

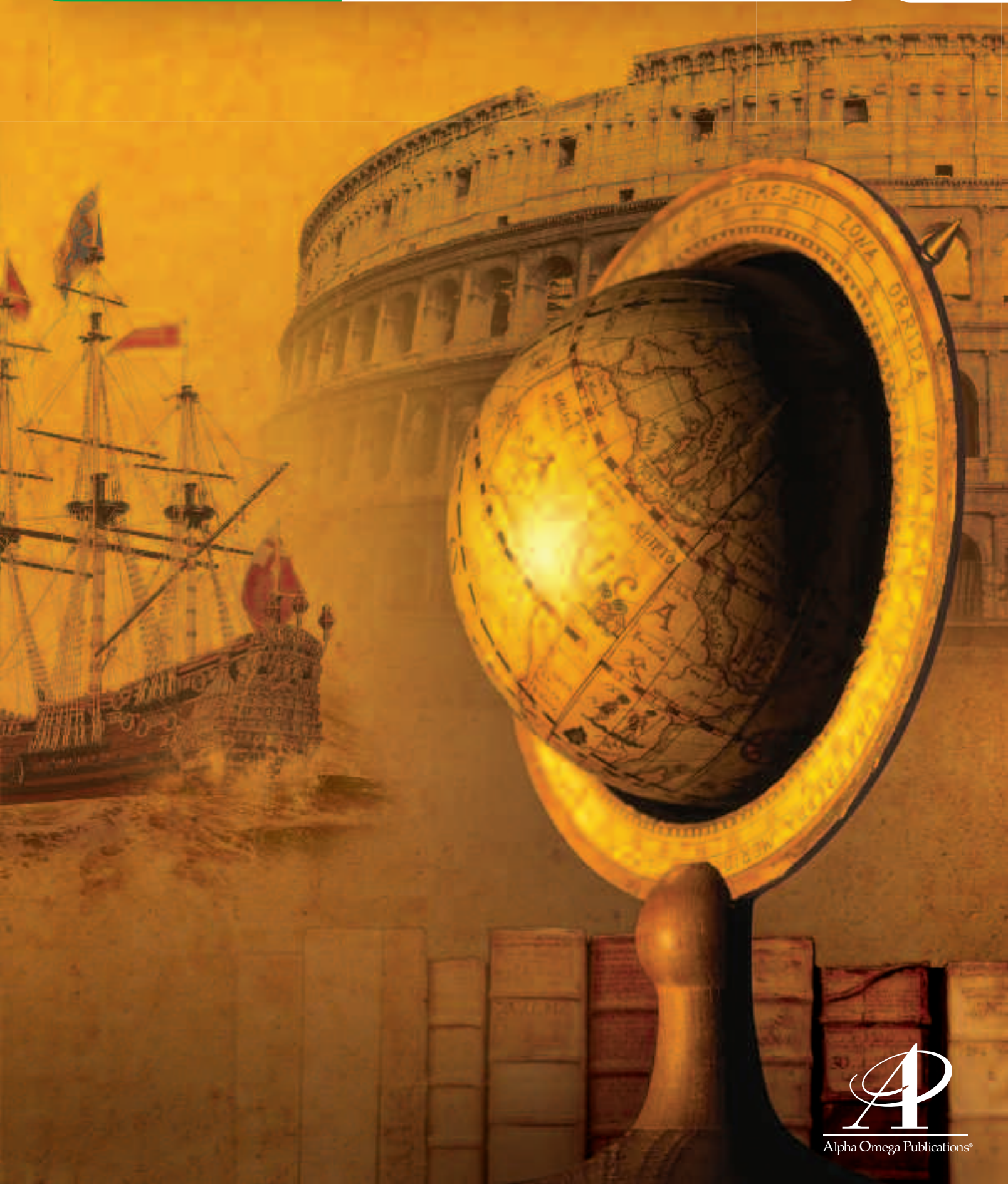


LIFE PAC®

History & Geography

Student Book

Grade 3
Unit 1



Alpha Omega Publications®



History & Geography 801 Study Skills

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LIFEPAC Test	Pull-Out

Credits

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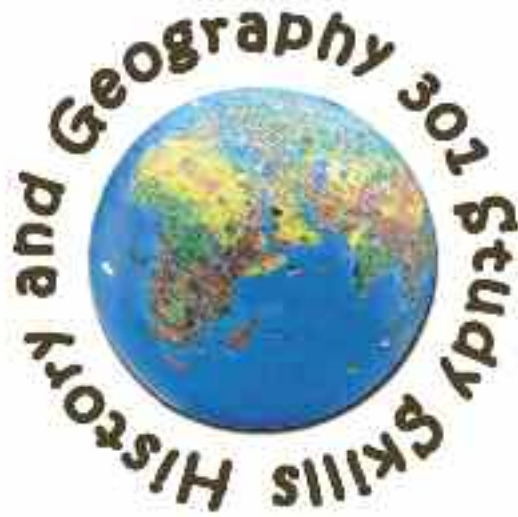
My name is Benny and this is Bella. We're going to help you learn about the history and geography of the United States.



