



LIFE·PAC®

# History & Geography



Alpha Omega Publications®

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 410

## OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

### CONTENTS

<b>I. EUROPE AND THE EXPLORERS</b> . . . . .	<b>2</b>
<b>Geography and Exploration</b> . . . . .	<b>2</b>
<b>Review of Europe</b> . . . . .	<b>8</b>
<b>II. ASIA AND AFRICA</b> . . . . .	<b>15</b>
<b>Review of Asia</b> . . . . .	<b>15</b>
<b>Review of Africa</b> . . . . .	<b>22</b>
<b>III. SOUTHERN CONTINENTS</b> . . . . .	<b>29</b>
<b>Review of Australia</b> . . . . .	<b>29</b>
<b>Review of South America</b> . . . . .	<b>32</b>
<b>Review of Antarctica</b> . . . . .	<b>38</b>
<b>IV. NORTH AMERICA, NORTH POLE</b> . . . . .	<b>44</b>
<b>Review of North America</b> . . . . .	<b>44</b>
<b>Review of the North Polar Region</b> . . . . .	<b>52</b>

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Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

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# OUR WORLD IN REVIEW

During this year you have learned about deserts, cities, rain forests, mountains, and countries all over the world. This LIFEPAC® will review the most important things you have learned this year. At the end of the LIFEPAC you will need to identify the places you have studied on a world map.

The review will be done continent by continent. Each place you have studied on that continent will be reviewed. For the tests, you will need to know the continents, the oceans, and also the geography terms, such as archipelago and peninsula.

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## OBJECTIVES

**Read these 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. Describe each of the places you have studied this year in a short statement.
2. Locate each place and feature you have studied on a map and name the continent where it is located.
3. Recognize the meaning of the vocabulary words from throughout the year.
4. Name the continents, oceans, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

## VOCABULARY

**All of the vocabulary in this LIFEPAC is review. Old vocabulary words will be in bold print the first time they are used. Any words you do not recognize, you should look up in the dictionary. You will be tested on these words.**

# I. EUROPE AND THE EXPLORERS

The people of Europe were the first ones to fully explore and map our world. Much of the work they did was during the Age of Exploration, from the 1400s into the 1700s. Antarctica, the last place explored on earth, was not completely mapped until the 1950s.

The Europeans set up many of the map lines and place names that we use today. Thanks to their work and modern means of exploration, we know a great deal about the different places on our planet. You will review

some of these explorers and their work

You studied several places in Europe this year. You studied the **mountain** country of Switzerland, the grassland country of Ukraine, and the **island** country of Iceland. You also studied the cities of London and Istanbul. Istanbul is in both Europe and Asia. Because it is in the country of Turkey, which is mainly in Asia, Istanbul will be reviewed with that **continent**.

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

1. Describe each of the places you have studied this year in a short statement.
2. Locate each place and feature you have studied on a map and name the continent where it is located.
3. Recognize the meaning of the vocabulary words from the year.
4. Name and locate the continents, oceans, equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the North and South Poles.

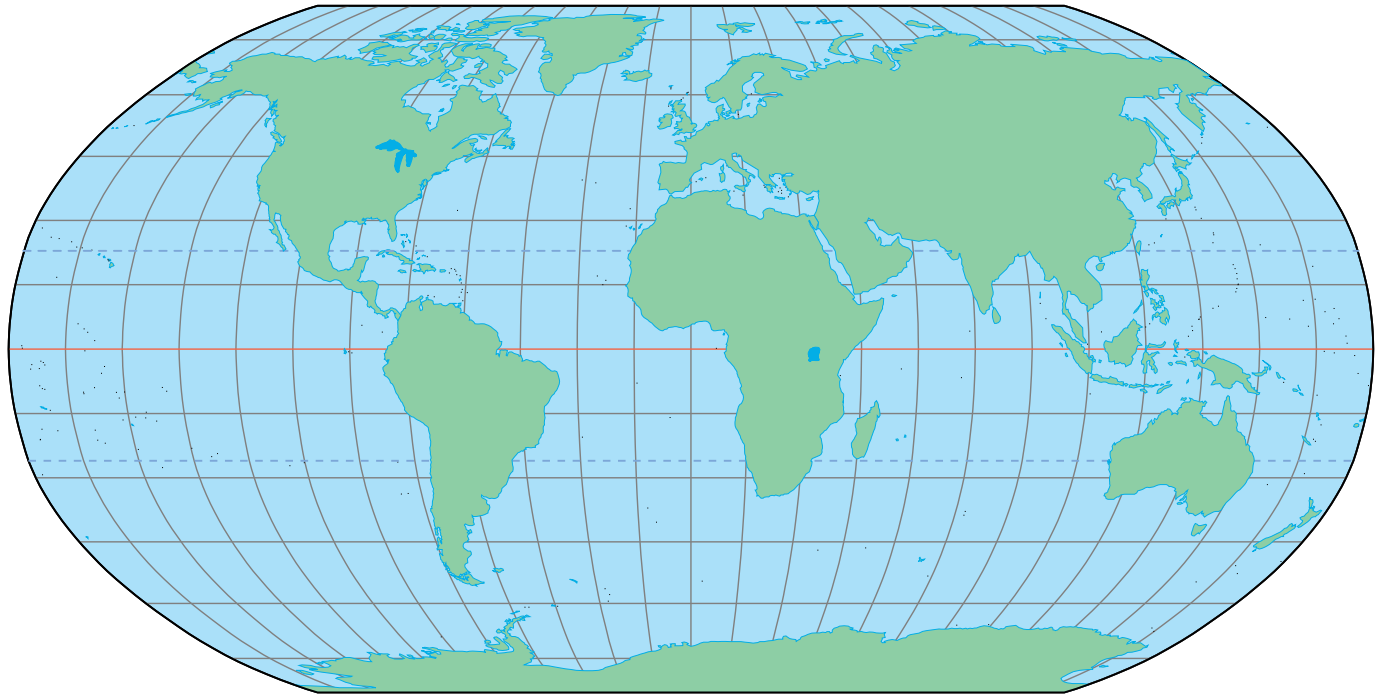
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## Geography and Exploration

