live in poverty.
- D.** South Africa is the world's largest producer and exporter of gold. It also has large deposits of diamonds, chromite, platinum, and coal, and exports manufactured goods.
- E.** Crops grown on high-technology farms include corn, wheat, fruits, cotton, sugarcane, and potatoes.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What are the agricultural products of South Africa? (*Among the crops cultivated are corn, wheat, fruits, cotton, sugarcane, and potatoes. Ranchers on the central plains raise sheep, cattle for beef, and dairy cows.*)

II. South Africa's History and People

- A.** Black ethnic groups make up about 78 percent of the population. The largest groups today are the Sotho, Zulu, and Xhosa.
- B.** In the 1600s, the Dutch settled in South Africa. They were known as the **Boers**, a Dutch word for farmers. German, Belgian, and French settlers joined



SOUTHERN AFRICA—A VARIED REGION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- them. Together they were known as Afrikaners. They pushed Africans off the best land and set up farms and plantations.
- C. Many British settlers came after gold was discovered. The British and Afrikaners fought the Boer War, which the British won. In 1910 Afrikaner and British territories united to form the Union of South Africa, a part of the British Empire and ruled by whites.
 - D. In 1948 the whites set up a system of apartheid, or “apartness.” **Apartheid** made it illegal for racial and ethnic groups to mix and limited the rights of blacks. For more than 40 years, many people protested against apartheid.
 - E. In 1991 the government ended apartheid. In April 1994, South Africa held its first democratic election that allowed all people to vote. South Africans elected their first black president, Nelson Mandela.
 - F. One of the challenges facing South Africa today is developing a better standard of living for its poor people. Most black African, Asian, and mixed-group South Africans live in rural areas and crowded **townships**, or neighborhoods outside cities. The government has introduced measures to improve education and basic services for these people.
 - G. The government is looking for ways to prevent the spread of the disease AIDS and to treat those who have it.
 - H. Within South Africa lie two other African nations—Lesotho and Swaziland. They are **enclaves**—small countries located inside a larger country. Both are poor countries that depend heavily on South Africa.
 - I. Lesotho’s only important natural resource is water. Lesotho sells some of this water to South Africa.
 - J. Many workers in both Lesotho and Swaziland travel to South Africa to work in its mines.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What were some of the actions taken to fight apartheid? *(For more than 40 years, people inside and outside South Africa protested against it. Many black Africans were jailed for their actions in the struggle for justice. Many countries cut off trade with South Africa.)*



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana

Did You Know?

As the spread of the HIV virus continues in Africa, Zambia is wrestling with the idea of requiring its presidential candidates to be tested for the virus before they are allowed to run for office. The country's Permanent Human Rights Commission hopes that debate on the issue can result in a national consensus.

I. Zambia

- A. The Zambezi River crosses Zambia. The Kariba Dam spans the river, and it is also the source of the spectacular Victoria Falls.
- B. A large area of copper mines, known as a **copper belt**, stretches across northern Zambia. One of the world's major producers of copper, Zambia relies on it for more than 80 percent of its income. As a result, when world copper prices go down, Zambia's income goes down too.
- C. Zambia, once a British colony, gained independence in 1964.
- D. The country's people belong to more than 70 ethnic groups and speak many languages. Urban areas, such as Lusaka, the capital, are home to workers in mining and service industries.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What has Zambia's government encouraged its people to do as a result of dwindling copper reserves? (*The government has encouraged city dwellers to return to farming. Zambia must import much of its food.*)

II. Malawi

- A. Green plains and grasslands cover the western areas of Malawi. Vast herds of wild animals roam national parks and animal reserves.
- B. Lake Malawi holds about 500 fish species, more than any other inland body of water in the world. Malawi is also famous for its more than 400 orchid species.



SOUTHERN AFRICA—A VARIED REGION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- C. Malawi has few mineral resources and little industry. Farmers grow tobacco, tea, sugar, and **sorghum**. Donations, loans, and foreign aid help support Malawi's people.
- D. Malawi was a British colony that became independent in 1964.
- E. Malawi is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa. Thousands of its men seek work in South Africa and Zambia.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What type of government does Malawi have? (*Malawi has recently returned to democratic government after a long period of rule by a dictator.*)

III. Zimbabwe

- A. Mining gold, copper, iron ore, and asbestos provides much of Zimbabwe's income. Large plantations grow coffee, cotton, and tobacco.
- B. Europeans own many of the large plantations, while many Africans work only small plots. Since the 1980s, the government has tried to redistribute land to Africans. This has resulted in chaos, violence, and a shortage of goods.
- C. A serious challenge to Zimbabwe's economy comes from the spread of AIDS. People who have the disease often cannot work to support their families. The government lacks the means to deal with the crisis.
- D. Zimbabwe takes its name from an ancient African city and trading center—Great Zimbabwe. This remarkable stone fortress was built by an ethnic group called the Shona in the A.D. 1100s to 1400s.
- E. The British later ruled the area and owned all the best farmland. They called it Rhodesia. In 1980 free elections brought an independent government to power. The largest city is Harare, the capital.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What was the country of Zimbabwe called prior to gaining its independence in 1980? (*It was called Rhodesia, after Cecil Rhodes, a British businessman who expanded British rule in Africa.*)



SOUTHERN AFRICA—A VARIED REGION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

IV. Botswana

- A. The Kalahari Desert spreads over southwestern Botswana. The Okavango River in the northwest forms one of the largest swamp areas in the world. This area of shifting streams has much wildlife.
- B. Diamonds account for more than 75 percent of Botswana's export income. Tourism is also important.
- C. The country grows only about half the food it needs and must import the rest. Many people work in South Africa to earn a living.
- D. After nearly 80 years of British colonial rule, Botswana became independent in 1966.
- E. Today Botswana has one of Africa's strongest democracies. Gaborone is the capital and largest city.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What language do the people of Botswana speak? (*Although the official language is English, 90 percent of the people speak an African language called Setswana.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Coastal and Island Countries

Did You Know?

The Chokwe people live in Angola and Zambia. They do not recognize a single leader, but instead are loyal to local chiefs. The chiefs consult with a group of elders and ritual experts before making decisions.

I. Angola

- A. Angola has a long coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. It is about twice the size of Texas.
- B. Angola includes a tiny exclave called Cabinda. An **exclave** is a small part of a country that is separated from the main part.
- C. Although its main economic activity is agriculture, Angola's main source of income is oil. Oil deposits off the coast of Cabinda account for 90 percent of Angola's export earnings.
- D. Angola is not a wealthy country. Different groups have struggled for control of the country, which has hurt the economy.
- E. Angola was a colony of Portugal until it became independent in 1975. Portugal is still an important trading partner, and Portuguese is the official language.
- F. A civil war has been going on for over 25 years, and many people have suffered.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What has occurred in Angola for the past 25 years? (*After independence, a civil war broke out among different political and ethnic groups. The struggle continues.*)

II. Namibia

- A. Namibia became independent in 1990, after 75 years of rule by the Republic of South Africa, and before that, Germany.
- B. The Namib Desert, located along Namibia's Atlantic coast, is a narrow ribbon of towering dunes and rocks. It is a popular destination for tourists.