When you see a picture of us or one of our many friends, you'll know it's time to complete an exercise on what you've learned.

Learning is
an adventure
so let's get started!





This study guide belongs to: (write your name here)

U.S. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY STUDY SKILLS

Geography is the study of the earth. The study includes mountains, rivers, and fields. Weather, location, and plants are also part of geography. In this **LIFEPAC**, you will study the geography of the United States. You will learn about the mountains and rivers that are part of the country. You will study the types of weather in different regions. You will also discover the plants and animals that can be found in the United States.



Along with geography, you will be studying the people who live in the United States. You will learn about what they do for work and fun. You will discover their history.

This unit provides you with the tools for studying the United States. One of these tools is vocabulary. You will learn words that are used in studying people and places. The ability to read maps is an important skill. In the first section, you will review and learn more about how to use maps. Resources will be the theme of the second section. The final section will focus on communities. You will study how people live and work together.



READ THESE UNIT OBJECTIVES.

The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this **LIFEPAC**.



When you have finished this **LIFEPAC**, you should be able to:

1. Recognize and identify the parts of a map.
2. Show how to use information from a map.
3. Know that regions have both natural and human resources.
4. Describe the differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.
5. Understand trade.
6. Learn what makes a community.
7. Know what is needed for a good working community.

STUDY THESE NEW WORDS.



Learning the meaning of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this **LIFEPAC**.

basic needs (bā'sik nēdz) Food, clothing, shelter, water.

cartography (kär-tög'rə-fē) The making and designing of maps.

citizen (sit'i-zən) A member of a town, state or nation.

compass rose (kūm'pəs rōz) A circle used on a map to tell directions.

consumer (kən-sōō'mər) Buyer or user of an item.

community (kə-myōō'nī-tē) A group of people sharing interests or living in a similar area.

distorted (dī-stōrt'əd) Misshapen, not showing the facts.

diversity (dī-vūr'sī-tē) Differences; variety.

environment (ēn-vī'rən-mənt) A person's surroundings, including the weather and geography.

ethnic (ēth'nīk) The characteristics of a group of people.

exports (ik-spōrts') Items sold to others.

goods (gōods) Things produced to be bought and sold.

government (gūv'ərən-mənt) A way to rule.

Vocabulary continued.

human resources (hyōō'mən rē'sôr'siz) People who produce goods and services.

imports (im-pôrts') Items coming from other places.

law (lô) Rules for living.

location (lō-kā'shən) A place.

latitude (lăt'ī-tōōd', -tyōōd') The distance north and south of the equator.

legend (lēj'ənd) A table explaining the symbols appearing on a map.

longitude (lōn'jī-tōōd', -tyōōd', lōn'-) East or west distances measured on a map.

manufactured goods (măn'yə-făk'chərd gōōds) Things made from natural resources.

natural resource (năch'ər-əl rē'sôrs') Soil, minerals, water, and trees.

non-renewable resource (nōn' rī-nōō'ə-bəl rē'sôrs') Resources that cannot be replaced such as coal, oil, or diamonds.

population (pöp'yə-lā'shən) The number of people living in an area.

producer (prə-dōō'sər) Makes items.

renewable resource (rī-nōō'ə-bəl rē'sôrs') Resources that can be replaced, such as water and crops.

rural (rōōr'əl) The area around the country.

scale (skāl) A line showing measurement marks.

service (sūr'vis) Jobs people do to help each other.

Vocabulary continued.

settlement (sĕt'l-mĕnt) A place where people live; going to live in a new place.

suburban (sə-bûr'bĕn) The area outside of a city where people live.

symbols (sĭm'bĕls) Something which represents or stands for something else.

trade (trād) The buying and selling of goods.

tradition (trə-dĭsh'ĕn) A way of living passed from grandparents to children to grandchildren.

urban (ûr'bĕn) The area within a city.

These words will appear in **boldface** (thicker print) the first time they are used.



PRONUNCIATION KEY:

hăt, āge, cāre, fär, lĕt, ēqual, ĭt, ĭce,

/û/ as in term and squirm, hőt, ôpen, ôrdĕr, /oi/ as in oil,

/ou/ as in out, cŭp, /ö/ as in put, /ō/ as in rule,

/ch/ as in chĭld, /ng/ as in lông,

/th/ as in thĭn, /th/ as in thĕn, /zh/ as in measurĕ,

/ə/ represents /a/ in abouĭt, /e/ in takĕn, /i/ in pencil,

/o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus



I. MAP SKILLS



This section of the **LIFEPAC** focuses on map skills. You will review the map skills you know. You will learn some new map skills. You will use your skills to study a variety of maps.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Recognize and identify the parts of a map.
2. Show how to use information from a map.

