



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade** | Unit 10

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 710

Social Sciences Review

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Social Sciences Review

Introduction

History is one continuous story beginning with the Father before the Creation. In fact, history can be defined as the known story of man and his relationship to God, to mankind, and to his environment. Ancient civilizations had their own sense of history, and some of their elements also are found in the Hebrew-Christian view of history today.

The character of the historian and the accuracy of his data determine the quality of historiography. The historian must possess moral standards. He must be accurate, honest, and free of prejudice.

Geography is the study of the earth's shape, movement, and relief. The geography of the earth (man's physical environment) determines, to a large extent, the way people live and the cultures they develop.

Anthropology and sociology are two social sciences directly concerned with the study of man, his way of life or culture, and his social groups and institutions. In this LIFE PAC® you will learn that the anthropologist and the sociologist must possess many of the same traits of character required of the historian.

Economics is the study of the ways man attempts to use his resources to provide for his basic needs and to fulfill some of his wants and desires. In this LIFE PAC® you will learn that the Bible teaches us, Christians, that our heavenly Father knows all our needs. You will also learn that the Bible teaches us many principles of financial responsibility.

Political science is concerned with the rules and procedures man uses to govern himself. In this LIFE PAC you will learn how Western political thought directly influenced one of our nation's most important documents, the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Define the Christian's view of history.
2. Identify the contributions of ancient civilizations.
3. Describe the elements of the historical method.
4. Give examples of the relationship between geography and man's way of life.
5. Describe the tools and methods of the anthropologist and sociologist.
6. Explain the origin and nature of culture and of social institutions.
7. Tell how culture is influenced by environment.
8. List elements of social change.
9. Describe different economic systems.
10. Explain the origin of Western political thought.
11. Define important political and economic concepts.
12. Describe the political structure of the federal and state governments.

Survey the LIFEPAK. Ask yourself some questions about this study and write your questions here.

1. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

History is one continuous story beginning with the Father before Creation. History may be defined as the known story of man and his relationship to God, to mankind, and to his environment. To Christians, history is the record of man's creation and fall, Christ's redemption for sin, and God's provision for man's eternal existence.

A complete view of history will include the political, social, economic, cultural, technological, racial, and religious aspects of man. You must study the history of all mankind to understand fully the history of any particular civilization or country.

The character of the historian and the accuracy of his **data** determine the quality of a historical

account. Historical data may include both archeological remains and written records.

Geography is the study of the earth's shape, movement, and relief. To a large extent, the geography of the earth determines the way people live. The geography of the United States has helped to determine the history, growth, and development of the country.

In this section of the LIFE PAC, you will learn about the Christian view of history and the contributions of ancient cultures to **historiography**. You will learn how the historian gathers his material. You will also learn the relationship between history and geography.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

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

1. Define the Christian's view of history.
2. Identify the contributions of ancient civilizations.
3. Describe the elements of the historical method.
4. Give examples of the relationship between geography and man's way of life.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

alluvial (u lü' vi ul). Formed by sand or mud left by flowing water.

archives (är' kīvz). Place where public records or historical documents are kept.

axis (ak' sis). Straight lines about which a geometric figure rotates.

basin (bā ' sun). The land drained by a river.

contiguous (kun tig' yū us). Adjoining or touching.

continuity (kon' tu nü' u tēi). Uninterrupted; unbroken series.

cyclical (sī' klu kul). Moving or occurring in cycles.

data (dā' tu). Facts from which conclusions can be drawn.

delta (del' tu). Triangular piece of land made by deposits of mud and sand at the mouth of a river.

distributaries (dis trib' yu ter' ēz). River branches flowing away from the main stream.

equator (i kwā' tur). Imaginary circle around the middle of the earth.

equinox (ēi' kwu noks). When the sun's center crosses the equator and day and night are of equal length everywhere.

estuary (es' chü er ēi). Broad mouth of a river into which the tide flows.

foci (fō' sī). Plural of focus; central or meeting points.

glacier (glā' shur). A large body of ice moving slowly down a slope.

habitat (hab' u tat). Place of living; dwelling place.

historiography (his tō ē og' ru fēi). Historical writing based on critical methods.

linear (lin' ē i ur). In a straight line.

Pilgrims (pil' grumz). People who came from England to the New World for religious reasons.

predecessors (pred' u ses urz). Ancestors or forefathers.

solstice (sol' stis). Time of year when the sun is farthest north or farthest south of the equator.

sphere (sfēir). Globe; round or ball-shaped object.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

THE MEANING OF HISTORY

A clear meaning of history is necessary if one is to make sense out of human events. A proper view of history shows the unity and continuity of these events and provides answers to man's problems. The meaning of history is derived from the definition, significance, and sense of history. Because these elements vary, the meaning of history will vary among scholars.

The definition of history. History can be defined as the past or as everything that has happened. It can also be defined as a record based on surviving or known evidence. Some individuals would define history as the writings of historians concerning important human activities. However, *history* is properly defined as *the known story of man and his relationship to God, to mankind, and to his environment*. A complete view of history will include the political, social, economic, cultural, technological, racial, and religious aspects of man.

The significance of history. History has order and meaning; it is the sum of the events that have led to the present time. The past is linked to the present and to the future. If you do not study the past, you will not be able to understand properly the present and the future. You will gain these beneficial insights from studying history:

1. Many of the contributions of ancient civilizations remain in use today. The Babylonians (1000–583 BC) have contributed ideas about law, writing, trading, and farming. They have also provided a calendar and a system of weights and measures. The Phoenicians (3000–538 BC) contributed an alphabet and the spreading of civilization to other lands. The Egyptians (2700–1090 BC) contributed a calendar, irrigation, works of art, law, astronomy, mathematics, schools, boats, embalming, and writing. The Hebrews

(2000–933 BC) contributed information about the one true God and the Old Testament literature and commandments.

2. The nature of man is constant. The Bible says (Ecclesiastes 1:9), “...There is no new thing under the sun.” The nature of man does not change. Man is as sinful today as Adam was in the Fall. The only hope for sinful man is to be made new. Second Corinthians 5:17 says, “...If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.”
3. History has unity and continuity. History is one continuous story beginning with the Father before Creation. It is like a river in which the water that has come down from distant mountains mingles with the water that each new branch pours in. The continuity of history means it is one continuous story, and if it is not studied from its source, including the Father before Creation, then we will not have a proper viewpoint of man’s story. You must study the history of all mankind to fully understand the history of any particular civilization or country. We are the heirs of our **predecessors**; our inheritance consists of ideas, institutions, and knowledge. However, the predecessors of one civilization may not be identical with those of another civilization. One group may be in the atomic age, and another may be in the stone age.
4. Man has conflicts. Man is engaged in three areas of conflict: spiritual, human, and natural. Spiritual conflicts involve man against the world, the flesh, and Satanic forces. Human conflicts involve man against his fellow man. Natural conflicts involve man against the forces of nature. Natural conflicts resulted from the Fall and act as a type of barometer of