SOUTHERN AFRICA—A VARIED REGION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- C. Namibia has rich deposits of diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, silver, and lead. It is a leading producer of uranium. The economy depends on the mining, processing, and export of these minerals.
- D. Namibia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in Africa. Most of the people live in poverty.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why do most of Namibia's people live in poverty? *(The income from mineral exports stays in the hands of a small group of people. Large amounts also go to the foreign companies that have invested in Namibia's mineral resources. As a result, half of the people depend on subsistence farming, herding, and working in food industries.)*

III. Mozambique

- A. Most people in Mozambique are farmers. Some practice **slash-and-burn farming**—a method of clearing land for planting by cutting and burning forests. One result of this is deforestation, which can lead to flooding during the rainy season.
- B. Mozambique experiences deadly **cyclones**, intense storms with heavy rains and high circular winds.
- C. Mozambique's major crops are cashews, cotton, sugarcane, tea, coconuts, and tropical fruits.
- D. Seaports provide the main income. South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and Malawi all pay to use the docks at Maputo, the capital, and other ports.
- E. A fierce civil war during the 1980s and early 1990s slowed development, but foreign countries are beginning to invest in the country.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What slowed Mozambique's industrial growth and how might it improve? *(In the 1980s and early 1990s, there was a civil war. Recently, however, foreign companies have begun to invest in metal production, natural gas, fishing, and transportation services.)*



SOUTHERN AFRICA—A VARIED REGION

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

IV. Madagascar

- A. The island of Madagascar broke away from the continent about 160 million years ago, resulting in its having many unique plants and animals.
- B. Madagascar produces most of the world's vanilla beans. The main cash crop is coffee.
- C. Most of the island has been slashed and burned by people who must farm to survive. Antananarivo, the capital, is known for its colorful street markets.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why does Madagascar have unique plants and animals? (*The island broke away from the African mainland 160 million years ago.*)

V. Small Island Countries

- A. Volcanoes formed the countries of Comoros and Mauritius thousands of years ago.
- B. Even though agriculture employs 80 percent of the workforce, Comoros cannot grow enough food for its growing population. The government is trying to encourage industry, including tourism.
- C. Once a French colony, Comoros declared independence in 1975. Since then, political groups have fought for control.
- D. A group of 86 islands form the country of Seychelles. Nearly 90 percent of the country's roughly 100,000 people live on Mahé, the largest island. Income comes from coconuts, cinnamon, fishing, and tourism.
- E. A colony of France and Britain, Seychelles became independent in 1976.
- F. Mauritius's income comes from sugar, clothing, textiles, and tourism.
- G. About 70 percent of Mauritians are descendants of settlers from India. The rest are of African, European, or Chinese ancestry.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What are Mauritius's main exports? (*Sugar is its main agricultural export. Clothing and textiles make up half of its export earnings.*)

end

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

India—Past and Present

Did You Know?

In 2000, India's population rose above 1 billion people for the first time. Only China has more people.

I. India's Land and Economy

- A.** India and several other countries—Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives—make up the South Asian subcontinent. A **subcontinent** is a large landmass that is part of another continent but distinct from it.
- B.** Two huge walls of mountains—the Karakoram Range and the Himalaya—form India's northern border and separate South Asia from the rest of Asia. The tallest mountains in the world, the Himalaya's snowcapped peaks average more than 5 miles in height.
- C.** The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats lie along the southern coasts. The Satpura Range divides the country.
- D.** The fertile Ganges Plain holds about 40 percent of the people. The Ganges River flows through the Ganges Plain. The Deccan Plateau lies south of the Satpura Range.
- E.** Most of India is warm or hot all year. The Himalaya block cold northern air from sweeping south into the country. **Monsoons**, or seasonal winds that blow steadily from the same direction for months, also influence the climate. From June through September, monsoons bring rains from the Indian Ocean.
- F.** In 1943 India suffered the world's worst-recorded famine. In 1947 the government implemented the **green revolution**, an effort to modernize food production.
- G.** India's farmers raise a variety of crops, including rice, wheat, cotton, tea, sugarcane, and jute. **Jute** is a plant fiber used for making rope, burlap bags, and carpet backing. India is the world's second-largest rice producer, after China.



SOUTH ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- H. Huge factories turn out textiles and produce iron and steel. Oil and sugar are refined here. Major exports are gems and jewelry.
- I. Recently American computer companies have opened offices in India, making it an important source of computer software.
- J. Many Indian products are manufactured in cottage industries. A **cottage industry** is a home- or village-based industry in which family members, including children, supply their own equipment to make goods. Products include cotton cloth, silk cloth, rugs, leather products, and metalware.
- K. India faces environmental challenges. Thousands of acres of forests have been cleared for farming, and water and land have been polluted by industrial wastes and **pesticides**.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What challenges has India's economic growth brought to its environment?
(Thousands of acres of forests have been cleared for farming. Both water and land have been polluted from burning coal, industrial wastes, and pesticides, or chemicals used to kill insects. All of these developments have played a part in destroying animal habitats as well.)

II. India's History and People

- A. About 4,000 years ago, well-planned cities were built along the Indus River.
- B. Over time, Hinduism helped organize India's society into groups called castes. A **caste** was a social class based on a person's ancestry. A person was born into a particular caste. That caste determined the jobs one could hold and whom one could marry. The caste system still influences Indian life, although laws forbid unfair treatment of one group by another.
- C. About 80 percent of the people are Hindus. They believe in **reincarnation**, in which after the body dies, the soul is reborn, often in an animal or human form. Other religions include Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Religion has caused conflict in India.



SOUTH ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- D.** An Indian leader named Mohandas Gandhi led a nonviolent resistance movement. His efforts brought India independence from the United Kingdom in 1947. Before independence, Britain had divided India into two countries—one Hindu (India) and one Muslim (East and West Pakistan).
- E.** India is a representative democracy. The real power lies with the prime minister. The first prime minister was Jawaharlal Nehru.
- F.** India has 18 official languages. Hindi is the most widely used, but English is often spoken in government and business.
- G.** India has more than one billion people. About 70 percent of the people live in farming villages. India's cities, including the capital, New Delhi, are very crowded.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is the predominant religion in India? (*About 80 percent of India's people are Hindus, or followers of Hinduism. Islam also has many followers.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Did You Know?

The events surrounding a Pakistani wedding last for three or four days. Trees, lampposts, and bushes near the bride's house are decorated with small, white lights, similar to the lights some Americans put up at Christmas. Pakistani brides wear red dresses at the wedding ceremony.

