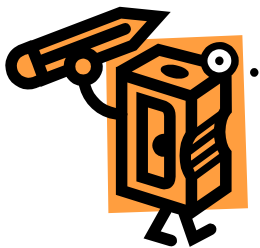


Welcome to 7th grade Social Studies!



This workbook will serve as your textbook for this course. You will be expected to have this workbook with you every day. Remember to take advantage of the study tools inside! If you miss a day, be sure to find out what you missed from this workbook. You'll need to fill in anything we did together in class because it may appear on a test.



This is your workbook.
Please write in it!

Table of Contents

Unit One: Basic Training	... page 3
Unit Two: The Middle East Today	... page 19
Unit Three: The Impact of the Environment and Economy on the Middle East	... page 39
Unit Four: The Origins of the Modern Middle East	... page 51
Unit Five: Southern and Eastern Asia Today	... page 61
Unit Six: The Impact of the Environment and Economy on Asia Today	... page 83
Unit Seven: The Origins of Modern Asia	... page 95
Unit Eight: Africa Today	... page 107
Unit Nine: The Impact of the Environment and Economy on Africa Today	... page 119
Unit Ten: The Origins of Modern Africa	... page 131
Unit Eleven: Your Financial Future	... page 139
Index	... page 144
Appendix A: Extra Credit	... page 147
Appendix B: Freedom Rankings	... page 150

Seventh Grade Unit 1
BASIC TRAINING!



Elaborated Unit Focus

The focus of this important first unit is on the themes and terms that will come up repeatedly throughout this year. This Basic Training Unit covers the basic ideas in our study of government, geography, history, and economics this year. These terms will show up in each unit and on each major test we take as we go through this workbook.

Standards/Elements

This unit is designed to teach the basic vocabulary and concepts that go with the government, geography, economics, and history Georgia Performance Standards established by the Georgia Department of Education. Most of these will be a review of what was learned last year.

Unit 1 Vocabulary Focus

Study these terms

GOVERNMENT TERMS:

- Unitary government system
- Confederation government system
- Federal government system
- Autocratic government (autocracy)
- Oligarchic government (oligarchy)
- Democratic government (democracy)
 - Parliamentary democracy
 - Presidential democracy
- Hereditary monarchy
- Constitutional monarchy
- Theocracy
- Republic
- Communism



ECONOMICS TERMS:

- Traditional economy
- Command economy
- Market economy
- Mixed economy
- Specialization
- Trade barriers
- Tariff
- Quota
- Embargo
- Currency
- Human capital
- Capital
- Natural Resources
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Entrepreneurship



HISTORY TERMS:

- Nationalism
- Independence

GEOGRAPHY TERMS:

- Ethnic group
- Religious group
- Literacy rate
- Standard of living



Definitions for Unit One:
GOVERNMENT TERMS

Autocratic government (autocracy) _____

Communism _____

Confederation government system _____

Constitutional monarchy _____

Democratic government (democracy) _____

Federal government system _____

Hereditary monarchy _____

Oligarchic government (oligarchy) _____

Parliamentary democracy _____

Presidential democracy_____

Republic_____

Theocracy_____

Unitary government system_____

GEOGRAPHY TERMS

Ethnic group_____

Literacy rate_____

Religious group_____

Standard of living_____

Who has the power?

Unitary System -

Confederation -

Federal System -

Autocracy -

Oligarchy -

Democracy -

Parliamentary Democracy -

Presidential Democracy -

Hereditary Monarchy -

Constitutional Monarchy -

Theocracy -

Communism -

Republic -

Where is Joe Voter happiest?



Where is Joe Voter not so happy?



We know you can't get music with the "Parental Advisory" sticker on it at Wal-Mart. What else has the mega-store banned?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. **EXAMPLE:** The three branches of a federal government are the executive, legislative, and...
JUDICIAL VOTERS MINORITY

2. This government system feels everyone should be equal in a classless society.
MONARCHY COMMUNISM DEMOCRACY

3. In a theocracy, who has supreme power?
PRESIDENT KING GOD

4. Who holds the most power in a democracy?
VOTERS KING GOD

5. What do you call the leader of a presidential democracy?
KING GOD PRESIDENT

6. In a _____ monarchy, the king inherited the power from his father.
CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL HEREDITARY

7. This group is made up of people who share ideas and beliefs that have been in their community for years.
ETHNIC RELIGIOUS VOTERS

8. Which of these would probably not be shared by a religious group?
XBOX FOLKTALES LANGUAGE

9. In a federal system, power is...
LOCAL CENTRAL SHARED

10. In this government system, the ruler has absolute power to do whatever he/she wants.
AUTOCRATIC OLIGARCHIC DEMOCRATIC

11. The literacy rate in a country tells us what percentage of the population can read and ...
EAT WRITE CALCULATE

12. In this system, the voters have the most power.
AUTOCRATIC OLIGARCHIC DEMOCRATIC

13. In a monarchy, Joe Voter has _____ power.
ALL NO SOME

14. Embargos, tariffs, and quotas are trade....
ENHANCERS SLOWERDOWNERS BARRIERS

15. The standard of _____ tells us the quality of life in that country, including health and education.
VOTING LIVING RELIGION

16. In this system, a small group makes all laws.
AUTOCRATIC OLIGARCHIC DEMOCRATIC

17. A king rules in this system.
DEMOCRACY OLIGARCHY MONARCHY

18. In this system, power is shared between the central government and the local governments.
UNITARY CONFEDERATION FEDERAL

19. In this system, the central government has all the power.
UNITARY CONFEDERATION FEDERAL

20. Which of these is shared by an ethnic group?
RELIGION IDEAS MONEY

21. In this system, voters elect representatives to make laws.
REPUBLIC THEOCRACY MONARCHY

22. The G.D.P. is measured per...
DAY MONTH YEAR

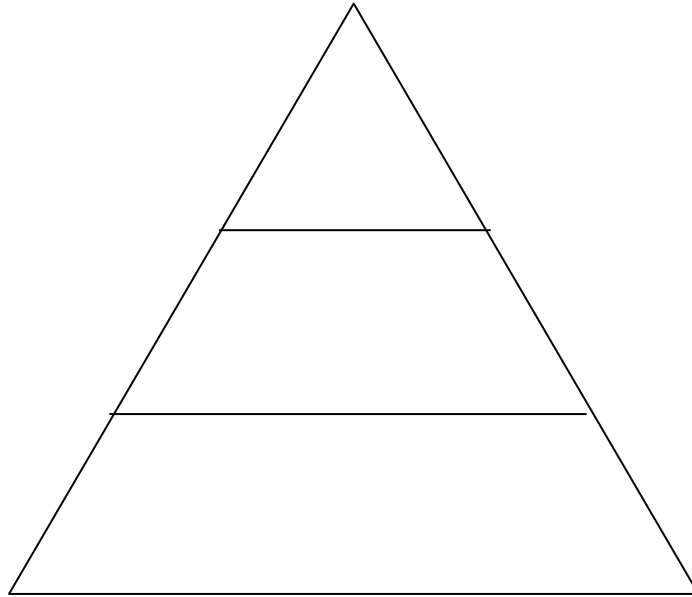
23. In this system, religious leaders have political power.
REPUBLIC THEOCRACY MONARCHY

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is "JUDICIAL," so I'll write a "J" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Don't forget to tear out this page and turn it in. Have fun!→

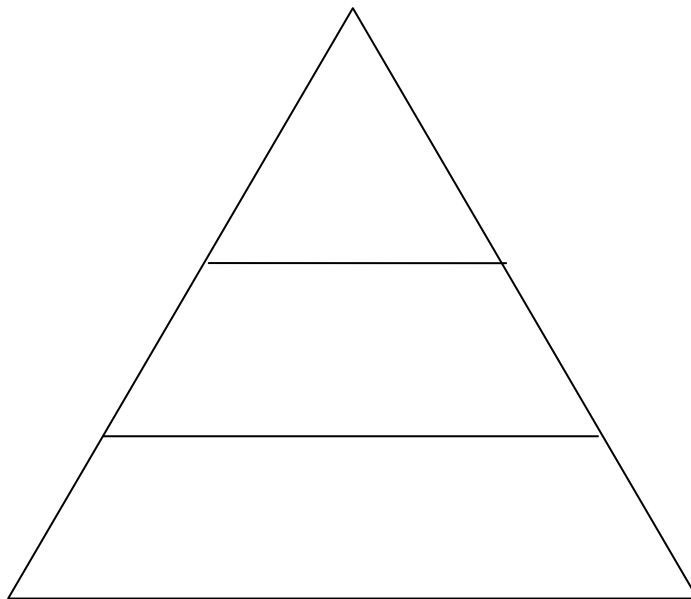
GOV'T - GEO

2	10	13	10	12	20	10	13		9
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7	12		2	19	14	10	13		6
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1997,		10	13	12		10		17	20
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21	7		14	10	13	13	7	12	
10		23	9	6	20	21	23		23
6	10	23		9	10	20	12		229
14	17	7	12	10	22		10		11
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19	7	9	99		10	2	23	21	7
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12		18	14	21		15	20	18	7

Government Systems...The Handy-Dandy Triangles!



SS7CG4a - Unitary, Confederation, and Federal Governments



SS7CG4b - Autocratic, Oligarchic, and Democratic Governments

ECONOMICS TERMS

Capital _____

Command economy _____

Currency _____

Embargo _____

Entrepreneurship _____

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) _____

Human capital _____

Market economy _____

Mixed economy _____

Natural Resources _____

Quota _____

Specialization _____

Tariff _____

Trade barriers _____

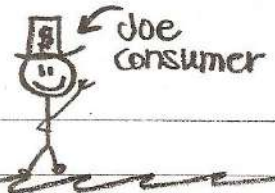
Traditional economy _____

HISTORY TERMS

Independence _____

Nationalism _____

ECON JERMS



Name: _____

1. _____ = Trade ya. * = goods or services
 - based on _____, doesn't use
 - found in _____, not

2. _____ = YOU MUST BUY or PRODUCE THIS! RAWR!
 sigh...