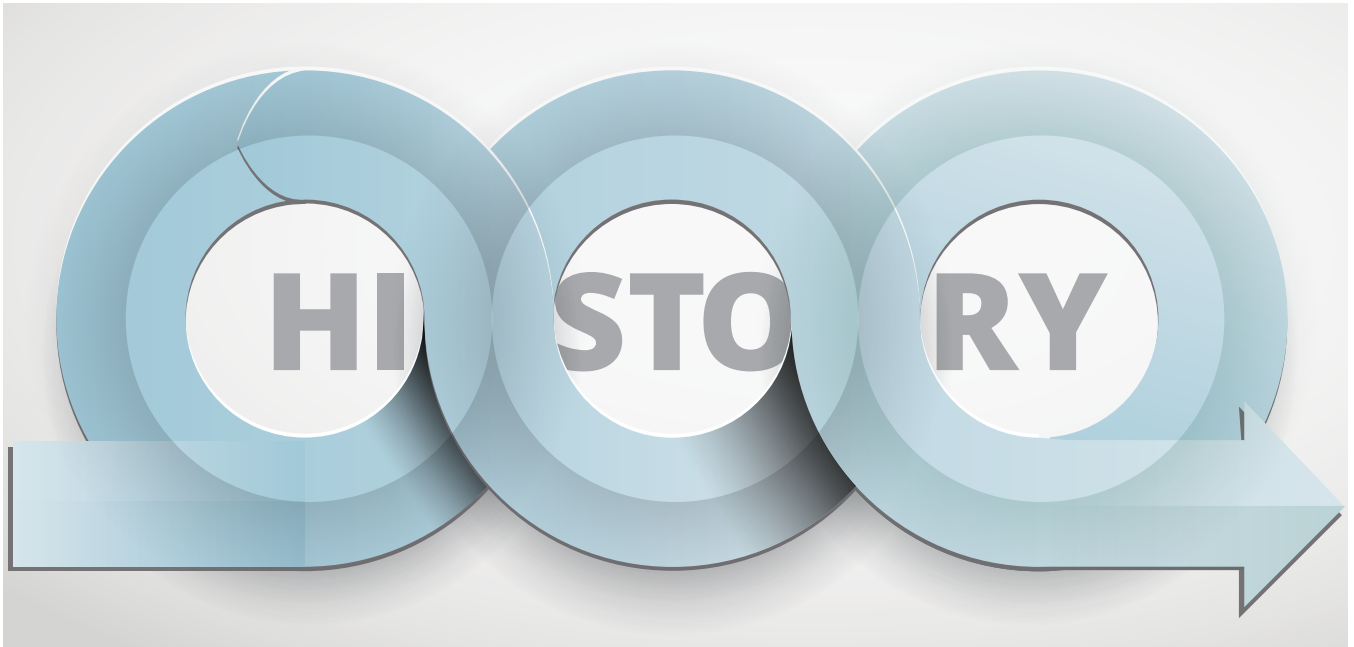


| Human history is like a river.

man’s spiritual well-being. The more man submits to God’s authority, the more he is able to subdue the earth.

5. God blesses those who depend on Him. The Bible says in Romans 8:28, “...All things work together for good to them that love God...” The Scriptures contain the accounts of the lives of those that love God—people such as Noah, Moses, Joshua, Elijah, Daniel, Paul, and others. These individuals loved and depended on God and He blessed their lives. You can depend on God and be blessed by Him in your life.

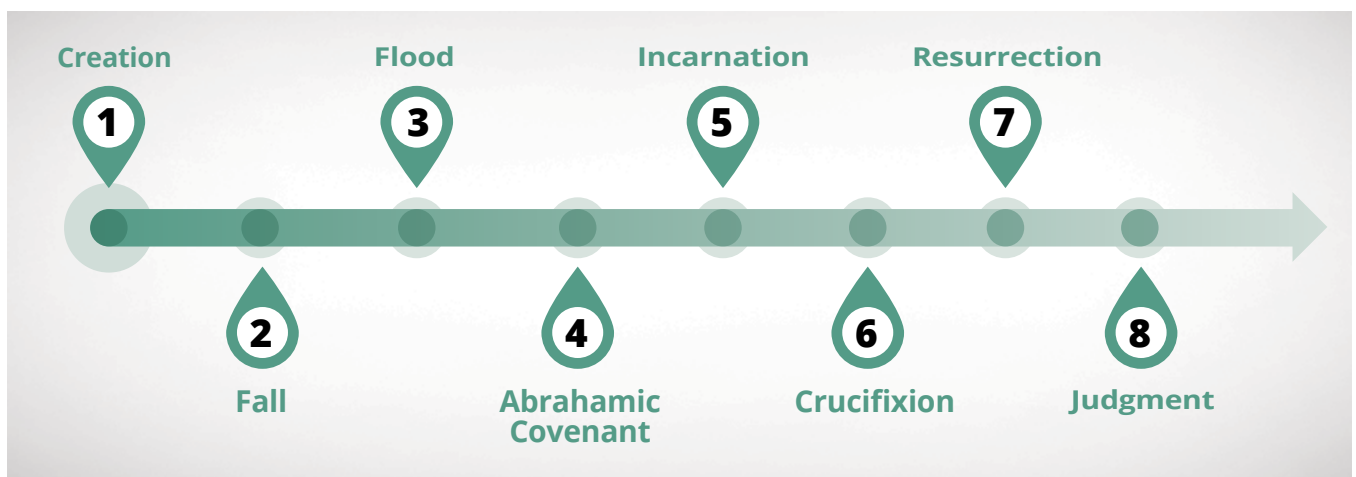
The sense of history. Both the Greeks and the Hebrews had a sense of history. The Greek sense of history was **cyclical** and was developed in the sixth century before Christ. They saw nations rise and then fall and concluded that this pattern would forever repeat itself. This view of history means that no events would be unique or new. The problem with the Greek view of history is that it was limited. They viewed history from the way it was happening then, concluding that it had no purpose. What the Greeks lacked for a proper view of history was the right point of view and a total picture of the course of human events. Both of these elements are found in the Hebrew-Christian view of history.



| Cyclical View of History

The Hebrews believed history was the story of man's ultimate purpose as he related to God. To Christians, history is the record of man's creation and fall, Christ's redemption for sin, and God's provision for man's eternal existence. This view of history is called **linear** history because it has a beginning and an ultimate end. The total picture of history can be found in the Bible, the record from Creation to judgment and eternity.

The most common division of history uses the birth of Christ as the focal point. Times before His birth are called BC (before Christ), while times afterwards are called AD (Anno Domini). Modern humanists are trying to remove Christ from history. They use the term C.E. (Common Era) and BCE (Before Common Era) as substitutes; however, they are still divided by the birth of Christ.



