

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

SOCIAL STUDIES

Grade 6



2005

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee

Mission Statement

The mission of the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum

of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia

is the development of Catholic citizens

who will uphold democratic principles

and serve the Church, the nation, and the world

within the framework of Gospel values.

Social Studies

The leading national organization in the field, the National Council for the Social Studies, adopted this definition of social studies in 1992.

Social studies is the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence. Within the school program, social studies provides coordinated, systematic study drawing upon such disciplines as anthropology, archaeology, economics, geography, history, law, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology, as well as appropriate content from the humanities, mathematics, and natural sciences. The primary purpose of social studies is to help young people develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world.

(“Minutes of the 36th Delegate Assembly,” 1993)

Scope and Sequence

In 1989 the National Council for the Social Studies Task Force on Scope and Sequence identified the scope and sequence common in many school districts throughout the United States. The scope and sequence reflect an “expanding environments” approach to social studies.

The Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee used the NCSS Scope and Sequence as the basis for its own pattern. The following *Scope and Sequence* forms the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum.

Kindergarten Awareness of Self in a Social Setting (Early Childhood Guidelines)

Grade 1	The Individual in Primary and Social Groups - Understanding School and Family Life
Grade 2	Meeting Basic Needs in Nearby Social Groups - The Neighborhood
Grade 3	Sharing Earth and Space with Others - The Community
Grade 4	Interdisciplinary Study of the Local Region - Pennsylvania
Grade 5	The Western Hemisphere - The United States and Its Close Neighbors
Grade 6	The Eastern Hemisphere - Representative World Regions
Grade 7	Building a Strong and Free Nation: BC-1853 The United States (Early American Civilizations through Manifest Destiny)
Grade 8	Building a Strong and Free Nation: 1850-1960 The United States (Road to the Civil War to the New Frontier)

Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies

The Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies are designed to be woven throughout the curriculum at all grade levels. The Elementary Social Studies Curriculum seeks to develop these ten strands throughout the scope of the program.

I. Culture

Anthropology explores likenesses and differences between and among peoples in geography and history as well as through multicultural studies.

II. Time, Continuity, and Change

History opens students to knowledge, skills, and values in exploring their own past and our collective past.

III. People, Places, and Environments

Geography allows students to investigate the world through the five themes of Location, Place, Interactions, Movement, and Regions.

IV. Individual Development and Identity

Psychology and anthropology help students discover about themselves individually and as a society.

V. Individuals, Groups, and Institutions

Sociology, anthropology, history and political science guide students to learn about their relationship with society's institutions.

VI. Power, Authority, and Governance

Political science, history, law, and other areas inform students about the development, structures, and functions of rule and law.

VII. Production, Distribution, and Consumption

Economic concepts and issues assist students in understanding their roles as producers and consumers in the world.

VIII. Science, Technology, and Society

Connecting science and technology in the world with history and the social sciences is important in the life of every student.

IX. Global Connections

Interdependence is a key attribute in the world of every student, and this theme supports this understanding.

X. Civic Ideals and Practices

The role of civic competence is critical to the social studies and society as developed through this theme.

The narratives at the beginning of each section are intended to be a teacher resource. They are meant for the teacher to build upon.

GRADE 6

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

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REVIEW UNIT
THE EARTH – GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW
INTRODUCTION

The term **geography** comes from a Greek word meaning “description of the earth.” It helps us to understand relationships between people and places and their interaction with other groups of people and places on the earth. In studying the earth, geographers are aware that things on it are constantly changing. Some of these changes come from natural causes such as the effects of water or ice causing an area to change over a period of time. Other changes are the result of human activities such as building roads or cities. Global interdependence keeps people in touch because they depend on one another for many things. By using geographic skills and thinking like geographers, we can obtain a better understanding of our earth and how we can function on its surface.

Earth’s surface is divided between land and water. The land area is wrinkled, broken, and worn into many different forms. The landforms together with soil and plants form the many different landscapes which cover the surface of the earth. Like landforms, waterways have an impact on climate, where people live, how people make a living, and where transportation routes are built. This gives us an understanding of the relationships between people and places.