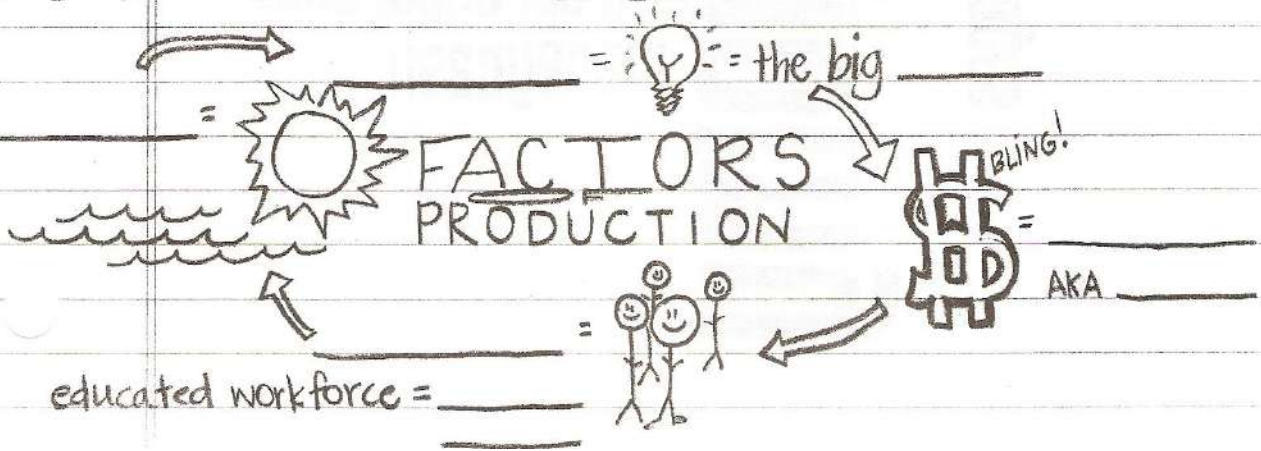
- Joe Consumer has _____
 is in total control

3. _____ = ILLEGAL THINGS -R- US | BAGS of GLASS CHEAP! | Sharp & Pointy

- Joe Consumer has _____
 are in total control

4. _____ = GOVERNMENT CONTROL | CONSUMER CHOICES = _____

found in _____



Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were the first men to walk on the moon. What did Armstrong do to make the Mission Control guys in Houston “almost turn blue?”

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. **EXAMPLE:** Water and sunlight are _____ resources.

SYNTHETIC **CAPITAL** **NATURAL**

2. The GDP is measured per...

MONTH **YEAR** **DAY**

3. The GDP is the _____ of all the goods and services provided in a country.

VALUE **EXPENSE** **COST**

4. Who makes the decisions in a command economy?

INDIVIDUALS **GOVERNMENT** **CUSTOMS**

5. This is when two countries don't trade with each other anymore because of what one did.

QUOTA **TARIFF** **EMBARGO**

6. This is what one country does best and is most in demand in the world market.

VALUE **SPECIALIZATION** **GDP**

7. How many countries have a mixed economy?

ALL **FIVE** **NONE**

8. This is a limit on foreign goods.

EMBARGO **QUOTA** **TARIFF**

9. Which is not an example of a capital good?

FACTORY **MACHINERY** **ORIGAMI**

10. When a country is free to make its own decisions and is not controlled by another, it is...

INDEPENDENT **COLONIZED** **ENSLAVED**

11. Entrepreneurs are not afraid to take...

RISKS **BETS** **PUPPIES**

12. In a _____ economy, people don't get to make choices for themselves.

MARKET **TRADITIONAL** **COMMAND**

13. Human capital refers to the...

TECHNOLOGY **WORKERS** **RESOURCES**

14. The Gross _____ Product is kind of like how much the average person earns in a year in a country.

AVERAGE **YEARLY** **DOMESTIC**

15. Nationalism is when you show _____ to your ethnic group.

LOYALTY **INDEPENDENCE** **FREEDOM**

16. Independence is the _____ from being controlled.

LOYALTY **INDEPENDENCE** **FREEDOM**

17. Which is not a North American currency?

DOLLAR **UNICORN** **PESO**

18. Embargos, quotas, and tariffs are trade...

ENHANCERS **BARRIERS** **STIMULATORS**

19. _____ capital refers to the knowledge and skills of the workers.

NATURAL **GOODS** **HUMAN**

20. The Gross Domestic _____ is different for each country, usually.

PRODUCT **GOODS** **CONSUMER**

21. Currency is also known as...

EMBARGO **MONEY** **TARIFF**

22. This is a tax on foreign goods.

EMBARGO **MONEY** **TARIFF**

→Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is "NATURAL," so I'll write an "N" in every square that contains a "1." Got it? Don't forget to pull this page out and turn it in. Have fun! →

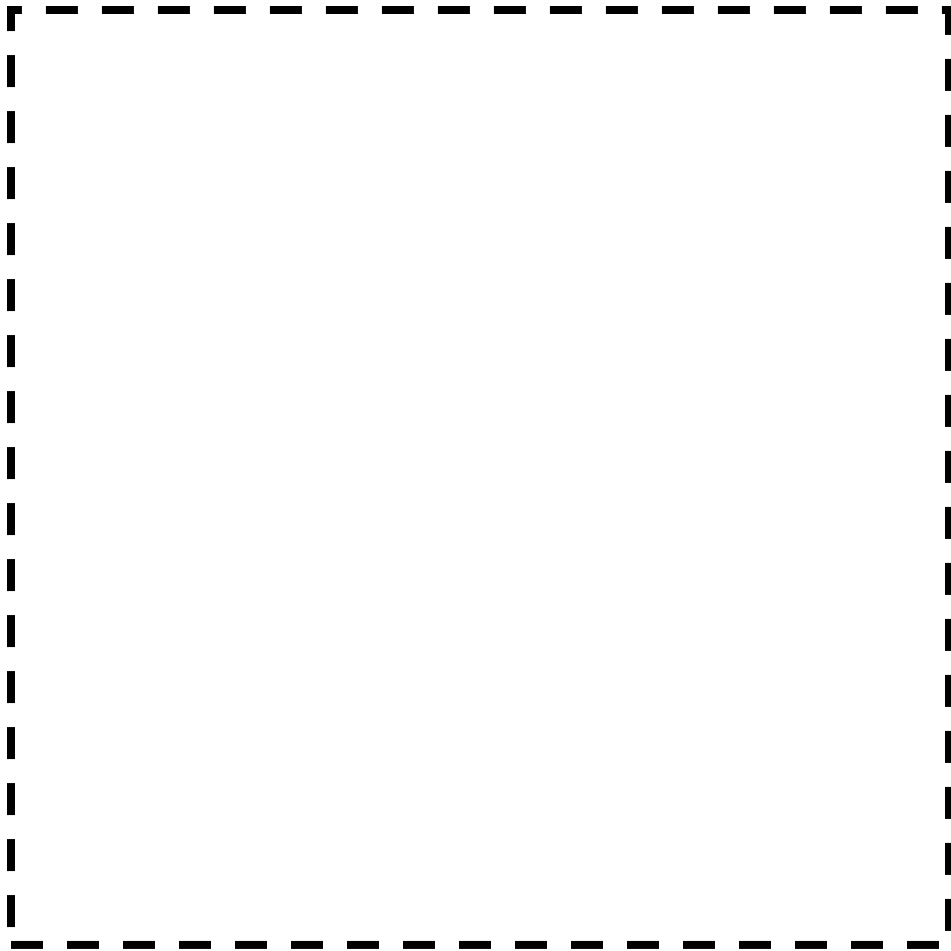
ECON-HIST

13	19	5	'N	pp5	7	4	15	5	99
	13	7	b		15	7	'N	14	10
'N	4		13	10	22	19		9	'N
15	2		6	5	12	9	'N	14	6
	9	16		16	17	5	15		15
5	16	22		19	5		21	7	'N
17	7	15	15	2		6	22	5	5
11	5	14		10	22		22	9	
7		6	7	16	5	11		20	15
7	12	5	pp 22	11	7	'N	8	17	10
15	10	22	2		18	7	6	5	99
10	16		19	5		19	7	14	
16	7	10	15	5	14		21	10	6
6	10	9	'N		12	9	'N	22	11
9	15		13	9	17	15	14		19
7	3	5		19	7	14		22	9
	15	5	7	3	5		22	19	5
21		22	9		14	10	5		9
'N		22	19	5		21	9	9	'N.

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Let's Take a Test!

For this test over Unit 1, you can use your notes! That is, any note you can fit in this little square...