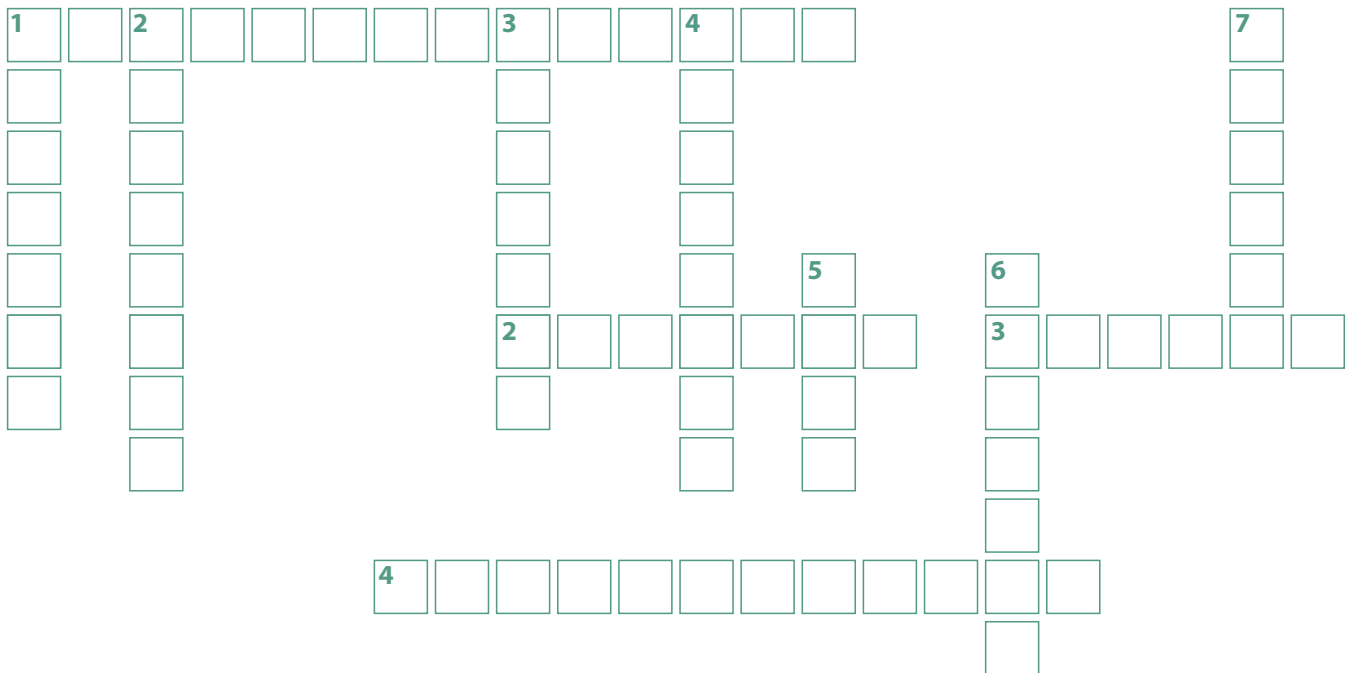
| Linear View of History

**Complete the crossword.****1.1 ACROSS**

1. Historical writing based on critical methods.
2. When the sun's center crosses the equator and day and night are of equal length everywhere.
3. Globe; round or ball-shaped object.
4. Ancestors or forefathers.

DOWN

1. Place of living; dwelling place.
2. Time of year when the sun is farthest north or farthest south of the equator.
3. A large body of ice moving slowly down a slope.
4. People who came from England to the New World for religious reasons.
5. Plural of focus; central or meeting points.
6. Broad mouth of a river into which the tide flows.
7. In a straight line.





Match these vocabulary words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1.2 _____ alluvial | a. imaginary circle around the middle of the earth |
| 1.3 _____ archives | b. formed by sand or mud left by flowing water |
| 1.4 _____ axis | c. river branches flowing away from the main stream |
| 1.5 _____ basin | d. a place where public records or historical documents are kept |
| 1.6 _____ contiguous | e. triangular piece of land made by deposits of mud and sand at the mouth of a river |
| 1.7 _____ continuity | f. straight lines about which a geometric figure rotates |
| 1.8 _____ cyclical | g. facts from which conclusions can be drawn |
| 1.9 _____ data | h. the land drained by a river |
| 1.10 _____ delta | i. moving or occurring in cycles |
| 1.11 _____ distributaries | j. adjoining or touching |
| 1.12 _____ equator | k. uninterrupted; unbroken series |

Complete these statements.

- 1.13 History is the known story of man and his relationship to a. _____ , to b. _____ , and to c. _____ .
- 1.14 A complete view of history will include several aspects of man, including a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.15 Among the contributions of the ancient Babylonians were a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.16 Phoenicians contributed a. _____ and b. _____ .
- 1.17 The Hebrews contributed a. _____ and b. _____ .

- 1.18 The Greek sense of history was _____ ; they believed the pattern of history would forever repeat itself.
- 1.19 The Hebrew sense of history was _____ ; they believed history had a beginning and an end.
- 1.20 The Bible provides the total picture of history from a. _____ to b. _____ and eternity.

Write true or false.

- 1.21 _____ The nature of man is constantly changing.
- 1.22 _____ Modern man is as sinful today as Adam was in the Fall.
- 1.23 _____ History began with the Father before Creation.
- 1.24 _____ To fully understand the history of any one civilization or country, you must study the history of all mankind.
- 1.25 _____ Predecessors of all civilizations are identical.
- 1.26 _____ Man is engaged in three areas of conflict: spiritual, human, and natural.

THE HISTORICAL METHOD

Two primary elements determine the quality of a historical account: the historian and the **data** he uses. The historian must possess certain characteristics for his history to be accepted. The data used in the history must be treated carefully and purposefully to be useful.

The historian. Historians must have certain qualities of character. Of primary importance is the quality of accuracy. If the historian is not accurate, his writing cannot be relied upon. The historian must also be patient, tenacious, moral, and honest. A very difficult task for a historian is to overcome prejudice. He must erase from his mind any preconceived notions as to how something happened.

The historian must be imaginative. He must be able to imagine what happened based on the facts he has gathered. Because not all of the facts can ever be discovered, the historian must re-create some events that he believes probably happened. In gathering the facts, he

must be versatile and skillful in many areas of research. Finally, the historian must be judgmental. He must take a position concerning the past and must communicate that position in his **historiography**.

The data. The evidence that the historian uses in historiography is called data. Data come from two sources: primary sources and secondary sources. A primary source is information from the same period as the subject being studied. A secondary source is information from a later period concerning the one under study. Libraries mostly have more secondary sources, the analysis and interpretations of other authors. Archaeological sites, museums, and **archives** usually have more primary sources than secondary.

Data is divided into two categories: archaeological remains and written records.

Archaeological remains may include: (1) material remains such as bones, tools, weapons,

and pottery; (2) oral traditions such as poetry, myths, legends, and songs; and (3) pictorial data such as drawings and maps.

Written records may include ancient manuscripts, treaties, diaries, books, magazines, and newspapers.

Dating the primary data is often a difficult task. Although many techniques exist for dating prehistoric material, none of them is absolutely precise. Most dating methods depend on measurements of change. For example, the salinity of the sea increases with time; the layers of sedimentation become thicker with time; the radioactivity in rock and other material decreases with time. The age of something is said to be related to how much it has changed. However, dating by measuring the amount of change in something is unreliable for two reasons. First, unless the material has been

measured at the beginning of the time period, you cannot know how much it has changed to the present. Second, the rate of change of any material is not constant. Therefore, the dates assigned to the earth and its prehistoric archaeological remains should be considered as estimates only.

When the historian tests the genuineness of his data, he must decide if it is accurate, authentic, complete, and reliable. He tests his data against other data, against “outside information,” to determine their genuineness. If he is testing written documents, he must also examine “inside information.” The meaning and accuracy of a document is determined by studying its language, the integrity of its author, and its correspondence with reliable evidence on the same subject. After the genuineness of his data has been determined, the author tries to present the facts as they happened.