Restudy these vocabulary words:

cartography

compass rose

distorted

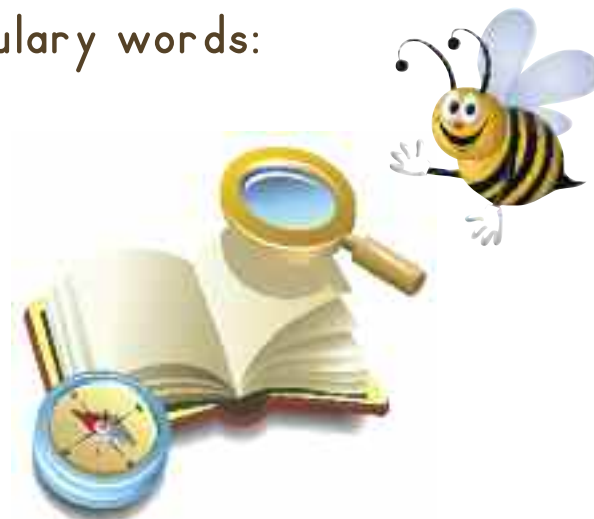
latitude

legends

longitude

scale

symbols



Ask your teacher to say these words with you.

Teacher check

Initial

Date

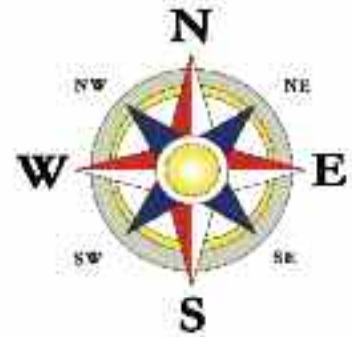


USING MAPS

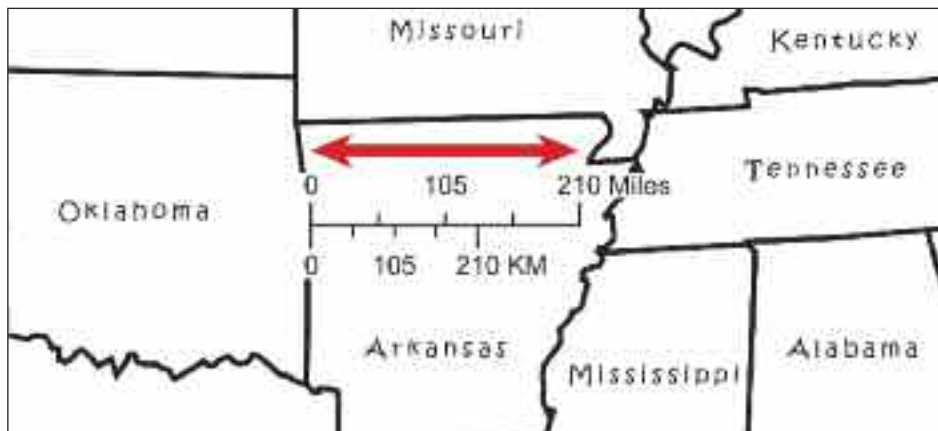
Maps are helpful tools in discovering the world around us. A map provides information about a location.

Maps have **legends**, generally located in a bottom corner. A map legend is important in understanding the **symbols** used on a map. For example, a star might be used to indicate a state capital. The color blue may be used for lakes and rivers. Thick lines might show the boundaries of countries.

A map also contains a symbol indicating the directions north, south, east, and west on a map. This symbol is called a **compass rose**. Directions are important in knowing how to travel between places.



Maps also contain a **scale**. The scale helps a person determine the distance between two locations. For example, one inch may equal 50 miles.





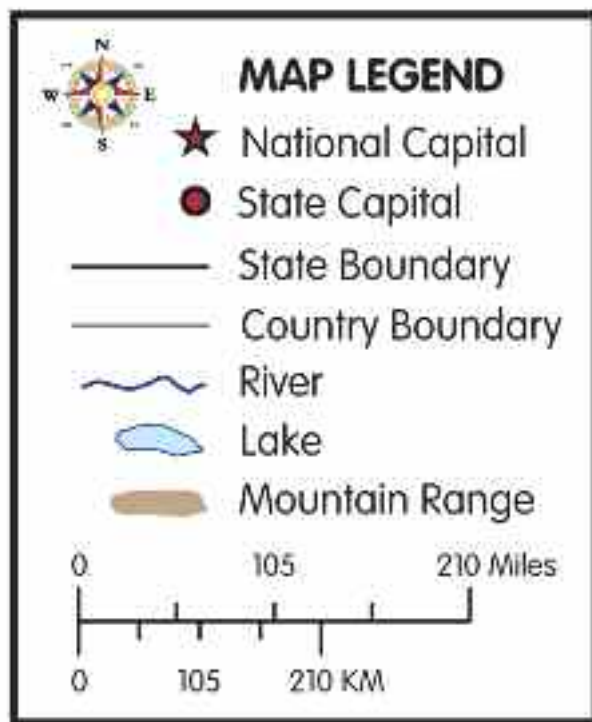
Answer the questions based on the map legend.