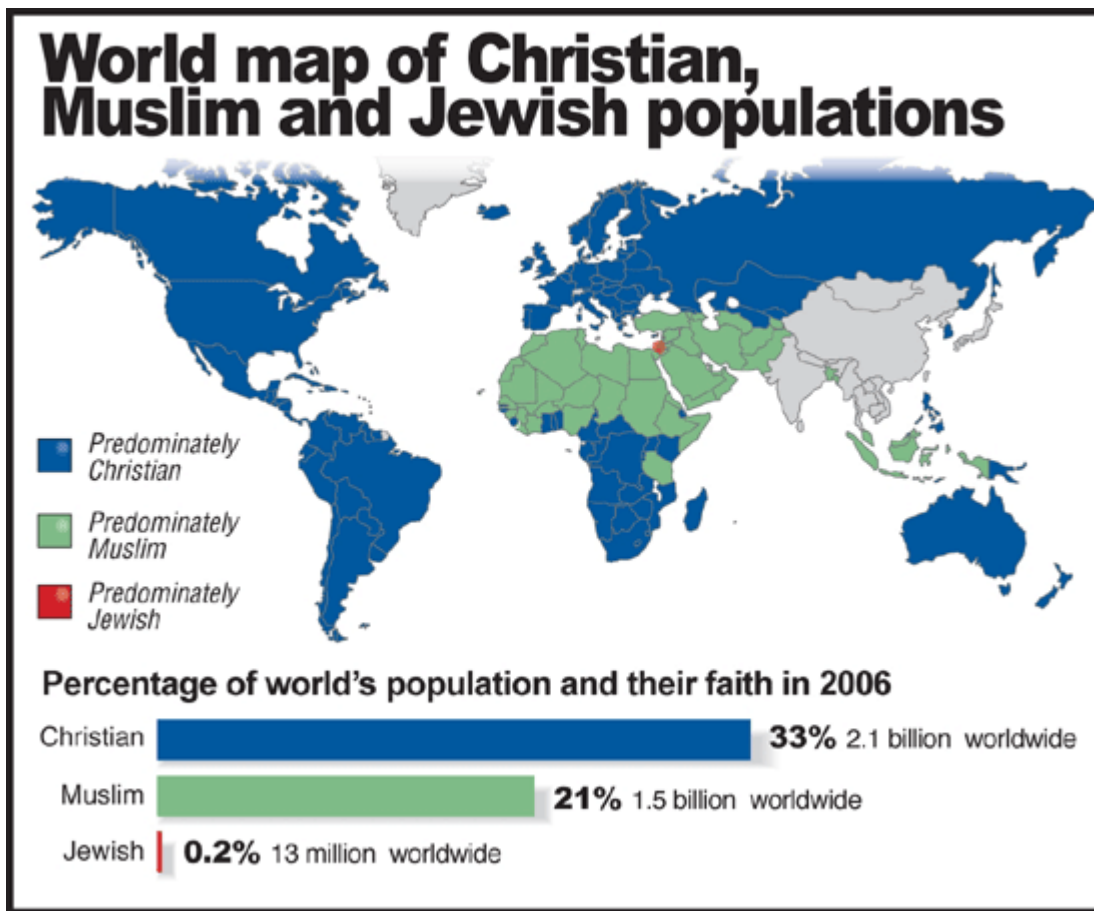
Cut it out and write in everything you think you might not remember on the test. You may use **only** this square on the test for help. Study!

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 2

The Middle East Today

Elaborated Unit Focus: In this unit, students will gain an understanding of the modern cultural and physical landscape of the Middle East. By learning about the diverse religions and cultures of the Middle East, students will gain insight into the complicated relationships between religion and culture, and the political implications of the relationship between religion, culture, and geography. Students will locate selected countries in the region on a map and will examine the role of the citizen in the government of selected countries in the Middle East.



SS7G5 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Afghanistan _____

Arabian Sea _____

Dead Sea _____

Euphrates River _____

Gaza Strip _____

Iran _____

Iraq _____

Israel _____

Jordan River _____

Persian Gulf _____

Red Sea _____

Rub al-Khali _____

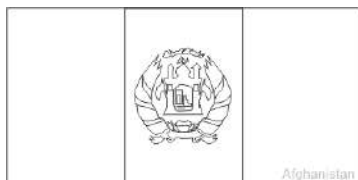
Saudi Arabia _____

Strait of Hormuz _____

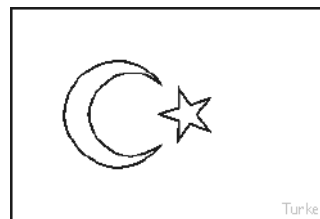
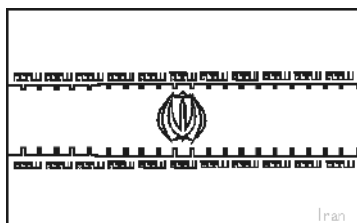
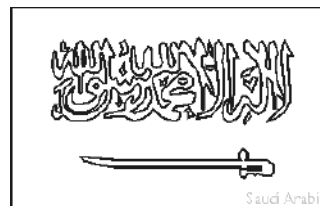
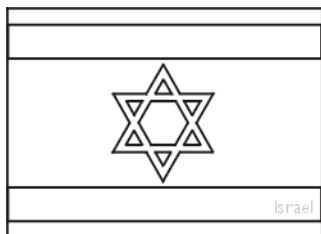
Suez Canal _____

Tigris River _____

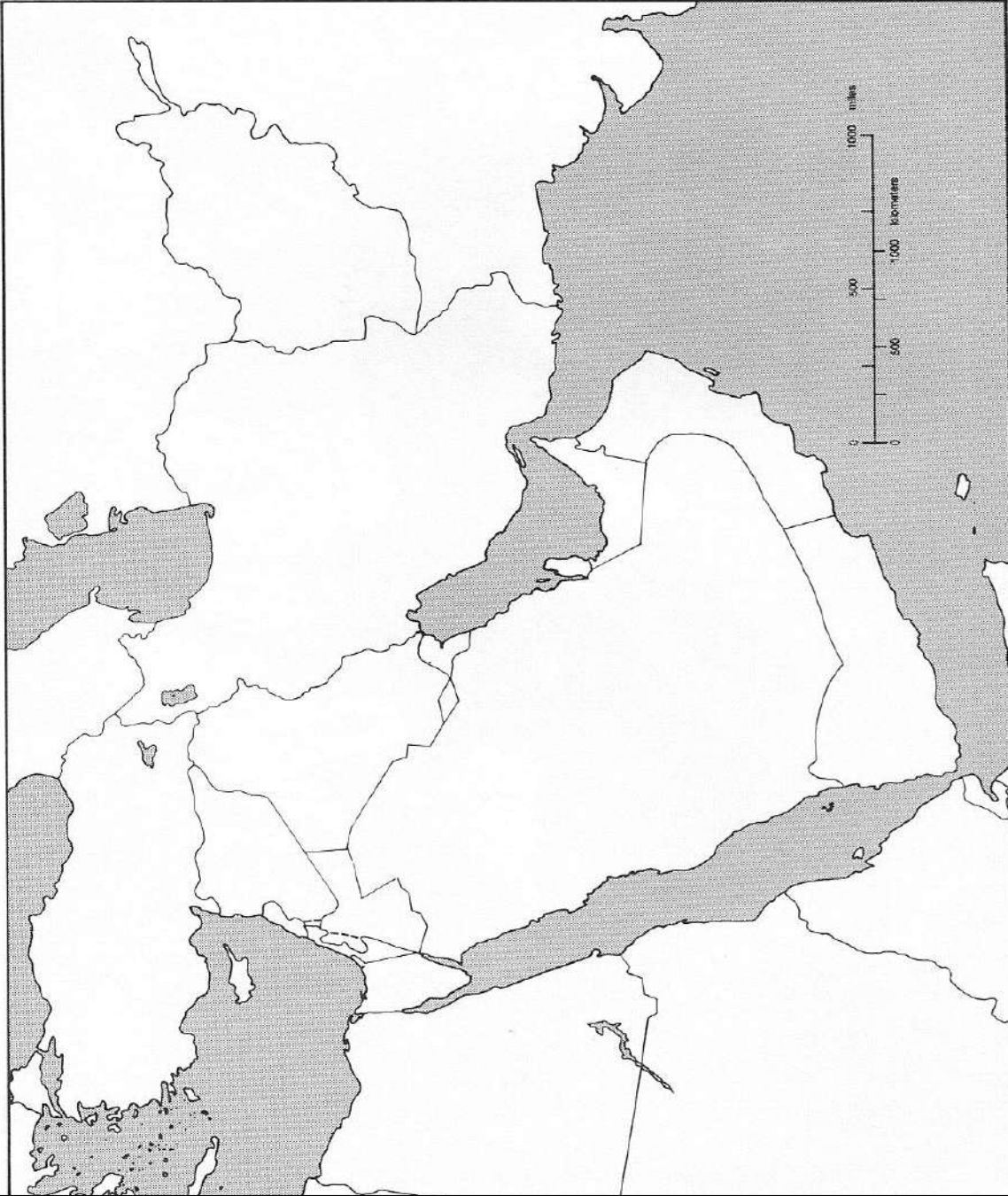
Turkey _____



Flags of the region



MIDDLE EAST



SS7G5

Standard/Elements

The student will locate selected features in Southwestern Asia (Middle East).

a. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: Euphrates River, Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, and Gaza Strip.

b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the nations of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

Was Hitler really in the U.S. Navy?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: The GDP measures what the average person earns in one ____.