Atmosphere, the layer of gases surrounding the earth, is the source of the earth’s climate patterns. Climate is a term used to refer to the different kinds of weather at a particular place over a period of time. The main factors affecting the climate of a region are latitude and altitude.

Human population is spread unevenly over the earth's surface. Some areas are densely populated while others are sparsely populated or uninhabited. About fifteen percent of the surface of the earth is too cold for farming while other areas are too dry, too wet, or too hot to support large numbers of people. Only Antarctica has no permanent human population.

The developed countries of the world are highly industrialized. Some of these countries are the richest in the world, and their literacy rate is high. Many of the world's people live in developing or underdeveloped countries where agriculture is still the primary factor of the economy, and they have a lower standard of living. By observing, defining, comparing or contrasting, we help our students to understand the earth and its people.

THE EARTH – GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. name and locate the seven continents on a map of the world.
2. name and locate the four oceans on a map of the world.
3. name and locate the countries in the Eastern Hemisphere.
4. name and locate landforms and bodies of water in the Western Hemisphere
5. locate the major parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude
6. locate and define the climate zones.
7. distinguish between a physical and political map.
8. interpret a map legend.
9. use a map scale to calculate distance.
10. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Land and Water Features

1. Hemispheres
 - a. Western
 - (1) North America
 - (2) South America
 - b. Eastern
 - (1) Africa
 - (2) Antarctica
 - (3) Asia
 - (4) Australia
 - (5) Europe

2. Landforms

- a. cape
- b. continent
- c. delta
- d. desert
- e. island
- f. isthmus
- g. mountain
- h. peninsula
- i. plain
- j. plateau
- k. valley

3. Bodies of Water

- a. bay
- b. gulf
- c. lake
- d. ocean
 - (1) Arctic Ocean
 - (2) Atlantic Ocean
 - (3) Indian Ocean
 - (4) Pacific Ocean
- e. river
 - (1) mouth
 - (2) source
- f. sea
- g. strait

B. Location

1. Direction – Compass Rose

- a. cardinal directions: N, S, E, W
- b. intermediate directions: NE, SE, NW, SW

2. Latitude

- a. parallels
- b. climate zones
 - (1) low latitudes- tropical
 - (a) 0° - Equator
 - (b) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N – Tropic of Cancer
 - (c) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S – Tropic of Capricorn

- (2) middle latitudes - temperate
 - (a) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N – Arctic Circle
 - (b) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S – Antarctic Circle
- (3) high latitudes - polar
 - (a) 90° N - North Pole
 - (b) 90° S - South Pole

3. Longitude

- a. meridians
- b. degrees
 - (1) 0° - 180° E – Eastern Hemisphere
 - (2) 0° - 180° W – Western Hemisphere
- c. measurements
 - (1) 0° - Prime Meridian (Greenwich, England)
 - (2) 180° - International Date Line
- d. time zones – every hour is equal to 15° longitude

C. map study

- 1. kinds
 - a. physical
 - b. political
- 2. map legend
- 3. map scale

TERMS

ALTITUDE – the height of land above sea level

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) – an imaginary circle parallel to the equator, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the South Pole

ARCTIC CIRCLE ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) – an imaginary circle parallel to the equator, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the North Pole

BAY – part of an ocean, sea, or lake that extends into the land

CAPE – a point of land that extends into an ocean, sea, or lake

CARDINAL DIRECTIONS – the basic directions on a map called north, south, east, and west

CLIMATE ZONE – regions considered with reference to the kind of weather prevailing there

COMPASS ROSE – a symbol printed on a chart or map to show directions

DELTA (of a river) – a triangular deposit of sand and soil that collects at the mouth of some rivers

DESERT - a dry, barren region that is usually sandy and without trees

EQUATOR (0°)– an imaginary circle around the earth, equally distant at all points from both the North Pole and the South Pole, dividing the earth's surface into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

GEOGRAPHIC GRID – a pattern of lines that cross each other as latitude and longitude cross each other to find an exact location on a map

GULF – a part of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a gulf is usually larger than a bay

HEMISPHERE – any of the halves of the earth: Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western Hemispheres

INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS – formed from basic directions: northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE – an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean on a map, largely along the 180° meridian; by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight

ISLAND – a body of land smaller than a continent that is completely surrounded by water

ISTHMUS – a narrow strip of land bordered by water that connects two larger bodies of land

LAKE – a large body of water surrounded by land

LATITUDE – distance measured in degrees, north or south from the Equator

LONGTITUDE – distance measured in degrees, east or west from the Prime Meridian

MAP LEGEND – an explanatory list of symbols on a chart or map

MAP SCALE – the proportion that a map bears to the thing it represents, for example, a scale of one inch to one mile

MERIDIAN - a line of longitude running north or south on a globe or map

MOUNTAIN – a landform with high elevation and a pointed or rounded top, higher than a hill

MOUTH – the part of a river where the waters flow into another body of water

NORTH POLE (90° N) – the northern end of the earth's axis

OCEAN – the great body of salt water that covers almost two-thirds of the earth's surface

OCEAN CURRENT – a movement of the surface water in a regular path affecting climate

PARALLELS – imaginary lines north or south of the equator representing degrees of latitude

PENINSULA – land surrounded by water on all sides but one

PHYSICAL MAP – a map which shows features of the earth's surface

PLAIN – a broad and flat or gently rolling area usually low in elevation

PLATEAU – a flat area high above sea level

POLAR CLIMATE – the climate of the earth's polar regions, characterized by short summers and long winters

POLITICAL MAP – a map which shows the boundaries of countries, cities, highways, etc.

PRECIPITATION – moisture in the form of rain, snow, sleet, hail, etc.

PRIME MERIDIAN (0°) – the meridian from which longitude is measured both east and west, passing through Greenwich, England

RIVER – a large stream of water that flows into another body of water

SEA – a large body of salt water wholly or partly enclosed by land

SOURCE – the place where a river or stream begins

SOUTH POLE (90° S) – the southern end of the earth's axis

STRAIT – a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water

SYMBOLS (on a map) – written or printed marks, letters, figures, etc. used to represent objects or information

TEMPERATE CLIMATE – climate characterized by a lack of extremes in temperatures

TORRID ZONE – the very warm region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the equator divides the Torrid Zone

TRIBUTARY – a stream or a river that flows into another river

TROPICAL CLIMATE – the climate of the tropics, characterized by intense heat, much rain, and a lack of seasons

TROPIC OF CANCER (23 ½° N) – the parallel of latitude that is the northern boundary of the Torrid Zone

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN (23 ½° S) – the parallel of latitude that is the southern boundary of the Torrid Zone

VALLEY – the land between hills or mountains

These terms were taught in Fifth Grade. This Unit is intended only as a review.

UNIT I EUROPE

Europe is a small continent. Only Australia is smaller. Even though it is small, Europe is comprised of 46 countries and the country of Russia which will be studied in the next unit. Many of the countries are the size of an average state in the United States. This region contains many different climate zones.

Europe is rich in history. In 1992, the Maastricht Treaty created the European Union and laid the groundwork for the adoption of a single currency called the euro. In 2002, most EU nations withdrew their own coins and paper bills from circulation and began using euro coins.

Europe has a variety of landforms – plains, uplands, highlands, and mountains – and these provide great land usage and natural resources for the Europeans, but the mild climate of most of Europe is probably one of its greatest assets. Europe's rich cultural heritage attracts many Americans to travel and study there.

UNIT I - EUROPE

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this unit the student should be able to

1. locate the continent of Europe on a world map.
2. name and locate the major physical features.
3. identify landforms, water and climate characteristics of each region.
4. identify the different regions of Europe.
5. locate each country and its capital.
6. describe and appreciate the cultural patterns of each country.
7. define terms relevant to this unit.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location
 - a. East of North America, west of Asia, north of Africa
2. Landforms
 - a. Mountains
Alps, Apennines, Balkans, Carpathians, Caucasus, Pyrenees, Urals
 - b. Peninsulas
Balkan, Denmark, Iberian, Peloponnesian, Scandinavian
 - c. Islands
Corsica, Crete, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Sardinia, Sicily
3. Bodies of Water
 - a. Oceans
Atlantic, Arctic