1.1 What does  mean on this legend? _____

1.2 What does the symbol  mean? _____

1.3 Which direction is at the top of the compass rose?

1.4 What does the  stand for? _____



LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE

Look at the map on page 15 of the lower 48 states of the United States. You will see the United States is in white. The nation of Mexico is in green and Canada is in purple. Sometimes maps use colors to help you identify different places.

Our world is round and maps are flat. Because they are flat, a large map like the United States can be **distorted**. This means that sometimes it's difficult to tell the directions of a location. In looking at a U.S. map, you might think that South Carolina is directly south of Pennsylvania. Actually most of South Carolina is west of Pennsylvania. A flat map cannot show how the earth curves.

Longitude and **latitude** lines are used on a map to show how the earth curves. Longitude lines are imaginary lines on a globe. They circle the globe from north to south. Longitude lines meet at the north and south poles. They determine how far apart locations are from east to west. Latitude lines circle the globe from east to west. Latitude lines determine the north and south directions of a location. The most famous latitude line is the equator.





Latitude



Longitude

Look at the thin blue lines marked 120, 110, and 100 on the map on page 15. These are lines of longitude. They help you tell what locations are east or west of others. If you follow the longitude line 80 you can see that South Carolina is west of Pennsylvania.

Look at the thin blue lines marked 50, 40, and 30. These are lines of latitude. If you follow the line you can tell what cities or states are north or south of others. By following the latitude line of 35, you can tell that the city of Little Rock, Arkansas is farther south than Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



Answer the following questions based on the map of the lower 48 United States.



1.5 What country borders the U.S. to the north?

1.6 What ocean is located east of the U.S.?

west?

1.7 What is the symbol for a state capital?

national capital?

1.8 Name the four states bordering Mexico. _____

1.9 Which is the most northern of the 48 states? Use the latitude line north of the United States to determine this answer. _____

1.10 Put the following state capitals in the correct order from north to south: Lansing, Michigan; Phoenix, Arizona; Richmond, Virginia; Bismark, North Dakota. _____

1.11 What river runs from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico?

1.12 What is the distance from east to west across Montana?

1.13 What is the distance from north to south across Colorado? _____

CARTOGRAPHERS

People who research and draw maps are called **cartographers**. Cartographers have been making maps for thousands of years. It can be interesting to compare maps from long ago to today's maps.



Maps can provide many types of information. Some maps are street maps which show the location of places in a city. Other maps show the geography of an area. Maps can also be used to show the natural resources found in an area. A large mall may have a map which shows where stores are located.

In this **LIFEPAC**, you will look at maps from different areas in the United States. These maps will help you understand the locations and geography of these areas.



Map Project:



- 1.14 Draw a map of your neighborhood. Identify at least six streets. Identify three buildings, including the one where you live. Make sure to include a legend in your drawing.

Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Time to study and review for Self Test 1.

Review
Vocabulary
Words!



Study
Map
Legends!

For this Self Test, study what you have read and done.
The Self Test will check what you remember.

SELF TEST I



Matching: draw a line

to the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|---|---|
| 1.01 | legend | ● | a. person who makes maps |
| 1.02 | compass rose | ● | b. the most well-known latitude line |
| 1.03 | cartographer | ● | c. shows the directions north, south, east, and west on a map |
| 1.04 | equator | ● | d. these lines meet at the north and south poles |
| 1.05 | longitude | ● | e. includes the symbols used on a map |



Answer the questions based on the map on the following page.

1.06 What is the county seat of DeSoto county, Florida?

1.07 How many airports are shown on the map?

Fill in the Blank continued.

- 1.08 Name one of the five counties that Lake Okeechobee is located in? _____
- 1.09 Which road travels across Broward and Collier counties?

- 1.010 What is the distance between Sarasota and Fort Pierce?

- 1.011 What direction would you travel to go from Palm Beach county to Miami Dade county? _____



True/False: circle the correct answer.

- 1.012 Flat maps use lines of longitude and latitude to help show how the earth curves T F
- 1.013 Maps can be used to show the natural resources in an area. T F
- 1.014 Maps have remained the same throughout history. T F
- 1.015 A map legend explains the symbols used on a map. T F



12/15

Each question is worth one point. The passing grade for Self Test 1 is shown in the box to the left. Write your score in the box to the right. How did you do?



Teacher check

Initial

Date