MONTH YEAR LIFETIME

2. Israel and Palestine rely on the water from the ____ River.

EUPHRATES TIGRIS JORDAN

3. This country is east of Iran.

IRAQ AFGHANISTAN KUWAIT

4. Southwest Asia is also known as the ____ East.

MIDDLE NORTH SOUTH

5. This river is one of the longest in the region and begins in Turkey.

JORDAN EUPHRATES NILE

6. The ____ River starts in Turkey and flows directly through Iraq to the Persian Gulf.

EUPHRATES TIGRIS JORDAN

7. The ____ of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

STRAIT RIVER OCEAN

8. The Suez ____ connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

STRAIT RIVER CANAL

9. A ____ country like Afghanistan doesn't have any ocean access.

LANDLOCKED SEASIDE MOUNTAINOUS

10. People in Iraq and the Middle East rely on these for fresh water sources.

OCEANS RIVERS SEAS

11. This country is west of Iraq.

ISRAEL AFGHANISTAN TURKEY

12. The ____ Sea is too salty to support life.

DEAD RED PERSIAN

13. The Arabian Sea is the northwest arm of the Indian ____.

SEA LAKE OCEAN

14. This country is very oil-rich and has an indoor ski slope but was not labeled on your map.

AFGHANISTAN U.A.E. ISRAEL

15. The Strait of ____ connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea.

DAVIS PERSIA HORMUZ

16. The Rub-al-____ is a desert whose name means "Empty Quarter."

KHALI PERSIA TUMMI

17. Turkey is ____ of Saudi Arabia.

NORTH SOUTH EAST

18. This resource is the most important to people in the Middle East who need it to live and to irrigate crops.

OIL SUNLIGHT WATER

19. You won't find much of this in a desert.

VEGETATION SAND ROCKS

20. The ____ Gulf is one of the main shipping routes for oil from the Middle East.

ISRAEL PERSIAN SUEZ

21. The Tigris River ____ in Turkey.

BEGINS ENDS TRANVERSES

22. This coastal region bordering Israel and Egypt is the source of much conflict in the Middle East.

PALESTINE GAZA KUWAIT

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'YEAR', so I'll write a "Y" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

11	17		1939,		15	11	6	9	5
10	9	7		17	5	20	15	5	18
18	10	13	6	5		3	17		3
10	6	11	8	9	5		18	15	Y
	11		15	3	6	5		4	Y
	14	17	8	9	5		15	5	
8	3	4	5		6	13		6	15
5		14	7	3		6	13		2
13	11	17		6	15	5		17	3
19	Y		3	17	12		8	15	3
17	22	5	12		15	11	7		9
3	7	6		17	3	4	5		6
13		7	6	14	3	10	6	15	13
14	7	6	13	17		15	11	7	
21	13	Y	7		20	10	13	4	11
7	5	12		6	15	5	Y		18
13	H	9	12	17	9	6		15	3
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5	17	12		6	15	5		15	11
6	9	5	10		21	9	18	13	12
	9	11	17	5					

SS7G5 Country Data Chart

Country Name	Capital City	Population	Area	GDP per capita	Language	Literacy Rate	Economic Freedom Ranking

SS7G8 Standard/Elements

SS7G8: The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in the Middle East.

- a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- b. Explain the diversity of religions within the Arabs, Persians, and Kurds.
- c. Compare and contrast the prominent religions in the Middle East; Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.
- d. Explain the reasons for the division between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims
- e. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

SS7G8 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Arab _____

Christianity _____

Farsi _____

Islam/Muslims _____

Judaism _____

Kurd _____

Persian _____

Sunni Islam _____

Shi'a Islam _____

Middle East Religions

Name of Religion			
Central Figure			
Place of Origin			
Year of Origin			
Language			
Holy Book			
Place of Worship			
Followers are Called			
Name for God			
Main Belief			

Arabs, Persians, and Kurds! (Oh, my)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fill in the blanks using the puzzle you put together...

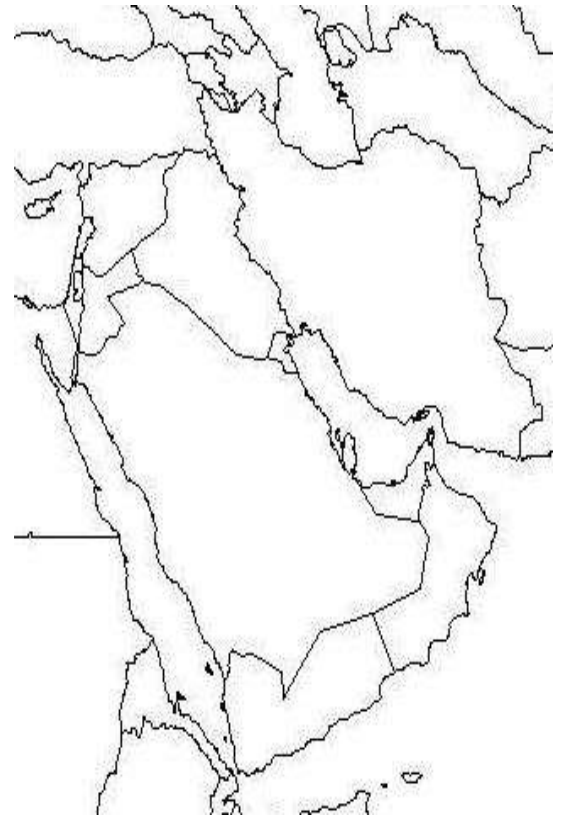
You might be an Arab if you...



You might be a Persian if you...



You might be a Kurd if you...



Wanna know some weird facts about your favorite candies? Of course you do!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: Extreme _____ is a Christian rite that priests do at the time of death.

UNCTION BAPTISM MARRIAGE

2. What natural feature is found in both Israel and Saudi Arabia, the homes of the three big religions?

RAINFOREST OCEAN DESERT

3. When he was a baby, Moses was put in a basket in or near this river.

CONGO NILE EUPHRATES

4. This is the holy book for Judaism.

TORAH BIBLE KORAN

5. Muslims go to mosques to _____.

EXERCISE WORSHIP SHOP

6. This is the holy book for Christians.

TORAH BIBLE KORAN

7. Jewish ministers and teachers are often referred to as...

RABBI PROFESSOR IMAM

8. The Pope lives in _____ City, which is in Italy.

NEW YORK ROME VATICAN

9. Moses led the Hebrew slaves out of...

VIETNAM EGYPT INDIA

10. All three of these religions believe in _____ God.

ONE TWO FOUR

11. The Prophet spoke in perfect rhymed _____ when he spoke Allah's words.

ENGLISH ARABIC HEBREW

12. Jesus Christ is the central figure of this religion.

JUDAISM ISLAM CHRISTIANITY

13. The first church services were conducted in...

LATIN SPANISH FRENCH

14. Jewish people go to a _____ to worship.

CHURCH MOSQUE SYNAGOGUE

15. Allah and Jehovah are both names for...

JESUS GOD MOHAMMED

16. Jews refer to God as...

YHWH ALLAH JESUS

17. This religion began in Saudi Arabia.

JUDAISM CHRISTIANITY ISLAM

18. This religion began with Abraham and is the oldest.

JUDAISM CHRISTIANITY ISLAM

19. All three religions consider Abraham to be the _____ of their faith.

DESCENDENT FATHER SAVIOR

20. This is the holy book of Islam.

TORAH BIBLE KORAN

21. Islam believes there is only one God and Mohammed is His _____.

SON FATHER PROPHET

22. This is the official language of Judaism.

HEBREW ARABIC LATIN

23. Muslims face _____, Saudi Arabia, when they pray.

MECCA JERUSALEM BETHLEHEM

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'UNCTION', so I'll write a "U" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

18	11	21	11	3	9	14	9		20
17	4	20	11	4	14		12	10	23
9		17	3		5	11	14	11	6
17		(18	11	21	11	3	9	14	9
	22	10	7	14	9	7	11	2	17
14	22)		11	3	2		14	10
	14	11	'U	12	9		19	13	11
8	10	7	14		4	22	9		"3"
	17	3		3	23	'U	14	20	9
4	9	9	7	14		6	11	7	14
	7	9	21	7	9	14	9	3	4
9	2		14	9	12	4	11	10	3
14		10	19		8	11	3	17	13
13	11	,	12	22	10	12	10	13	11
4	9	,	11	3	2		14	4	7
11	5	6	9	7	7	16		4	22
11	4		12	22	11	3	15	9	2
	4	10		11	13	13		12	22
10	12	10	13	11	4	9		11	19
4	9	7		5	5	II.			

SS7CG4&5 Standards/Elements

SS7CG4 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

- Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.
- Explain how governments determine citizen participation in a (an) autocracy, oligarchy, and democracy.
- Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.

SS7CG5 The student will explain the structures of the national governments of Southwest Asia.

- Compare the parliamentary democracy of the State of Israel, the monarchy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the theocracy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

What do you remember? Find your answers in the word search. Use the underlined words in the standard above as your choices.

- In this system, the central government has the most power.
- In this system, the power is shared between the national and local governments.
- In this system, the local governments have all the power.
- In this government, a small group has all the power.
- In this government, one person has all the power.
- In this government, the voters have the real power.
- In this type of democracy, the citizens vote directly for the president.
- In this type of democracy, the citizens cast a vote for a political party that chooses the prime minister.
- In this system, religious leaders have political power.
- In this system, the king has inherited his power.

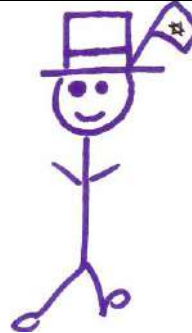
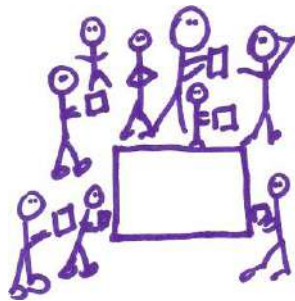
Government Review

D	H	Q	Y	I	R	Y	C	H	L	E	E	N	A	N
V	I	P	C	C	R	U	V	U	K	A	O	C	U	P
R	P	G	R	A	A	L	D	I	E	I	U	F	T	C
C	O	P	T	E	E	R	J	N	T	L	M	F	O	Y
Y	S	I	J	T	S	C	C	A	B	H	M	M	C	H
N	N	G	R	Z	B	I	R	O	D	X	I	K	R	C
U	R	I	F	J	K	E	D	E	E	Z	F	Z	A	R
A	R	U	P	K	D	C	M	E	Z	H	X	Z	C	A
J	M	V	I	E	A	O	S	S	N	E	T	C	Y	N
R	J	S	F	M	C	T	P	W	R	T	P	D	C	O
M	R	N	N	R	Y	H	C	R	A	G	I	L	O	M
K	O	P	A	R	L	I	A	M	E	N	T	A	R	Y
C	L	C	F	E	D	E	R	A	L	R	K	K	L	W
L	Y	B	V	U	C	C	I	T	D	O	H	V	H	G
C	E	E	Z	P	O	M	S	U	K	F	E	S	S	G

Which country is Joe Voter visiting? Identify the country from the standard.