I. Pakistan

- A.** Pakistan is largely Muslim. It was once part of India, until 1947. In 1971 East and West Pakistan fought because of cultural and political differences. West Pakistan kept the name of Pakistan. East Pakistan changed its name to Bangladesh.
- B.** Kashmir is a mostly Muslim territory on the northern border of India and Pakistan. Kashmir is currently divided between the two countries. Both nations want to control the entire region, mainly for its vast water resources. This dispute over Kashmir has sparked three wars between Pakistan and India.
- C.** Towering mountains occupy most of northern and western Pakistan. The Hindu Kush mountain range lies in the far north. Several passes cut through its rugged peaks. The best known is the Khyber Pass. For centuries, it has been used by people traveling through South Asia from the north.
- D.** Plains in eastern Pakistan are rich in fertile soil deposited by rivers. The major river system running through these plains is the Indus River and its tributaries. A **tributary** is a small river that flows into a larger one. Pakistan shares the Great Indian Desert with India.
- E.** Pakistan has fertile land and enough energy resources to meet its needs. Cotton and textiles are the country's main exports.
- F.** In the far north lies Islamabad, the capital. The government built this well-planned, modern city to draw people inland from crowded coastal areas.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is Pakistan's economy struggling? (*Pakistan's economy struggles because of the many changes of government. Some have been elected governments; in other cases, the army has seized power.*)



SOUTH ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Bangladesh

- A. Bangladesh is largely Muslim. It is nearly surrounded by India and shares many cultural features with eastern India.
- B. Two major rivers—the Brahmaputra River and the Ganges River—flow through the lush, low plains that cover most of Bangladesh. These two rivers unite with a third, smaller river before entering the Bay of Bengal. Here the combined rivers drop silt to form the largest delta area in the world. A **delta** is an area made from the buildup of soil deposited by a river at its mouth.
- C. Monsoons affect Bangladesh. Raging floods often drown Bangladesh's low flat land. When the monsoons end, cyclones may strike. A **cyclone** is an intense tropical storm system with high winds and heavy rains. Cyclones, in turn, may be followed by deadly tidal waves that surge up from the Bay of Bengal. However, if the rains come late, crops often fail and there is widespread hunger.
- D. Most people farm. Rice is the most important crop. Bangladesh has an important clothing industry. It exports large amounts of manufactured clothing to other countries.
- E. Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated and poorest countries in the world. Dhaka is the capital and major port.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Describe homes in rural Bangladesh. (*Because of floods, people in rural Bangladesh build their houses on platforms.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Mountain Kingdoms, Island Republics

Did You Know?

Some Hindus in Nepal practice polygyny, a form of marriage in which a husband has more than one wife. Polyandry, the practice of a wife having more than one husband, occurs among some of the Tibetan groups in northern Nepal.

I. Mountainous Nepal

- A.** Nepal's land forms a stairway to the world's highest mountain range—the Himalaya. Nepal is home to Mount Everest.
- B.** Nepal has fertile valleys and a humid subtropical climate in the south. The north has a highland climate.
- C.** Nepal's economy depends on farming. Nepal carries on limited trade with the outside world. Herbs, jute, rice, and wheat are exported to India. In return, Nepal imports gasoline, fertilizer, and machinery. Clothing and carpets now make up the country's most valuable exports.
- D.** Nepal is a parliamentary democracy ruled by a prime minister. A king selects the prime minister. The capital and largest city is Kathmandu.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What religions are practiced in Nepal? (*Nepal is officially Hindu, but Buddhism is practiced as well. The founder of Buddhism, Siddhartha Gautama, was born in the Kathmandu region about 563 B.C.*)

II. Bhutan—Land of the Thunder Dragon

- A.** The Himalaya are the major landform of the country. More than 90 percent of Bhutan's people are subsistence farmers. They live in the fertile mountain valleys and grow cardamom, oranges, rice, corn, and potatoes. People also herd cattle and yaks, which are a type of oxen.
- B.** Bhutan has built hydroelectric plants and exports electricity to India. Tourism is a new but limited industry.



SOUTH ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- C. Most people remain deeply loyal to Buddhism. In Bhutan, Buddhist centers of prayer and study are called **dzongs**. They have shaped the country's art and culture.
- D. In 1998 Bhutan began to move toward democracy. A king shares power with elected lawmakers. The capital is Thimphu.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What hinders Bhutan's developing economy? (*The mountains slow progress. Building roads is difficult, and there are no railroads.*)

III. Sri Lanka—Brilliant Island

- A. Sri Lanka has beaches, dense forests, and abundant wildlife. It has tropical climates with wet and dry seasons.
- B. Sri Lanka has been known for its agricultural economy. It is also famous for its sapphires, rubies, and other gems. In the past 20 years, Sri Lanka's economy has become more industrialized. Factories produce textiles, fertilizers, cement, leather products, and wood products for export. New and growing industries are telecommunications, insurance, and banking.
- C. The British ruled Sri Lanka—then called Ceylon—from 1802 to 1948, when it became independent. Today Sri Lanka is a republic. Colombo is the capital.
- D. Sri Lanka's people belong to two major ethnic groups, the Sinhalese and the Tamils. The Sinhalese live in the southern and western parts of the island. The Tamils live mostly in the north and east.
- E. Since 1983 the Tamils and Sinhalese have fought a violent civil war. The minority Tamils claim they have been treated unjustly and want to establish a separate nation. A cease-fire began in 2001.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How has Sri Lanka benefited from its location? (*Sri Lanka has prospered because of its location on an important ocean route between Africa and Asia. It was a natural stopping place for seagoing traders.*)



SOUTH ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

IV. The Maldives

- A. The Maldives are made up of about 1,200 coral islands, but only 200 of the islands are inhabited. Many of the islands are **atolls**. An atoll is a low-lying, ring-shaped island that surrounds a lagoon. A **lagoon** is a shallow pool of water near a larger body of water. The climate is warm and humid.
- B. Tourism is the largest industry. Fishing is the second-largest industry.
- C. The Maldives was a British colony. It became independent in 1965 and is a republic. Most of the people are Muslims. The capital city is Male.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is farming difficult in the Maldives? (*Most of the Maldives have poor, sandy soil. Only a limited number of crops can grow.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

China's Land and New Economy

Did You Know?

Using satellite data, scientists have discovered more than 600 miles of the Great Wall of China that had been buried beneath sand, dirt, and silt.

I. China's Landscape

- A.** Many landforms are found within China's vast area, which is slightly larger than the United States. One-third of China is covered by mountains—the Himalaya, Kunlun Shan, Tian Shan, and Altay Mountains.
- B.** The Plateau of Tibet, the world's largest plateau, is also located in China. This high flat land is called the Roof of the World. Its height averages about 14,800 feet above sea level. The Turpan Depression, in contrast, lies about 505 feet below sea level.
- C.** The Taklimakan Desert is an isolated region with very high temperatures. Sandstorms here may last for days and create huge, drifting sand dunes. Farther east lies another desert, the Gobi. Instead of sand, the Gobi has rocks and stones.
- D.** About 90 percent of China's people live on the country's fertile eastern plains. Two of the largest cities and manufacturing areas are Beijing, the capital, and Shanghai.
- E.** Three of China's major waterways—the Yangtze, Yellow, and Xi Rivers—flow through the plains and southern highlands. They serve as important transportation routes and also as a source of soil.
- F.** To control floods, the Chinese have built dams and **dikes**, or high banks of soil, along the rivers.
- G.** Eastern China lies along a **fault**, or crack in the earth's crust. As a result, earthquakes in this region are common—and can be very violent.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How are the Yangtze, Yellow, and Xi Rivers a source of soil? *(For centuries, these rivers have flooded their banks in the spring. The floodwaters have deposited rich soil to form flat river basins that are farmable.)*