- b. Seas
Adriatic, Aegean, Baltic, Black, Caspian, Ionian, Irish, Mediterranean, North, Norwegian, Tyrrhenian
 - c. Rivers
Clyde, Danube, Elbe, Loire, Marne, Oder, Po, Rhine, Rhone Ruhr, Seine, Shannon, Thames
 - d. Bays, Channels, Straits
Bay of Biscay, English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar
4. Climate
Continental, marine, Mediterranean, polar, subtropical
5. Regions
- a. British Isles
United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), Republic of Ireland
 - b. Northern Europe
Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden
 - c. Southern Europe
Andorra, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Vatican City
 - d. Eastern Europe
Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Herzegovina, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, , Poland, Romania, , Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

B. Cultural Geography

- 1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
- 2. Government
- 3. Lifestyle
- 4. People

TERMS

COMMUNISM – an economic system in which land and business are controlled by the government; a government in which a country is ruled by a single leader or by a political groups with complete control over the people

FUEDALISM – a system in which land was owned by lords, but held by vassals in return for their loyalty

MONARCHY – a government headed by a king or queen

UNITED KINGDOM – the countries of Great Britain, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

UNIT II
RUSSIA AND THE EURASIAN REPUBLICS
INTRODUCTION

The country of Russia stretches over two continents. About one-fourth of Russia is on the continent of Europe; the rest lies in Asia. The Ural Mountains divide Europe from Russia.

The Soviet Union's economy grew weak during the Cold War. It did not produce enough basic consumer goods, such as food and clothing for its people. Government control of the economy was not working. At the end of 1991, the Soviet Union broke apart. All of its republics became independent nations.

UNIT II - RUSSIA AND THE EURASIAN REPUBLICS

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this unit the student should be able to

1. locate Russia and the Eurasian Republics on a world map.
2. name and locate the major physical features.
3. identify landforms, water and climate characteristics of each region.
4. identify the different regions of Europe.
5. locate each country and its capital.
6. describe and appreciate the cultural patterns of each country.
7. define the term relevant to this unit.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location

East of Europe, west and north of Asia

2. Landforms

a. Mountains

Caucasus, Urals

b. Peninsulas

Kamchatka, Kola

c. Plains

North European, West Siberian, Central Siberian

d. Steppes

Taiga, tundra

3. Bodies of Water

- a. Oceans
Arctic, Pacific
- b. Seas
Aral, Caspian, Barents, Black, East Siberian, Kara, Laptev, Okhotsk
- c. Rivers
Don, Irtysh, Kolyma, Lena, Ob, Volga, Yenisey
- d. Lakes
Baikal

4. Climate

5. Regions

- a. Russia
- b. Eurasian Republics
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

B. Cultural Geography

- 1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
- 2. Government
- 3. Lifestyle
- 4. People

TERM

STEPPE – vast, mostly level treeless plains that are covered in grass

UNIT III
AFRICA
INTRODUCTION

Africa is the second largest continent in the world after Asia. The climate and physical geography are diverse, ranging from flat arid deserts to tropical wet rainforests, and high mountains. It is made up of more than 50 independent nations with many numerous cultural groups speaking different languages and dialects. Each African country has its own economy. Farming is an important part of many African economies, as well as mining. Parts of Africa are rich in mineral resources. Some African countries have large amounts of petroleum, which is used to make oil and gasoline.

UNIT III - AFRICA

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the unit, the student will be able to

1. locate the continent of Africa on a world map.
2. locate the major physical features on a map of Africa.
3. identify the different regions of Africa and the countries located in each region.
4. describe the cultural patterns of the countries of Africa.
5. define the terms listed for identifications.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location

east of North and South America, south of Europe, east of Asia,
north of Antarctica

2. Landforms

- a. mountains – Ahagger, Atlas, Drakensburg, Mitumba, Tibesti, Principe
- b. peninsulas - Somali
- c. islands – Canary Cape Verde, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Principe, Zanzibar
- d. deserts – Kalahari, Namib, Nubian, Sahara
- e. plains – Serengeti
- f. plateaus – African, Amhara, Angola, Ethiopian, Jos, Darfar
- g. steppes – Sahel
- h. valleys – Great Rift
- i. capes – Good Hope, Verde