SS7CG5 The student will explain the structures of the national governments of Southwest Asia.

a. Compare the parliamentary democracy of the State of Israel, the monarchy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Theocracy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.



Why is it so expensive to be a pro football player?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: Monotheistic religions believe in how many gods?

MANY ONE NONE

2. The Kurds live in the ___ of Syria and Iraq.

MOUNTAINS DESERT RIVERS

3. Major cities in the Middle East are found near...

COWS WATER DESERTS

4. The Red ___ borders Saudi Arabia to the west.

SEA OCEAN RIVER

5. Persians speak this language.

ARABIC KURDISH FARSI

6. This ethnic group is mostly Shi'a Muslim and lives in modern-day Iran.

ARABS PERSIANS KURDS

7. People in this group share language, culture, and folktales, among other things.

RELIGIOUS ETHNIC COUNTRY

8. People in this ethnic group are mostly Muslim but you can also find some Christians, too.

ARAB PERSIAN KURD

9. Arabs feel they are ___ of Abraham.

ENEMIES DESCENDENTS ANCESTORS

10. Loyalty to your ethnic group is also known as...

INDEPENDENCE NATIONALISM

11. This religion is divided into Sunni and Shi'a.

ISLAM JUDAISM CHRISTIANITY

12. The people who were friends of the Prophet were the Rightly ___ Caliphs.

TAUGHT DIRECTED GUIDED

13. Countries that are ___ do not have access to seas or oceans.

ISLANDS LANDLOCKED ARCHIPELAGOS

14. Iran is an example of this type of government where religious leaders have political power and God is the true leader.

THEOCRACY DEMOCRACY MONARCHY

15. Shi'a Muslims believe the next leader of the faith should have been related to the Prophet by...

FRIENDSHIP BLOOD MARRIAGE

16. People in this group share a belief in God.

RELIGIOUS ETHNIC COUNTRY

17. The Strait of ___ separates the Persian Gulf from the Arabian Sea.

DAVIS PERSIA HORMUZ

18. Decisions in this type of government system are made in one central location in a country.

UNITARY CONFEDERATION FEDERAL

19. Members of this religious group feel Jesus is the son of God.

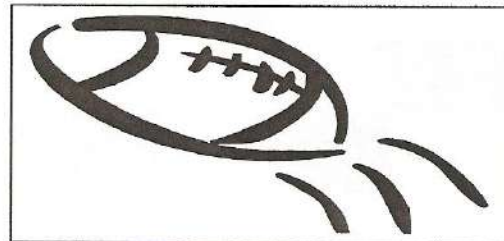
JUDAISM CHRISTIANITY ISLAM

20. Members of this ethnic group speak Kurdish.

ARAB PERSIAN KURD

21. These people have the most power in democratic government systems.

VOTERS KINGS DICTATORS

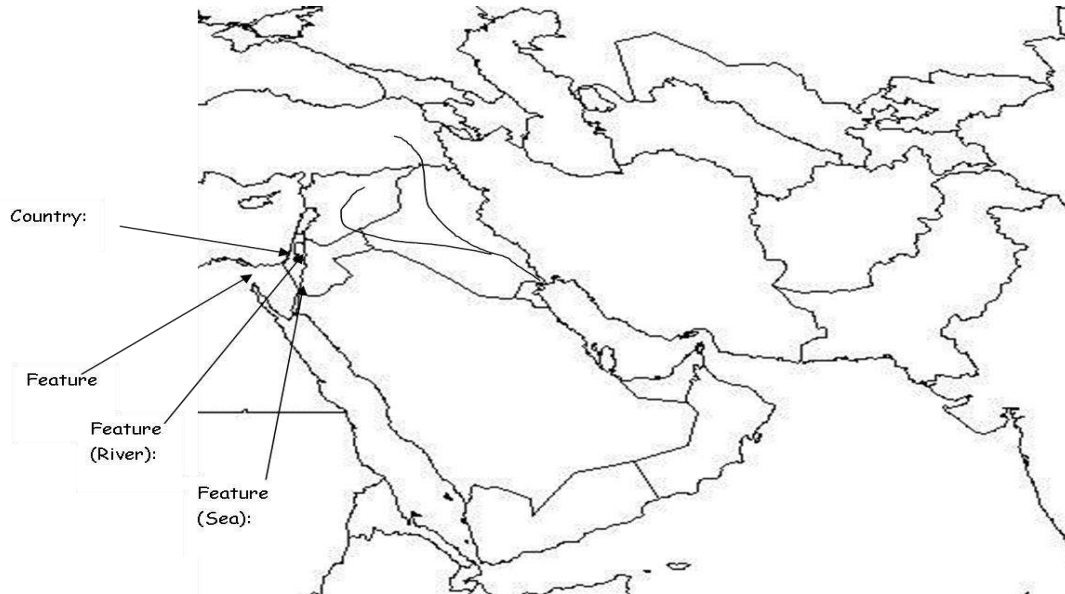


→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'ONE', so I'll write an "o" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

14	17	7	[blacked out]	10	5	13	[blacked out]	12	11
21	7	4	[blacked out]	10	18	14	[blacked out]	13	10
14	4	[blacked out]	10	5	[blacked out]	5	11	10	7
4	[blacked out]	15	16	8	10	9	10	[blacked out]	[blacked out]
2	8	16	4	17	8	13	13	[blacked out]	3
8	4	[blacked out]	5	11	10	7	9	[blacked out]	#10,750
[blacked out]	5	10	16	[blacked out]	3	7	8	16	11
10	12	[blacked out]	12	16	7	7	10	[blacked out]	14
17	7	10	[blacked out]	10	16	8	10	12	7
[blacked out]	4	17	10	7	4	[blacked out]	15	16	8
10	9	10	[blacked out]	4	6	11	20	7	
4	[blacked out]	3	8	4	[blacked out]	5	11	10	7
9	[blacked out]	#10,500	[blacked out]	5	10	16	[blacked out]	3	7
8	16	11	10	12	[blacked out]	16	7	9	[blacked out]
4	17	10	7	4	[blacked out]	19	8	2	[blacked out]
10	7	3	14	10	[blacked out]	3	6	4	
[blacked out]	5	11	10	7	9	[blacked out]	#21,000	[blacked out]	5
10	16	[blacked out]	8	15	18	4	11	21	7
[blacked out]	19	10	9	18	19	14	99	[blacked out]	14
10	[blacked out]	8	[blacked out]	16	7	5	[blacked out]	[blacked out]	[blacked out]

UNIT 2...THE GOOD STUFF

MAP *(Label the important stuff and take this home to study)*



SS7G5: The student will locate selected features in Southwestern Asia (Middle East).

- Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: Euphrates River, Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, and Gaza Strip.
- Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the nations of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

RELIGION *(what's important to know about these religions and ideas?)*

SS7G8 The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- Explain the diversity of religions within the Arabs, Persians, and Kurds.
- Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southwest Asia (Middle East); Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.
- Explain the reasons for the division between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims
- Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

GOVERNMENT *(What's important to remember about these concepts?)*

SS7CG5 The student will explain the structures of the national governments of Southwest Asia.

- Compare the parliamentary democracy of the State of Israel, the monarchy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Theocracy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Extra Notes...Stuff I shouldn't forget!

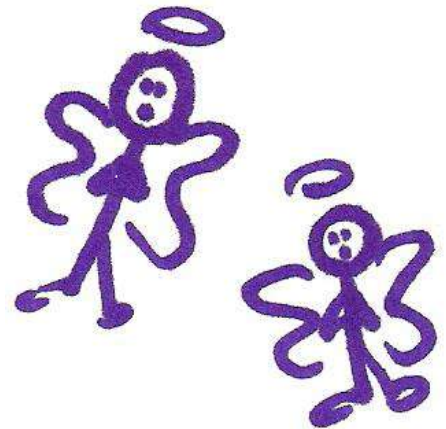
SS7G8 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that the culture of a society is the product of the religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government of that society.

What is the difference between an ethnic group and a religious group?

How are the religions of the Arabs, Persians, and Kurds diverse?

What are the similarities and differences between Judaism, Islam, and Christianity?



What is the reason for the division between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims?

How does literacy rate affect the standard of living?

SS7G4&5 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.

How does the unitary, confederation, and federal government systems distribute power?