Write true or false.

- 1.27 _____ Many absolute techniques exist for dating prehistoric material.
- 1.28 _____ The historian must test his data against both outside and inside information.
- 1.29 _____ The historian must sometimes use his imagination to help tell the story of the past.
- 1.30 _____ Libraries usually contain only primary sources.
- 1.31 _____ Dates assigned to the earth and to its prehistoric remains are only estimates.
- 1.32 _____ Prehistoric material changes at a constant and predictable rate.
- 1.33 _____ The principal elements that determine the quality of an historical account are the character of the historian and the accuracy of his data.



Complete these statements.

- 1.34** Information from the same period as the subject is a _____ source of historical data.
- 1.35** Information from a later period concerning the period being studied is called a _____ source.
- 1.36** Historical data are divided into two categories: a. _____ remains and b. _____ records.
- 1.37** Historians must be characterized as being a. _____ ,
b. _____ , c. _____ ,
d. _____ , and e. _____ .
- 1.38** Written records that are valuable to historians include a. _____ ,
b. _____ , c. _____ ,
and d. _____ .

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE EARTH

Geography is the study of the earth's surface, climate, continents, countries, people, industries, and products. The geography of the earth largely determines the way we live. Geography can be divided into several classes:

- 1. Physical geography:** the study of the physical features of the earth and their effect on man.
- 2. Meteorology:** the study of the earth's atmosphere.
- 3. Climatology:** the study of average weather.
- 4. Economic geography:** the study of man's economic activities over the earth's surface.
- 5. Urban geography:** the study of the life of cities.
- 6. Political geography:** the study of the relation of the landforms to governments.



| Geography is the study of the earth.

7. **Mathematical geography:** a study of the measurements of the earth.
8. **Cultural geography:** the study of the geographic distribution of cultures.
9. **Regional geography:** the study of a region by using geographic principles.

Much of the earth's geography is a product of the earth itself and its relationship to the sun. The shape, movement, and relief of the earth are primary elements in geography.

The shape of the earth. The earth is an imperfect **sphere**; it is slightly flattened at the poles, and it bulges slightly at the **equator**. The diameter of the earth is approximately 7,927 miles at the equator; the diameter between the poles is 1/297 less.

As seen from space, the surface of the earth appears to be relatively smooth. However, mountains and ocean depths make the surface uneven. The highest point on the earth is the top of Mount Everest, 29,028 feet above sea level. The deepest point on the earth's surface is in the Mariana Trench, 35,800 feet below sea level. The difference between the highest and lowest points on the earth's surface is slightly more than twelve miles.

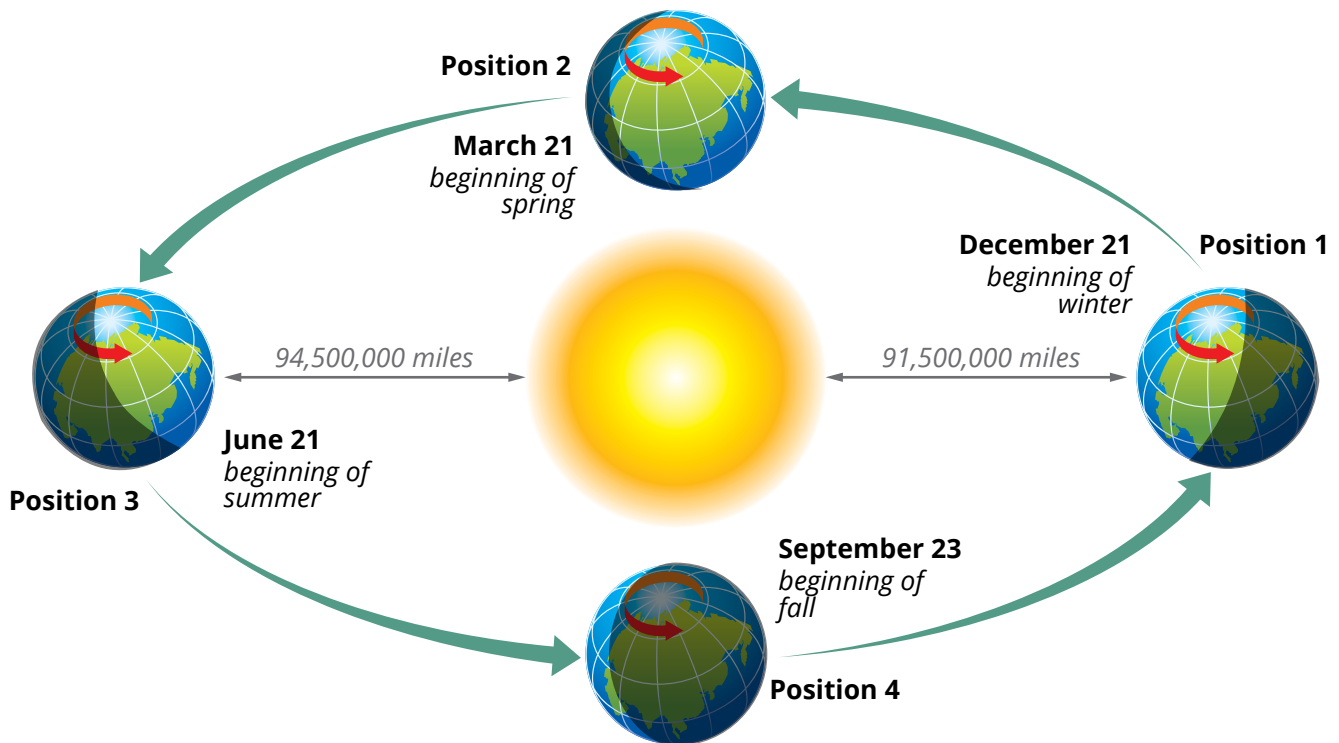
Because the shape of the earth is spherical, it is difficult to portray on a flat map. Three of the most important map projections are the polar projection, the interrupted area projection, and the Mercator projection. The polar projection usually shows the North Pole and the land in the Northern Hemisphere. This type of map is often used to indicate great circle routes for airplanes. A great circle is a line, such as the equator, that divides the earth into two equal parts. The interrupted area projection has blank spaces between the continents so that the continents can be displayed flat with little distortion. The Mercator projection is especially useful in determining direction, because it is a rectangular, flat projection of the earth.

Locating any point of the earth's surface is done by referring to the longitude and latitude of that point. The lines of longitude are vertical, and the lines of latitude are horizontal on the map. Lines of longitude are called meridians and extend from the North Pole to the South Pole. Each of the 360 meridians corresponds to a degree measured from the prime meridian (0°). The prime meridian runs through Greenwich, England; 180 meridians lie to the east of the prime meridian; and 180 meridians lie to the west.

Lines of latitude are called parallels and extend east and west parallel with the equator. Each of the 180 parallels corresponds to a degree measured from the equator (0°). To the north of the equator lie 90 parallels, and to the south lie 90 parallels. The distance between parallels can be divided into 60 minutes, and the distance between minutes can be divided into 60 seconds. The distance between seconds is about thirty-five meters; the distance between minutes is slightly more than one nautical mile; the distance between parallels is sixty-nine nautical miles. At the equator the distance between meridians is also sixty-nine nautical miles, but the distance is reduced to zero at the poles.