3. Bodies of Water

- a. oceans – Indian, Atlantic
- b. seas – Arabian, Mediterranean, Red
- c. rivers – Blue Nile, Congo, Limpopo, Niger, Nile, Orange, Senegal, Volta, White Nile
- d. lakes – Chad, Nasser, Tanganyika, Victoria
- e. other – Aswan Dam, Congo Basin, Victoria Falls

4. Climate

Desert, marine, Mediterranean and tropical

5. Regions

- a. North Africa
Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia
- b. West Africa
Benin, Burkina, Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo
- c. Central Africa
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon
- d. East Africa
Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
- e. Southern Lands
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- f. Other African Nations
Cape Verde Islands, Comoros Islands, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles

B . Cultural Geography

1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. Government
3. Lifestyle
4. People

TERMS

AFRIKAANS – the language spoken by most white South Africans

APARTHEID – a policy, now illegal, designed to keep the races separate but equal

DESERTIFICATION – process by which grasslands turn to desert

ERG – huge area of shifting sand dunes in the Sahara

HIEROGLYPHIC - picture-writing of the ancient Egyptians

PYGMY – people of equatorial Africa less than five feet tall

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES – countries which are economically underdeveloped

UNIT IV
AUSTRALIA, ANTARCTICA AND OCEANIA
INTRODUCTION

Australia is the smallest in size among the continents. Most of the people live along the eastern and southeastern coasts. In the interior of the country, which is called the outback, the farmhouses are located far from highways and railroads.

New Zealand is located southeast of Australia. It extends almost one thousand miles from north to south. Many earthquakes are common here because the volcanoes on North Island are part of the Pacific "Ring of Fire". South Island is the larger of the two islands and it contains a high mountain chain called the Southern Alps.

Antarctica is the fifth largest continent and surrounds the South Pole. This region is the coldest and most desolate on earth. The continent lies buried under the ice cap in the interior and along the coast. Much of the interior has only been partially explored. However, the seacoast has many kinds of animal life. Exploration of Antarctica began in 1920 and in the 1950's and 1960's, scientists established permanent scientific bases to study the movement of the polar ice cap and the effects it has on the world's weather.

Oceania extends from Hawaii in the north to Antarctica in the south and from Australia in the west to Easter Island in the east. Two continents, Australia and Antarctica, are included in this region along with thousands of other islands. Many of the islands of Oceania lie in groups that are either curved or in rows. These are called archipelagoes. These islands are divided into three groups:

Micronesia (little islands) located in the northwest, Melanesia (black islands) located in the southwest, and Polynesia (many islands) located very near or east of the International Date Line.

UNIT IV - AUSTRALIA, ANTARCTICA, AND OCEANIA

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the unit, the student will be able to

1. locate the continents of Australia and Antarctica and the islands of Oceania on a world map.
2. name and locate the major physical features of this region.
3. describe the cultural patterns of each region.
4. define the terms listed for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location
South Pacific Ocean
2. Landforms
 - a. Australia, Antarctica
 - b. Islands
Tasmania, New Zealand, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia
 - c. Mountains
Great Dividing Range, Hamersley Range, Macdonnell Ranges, Southern Alps
 - d. Deserts
Great Victoria, Great Sandy
 - e. Basin
Great Artesian
3. Bodies of Water
 - a. Oceans
Indian, Pacific
 - b. Seas
Coral, Tasman
 - c. Bays and Gulfs
Great Australian Bight, Gulf of Carpentaria
 - d. Strait
Bass, Torres, Cook

- e. Reef
 - Great Barrier
 - f. Rivers
 - Murray-Darling System
 - g. Lake
 - Lake Eyre
4. Climate
 - Desert Marine, Mediterranean, Subtropical, Polar
 5. Regions
 - Antarctica, Australia, New Zealand, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia

B. Cultural Geography

- 1, Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. Government
3. Lifestyle
4. People

TERMS

ABORIGINE – the term applied to the original inhabitant of Australia

ARTESIAN WELLS – wells made by drilling into the earth until water flows to the surface under its own pressure

ATOLLS – sandy reefs which surround shallow lagoons

CORAL REEF – line of rocklike material made up of the skeletons of tiny sea creatures, most plentiful in warm ocean water

HIGH ISLANDS – volcanic in origin, these islands are formed by flow of volcanic lava and ash; have sharp peaks and rolling hills

LOW ISLANDS – consist of coral and barely rise above sea level

TYPHOON – tropical cyclone

UNIT V
ASIA
INTRODUCTION

Asia is the largest of the continents in both size and population. It covers a third of the world's land area and has three-fifths of the world population.