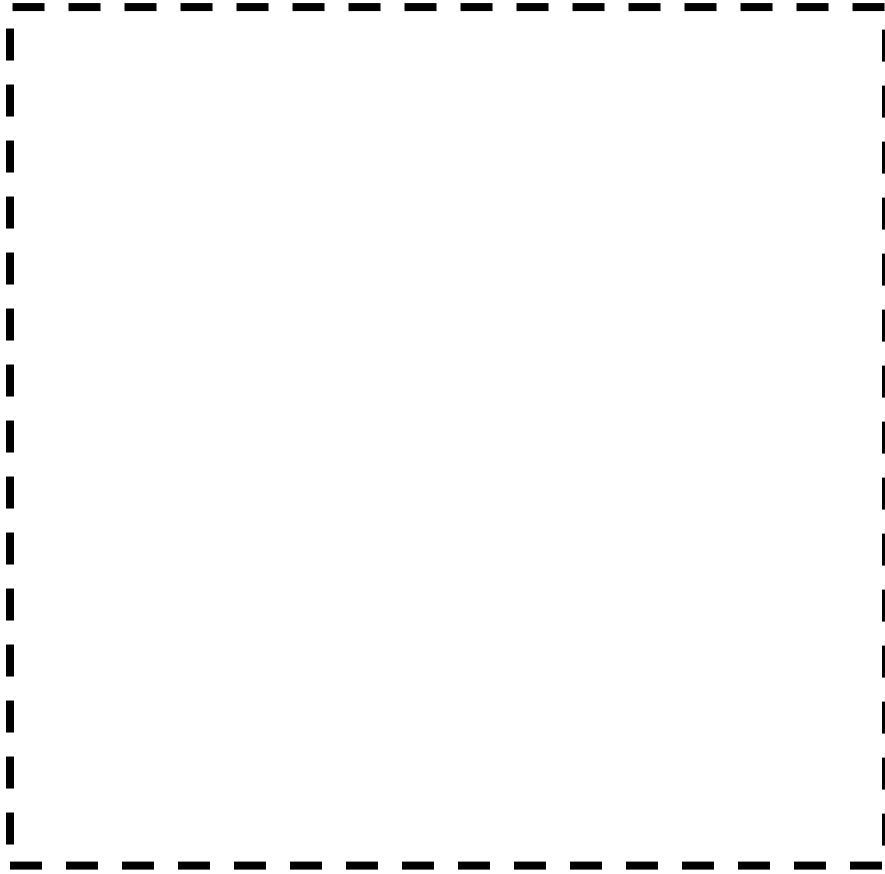
How do autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic governments determine citizen participation?

What are the components of parliamentary and presidential government?

What distinguishes the form of leadership, public voting procedures, and personal freedoms in the parliamentary democracy of the State of Israel, the monarchy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the theocracy of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

It's TEST TIME!!

For this test over Unit 2, you can use your notes! That is, any note you can fit in this little square...



Cut it out and write in everything you think you might not remember on the test. You may use **only** this square on the test for help. Study!

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

SS7G6 Standard/Element

SS7G6 The student will discuss environmental issues across Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Explain how water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impacts irrigation and drinking water.

SS7G7 Standard/Elements

SS7G7 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Explain how the distribution of oil has affected the development of Southwest Asia (Middle East).
- b. Describe how the deserts and rivers of Southwest Asia (Middle East) have affected the population in terms of where people live, the type of work they do, and how they travel.

SS7G6 & 7G7 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Bedouins _____

Hydroelectric Power _____

Landlocked _____

OPEC _____

Qanats _____

Subsistence Agriculture _____

Water _____

Water Pollution _____

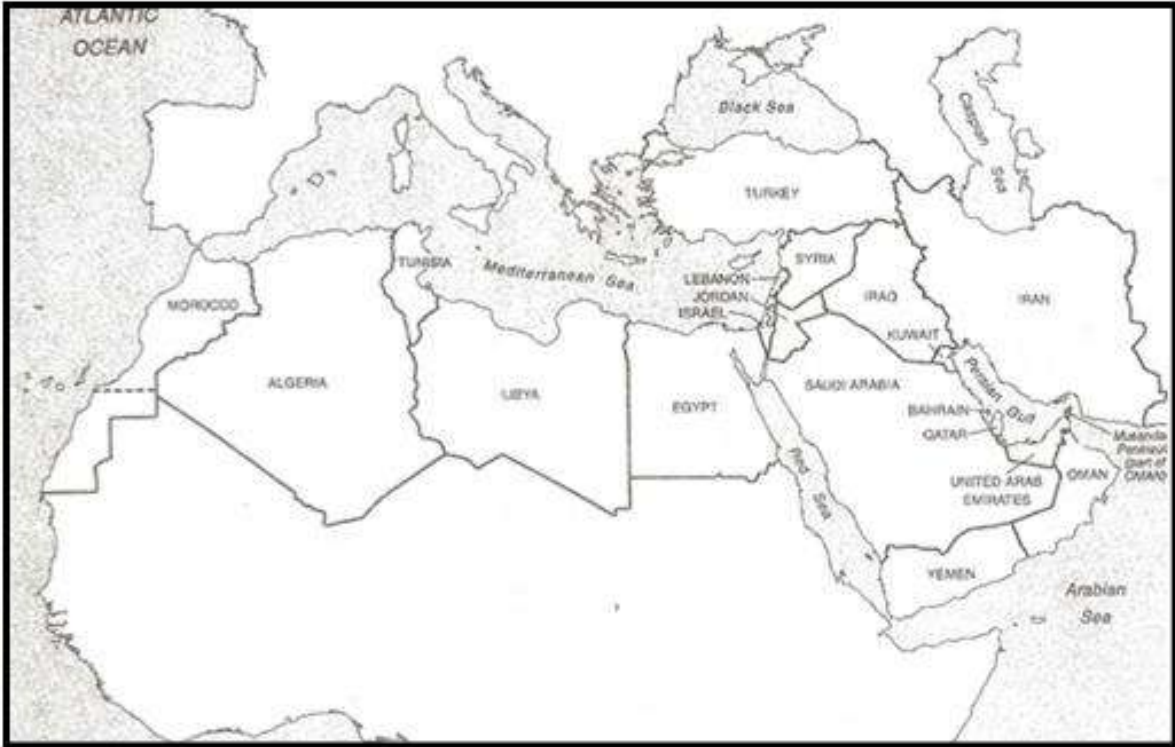
Unequal water distribution _____

OPEC

How does the barrel break down?



Label the following countries on this map with their oil amounts: (* = not an OPEC member)



- Algeria* - 0.9%
- Egypt* - 0.3%
- Iran - 8.7%
- Iraq - 10.1%
- Kuwait - 9.4%
- Libya - 2.9%
- Oman* - 0.5%
- Qatar - 1.5%
- Saudi Arabia - 25.4%
- United Arab Emirates - 9.5%
- Yemen* - 0.4%

About The Index

For much of human history, most individuals have lacked economic freedom and opportunity, condemning them to poverty and deprivation.

Today, we live in the most prosperous time in human history. Poverty, sicknesses, and ignorance are receding throughout the world, due in large part to the advance of economic freedom. In 2014, the principles of economic freedom that have fueled this monumental progress are once again measured in the *Index of Economic Freedom*, an annual guide published by The Wall Street Journal and The Heritage Foundation, Washington’s No. 1 think tank.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Index of Economic Freedom. With its user friendly format and straight-forward analysis, readers can track up to two decades of advancement in economic freedom, prosperity, and opportunity.

The Index covers 10 freedoms – from property rights to entrepreneurship – in 186 countries.

What is economic freedom?

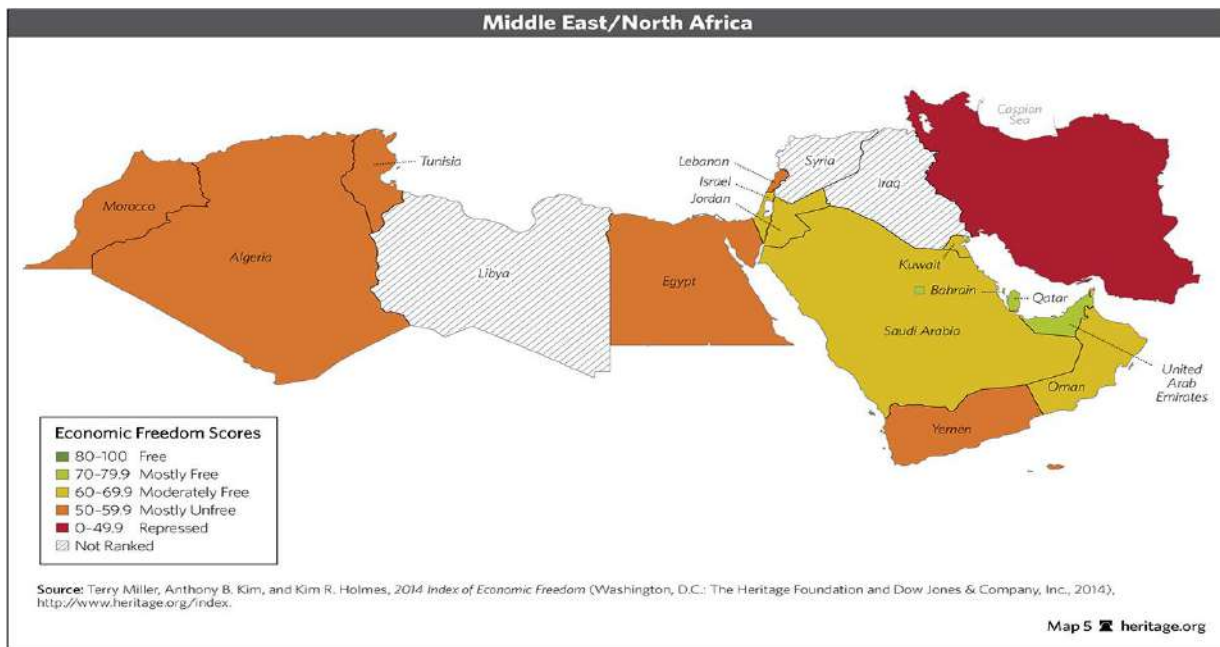
Economic freedom is the fundamental right of every human to control his or her own labor and property. In an economically free society, individuals are free to work, produce, consume, and invest in any way they please. In economically free societies, governments allow labor, capital and goods to move freely, and refrain from coercion or constraint of liberty beyond the extent necessary to protect and maintain liberty itself. There are four broad categories for determining economic freedom: Rule of Law (property rights, freedom from corruption), Limited Government (fiscal freedom and government spending), Regulatory Efficiency (business and monetary freedom), and Open Markets (trade freedom). Countries are scored from 1 to 100 in each of these categories.