The movement of the earth. The earth makes one complete rotation every twenty-four hours. This movement produces the periods of light and darkness over most of the earth. However, at the North Pole the sun never completely sets during the summer months and never rises over the horizon during the winter months.

The condition of prolonged light and darkness at the poles results from the tilted **axis** of the earth. As the earth makes its 365¼ day trip around the sun, its axis does not change position; the North Pole always points toward the North Star. The axis of the earth is tilted 23½ degrees from being perpendicular to its orbit. The tilted axis also produces the winter and summer **solstices**. The winter solstice occurs on December 21, and the summer solstice occurs six months later on June 21. At



| Positions of the Earth (Seasons of the Northern Hemisphere)

At the winter solstice the most direct rays of the sun strike the earth along a line $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator, the Tropic of Capricorn. During this time the sun does not shine on the area bounded by the Arctic Circle and it shines continually on the area bounded by the Antarctic Circle. The Arctic Circle is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the North Pole, and the Antarctic Circle is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the South Pole. At the summer solstice the most direct rays of the sun strike the earth along a line $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the equator, the Tropic of Cancer. The conditions of light and darkness at the poles during this time are opposite from those of the winter solstice.

Midway between the solstices are the **equinoxes**. At an "equinox" every place on earth will have an "equal night" twelve hours long. The most direct rays of the sun will fall in the equator. The vernal (spring) equinox occurs on March 21, and the autumnal equinox occurs on September 23.

The earth turns on its axis from west to east. It turns through 15 degrees of longitude every hour, 360 degrees every twenty-four hours. Twenty-four time zones have been established for the world. Each time zone is 15 degrees



| International Date Line

wide and represents a time of one hour. The time at any point in a time zone will be one hour later than in the zone to the west and one hour earlier than in the zone to the east. The **contiguous** states of the United States have four time zones: Pacific, Mountain, Central, and Eastern. Alaska has three time zones: Bering, Alaska-Hawaii, and Yukon. Most of Alaska and all of Hawaii are in the Alaska-Hawaii time zone.

The 180th meridian is the International Date Line. The International Date Line serves as the boundary of the twenty-four time zones. If an individual crossed this boundary traveling westward, he would gain one day; if he crossed it traveling eastward, he would lose one day. For instance, if he began to cross it Tuesday noon, he would cross into Wednesday noon going westward and into Monday noon going eastward.



Complete these statements.

- 1.39 The study of the features of the earth and their effect on man is called _____ geography.
- 1.40 The study of the earth's atmosphere is a. _____ ; the study of average weather is b. _____ .
- 1.41 The earth makes one complete rotation every _____ hours.
- 1.42 Lines of latitude extend a. _____ and b. _____ .
- 1.43 Lines of longitude extend from the a. _____ to the b. _____ .
- 1.44 Each of the world's a. _____ time zones represents one b. _____ of time.

Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.45 _____ vernal equinox | a. Greenwich, England |
| 1.46 _____ North Pole | b. Mariana Trench |
| 1.47 _____ winter solstice | c. March 21 |
| 1.48 _____ longitude | d. International Date Line |
| 1.49 _____ autumnal equinox | e. Arctic |
| 1.50 _____ prime meridian | f. Antarctic |
| 1.51 _____ South Pole | g. meridians |
| 1.52 _____ lowest point on earth | h. Mount Everest |
| 1.53 _____ latitude | i. September 23 |
| 1.54 _____ 180th meridian | j. June 21 |
| | k. parallels |
| | l. December 21 |



Complete these statements.

- 1.55** Geography includes the study of a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, and d. _____.
- 1.56** Three of the most important map projections are the a. _____, b. _____, and c. _____.
- 1.57** The four times zones of the contiguous states are a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, and d. _____.

Write true or false.

- 1.58** _____ The geography of the earth largely determines the way people live.
- 1.59** _____ Much of the earth's geography is a product of the earth itself and its relationship to the sun.
- 1.60** _____ The earth is a perfect sphere with a smooth, even surface.
- 1.61** _____ Because the shape of the earth is spherical, it can be easily portrayed on a flat map.
- 1.62** _____ The Mercator projection, using lines of longitude and latitude, is helpful in determining directions.
- 1.63** _____ Great circle routes indicated by polar projections are commonly used for airplanes.
- 1.64** _____ At an equinox, every place on earth will have an equal night of twelve hours long.
- 1.65** _____ Conditions of prolonged light and darkness at the poles result from strong ocean tides.

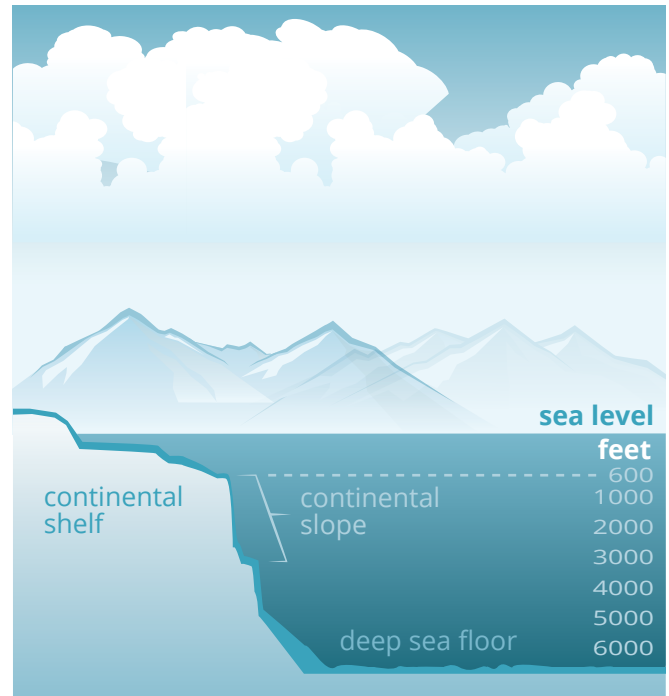
The relief of the earth. A relief is a geographical feature of the earth. Reliefs include mountains, plateaus, hills, plains, rivers and valleys, **deltas**, and oceans and seas.

Rivers usually begin high on a mountain. The water coming from a spring or a **glacier** is swift as it moves down the mountainside. The river moves through a valley, enlarging it along the way. Tributaries from several valleys join to make a deep, wide river. As the river flows off the mountain and away from the hills, it is no longer contained by rocky walls. It makes its own deep, wide bed on a plain. On the plain a river moves slowly, meandering as it goes. As it approaches the sea, a river can open into an **estuary** or a delta and join the sea. A delta is formed when **distributaries** leave the river to join the sea. Deltas occur on the Mississippi, the Nile, and the Ganges rivers.

About 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water. Most of the water lies in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Arctic oceans. The seas are areas of ocean partly surrounded by land.

Oceans affect man in several ways. They separate land masses, providing natural barriers to invaders. The waters above the continental shelf, a belt of land lying along the margins of the continents, provide many nations with fish. The continental shelf is not deeper than six hundred feet below the water's surface and contains minerals such as oil and coal. The oceans and seas also affect the climate of the lands. Coastal areas are cooled by breezes coming in across the water in summer and are heated by the breezes in winter. Warm ocean currents, such as the Gulf Stream or the North Atlantic Drift, keep ports and harbors free of ice in the winter. Cold ocean currents, such as the Labrador Current, help ice to form in the harbors.