There are a variety of landforms in Asia. The highest elevation on earth, Mt. Everest, as well as the lowest place, the shore of the Dead Sea, are both located in Asia.

The nations of Asia also vary in political systems of government, race, ancestry, customs, languages, religious beliefs, and ways of life. Many of these countries are known as "Third World" countries and their governments are trying to improve the economies of their nations.

UNIT V - ASIA

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the unit, the student will be able to

1. locate the continent of Asia on a world map.
2. name and locate the major physical landforms.
3. identify the different regions of Asia and the countries located in each region.
4. describe the cultural patterns of each country.
5. define the terms listed for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location
East of Europe, west of North America, north of Australia, northeast of Africa
2. Landforms
 - a. Mountains
 - (1) Zagras – Iran
 - (2) Urals - Russia
 - (3) Caucasus – Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan
 - (4) Hindu Kush – Afghanistan
 - (5) Himalaya – India
 - (6) Japanese Alps – Japan
 - b. Plateaus
 - (1) Iran –Iran
 - (2) Deccan – India
 - (3) Mongolian – Mongolia
 - (4) Tibetan – Tibet
 - (5) Siberian – Russia
 - c. Peninsulas
Arabian, Indo-China, Korean

d. Islands

- (1) Cyprus – Turkey
- (2) Maldives – SW of India
- (3) Sri Lanka – SE of India
- (4) Taiwan – E of China
- (5) Indonesian – S of China
- (6) Malaysian – S of China
- (7) Phillipines – SE of China

e. Plains

- (1) Ganges- India
- (2) Manchurian – China
- (3) Yellow River – China
- (4) Kanto – Japan

f.. Deserts

Gobi, Syrian, Taklimakan, Thar

3. Bodies of Water

a. Oceans

Indian, Pacific

b. Seas

Aegean, Arabian, Black, Caspian, Mediterranean, Philippine, Red, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, Yellow Sea

c. Rivers

Tigress, Euphrates, Jordan, Ganges, Indus, Mekong, Yangtze (Chang Jiang), Yellow(Hwang Ho)

d. Bay

Bay of Bengal

e. Gulfs

Aden, Persian, Oman, Tonkin

f. Channels, Straits, Canals

Suez Canal, Bosphorus Strait, Strait of Malacca, Korean Strait

4. Climate

Continental, desert, marine, Mediterranean, subtropical, tropical

5. Regions

a. Southwest Asia

(1) Arabian Peninsula - Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic

(2) Middle East – Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan

b. South Asia

Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives

c. East Asia

China, Mongolia, Macau, Taiwan, North Korea, South Korea, Japan

d. Southeast Asia

Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines

B. Cultural Geography

1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. Government
3. Lifestyle
4. People

TERMS

BALANCE OF TRADE – difference in value between a country's exports and imports

BASIN – a low-lying area of land surrounded by land of higher elevation; an area drained by a river and its tributaries

CANAL – a waterway built to carry water for navigation or irrigation; navigation canals usually connect two other bodies of water

COMMUNE – a collective farm in China; the members of a commune jointly own and farm commune lands

GUERRILLA WARFARE – irregular warfare against an enemy; usually carried out with surprise attacks on the enemy

ISLAM – a world religion founded in the eighth century by Muhammad

MONSOON – periodic change in wind pattern in Pacific and southeastern Asia characterized by heavy rainfall

MOUNT EVEREST – world's highest mountain; part of the Himalayas

SUBCONTINENT – landmass of great size, but smaller than a continent

SUBSISTENCE FARMING – plant products grown and harvested primarily for a farm family's own use without surplus for selling

WADI – bed or valley of a stream that is usually dry except during the rainy season

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