Economic Freedom in Middle East/North African Countries

World Rank	Region Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2013	Property Rights	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Government Spending	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
13	1	Bahrain	75.1	-0.4	60	49.4	99.9	71.4	76.3	82.0	78.4	78.6	75	80
28	2	United Arab Emirates	71.4	0.3	55	66.4	99.6	83.1	74.4	82.9	84.6	82.5	35	50
30	3	Qatar	71.2	-0.1	70	72.4	99.9	72.1	71.7	70.0	81.2	79.8	45	50
39	4	Jordan	69.2	-1.2	60	45.6	94.0	66.9	62.0	72.9	81.3	79.6	70	60
44	5	Israel	68.4	1.5	75	59.3	60.1	40.3	73.2	63.0	80.6	82.9	80	70
48	6	Oman	67.4	-0.7	50	48.2	98.5	56.0	68.3	75.5	73.6	78.7	65	60
76	7	Kuwait	62.3	-0.8	50	43.7	97.7	55.6	57.7	63.6	73.2	76.7	55	50
77	8	Saudi Arabia	62.2	1.6	40	43.7	99.7	63.1	67.3	75.8	68.7	74.0	40	50
96	9	Lebanon	59.4	-0.1	20	24.5	90.9	73.7	55.6	58.7	74.5	75.8	60	60
103	10	Morocco	58.3	-1.3	40	33.3	71.3	64.1	76.2	31.5	78.1	58.8	70	60
109	11	Tunisia	57.3	0.3	40	39.2	74.3	63.8	80.7	72.6	75.9	61.8	35	30
123	12	Yemen	55.5	-0.4	30	19.4	91.7	74.9	59.2	54.9	62.1	82.4	50	30
135	13	Egypt	52.9	-1.9	20	28.6	85.6	69.6	62.7	45.7	60.5	71.4	45	40
146	14	Algeria	50.8	1.2	30	28.7	80.5	51.0	66.3	48.3	67.8	60.8	45	30
173	15	Iran	40.3	-2.9	10	23.4	80.6	85.9	62.3	41.7	47.3	41.4	0	10
N/A	N/A	Iraq	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.7	95.5	40.3	56.9	73.4	70.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	Libya	N/A	N/A	10	18.3	95.0	0.0	50.1	77.9	66.9	N/A	5	20
N/A	N/A	Syria	N/A	N/A	10	23.3	N/A	N/A	60.4	55.1	N/A	N/A	0	20

Table 5  heritage.org



SS7E5-7 Standards/Elements

SS7E5 The student will analyze different economic systems.

- Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of (1) what to produce, (2) how to produce, and (3) for whom to produce.
- Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.
- Compare and contrast the economic systems in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

SS7E6 The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.
- Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.
- Explain the primary function of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
- Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

SS7E7 The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Iran.

- Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).
- Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).
- Explain the role of oil in these countries' economies.
- Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

	Economy is based on...	Who makes the decisions?	GDP per capita	OPEC member?
Israel				
Saudi Arabia				
Turkey				

Unit 3 Essential Questions...stuff to remember

SS7G6 Enduring Understandings/Essential Questions

Students will understand that humans, their society, and the environment affect each other.

How do water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impact irrigation and drinking water in Southwest Asia?

How has the distribution of oil affected the development of Southwest Asia, AKA the Middle East?

SS7G7 Enduring Understandings/Essential Questions

Students will understand that location affects a society's economy, culture, and development.

How do the deserts and rivers of Southwest Asia (Middle East) affect the population in terms of where people live, the type of work they do, and how they travel?

SS7E5-7 Enduring Understandings/Essential Questions

Students will understand that the production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society.

1. How does specialization encourage trade between countries in Southwest Asia?
2. How are tariffs, quotas, and embargos barriers to trade in Southwest Asia?
3. What is the primary function of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)?
4. Why does international trade require a system of exchanging currencies between nations?
5. What is the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP)?
6. What is the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP)?
7. What is the role of entrepreneurship in Southwest Asia?
8. How do the traditional, command, and market economies of Southwest Asia countries answer the economic questions of 1)what to produce, 2) how to produce, and 3) for whom to produce?
9. Where are the economic systems of Southwest Asia located on a continuum between pure market and pure command?

Command Economies

Market Economies



10. What are the similarities and differences between the economic systems in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey?

How did the humble Weenie Dog get caught up in a national temper tantrum?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. **EXAMPLE:** The GDP is measured by ____.

MONTH DAY YEAR

2. OPEC determines the price and distribution of...

WATER PETROLEUM GOLD

3. Saudi ____ has the most oil reserves

ARABIA EMIRATES UNITED

4. The ____ Arab Emirates borders the Strait of Hormuz and Persian Gulf

CONFEDERATED UNITED NATIONAL

5. This country's GDP and literacy rate are low due to war.

TURKEY IRAQ U.A.E.

6. Resources like oil are...

RENEWABLE NONRENEWABLE CHEAP

7. Oil consumption is measured in ____ per day.

GALLONS TONS BARRELS

8. The ____ rate is the percentage of people in the country who can read and write.

ECONOMY LITERACY RELIGIOUS

9. Nearly 30% of this country is farmable.

TURKEY IRAQ SYRIA

10. The percentage of ____ land indicates the presence of water and the urbanization rate.

DESERT LAKE FARMABLE

11. The dictator of this country has been using chemical weapons on his own people.

USA SYRIA IRAN

12. The rate of oil ____ shows how much a country uses per day.

RESERVES CONSUMPTION EXPORTS

13. This is any product sent out of the country for sale.

EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

14. Another word for petroleum is...

WATER FIRE OIL

15. The ____ of oil impacts Middle Eastern countries by making them rich.

DISTRIBUTION WITHDRAWAL LACK

16. The amount of oil ____ indicates how much is still underground.

CONSUMPTION EXPORTS RESERVES

17. The Strait of ____ connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea.

HORMUZ DAVIS PERSIA

18. The ____ Domestic Product indicates the value of the goods and services in a country in a year.

EXPORT IMPORT GROSS

19. The oil production rate indicates the amount of oil ____ by a country.

MADE KEPT USED

20. This is the most important natural resource to humans.

CHOCOLATE PASTA WATER

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'YEAR', so I'll write a "Y" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

15	4	16	5	6	18	[redacted]	WWI,	[redacted]	11
14	19	13	[redacted]	5	6	[redacted]	9	17	13
[redacted]	4	11	3	[redacted]	2	16	14	9	13
11	9	13	15	[redacted]	9	17	13	[redacted]	18
13	16	19	3	6	11	[redacted]	7	1y	[redacted]
16	13	6	3	19	5	6	18	[redacted]	18
13	16	19	3	6	[redacted]	19	13	3	11
8	13	11	[redacted]	8	5	7	13	16	9
1y	[redacted]	19	13	3	11	8	13	11	99 [redacted]
3	6	15	[redacted]	12	3	8	8	5	6
18	[redacted]	15	3	12	17	11	17	4	6
15	11	[redacted]	8	5	7	13	16	9	1y
[redacted]	17	14	4	6	15	11	99	8	3
9	13	16	[redacted]	5	6	[redacted]	9	17	13
[redacted]	2000s,	[redacted]	20	17	3	6	[redacted]	20	13
[redacted]	18	14	9	[redacted]	19	3	15	[redacted]	3
9	[redacted]	10	16	3	6	12	13	[redacted]	11
14	19	13	[redacted]	2	13	14	2	8	13
[redacted]	14	16	15	13	16	13	15	[redacted]	10
16	13	13	15	14	19	[redacted]	10	16	5
13	11	99	[redacted]	3	9	[redacted]	16	13	11
3	4	16	3	6	9	11	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Unit 3 Test Time! Are you ready?

For this test over Unit 3, you can use your notes! That is, any note you can fit in this little square...



Cut it out and write in everything you think you might not remember on the test.
You may use *only* this square on the test for help. Study!

Remember these economic terms? These will show up on the test!

- Traditional economy
- Command economy
- Market economy
- Mixed economy
- Specialization
- Trade barriers
- Tariff
- Quota
- Embargo
- Currency
- Human capital
- Capital
- Natural Resources
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Entrepreneurship



Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

SS7H2 Standard/Elements

SS7H2 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East) leading to the 21st century.

- Explain how European partitioning in the Middle East after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire led to regional conflict.
- Explain the historical reasons for the establishment of the modern State of Israel in 1948; include the Jewish religious connection to the land, the Holocaust, anti-Semitism, and Zionism in Europe.
- Describe how land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in Southwest Asia (Middle East).
- Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

SS7H2 Vocabulary Focus

Anti-Semitism _____

Holocaust _____

Operation Desert Storm _____

Operation Iraqi Freedom _____

Ottoman Empire _____

Partitioning _____

Persian Gulf War _____

Zionism _____

History's Great Break-Ups

The Ottoman Empire

How big was it in the 1300s to 1914?

Why did it get weak?

What was the result of the San Remo Agreement in 1920?

Why has this led to lots of conflict?

Sunni and Shia Islam

Who were the "Four Rightly Guided Caliphs"?

Who did the Sunni think ought to lead Islam?

Who did the Shia want to lead Islam?

Iran, Iraq, and the US

Why did Iran and Iraq start fighting in the 80s?