CHINA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. A New Economy

- A. Since 1949, China has been a **communist state**, in which the government has strong control over the economy and society as a whole.
- B. In recent years, China's leaders have begun many changes to make the economy stronger. The government has allowed many features of the free enterprise system to take hold. As a result, China's economy has boomed.
- C. China has asked other countries to invest, or put money, in Chinese businesses. Many companies in China are now jointly owned by Chinese and foreign businesspeople.
- D. Foreign companies expect two benefits from investing in China. First, they can pay Chinese workers less than they pay workers in their own countries. Second, companies in China have hundreds of millions of possible customers for their goods.
- E. As a result of economic growth, more Chinese now enjoy a good standard of living. They can afford **consumer goods**, or products such as televisions, cars, and motorcycles. Not all Chinese people, though, enjoy prosperity.
- F. The cities of Hong Kong and Macau were once controlled by European countries—Hong Kong by the United Kingdom, and Macau by Portugal. China regained control of Hong Kong in 1997, and of Macau in 1999.
- G. Foreign countries are concerned about whether China will stand by its “one country, two systems” pledge of allowing Western freedoms and capitalism to exist in Hong Kong and Macau.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How has China's economic growth hurt the environment? (*Many factories dump poisonous chemicals into rivers. Others burn coal, which gives off smoke that pollutes the air. This pollution leads to lung disease, the number one cause of death in China.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Dynasties to Communism

Did You Know?

The two main Chinese dialects are Mandarin and Cantonese. The sound of these languages is quite different, and most Chinese speak only one dialect. However, all Chinese writing uses the same set of characters. There is no connection between the written and spoken forms of the language.

I. China's History

- A.** China's civilization is about 4,000 years old. For centuries—until the early 1900s—rulers known as emperors or empresses governed China. A **dynasty**, or a line of rulers from a single family, would hold power until it was overthrown. Under the dynasties, China built a highly developed culture and conquered neighboring lands.
- B.** As their civilization developed, the Chinese tried to keep out foreign invaders. To defend against invaders from the north, the Chinese began building the Great Wall of China about 2,200 years ago. It still stands today.
- C.** Chinese thinkers believed that learning was a key to good behavior. About 500 B.C., a thinker named Kongfuzi, or Confucius, taught that people should be polite, honest, brave, and wise. During Kongfuzi's time, another thinker named Laozi arose. His teachings, called Daoism, stated that people should live simply and in harmony with nature.
- D.** Around A.D. 100, Buddhism arose in China. Buddhism taught that prayer, wisdom, and good deeds could help people find relief from life's problems.
- E.** In 1911 the Chinese overthrew the last emperor. China became a republic.
- F.** After World War II, the Nationalists and the Communists fought for control of China. In 1949 the Communists won and set up the People's Republic of China under Mao Zedong. The Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, fled to Taiwan.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How long is the Great Wall of China? (*It is more than 4,000 miles long from the Yellow Sea in the east to the deserts of the west.*)



CHINA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. China's Government and Society

- A. After 1949 all land and factories were taken over by the Communist government. Farmers were organized onto large government farms, and women joined the industrial workforce.
- B. In 1976 Deng Xiaoping took over. Although he allowed more economic freedom, he denied political freedoms. In 1989 students and workers protested in Tiananmen Square, calling for democracy. The government sent troops that killed or injured thousands of protesters and arrested thousands more.
- C. Countries around the world have protested the Chinese government's continued harsh treatment of people who criticize it. They say that Chinese leaders have no respect for **human rights**—the basic freedoms and rights, such as freedom of speech, that all people should enjoy.
- D. China has also been criticized for taking control of Tibet. The Dalai Lama, the Buddhist leader of Tibet, now lives in exile in India. Someone in **exile** is unable to live in his or her own country because of political beliefs.
- E. About 63 percent of China's people live in rural areas. They are crowded in the fertile river valleys of eastern China.
- F. China's cities are growing rapidly as people leave farms in the hopes of finding better-paying jobs.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How has village life in China improved in recent years? (*Most rural families now live in three- or four-room houses. They have enough food and some modern appliances. Many villages have community centers. People gather there to watch movies and play table tennis and basketball.*)

III. China's Culture

- A. China is famous for its artwork, which often shows scenes of mountains, rivers, and forests. Artists attempt to portray the harmony between people and nature.
- B. Many Chinese paintings include a poem written in **calligraphy**, the art of beautiful writing.



CHINA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- C. Chinese writing uses characters that represent words or ideas instead of letters that represent sounds. The average Chinese person recognizes from 4,000 to 5,000 characters.
- D. Most buildings in China's cities are modern, yet there are still traditional buildings. Some have large, tiled roofs with edges that curve gracefully upward. Others are Buddhist temples with many-storied towers, called **pagodas**. These buildings hold large statues of the Buddha.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How would you describe a typical Chinese meal? (*It would include vegetables with bits of meat or seafood, soup, and rice or noodles. Often the meat and vegetables are stir-fried.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

China's Neighbors

Did You Know?

About 30 daily newspapers are published in Taiwan. Most families own a TV set and one or more radios.

I. Taiwan

- A. Taiwan is a prosperous island about 100 miles off China's southeastern coast. Taiwan's wealth comes largely from high-technology industries, manufacturing, and trade with other countries. **High-technology industries** produce computers and other kinds of electronic equipment.
- B. Agriculture also contributes to Taiwan's booming economy. Some farmers have built terraces on mountainsides to grow rice. Other major crops include sugarcane, citrus fruits, tea, and soybeans.
- C. In 1949 Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Taiwan, fleeing Communist rule in mainland China. In the 1990s, Taiwan became a democracy.
- D. Taiwan is still part of China, but many people would like to declare Taiwan independent. China has threatened to use force against Taiwan if the island declares its independence.
- E. About 75 percent of Taiwan's people live in urban areas. The most populous city is the capital, Taipei.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How have Taiwan and mainland China recently increased their economic ties?
(Many powerful companies based in Taiwan have recently built factories in the People's Republic of China.)



CHINA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Mongolia

- A. Much of landlocked Mongolia is covered by **steppes**, the dry treeless plains often found on the edges of a desert. Mountains rise in the west and central parts of the country. The bleak Gobi is in the southwest.
- B. For centuries, most of Mongolia's people were nomads. **Nomads** are people who move from place to place with herds of animals. Even today, many Mongolians tend sheep, goats, cattle, or camels on the country's vast steppes. Important industries use products from these animals, such as wool and leather.
- C. In the 1200s, many groups of Mongols joined together under one leader, Genghis Khan. He led Mongol armies on a series of conquests. The Mongols eventually carved out the largest land empire in history. An **empire** is a collection of different territories under one ruler. The Mongol Empire stretched from China all the way to eastern Europe.
- D. China ruled Mongolia from the 1700s to the 1900s. In 1924 Mongolia became independent and created a strict Communist government. It became a democracy in 1990.
- E. About 60 percent of the people live in urban areas. A few Mongolians still follow the nomadic life of their ancestors. These herder-nomads live in **yurts**, large circle-shaped structures made of animal skins that can be packed up and moved from place to place.
- F. Since before the days of the Mongol Empire, most people in Mongolia have been Buddhists. Buddhism has long influenced Mongolian art, music, and literature.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How did communism affect religion in Mongolia? (*Religious worship was discouraged under communism. Many of the holy buildings were either destroyed or left to decay.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Japan—Past and Present

Did You Know?