Mountains are high, rugged areas of land. Their slopes are often steep, and their climate is severe. Some mountains are high enough

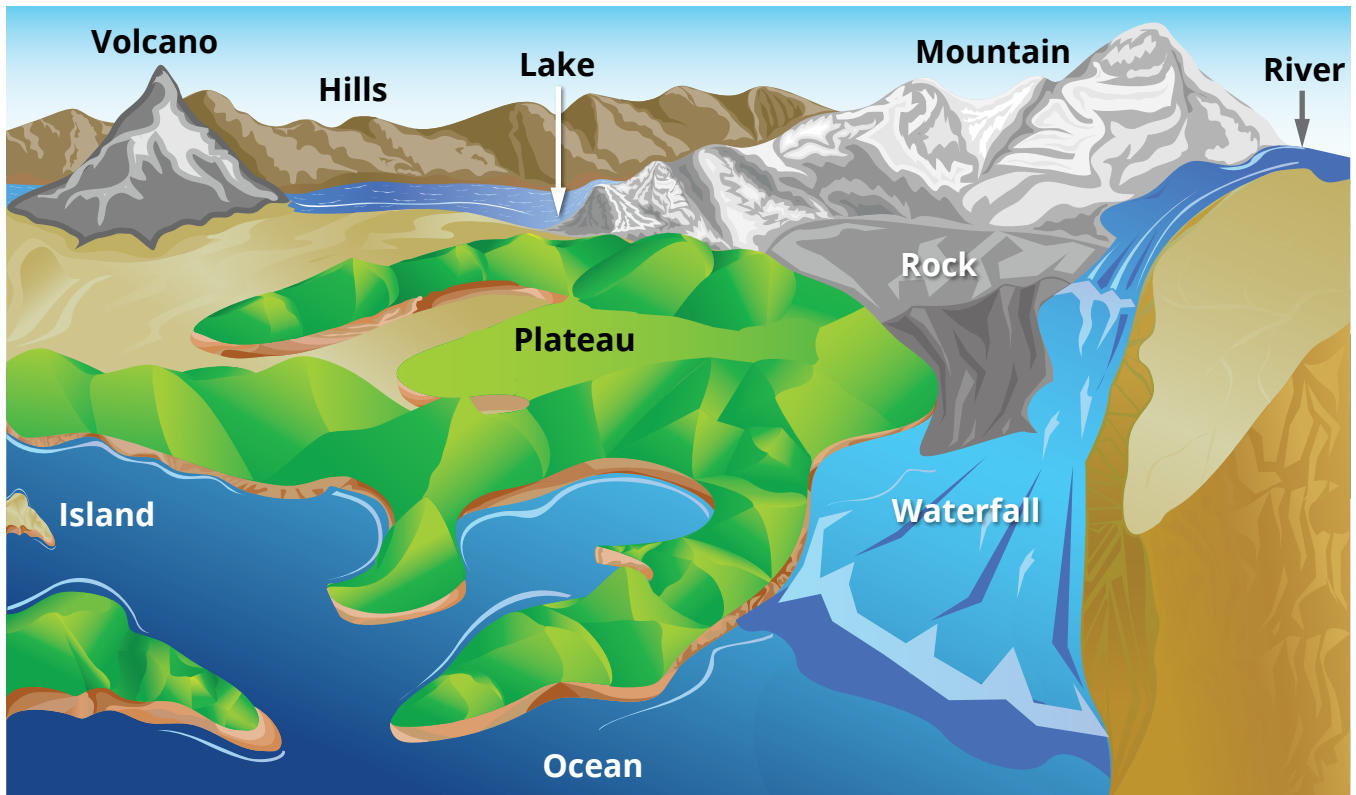


| Continental Shelf

to have a snowcap throughout the year. This snow is the result of the vertical climate of the mountains. For every 300 feet in elevation, the temperature drops one degree.

Mountains are barriers; they prevent transportation, rainfall, and farming. Some mountains are so high and rugged that people can cross them only through the passes or through a tunnel. High mountains also prevent moisture-laden winds from crossing. As a consequence, deserts are formed (such as parts of Nevada to the east of the Sierra Nevadas). Because the soil is too thin, mountains support little agriculture.

Mountainous regions do provide for many occupations. Sheep and goats are raised in the rugged mountains of New Zealand and Europe. Mining is important in mountain areas because minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, and coal, are close to the surface. The cool temperatures and abundant rainfall are ideal for tall trees and make lumbering an important mountain industry.



| Landforms

A plateau is a high, flat area of land. It resembles a plain, but it is cooler and more easily drained. The soil on a plateau will not support much farming but is usually very good as grazing land. The high sides of the plateau cause winds to lose their moisture before blowing across the surface of the land; rainfall is then scarce or uncertain on the plateau. Steep cliffs also hinder transportation between the plateau and the lower plains.

Hills are irregular levels of land and present many difficulties for farming and transportation. The soil on many hills is rocky; and, where it can be plowed, much of it is often washed down into the valleys. Roads among hills are expensive to construct. Steep slopes must be cut and bridges must be built to make the winding road as straight and level as possible.

Plains are vast expanses of relatively flat land. The soil on many plains is deep and fertile and

supports most of the world's farming. In some areas the fertility of the soil is maintained by the **alluvial** deposits laid down by the periodic flooding of a river. The plains along the Nile River in Egypt, the "Gift of the Nile," are kept fertile by the yearly flooding of the river.

Most of the great population centers are on plains. Level land makes transportation by road, rail, and river very easy. With good transportation comes manufacturing and trade centers, the **foci** of population.

The three major plains areas in the world are the North American Plains, the Eurasian Plains, and the Amazon **Basin**. The first two of these lowland areas constitute extensive agricultural areas. The Amazon Basin is primarily rain forest drained by the Amazon River. This river is navigable by large ships for almost one thousand miles.



Complete these activities.

