

## 11 Matching Questions

1.  How does specialization enhance Australia's ability to trade with other countries?
  2.  How did the Aborigines get to Australia?
  3.  How did European colonization affect the language and religion of Australia?
  4.  Why did the British want to colonize Australia?
  5.  How do the factors of location, climate, natural resources, and water affect where Australians live?
  6.  What type of economy does Australia have?
  7.  How was the indigenous population in Australia (the Aborigines) affected by colonization?
  8.  How do the factors of location, climate, natural resources, and water affect trade?
  9.  What role does the citizen have as a participant in Australia's government?
  10.  How does the unequal distribution of resources affect Australia?
  11.  What impact did the migration of Aborigines have on society and culture of Australia?
- a The Aborigines barely survived the European invasion, but their culture lives on through storytelling, music and art.
  - b Australia has a parliamentary democracy; citizens can vote in elections
  - c It is easier to trade when you have access to water, roads, and railroads. More trading is done in the cities and not in the Outback (desert area).
  - d English people colonized Australia; they brought their language and religion with them. They speak English and practice Christianity.
  - e Specialization means that a country trades and makes what it is good at. Australia has lots of mineral resources, so they specialize in trading those. Countries all around the world buy these items from Australia. (Diamonds, gold, silver, other precious metals.)
  - f Mixed market like USA. All countries we have studied (except for Cuba!) have a mixed market economy.
  - g 90% of Aborigines died from European (Old World) diseases and weapons; Aborigines had never seen guns before the Europeans arrived
  - h They have to IMPORT items that they do not make from other countries. This can cost lots of money.
  - i They traveled by land bridges and boats about 45,000 – 60,000 years ago!
  - j To make a penal colony (a prison colony) because there was overcrowding in the British jails; they could no longer send prisoners to America after the American Revolution
  - k People live where the resources are -- food, water, jobs. Most Australians live in

1. Spain colonized many countries in Latin America. What religion do most people in Latin America practice because of this colonization?
  - a.  Roman Catholic
  - b.  Judaism
  - c.  Hinduism
  - d.  Islam
  
2. In the late 1700s, the British government sent criminals to prison in the British colonies of which country?
  - a.  France
  - b.  Australia
  - c.  Spain
  - d.  Haiti
  
3. In Canada, the executive branch is represented by which of the following?
  - a.  Parliament
  - b.  Prime Minister
  - c.  House of Commons
  - d.  Senate
  
4. Australia's form of government can best be described as a(n)
  - a.  aristocracy.
  - b.  dictatorship.
  - c.  parliamentary system.
  - d.  anarchy.
  
5. Which body or bodies of water provides much of Canada's drinking water, which has led Canadians to become concerned about water pollution?
  - a.  St. Lawrence River
  - b.  Hudson Bay
  - c.  Great Lakes
  - d.  Canadian Shield
  
6. Bartering, which is the exchange of goods or services rather than use money, is associated with which type of economic system?
  - a.  market
  - b.  mixed
  - c.  traditional
  - d.  command
  
7. In the 1400s, who helped Portugal take an early lead in exploration by providing money to study navigation, develop better boats, and encourage voyages along the coast of Africa?
  - a.  Christopher Columbus
  - b.  James Cook
  - c.  Prince Henry
  - d.  Henry Hudson
  
8. Which great mountain range in south-central Europe lies to the immediate north of the Mediterranean Sea?
  - a.  The Himalayas
  - b.  the Ural Mountains
  - c.  the Pyrenees Mountains
  - d.  the Alps.

## 20 Matching Questions

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|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> How are the economies of all the countries we've studied alike?        | a (Citizen participation) -- Power is in the hands of the people. The people elect leaders and participate in government. (U.S., U.K., Canada)  |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY  | b A voluntary association of states that agree to follow a powerful central government. (European Union)  |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL RESOURCES  | c Something that occurs naturally in nature that you can sell for money. Gold, timber, oil, natural gas, etc.   |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> MARKET ECONOMY (or MIXED MARKET)                                       | d COMMand economy!  |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> What is the relationship between literacy rate and standard of living? | e A trade barrier that limits the number of imported goods. (Remember: QUota+QUantity)  |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> What type of economy do COMMunist countries have?                      | f Type of democracy in which the citizens elect the legislature, then the Prime Minister (leader) is appointed by the legislature. Head of State and Chief Executive are two different people. No set limit on how long the Prime Minister may serve in office. |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> What is GDP?   | g Banks charge fees to exchange currency. (It costs money to exchange money!)   |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DEMOCRATIC   | h Economy driven by individuals with private ownership of businesses. Lots of competition, little government interference. (U.S., U.K., Canada)   |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND ECONOMY  | i WHAT to produce, HOW to produce it, for WHOM is it being produced   |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Why do countries exchange currencies?                                 | j Because money's value is different in each country (except members of the European Union – they have the EURO). A dollar in America is not worth a dollar in other countries.   |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> How does investing in CAPITAL GOODS increase a country's GDP?         | k A high literacy rate = a higher standard of living. Simply put, the more education you have and the more people can read, the more money they will make. EDUCATION = \$\$\$   |
| 12. <input type="checkbox"/> OLIGARCHIC  |   |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL   |   |
| 14. <input type="checkbox"/> What is a problem with exchanging currencies?                         |   |
| 15. <input type="checkbox"/> How do entrepreneurs increase a country's GDP?                        |   |
| 16. <input type="checkbox"/> What are the basic issues that economic systems address?              |   |
| 17. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL ECONOMY   |   |
| 18. <input type="checkbox"/> QUOTA   |   |