The Japanese call their country *Nippon* or *Nihon*, which means “source of the sun.” The name *Japan* may have come from *Zipangu*, the Italian name given to the country by Marco Polo, a Venetian traveler of the late 1200s. Polo had heard of the Japanese islands while traveling through China.

I. Japan’s Mountainous Islands

- A. Japan lies on the Ring of Fire and experiences thousands of earthquakes a year. People in Japan also have to deal with **tsunamis**. These huge sea waves, caused by undersea earthquakes, are very destructive along Japan’s Pacific coast.
- B. Japan is an **archipelago**, or a group of islands, off the coast of eastern Asia between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean. Four main islands and thousands of smaller ones make up Japan’s land area. The four largest islands are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.
- C. The islands are actually peaks of volcanic mountains. Mount Fuji is the highest peak. Japan is covered by rugged mountains and steep, forested hills.
- D. Tokyo, the capital, lies on the Kanto Plain on Honshu. Most of Japan’s cities, farms, and industries are located on coastal plains.
- E. Ocean currents and winds affect Japan’s climate. The climate in the north is colder than that in the south.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is the Ring of Fire? (*This name refers to an area surrounding the Pacific Ocean where the earth’s crust often shifts. Japan lies on the Ring of Fire.*)

II. Japan’s Economy

- A. Japan is an industrial giant. Japan’s modern factories use new technology and robots to make their products quickly and carefully. These products include automobiles and other vehicles. Japan’s factories also produce consumer goods like electronic equipment, watches, small appliances, and calculators.



JAPAN AND THE KOREAS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- B.** Japan's industries benefit from a highly skilled workforce.
- C.** Farmland is very limited. Japan's farmers use fertilizers and modern machinery to produce high crop yields. They also practice **intensive cultivation**—they grow crops on every available piece of land. The chief crop is rice.
- D.** Japan is one of the world's leading exporters, but because of trade restrictions, it imports few goods.
- E.** Air pollution from power plants and overfishing are serious environmental challenges.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What are some challenges created by Japan's economic success? (*There are disagreements with trading partners. Other countries say that the government of Japan, by setting up trade restrictions, unfairly prevents their companies from selling products there. Another challenge facing Japan is its environmental problems. Air pollution from power plants has produced acid rain.*)

III. Japan's History and Government

- A.** The Japanese trace their ancestry to various **clans**, or groups of related families, that moved to the islands from mainland Asia as early as the late A.D. 400s.
- B.** Japan was ruled by emperors who modeled society on the Chinese way of life. In the 790s, the power of Japanese emperors began to decline. From the late 1100s to the 1860s, Japan was ruled by **shoguns**, or military leaders, and powerful land-owning warriors known as the **samurai**.
- C.** In the late 1800s, Japanese leaders began to use Western ideas to modernize the country. By the 1900s, Japan was the leading military power in Asia.
- D.** During World War II, Japan attacked the United States. Later, by dropping atomic bombs on two of its cities, the United States forced Japan to surrender.
- E.** Japan's democracy is in the form of a **constitutional monarchy**. The emperor is the official head of state, but elected officials run the government. Voters elect representatives to the national legislature. The political party with the most members chooses a prime minister to lead the government.



JAPAN AND THE KOREAS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What event caused the United States to enter World War II? (*In 1941 Japanese forces attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.*)

IV. Japan's People and Culture

- A. Although about the size of California, Japan has nearly one-half the population of the entire United States. The four large cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Osaka form a **megalopolis**, or a huge urban area made up of several large cities and communities near them.
- B. Only 21 percent of the people live in rural areas. Family has traditionally been the center of one's life, and each family member is expected to follow certain rules.
- C. Many Japanese practice two religions—Shinto and Buddhism.
- D. Japan's religions have influenced the country's arts. Many paintings portray the beauty of nature, often with a few simple brush strokes. Some even include verses of poetry. Haiku is a well-known Japanese form of poetry. Japanese wood-block prints enjoyed a golden age in the 1800s.
- E. Many sports, such as sumo, have their origins in the past. However, there are many modern pastimes, such as baseball.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How do the religions of Shinto and Buddhism differ? (*Shinto teaches respect for nature, love of simple things, and concern for cleanliness and good manners. Buddhism also teaches respect for nature and the need for inner peace.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

The Two Koreas

Did You Know?

Until the early 1900s, Korea's economy was based entirely on agriculture, and almost all Koreans worked as farmers. After the early 1900s, the country underwent vast changes. Today industry is far more important than agriculture in both North Korea and South Korea.

I. A Divided Country

- A.** The Korean Peninsula juts out from northern China, between the Sea of Japan (East Sea) and the Yellow Sea. Today the peninsula is divided into two nations—Communist North Korea and non-Communist South Korea.
- B.** China ruled Korea until the A.D. 300s. From A.D. 668 to 935, a single kingdom called Silla united much of the peninsula. Other dynasties, or ruling families, followed the Silla.
- C.** In 1910 Japan conquered Korea and made it a part of the Japanese empire. The Japanese governed Korea until 1945.
- D.** After World War II, troops from the Communist Soviet Union took over the northern half of Korea. American troops occupied the southern half. Korea eventually divided along the 38th **parallel**, or line of latitude. A non-Communist government controlled South Korea.
- E.** In 1950 North Korea, hoping to unite the country under communism, attacked South Korea. The United Nations, led by the United States, rushed to support South Korea. The Korean War ended in 1953 without a peace treaty or a victor.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How did scholars affect the Korean language? (*In the 1400s, scholars invented a new way to write the Korean language. The new system—called hangul—used fewer than 30 symbols. This made learning to write Korean far easier than learning to write Chinese, which has thousands of characters.*)



JAPAN AND THE KOREAS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. South Korea

- A. Mountains cover most of South Korea. Most South Koreans live in the coastal areas.
- B. Monsoons affect South Korea's climate. A monsoon is the seasonal wind that blows over Asia for months at a time. During the summer, a monsoon from the south brings hot, humid weather. In the winter, a monsoon blows in from the north, bringing cold, dry weather.
- C. Manufacturing and trade dominate the economy. South Korea—one of Asia's economic powers—is a leading exporter of ships, cars, textiles, computers, and electronic appliances.
- D. South Korean farmers own their land, but most farms are very small. They grow rice, barley, onions, potatoes, cabbage, apples, and tangerines. Many farmers add to their income by raising chickens and fishing.
- E. People of both Koreas belong to the same Korean ethnic group. Seoul is the capital and largest city.
- F. Christianity, Buddhism, and Confucianism are South Korea's major religions.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

In what ways have Chinese religion and culture influenced the traditional arts of Korea? (*In Seoul, ancient palaces are modeled after the Imperial Palace in Beijing, China. In addition, historic Buddhist temples are found throughout the countryside.*)

III. North Korea

- A. North Korea is slightly larger than South Korea. It spends much money on the military.
- B. North Korea is economically poor. The North Korean government owns and runs factories and farms.
- C. Most of North Korea is hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys. Thus, there is little land to farm. North Korean farms do not grow enough food to feed the country. A lack of fertilizer recently produced **famines**, or severe food shortages.