**Maps.** The best map of the earth is a **globe**. It is the same shape as the earth, a **sphere**. Any flat map, like the one on page 3, makes parts of the earth look the wrong size or difficult to see, but flat maps can be used to find places and features. Use the map to review some of the features and map lines on our earth.



**A map of the Atlantic from about 1513. Some early explorers may have used this map.**



**A view of our world.**

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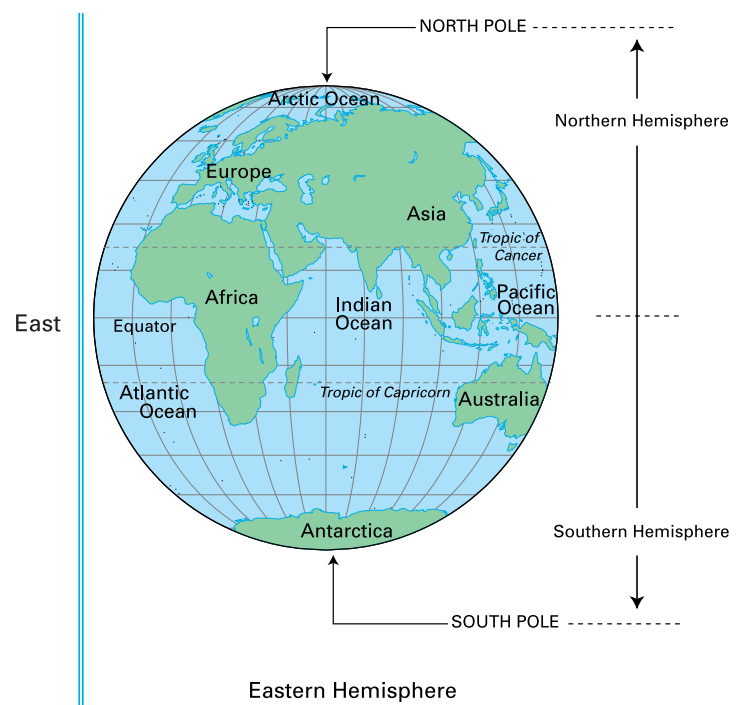
**Map work. Use an atlas or encyclopedia, but first see how many you can find without any help.**

- 1.1 Label these: the four **oceans**, seven **continents**, **equator**, **Tropics of Cancer** and **Capricorn**.
- 1.2 Put a circle around the **archipelagoes** of the West Indies and Japan.
- 1.3 Put an "X" on the islands of Greenland and Madagascar.
- 1.4 Put a "G" on the **Gulf** of Mexico and a "B" on Hudson **Bay**.
- 1.5 Put a square around the **Isthmus** of Panama and Suez.
- 1.6 Draw an arrow through the **Strait** of Gibraltar and the Denmark Strait.
- 1.7 Put an "S" on the Mediterranean and Caribbean **Seas**.
- 1.8 Put an "L" on the Great **Lakes** and Lake Victoria.
- 1.9 Put a "P" on the Arabian **Peninsula** and Baja California.

**Geography.** The equator is the imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth. The half of the earth north of the equator is called the Northern **Hemisphere** ("hemi" means half), while the half to the south is the Southern Hemisphere. The Eastern Hemisphere is Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia. The Americas are the Western Hemisphere.

At the very top of the earth, as far north as you can go is the North Pole. It is in the middle of a frozen ocean.

The South Pole is at the bottom of the world, on the continent of Antarctica. The areas around the Poles, the **polar regions**, are the coldest places on earth. On the other hand, the area around the equator is the hottest place on earth. Most of the time it gets warmer as you move toward the equator and colder as you move toward the Poles. You can make a good guess about how cold a place is by looking at how far it is from the equator.



**Match these items.**

- 1.10 \_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Hemisphere
- 1.11 \_\_\_\_\_ Western Hemisphere
- 1.12 \_\_\_\_\_ South Pole
- 1.13 \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula
- 1.14 \_\_\_\_\_ strait
- 1.15 \_\_\_\_\_ isthmus
- 1.16 \_\_\_\_\_ sea
- 1.17 \_\_\_\_\_ archipelago

- a. land bridge between bigger pieces of land
- b. land with water on three sides
- c. as far south as you can go on earth
- d. Africa, Asia, and Europe
- e. North and South America
- f. narrow waterway that joins two larger bodies of water
- g. a group of islands
- h. part of an ocean all or partly surrounded by land