1.66 Reliefs, or geological features of the earth, include a. _____ ,
 b. _____ , c. _____ , and d. _____ .

1.67 Define these terms.

a. delta _____

b. seas _____

c. plains _____

d. plateau _____

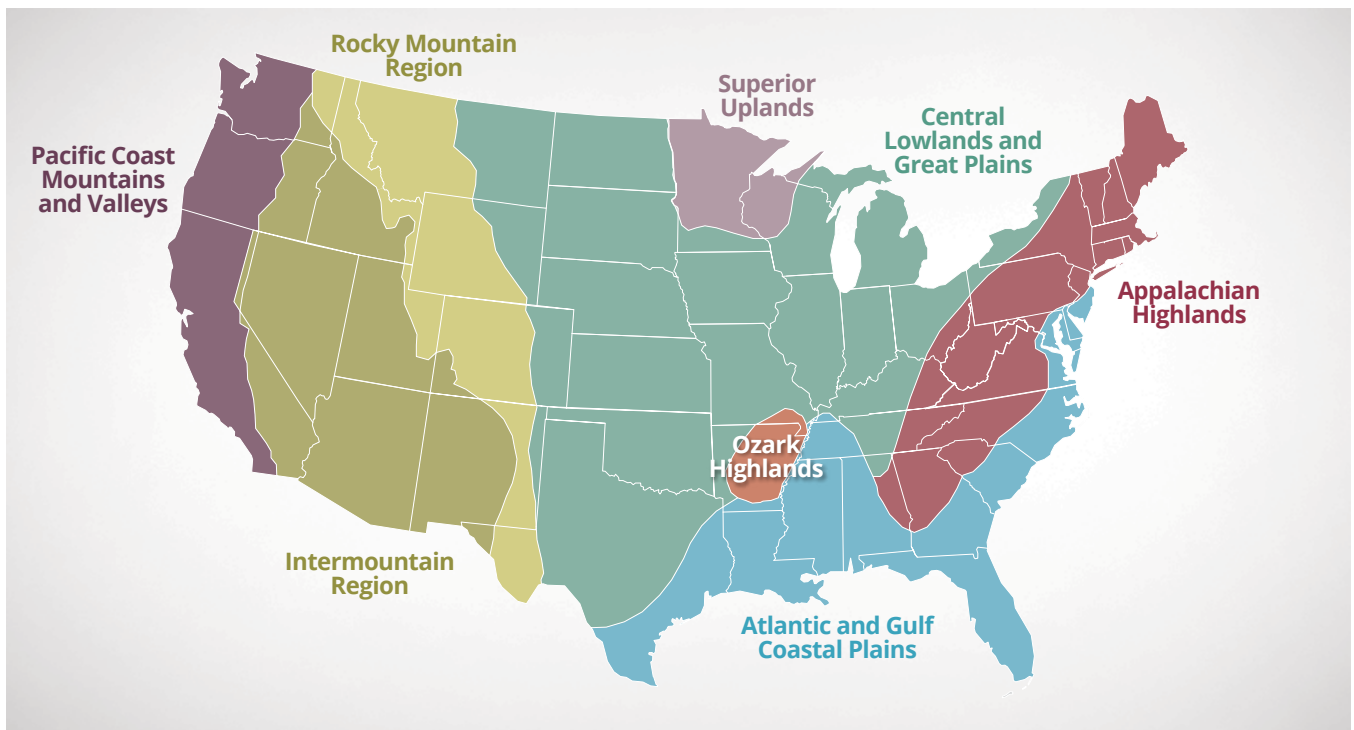
Complete these statements.

1.68 Almost _____ percent of the earth's surface is covered by water.

1.69 Deltas occur on the a. _____ River in the United States, the
 b. _____ River in Egypt, and the c. _____
 River in India.

1.70 Three occupations typical of mountainous regions that were mentioned in the text are
 a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.71 Three major plains areas in the world are the a. _____ Plains, the
 b. _____ Plains, and the c. _____ Basin.



| Landform Regions of the United States

THE GEOGRAPHY AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States is a nation of fifty states. Forty-nine states lie on the North American continent, and one state (Hawaii) lies in the Pacific Ocean. Before European explorers came to North America, the land was settled by many groups of Native Americans. These groups differed from each other in language, **habitat**, and culture.

Europeans began exploring parts of North America more than nine hundred years ago. Although most of the explorers were looking for wealth rather than for a new home, the lands they found and claimed were soon settled by European immigrants. The settlement of the forty-eight contiguous states varied from region to region. The landforms, climate, and resources greatly affected the early history of the United States.

The Northeast. The Northeast was first explored by the Vikings of Norway about AD 1000. In 1609 Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River and claimed that area for Holland. He named it New Holland. It is the

area that is now known as New York City. The first permanent European settlement in the Northeast was established in 1620 at Plymouth, Massachusetts. These early settlers were called



| Northeast States

Pilgrims; they had come from Europe to the New World to gain religious freedom.

The states in the Northeast are Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Washington, D.C. is also considered a part of this region.

The landforms of the Northeast include the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Appalachian Highlands, and other lowlands. Along the coastline are many bays and inlets where a prosperous fishing industry exists. The coastal plain supports many truck farms and dairies. It has a milder climate than the highlands, but the growing season is no longer than about seven months.

The highlands do not support much agriculture because of the thin, rocky soil and the short growing season. The climate in the highlands is usually severe, having heavy winter snowfalls. Highland industries include wood pulp, mining, quarrying, and growing Christmas trees. The wood pulp is made into paper used by the Northeastern publishers. This region has one of the world's largest publishing industries.

The lowland areas produce many agricultural crops. These crops include grapes, apples, potatoes, cranberries, peaches, and vegetables. The climate in the lowlands is not as warm as that of the coastal plain nor as cold as that of the highlands.

The Northeast was the scene of two revolutions: the Revolutionary War and the Industrial Revolution. Because the Northeast has many rivers and waterfalls to power machinery, it became the center of industry in the United States. The Industrial Revolution began in the Northeast where the factories were located. Urbanization also began in this region; the factories needed many workers. One of the first factories in this region was the spinning mill built by Samuel Slater in 1789.

The South. The Spanish were the first to explore and to claim much of the South. Ponce



| Southern States

de León landed on the Florida peninsula in 1513; and in 1539, Hernando de Soto explored and claimed the land from Florida to the Mississippi River for Spain. The first European settlement in the South was established by the Spanish in St. Augustine, Florida in 1565.

The states in the South are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The landforms in the South include the Atlantic and the Gulf coastal plains, the Appalachian and the Ozark highlands, and the interior plains and lowlands. More than half of the South lies in the coastal plains. The coastal plains support much agriculture.

The Piedmont Plateau is a rocky shelf in the Appalachian Highlands. Rivers flowing off this shelf formed waterfalls where they wore away the sandy plain soil at the edge of the shelf. Pioneers traveling on rivers throughout the South were stopped at these waterfalls. The cities they established next to the waterfalls are called fall line cities.

Because the South is closer to the equator and is lower in altitude than the Northeast, it has a warmer climate than the Northeast. The South has more rainfall than any of the other regions. Consequently, the South has high humidity.

The highlands produce timber and wood products, stone, and coal, and other minerals. The lowlands are primarily agricultural. Textiles, chemicals, and processed foods are major industries in the South. Southern products are easily distributed outside the area because of the fine ports and harbors along the coast.

The South was the scene of the Civil War. The conflict between the North and South began in 1861 and ended on April 9, 1865. Reconstruction followed the war and was over by 1877. Because plantation owners had no slaves after the war, they rented their land to tenant farmers for a share of the crop. Much of the land was depleted through the farming methods of the sharecroppers.

The Midwest. The states in the Midwest include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

The landform of the western half of the Midwest is a vast plains area called the Great Plains. Two highland areas are in the plains: the South Dakota Black Hills and the Badlands. The Great Plains lie in the rain shadow of the Rocky Mountains and receive little rain. Some farmers use irrigation to grow crops; others use the land for grazing.

The landforms of the eastern half of the Midwest include the Central Lowlands, the Superior Upland, and other highland areas. The Superior Upland is characterized by dense forests, hills, and thousands of lakes. This part of the region has many summer thunderstorms.

The Midwest has a continental climate: very cold winters and very warm summers. One of the most valuable resources of this region is fertile soil. The growing season is about three



| Midwestern States

months long in the northern part of this region and is about nine months long in the southern part. The three most important agricultural areas are the “corn belt,” the “wheat belt,” and the “hay and dairy belt.” The products from these areas supply much of the nation’s food. However, weather disasters such as floods, hail, and tornadoes threaten and destroy some of these crops every year.