JAPAN AND THE KOREAS

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- D. Pyongyang is the capital and largest city.
- E. Kim Jong Il became the Communist ruler in 1994. In 2002 North Korea stated it would make nuclear weapons. This led to increased tensions with other countries. Talks in 2003 did not resolve the issue.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How is farming different in North Korea than in South Korea? (*In North Korea, the government owns the farms, whereas in South Korea they are owned by the farmers.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Life on the Mainland

Did You Know?

Popular spectator sports in Southeast Asia include soccer and a form of boxing that allows hitting with any part of the body. The favorite participant sport is *chinson*, in which a ball of woven cane is passed from player to player by hitting it with the feet, knees, or head.

I. Myanmar

- A. Myanmar, once called Burma, has mountain ranges and two wide rivers—the Irrawaddy and the Salween.
- B. Myanmar has wet summers and dry winters influenced by monsoons, or seasonal winds that blow over a continent for months at a time.
- C. Most people farm. The country exports such goods as wood products, gas, and foods such as beans and rice. Myanmar also exports **precious gems** like rubies, sapphires, and jade.
- D. About 75 percent of the world's teakwood is produced here. Myanmar's forests are decreasing because of **deforestation**, or the widespread cutting of trees.
- E. The most densely populated part of the country is the fertile Irrawaddy River valley.
- F. Yangon is the capital and largest city.
- G. Buddhism is the main religion.
- H. Once part of British India, Myanmar became an independent republic in 1948. Since then, military leaders have turned Myanmar into a socialist country. **Socialism** is an economic system in which most businesses are owned and run by the government. Some people, including Aung San Suu Kyi, have tried to build a democracy.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Who is Aung San Suu Kyi? (*She is a leader in the struggle to bring democracy to Myanmar. In 1991 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.*)



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Thailand

- A. The country's main waterway is the Chao Phraya River.
- B. Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country that has never been a European colony. Thailand is a constitutional monarchy with a king.
- C. Thailand's main agricultural export is rubber. The country is one of the world's leading producers of tin and tungsten. Tourism is also an important industry.
- D. Most manufacturing takes place near Bangkok, the capital.
- E. Most Thais are Buddhists, and about 80 percent live in rural villages.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What does *Thailand* mean? (*Thailand* means "land of the free.")

III. Laos and Cambodia

- A. Landlocked Laos is covered by mountains and has a fertile area along the Mekong River, Southeast Asia's longest river.
- B. Laos is economically poor. The Communist government only recently allowed tourism.
- C. About 80 percent of the people live in rural areas. Farmers grow rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, and corn.
- D. Industry in Laos is largely undeveloped because of isolation and years of **civil war**, or fighting among different groups within the country. Laos lacks railroads and has electricity in only a few cities. The capital is Vientiane.
- E. For many years, Cambodia was a rich farming country that exported rice and rubber. By the 1980s, its economy was in ruins because of years of civil war and harsh Communist rule.
- F. Most of Cambodia's people belong to the Khmer ethnic group, and about 82 percent of the people live in rural villages. The rest live in cities such as the capital, Phnom Penh. Buddhism is Cambodia's main religion.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- G.** Cambodia used to be ruled by the French until it became independent in 1953. In 1993 Cambodia brought back its king. Rivalry among political groups continues.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What hardships have Cambodians experienced as a result of Pol Pot's Communist government? *(When the Communist government took control in the mid-1970s, many people from the cities were forced to move to rural areas and work as farmers. More than 1 million Cambodians died. Some fled to other countries as refugees.)*

IV. Vietnam

- A.** Vietnam borders the Gulf of Tonkin, the South China Sea, and the Gulf of Thailand. In the north and south are fertile river deltas.
- B.** Farming takes place in the river deltas. Forests and fish are important resources.
- C.** Vietnam has the largest population in Southeast Asia. The largest city is Ho Chi Minh City, located in the south. The capital is Hanoi, located in the north. Most people are Buddhists.
- D.** Vietnamese Communists drove out the French rulers in 1954. The Communist government controlled northern Vietnam, while an American-supported government ruled the south. In the 1960s, fighting between these two groups led to the Vietnam War.
- E.** The United States withdrew its forces in 1973. The Communists soon captured the south. Many Vietnamese fled the country.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How are Vietnam's Communist leaders trying to raise the country's standard of living? *(They have opened the country to Western ideas, businesses, and tourists. They have also loosened government controls on the economy.)*

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Diverse Island Cultures

Did You Know?

Some Indonesians, especially the Javanese, have only one name. This includes the country's first two presidents, Sukarno and Suharto.

I. Indonesia and East Timor

- A.** Southeast Asia's largest country, Indonesia, is an archipelago of more than 13,600 islands.
- B.** Indonesia sprawls over an area where two of the earth's tectonic plates meet. Tectonic **plates** are the huge slabs of rock that make up the earth's crust. Indonesia's location on top of these plates causes it to experience earthquakes.
- C.** The major islands of Indonesia are Sumatra, Java, and Celebes. Borneo and Timor are two other large islands shared with other countries.
- D.** The volcanoes that formed Indonesia have left a rich covering of ash that makes the soil good for farming.
- E.** Foreign companies build factories on the island of Java because labor is inexpensive.
- F.** Nearly half of all Indonesians work in agriculture. Indonesia has large reserves of oil and natural gas, as well as minerals and wood.
- G.** Indonesia has the fourth-largest population in the world. It is also one of the world's most densely populated countries.
- H.** Most people belong to the Malay ethnic group and speak Bahasa Indonesia, the official language. Indonesia has more Muslims than any other country.
- I.** Indonesia was once an important trade center. It gained its independence from Dutch rule in 1949.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- J. In the late 1990s, several economic problems led to unrest, and Indonesia's dictator was forced to resign. Today there is a democratic government with many small political parties. These weaken the government's ability to deal with challenges.
- K. In 2002 East Timor was internationally recognized as an independent country.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why do Indonesia's leaders find it difficult to form a government that is strong enough to deal with the challenges facing the country? (*Indonesia has so many different ethnic groups that many small political parties arise.*)

II. Malaysia

- A. Malaysia has two parts—one on the southern end of the Malay Peninsula and one on the island of Borneo. Dense rain forests and rugged mountains make up the landscape.
- B. The strait of Malacca lies to the west of the Malay Peninsula. A **strait** is a narrow body of water between two pieces of land.
- C. Malaysia is one of the world's leaders in exporting rubber and palm oil. It also exports minerals such as tin, iron ore, copper, and bauxite, as well as oil and natural gas.
- D. Factories make high-tech and consumer goods. Malaysia's ports are important trade centers. Kuala Lumpur is the capital and largest city.
- E. The ancestors of most Malaysians came from southern China thousands of years ago. Most are Muslim.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is the Strait of Malacca important? (*The Strait of Malacca is an important waterway for trade between the Indian Ocean and the Java Sea.*)