19.  CONFEDERATION

20.  HUMAN CAPITAL

- l Economy based on the traditions of the local population. Found mostly in areas where people grow food to eat (many African countries, some Asian countries, Canadian Inuits, etc.)
- m Economy that is dictated by the government. Little or no competition. (China, Cuba)
- n People needed to make business work. An example of human capital is your free public school education.
- o By making investments in capital goods countries may be able to produce items to sell and trade, which, in turn, make the GDP higher. (An example of a capital good would be a huge machine in a factory that makes things.)
- p (Citizen participation) -- Power is in the hands of a few people or a small group. (South Africa before the end of Apartheid)
- q A system of government in which power is divided between a central government and individual states. (U.S., U.K., Canada)
- r They all have MIXED MARKET economies. All the places we've studied have mixed economies except for Cuba! (What type of economy does Cuba have?)
- s Entrepreneurs increase the country's GDP by starting businesses that give people jobs. When people have jobs, they spend more money which increases the GDP.
- t GDP = Gross Domestic Product; That's HOW MUCH MONEY YOUR COUNTRY MAKES IN A YEAR by producing and selling products and services.

## 24 Matching Questions

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|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> What was the Russian Revolution?   | <input type="checkbox"/> a GOLD, GOD, GLORY; (look for riches/natural resources, spread Christianity, to become famous)   |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> What was the Cold War?   | <input type="checkbox"/> b The USSR signed a peace treaty with Germany; the USSR had to give land to Germany  |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> What are some of the environmental concerns in Europe?   | <input type="checkbox"/> c A planned killing of a race of people; in this case, it was the extermination of Jewish people in Europe; 6 million Jews were killed   |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> How did colonization of other continents lead to World War I?                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> d Because of their convenient location around other European countries   |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> What were some of the causes of The Great Depression?  | <input type="checkbox"/> e He was the first to sponsor voyages to explore Africa -- he set the Age of Exploration into motion   |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> What was the Treaty of Versailles?   | <input type="checkbox"/> f Widespread poverty after WWI; stock market crash in America  |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> How did the collapse of the Soviet Union lead to the end of the Cold War and German reunification? | <input type="checkbox"/> g Federal republics; parliamentary (or presidential) democracies; some monarchies (kings/queens)   |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> What were some of the causes of WWII?  | <input type="checkbox"/> h Nuclear weapons reactor exploded; the area was contaminated and will be for at least 200 years; radiation poisoning, land unfit for farming, water unfit for drinking; people have many cancers, thousands have died from the radiation poisoning. |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> What do the three main religions have in common?   | <input type="checkbox"/> i A confederation of European countries united to make trade between the countries easier; they also came up with a common currency (Euro), but not all EU countries use the Euro!   |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> What happened at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in Ukraine?  | <input type="checkbox"/> j Germany, Japan, Italy  |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Why was Prince Henry important?   | <input type="checkbox"/> k East Germany was communist until 1989<br>West Germany was free   |
| 12. <input type="checkbox"/> What are the three main religions found in Europe?  | <input type="checkbox"/> l Christianity, Judaism, Islam   |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> What types of governments will you find in Europe today?  | <input type="checkbox"/> m European countries began fighting for control over other lands; militarism (building strong military); nationalism (pride in your country); Scramble for Africa  |
| 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Who were the Superpowers?   |   |
| 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Why is the United Kingdom a great trading port?   |   |
| 16. <input type="checkbox"/> What was the Holocaust?   |   |

17.  When Germany was separated during communism, which side was free and which side was communist?
18.  Europe's Allied Powers during WWI (the good guys):
19.  What is being done about air pollution in Europe?
20.  What is the European Union? What is its purpose?
21.  What was a RESULT of the Treaty of Versailles?
22.  WWII Evil Axis Powers:
23.  Why did European countries want to explore other continents?
24.  What was a RESULT of the Russian Revolution?
- n Using alternative energy besides coal, government sets limits for factory emissions, government limits on auto manufacturing
- o The USSR realized communism didn't work (they were BROKE); communism fell all across Europe; West and East Germany reunited!
- p Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan
- q Acid rain and air pollution
- r After WWI Russia was BROKE; Russians were very poor but the Czar was rich; Russians got frustrated with Czar Nicholas and killed him!
- s Agreement to stop fighting WWI; blame Germany!
- t
1. All have a holy book
  2. All began in the Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Israel)
  3. All are monotheistic (believe in only 1 god)
- u
1. Germany lost land and had to rebuild countries they had destroyed during WWI;
  2. Germany could not rebuild their military;
  3. Germany had to admit they started WWI
- v The Cold War was a "war of words" between the United States and the USSR (Soviet Union). There was no physical fighting, but threats between the countries
- w Rise of Hitler and Nazism, the Holocaust (mass killing of Jews), Japan "took" part of China, struggles between dictators
- x The United States and the Soviet Union (U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R); democracy vs. communism