Thousands of pioneers followed Daniel Boone through the Cumberland Gap in 1775 to settle the Midwest. Many native Americans living in this area were forced to relocate in Oklahoma, the Indian Territory. The Five Civilized Tribes—Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole—were moved from their territory in the South to Oklahoma.

Modern industry in the Midwest includes steel mills and manufacturing in the north. Meat packing and food processing plants are also found in the north. The southern section has many oil fields and refineries.

The West. Spanish explorers led by Coronado came to this region in 1540. Settlers came many years later. Santa Fe, the oldest capital

city in the nation, was founded in 1609. San Francisco and San Diego were not settled until 1769. Los Angeles, the largest city in the region, was not established until 1781.

The states in the West are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The landforms include the highest point in the United States, Mount McKinley, Alaska, and the lowest point, Death Valley, California. The geography of the West includes the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, the Intermountain region, the Pacific Coast Mountain and Valley region, the landforms of the Alaskan peninsula and islands and the Volcanic Rock region of the Hawaiian Islands.

Many plateaus exist in the Intermountain region. One plateau, the Colorado Plateau, is the site of the Grand Canyon. This canyon is located in Arizona and channels the Colorado River.

The Intermountain region also contains several basins. Because basins have no drainage to the sea, water collects in ponds and lakes. The water then evaporates leaving salt deposits. The Great Salt Lake in Utah is located in the Great Basin.

The climate of the West varies greatly. The southern Intermountain region is desert,



| Western States

having very little rainfall. The temperature in the southern part of this region is sometimes above 120 degrees. Parts of Hawaii and Washington receive more than two hundred inches of rain each year. The temperature in Alaska is often 30 degrees below zero.

The West produces timber for wood pulp and many food crops. Mining and fishing also contribute greatly to the economy of the West. Metal fabrication, oil refineries, and food processing plants are major industries in this region.



Write true or false.

- 1.72 _____ Before European explorers arrived, no people were living in North America.
- 1.73 _____ All fifty states of the United States are contiguous and lie on the North American continent.
- 1.74 _____ Europeans began exploring parts of North America more than 900 years ago.
- 1.75 _____ The earliest explorers were searching for wealth, not for a new home.
- 1.76 _____ The early history of the United States was affected by landforms, climate, and natural resources.


Complete these statements.

- 1.77** The a. _____ United States was the scene of two revolutions: the Revolutionary War and the b. _____ Revolution.
- 1.78** Midwestern climate is characterized by very a. _____ winters and b. _____ summers.
- 1.79** The Five Civilized Tribes were the a. _____ , b. _____ , c. _____ , d. _____ , and e. _____ .
- 1.80** The South and the West were first explored by the _____ .

Complete these activities.

- 1.81** Put a letter beside each landform or state indicating which region it is in—*N* for Northeast; *S* for South; *M* for Midwest; *W* for West.
- _____ Great Plains
 - _____ Oklahoma
 - _____ Mount McKinley
 - _____ Oregon
 - _____ Georgia
 - _____ Ozark Highlands
- 1.82** Put a letter beside each land form of state indicating which region it is in—*N* for Northeast; *S* for South; *M* for Midwest; *W* for West.
- _____ Piedmont Plateau
 - _____ Rocky Mountains
 - _____ Northern Appalachian Highlands
 - _____ Death Valley
 - _____ Superior Uplands
 - _____ Maine



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this section. The items missed on this test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these terms (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----|---|
| 1.01 | _____ Mariana Trench | a. | study of average weather |
| 1.02 | _____ primary source | b. | used in mapping airplane routes |
| 1.03 | _____ secondary source | c. | lowest point of earth's surface |
| 1.04 | _____ longitude | d. | lines extending east and west |
| 1.05 | _____ delta | e. | information from the same
period as the one being studied |
| 1.06 | _____ climatology | f. | imaginary circle around the
middle of the earth |
| 1.07 | _____ equinox | g. | information from a period later
than the one being studied |
| 1.08 | _____ interrupted-area projection | h. | may contain pottery, tools, bones |
| 1.09 | _____ archaeological remains | i. | lines extending from the North Pole to the
South Pole |
| 1.010 | _____ equator | j. | has blank spaces |
| 1.011 | _____ latitude | k. | triangular piece of land at the mouth of a
river |
| 1.012 | _____ polar projection | l. | nights are twelve hours long |

Write the letter for the correct answer on each line (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.013** Geographical features such as mountains, plains, and oceans are _____.
 a. contiguous b. projections c. reliefs d. meridians
- 1.014** The Greek sense of history was _____.
 a. linear b. spherical c. cyclical d. physical
- 1.015** In how many different time zones do the continental United States lie? _____.
 a. twenty-four b. twelve c. seven d. four
- 1.016** The shape of the earth is _____.
 a. a perfect sphere b. an imperfect sphere
 c. a large cone d. flat
- 1.017** The Bible provides the total picture of history from _____.
 a. Creation to the Fall b. King David to Jesus Christ
 c. the Fall to salvation d. Creation to eternity

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.018** The definition of history used in this unit is: "History is the known story of man and his relationship to a _____, to b. _____, and to his c. _____."
- 1.019** The study of the features of the earth is _____ geography.
- 1.020** The a. _____ were the first Europeans to explore the b. _____ region and establish its first settlement, St. Augustine, Florida.
- 1.021** Approximately _____ percent of the earth's surface is covered by water.
- 1.022** History began with _____, before Creation.

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.023** _____ Books, diaries, and manuscripts are written records that are valuable to historians.
- 1.024** _____ Early settlers' lives were not affected by regional landforms.
- 1.025** _____ Dates assigned to the earth and to its prehistoric remains are only estimates.
- 1.026** _____ Historical data may include both archaeological remains and written records.
- 1.027** _____ The periods of light and darkness over most of the earth are produced by the movement of the earth.
- 1.028** _____ Each of the world's twenty-four time zones represents one hour of time.

- 1.029 _____ The 180th meridian is the International Date Line.
- 1.030 _____ The West was the scene of the Civil War.
- 1.031 _____ The cities of the fall line were established where the Mississippi River comes out of the Rocky Mountains.

Complete these activities (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.032 Ancient civilizations that made valuable contributions to history include the:
 - a. _____ b. _____ ,
 - c. _____ d. _____ .
- 1.033 The highest point in the U.S., Mount a. _____ , and the lowest point, b. _____ Valley, are in the c. _____ region.
- 1.034 Two revolutions occurred in the Northeast: the a. _____ War and the b. _____ Revolution.

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.035 _____ Early Spanish explorers in the South and West were seeking wealth rather than new homes.
- 1.036 _____ The North American Plains is one of the three major plains areas in the world.
- 1.037 _____ The Mercator projection, using lines of latitude, is helpful in determining directions.
- 1.038 _____ Archives usually contain primary sources for the historian, and libraries usually contain secondary sources.
- 1.039 _____ The essential nature of man has remained the same from the Fall to the present time.
- 1.040 _____ Man is engaged in spiritual, human, and natural areas of conflict.

	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____ <small>initials date</small>
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