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

III. Singapore, Brunei, and the Philippines

- A. Singapore lies off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It is made up of Singapore Island and 58 smaller islands. It is one of the world's smallest countries, yet it has one of the most productive economies.
- B. The city of Singapore has one of the world's busiest harbors. It is a **free port**, a place where goods can be unloaded, stored, and shipped again without payment of import taxes. There are also many factories and office buildings.
- C. Founded by the British, Singapore became independent in 1965. Most of the people are Chinese.
- D. Oil and gas provide about half of Brunei's income, but the government is investing in new industries.
- E. Brunei's citizens receive free education and medical care, and low-cost housing, fuel, and food.
- F. All political and economic decisions are made by Brunei's ruler, or sultan.
- G. The Philippines is an archipelago of about 7,000 islands in the South China Sea.
- H. Farmers have built terraces on the steep slopes of the volcanic mountains. **Terraced fields** are strips of land cut out of a hillside like stair steps.
- I. Cities in the Philippines are busy and modern, with factories producing high-tech goods, clothing, and shoes. Manila is the capital.
- J. Once a Spanish colony, the Philippines was controlled by the United States from 1898 until World War II. In 1946, it became an independent, democratic republic.
- K. About 90 percent of Filipinos follow the Roman Catholic religion, brought to the islands by Spanish missionaries.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What products are made in Singapore's factories? (*High-tech goods, machinery, chemicals, and paper products are made in Singapore.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Australia—Land Down Under

Did You Know?

When people moved to Australia from the United Kingdom, they took many British customs with them. For example, Australians drive on the left side of the road, as do British drivers. Tea is the favorite hot drink in Australia, as it is in the United Kingdom.

I. Australia's Landscape

- A.** Sometimes called the Land Down Under, Australia is a country and a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere.
- B.** Plateaus and plains cover most of Australia. The Great Barrier Reef lies off Australia's northeastern coast. Coral formations have piled up for millions of years to create a colorful chain that stretches 1,250 miles. A **coral reef** is a structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals.
- C.** Narrow plains run along the south and southeast. These fertile flatlands hold Australia's best farmland and most of the country's people. The Murray and Darling Rivers drain this region.
- D.** The people of Australia use the name **outback** to refer to the inland regions of their country. Dry grasslands and mineral deposits are found here.
- E.** Mining camps and cattle and sheep ranches, called **stations**, dot the outback region.
- F.** Water is scarce. Ranchers drill for underground water in the Great Artesian Basin.
- G.** Because of the country's location in the Southern Hemisphere, summer starts in December and winter starts in June.
- H.** About 200 million years ago, the tectonic plate upon which Australia sits separated from the other continents. As a result, Australia's native plants and animals are not found elsewhere in the world.



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- I. Two famous Australian animals are kangaroos and koalas. Both are **marsupials**, or mammals that carry their young in a pouch.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Where does most farming take place? (*Most farming takes place in the fertile plains along the south and southeast.*)

II. Australia's Economy

- A. Australia has a strong and wealthy economy. It is a treasure chest overflowing with mineral resources. These riches include iron ore, zinc, bauxite, gold, silver, opals, diamonds, and pearls.
- B. Australia's main agricultural activity is raising livestock, especially cattle and sheep. It is the world's top producer of wool.
- C. High-tech and service industries as well as tourism play a large role in the economy.
- D. The government has encouraged immigration to bring more skilled workers to Australia.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Where do most of Australia's exports go? (*More than half of Australia's exports to go Asia.*)

III. Australia's History and People

- A. Australia's Aborigines are the descendants of the first immigrants who came from Asia at least 40,000 years ago. For centuries, they were hunters and gatherers. One of their weapons for hunting was the **boomerang**. This wooden tool is shaped like a bent bird's wing. The hunter throws it to stun his prey. If the boomerang misses, it curves and sails back to the hunter.
- B. The Dutch were the first Europeans to travel to Australia in the late 1600s.
- C. The British claimed Australia in 1770, and at first used it as a colony for prisoners. After gold was discovered in 1851, many British settlers came and took land from the Aborigines. Many Aborigines died of European diseases.



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- D.** In 1901 the independent Commonwealth of Australia was formed.
- E.** Australia has a British-style parliamentary democracy. A prime minister heads the government, and the British monarch is a ceremonial leader.
- F.** Like the United States, Australia has a federal system of government. This means that political power is divided between a national government and state governments. Canberra is the national capital.
- G.** Sydney and Melbourne are Australia's largest cities. About 10 percent of Australians live in rural areas known as the **bush**. Many rural people also live and work on the stations that dot the outback.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What language do Australians speak? (*Although English is the major language, Australians have their own unique terms, such as "barbie" and "G'Day."*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

New Zealand

Did You Know?

New Zealand offers students free elementary and secondary education up to age 19. The law requires children from 6 through 15 years of age to attend school, but most youngsters enter school at 5. Many children under 5 attend free kindergartens or play centers.

I. New Zealand's Land

- A.** In contrast to Australia's flat, dry land, New Zealand is mountainous and very green. Its marine west coast climate is mild and wet.
- B.** New Zealand consists of two main islands—North Island and South Island—and many smaller islands. Cook Strait separates the two main islands.
- C.** On North Island you find **geysers**, or hot springs that spout steam and water through a crack in the earth.
- D.** Small shrubs called *manuka* grow well in the North Island plateau's fertile volcanic soil. Fertile lowlands, forested hills, and sandy beaches surround the island's central plateau.
- E.** The Southern Alps run along South Island's western coast. Glaciers lie on mountain slopes above green forests and sparkling blue lakes. These glaciers once cut deep **fjords**, or steep-sided valleys, into the mountains.
- F.** The Canterbury Plains, east of the Southern Alps, are New Zealand's largest area of nearly flat land. Grains and sheep are raised here.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is New Zealand's national symbol? (*New Zealand has unique wildlife. A flightless bird called the kiwi is the national symbol.*)

II. New Zealand's Economy

- A.** New Zealand has a thriving agricultural economy. Wool and lamb meat are important exports.



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

- B.** New Zealand's dependence on trade brings both benefits and dangers. If the economies of other countries are growing quickly, demand for goods from New Zealand will rise. If the other economies slow, however, they will buy fewer products. This can cause hardship on the islands.
- C.** New Zealand sits on top of the molten rock that forms volcanoes. As a result, it is rich in **geothermal energy**, or electricity produced from steam.
- D.** The major source of energy, however, is **hydroelectric power**—electricity generated by flowing water.
- E.** New Zealand has coal, oil, iron ore, silver, and gold.
- F.** The country is rapidly industrializing. Service industries and tourism are also important.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is New Zealand's important agricultural resource? (*Sheep are an important resource. New Zealand is the world's second-leading wool producer.*)

III. New Zealand's History and People

- A.** People called the Maoris are believed to have arrived in New Zealand between A.D. 950 and 1150. They probably came from islands far to the northeast. In the 1800s, British settlers arrived. In the 1860s, a war broke out between the British and Maoris, which the Maoris lost.
- B.** In 1893 the colony became the first land to give women the right to vote. New Zealand was also among the first places in which the government gave help to people who were old, sick, or out of work.
- C.** New Zealand became independent in 1907. It is a parliamentary democracy. Wellington is the country's capital.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How many New Zealanders are Maoris? How are Maoris represented in government? (*About 10 percent of the population are Maoris. Five seats in the country's parliament can be held only by Maoris.*)

end

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Pacific Island Cultures and Economies

Did You Know?

About 100 of Micronesia's 607 islands are inhabited. Because of its close ties with the United States, the U.S. dollar is the official currency of Micronesia.

I. Melanesia

- A. Oceania includes about 25,000 islands. Geographers group Oceania into three main island regions—Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.
- B. The largest country in Melanesia is Papua New Guinea. Other independent island countries are the Solomon Islands, the Fiji Islands, and Vanuatu.
- C. The islands are covered with rugged mountains and dense rain forests. Narrow, fertile plains hug the coastlines. Melanesian islands have a tropical climate.
- D. Most Melanesians work on subsistence farms. Larger farms export coffee, palm oil, and cacao. **Cacao** is a tropical tree whose seeds are used to make chocolate.
- E. Sugarcane is exported as sugar and molasses. Coconut oil from **copra**, or dried coconut meat, is used to make margarine, soap, and other products.
- F. Minerals include gold, oil, copper, and nickel. The tourist industry is growing, and timber and fish are also exported.
- G. More than 700 languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea alone. People here speak a **pidgin language** formed by combining parts of several different languages.
- H. Most Melanesians live in small villages in houses made of natural materials. They keep strong ties to local groups and hold on to traditional ways.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why have some Melanesians started building their homes from concrete? (*These homes protect them from tropical storms.*)



OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

II. Micronesia

- A. Independent countries in Micronesia include the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Nauru, and Kiribati. United States territories of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are also part of Micronesia.
- B. Micronesia is made up of two types of islands—high islands and low islands. Volcanic activity formed the mountainous **high islands** many centuries ago. Coral, or skeletons of millions of tiny sea animals, formed the **low islands**. Most of the low islands are **atolls**—low-lying, ring-shaped islands that surround lagoons.
- C. From July to October, typhoons sometimes strike the islands, causing loss of life and much destruction. A typhoon is another name for a hurricane, a fierce storm with winds of more than 74 miles per hour.
- D. On the high islands, the volcanic soil is rich and most people practice subsistence farming. People on the low islands obtain food from the sea. Several Micronesian islands have **phosphate**, a mineral salt used to make fertilizer.
- E. Micronesia receives financial aid from the United States, the European Union, and Australia.
- F. Southeast Asians first settled Micronesia about 4,000 years ago. By the early 1900s, many European countries, the United States, and Japan held colonies here.
- G. After World War II, most of Micronesia was turned over to the United States as **trust territories**. These territories were under temporary United States control. Since the 1970s, most have become independent.
- H. The people speak local languages and English is also spoken in many places. Christianity is the most widely practiced religion.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

From where does Micronesia receive financial aid? What have they done with this money? (*Micronesia receives financial aid from the United States, the European Union, and Australia. With this money, the Micronesians have built roads, ports, airfields, and small factories.*)



OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes (continued)

III. Polynesia

- A. Polynesia includes three independent countries—Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu.
- B. Other island groups are under French rule and are known as French Polynesia. Tahiti, Polynesia's largest island, is part of this French-ruled area. American Samoa, a United States territory, is also part of this region.
- C. Most Polynesian islands are high volcanic islands. Because Polynesia lies in the Tropics, the climate is hot and humid.
- D. Polynesians grow crops or fish for food. Food such as tuna is processed here. Tourism is growing rapidly.
- E. In the 1800s, several European nations divided up Polynesia among themselves. They built military bases as refueling stops. Several Polynesian territories chose independence in the 1960s. Others remained territories.
- F. Most Polynesians live in rural villages, but increasing numbers are moving to towns and cities.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is Polynesia's main manufacturing activity? (*The main manufacturing activity is food processing.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

The Frozen Continent

Did You Know?

The Antarctic Circle marks the edge of an area where the sun stays above the horizon one or more days each year. The sun never sets on the Antarctic Circle during the longest day of summer, about December 21. The sun never rises on the shortest day of winter, about June 21.

I. Unique Antarctica

- A. Fossils discovered here reveal that millions of years ago, Antarctica's landscape was inhabited by dinosaurs and small mammals. Today, however, a huge ice cap buries nearly 98 percent of Antarctica's land area.
- B. In some areas, the ice cap forms **crevasses**, or cracks, that plunge more than 100 feet. At the Antarctic coast, the ice cap spreads past the land to cover part of the ocean. This layer of ice above the water is called an **ice shelf**. Huge chunks of ice sometimes break off, forming **icebergs** that float freely in the icy waters.
- C. Beneath the ice cap, Antarctica has highlands, valleys, and mountains—the same landforms you find on other continents.
- D. Antarctica receives so little precipitation that it is the world's largest, coldest desert. Inland Antarctica receives no rain and hardly any new snow each year.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

What is Antarctica's climate? (*Antarctica has a polar ice cap climate.*)

II. Resources of Antarctica

- A. Penguins, fish, whales, and many kinds of flying birds live in or near the rich seas surrounding Antarctica. Many eat a tiny, shrimplike creature called **krill**.
- B. Scientists believe Antarctica's land holds rich mineral resources of coal, copper, gold, iron ore, manganese, and zinc.



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- C. Forty-three nations have signed the Antarctic Treaty, which prohibits any nation from taking resources from the continent. It also bans weapons testing in Antarctica.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why have Antarctica's mineral resources gone untapped? *(To tap these resources would be very difficult and costly. Also, some people feel that removing these resources would damage Antarctica's fragile environment. A third reason is that different nations would disagree over who has the right to these resources.)*

III. A Vast Scientific Laboratory

- A. Many countries have research stations in Antarctica. Much of the scientific research focuses on ozone. **Ozone** is a type of oxygen that forms a layer in the atmosphere. The ozone layer protects all living things on the earth from certain harmful rays of the sun. In the 1980s, scientists discovered a weakening, or "hole," in this layer above Antarctica.
- B. Antarctica is the only continent in the world that has no permanent population.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Besides ozone, what do scientists come to Antarctica to study? *(Each January—summer in Antarctica—about 10,000 scientists come to study Antarctica's land, plants, animals, and ice.)*

IV. Villa Las Estrellas

- A. Villa Las Estrellas is a town in Chile's Antarctic territory. It has a school, hospital, supermarket, and television and Internet access.
- B. About 240 people from many different countries live there, including scientists and members of the military. Some of the people may stay for as long as two years.



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- C. Even though it is very cold, people still engage in outdoor activities.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Why is Villa Las Estrellas like a global village? (*People from many different countries live, work, and play there.*)