Who did the US support?

What did Saddam Hussein do that made us mad?

Why did we go back to war with them in 2003?

Definitions:

Ethnic group

Religious group

SS7H2 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.

How did European partitioning in Southwest Asia after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire lead to regional conflict?

How is the origin of Judaism, Islam, and Christianity a source of conflict over the land?

How does anti-Semitism, the Holocaust, and Zionism relate to the establishment of the modern State of Israel?

How are land and religion reasons for continuing conflicts in Southwest Asia (Middle East)?

What are factors that led to the U.S. participation in the Persian Gulf conflict and the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq?



<http://www.cagle.com/news/NavySeal/1.asp>

What kind of weird pets have United States presidents had?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: There were 12 ____ separating the Persian Gulf War and Operation Iraqi Freedom.
WEEKS MONTHS YEARS
2. Osama bin Laden was suspected to be hiding in this country for a while.
IRAQ AFGHANISTAN USA
3. This is the terrorist-friendly government of Afghanistan.
TALIBAN MUSLIMS CONGRESS
4. Israel took the land of a country called...
EGYPT PALESTINE TURKEY
5. Operation Iraqi Freedom and the War on Terror are often compared to...
VIETNAM KOREA WW2
6. This religion has its origin in Bethlehem, Israel.
ISLAM JUDAISM CHRISTIANITY
7. The Ottoman ____ broke up after WW1.
SULTANATE EMPIRE ORGANIZATION
8. The feeling that the world's Jews deserve a homeland in Israel is...
ZIONISM PALESTINIANISM HAMAS
9. When the ____ rate goes up, so does the standard of living.
BIRTH LITERACY DEATH
10. Many Jews were killed in ____ in WW2.
ISRAEL ENGLAND GERMANY
11. The ____ Empire took up land in modern-day Turkey.
ENGLISH ARABIC OTTOMAN
12. You can't change your ethnic group, but you can change your ____ group.
ETHNIC FRIEND RELIGIOUS
13. People who are ____ read the Koran.
JEWISH MUSLIM CHRISTIAN
14. Saddam Hussein was suspected of making nuclear ____ in Iraq.
PLANTS FACTORIES BOMBS
15. People who are ____ go to synagogues.
JEWISH MUSLIM CHRISTIAN
16. Jews feel their homeland is...
ISRAEL PALESTINE TURKEY
17. Anti-____ means prejudice toward Jews.
JEWISHNESS SEMITISM HATE
18. Terrorists attacked the ____ Trade Center on Sept. 11, 2001.
WORLD NATIONAL NEW YORK
19. Operation ____ Storm was the nickname for the first engagement in Iraq.
RAINFOREST COASTAL DESERT
20. This is another name for the mass killing of Jews in World War II.
APARTHEID HOLOCAUST TERRORISM
21. Operation Iraqi ____ was the nickname for the second engagement in Iraq.
ENSLAVEMENT HEGEMONY FREEDOM
22. The group who committed the genocide against Jews was called ____.
NAZIS GERMANS SWISS
23. Which country has the strongest military presence in the Middle East?
USA ENGLAND JAPAN

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'YEARS', so I'll write a "Y" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

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4	12	7	22	7	23	12		20	2
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3		4	11	17	17	23	13	17	

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Unit 4 Test Time! Are you ready?

For this test over Unit 4, you can use your notes! That is, any note you can fit in this little square...



Cut it out and write in everything you think you might not remember on the test. You may use **only** this square on the test for help. Study!

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 5

Southern and Eastern Asia Today

Elaborated Unit Focus

In this unit students will gain an understanding of the modern cultural and physical landscape of Southern and Eastern Asia. By learning of the diverse cultures, students will gain insight into the prominent religions of Southern and Eastern Asia and how literacy rates affect the standard of living. When examining the specific elements of culture, students will work toward a deeper understanding of how they have been integral in governance and international relations. Students will locate selected countries and physical features in the region and examine how location, climate, and physical characteristics in the region and examine how location, climate, and physical characteristics affect where people live, the work they do, and how they travel.



SS7G9 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Bay of Bengal _____

China _____

Ganges River _____

Gobi Desert _____

Himalayan Mountains _____

Huang He (Yellow River) _____

India _____

Indian Ocean _____

Indonesia _____

Indus River _____

Japan_____

Korean Peninsula_____

Mekong River_____

North Korea_____

Sea of Japan_____

South China Sea_____

South Korea_____

Taklimakan Desert_____

Vietnam_____

Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River_____

Yellow Sea_____

SS7G9

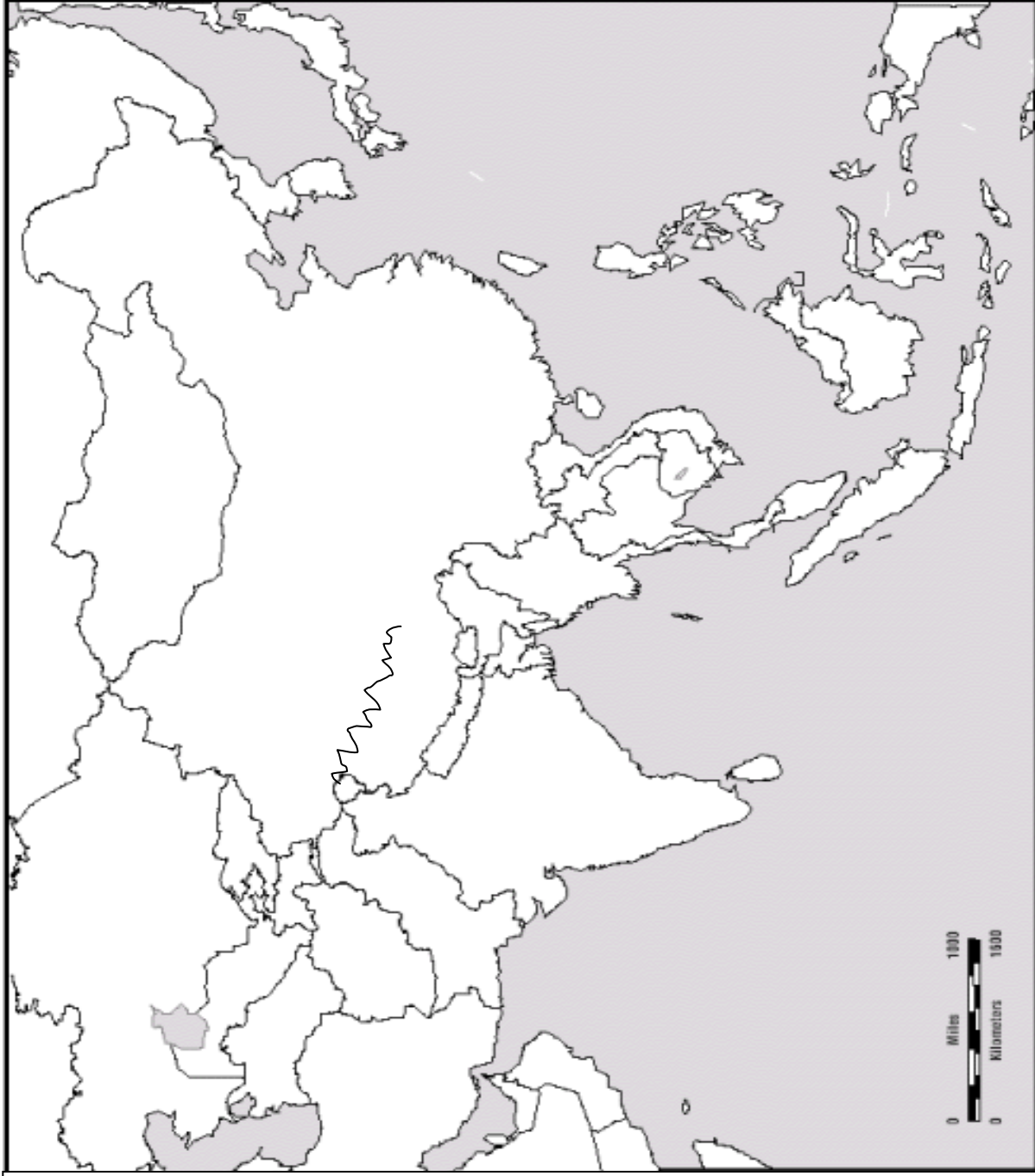
Standards/Elements

Locate these places on the political map.

SS7G9 The student will locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map; Ganges River, Huang He (Yellow River) Indus River, Mekong River, Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Gobi Desert, Taklimakan Desert, Himalayan Mountains, and Korean Peninsula.

- b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the countries of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Vietnam.



Forget about dropping a boring old peach. What do other towns across the U.S.A. drop to ring in the new year?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: Japan has this kind of government, where the central government has all the power.
UNITARY CONFEDERATION FEDERAL

2. The Ganges River flows through India and ...
BANGLADESH TURKEY AFGHANISTAN

3. The Yangtze River flows ____ through China.
NORTH SOUTH EAST

4. Indonesia is the ____ Muslim nation in the world.
LARGEST SMALLEST ANGRICEST

5. ____ Korea is a close ally of the USA in Asia.
NORTH SOUTH EAST

6. Indonesia is an ____ in southern Asia.
PENINSULA OCEAN ARCHIPELAGO

7. This desert is 600 miles long.
GOBI TAKLIMAKAN SAHARA

8. This desert is mostly sand and rocks and found in northern China.
GOBI TAKLIMAKAN SAHARA

9. The South China Sea borders...
INDIA JAPAN PHILIPPINES

10. This is the largest country in Eastern Asia.
CHINA VIETNAM INDONESIA

11. The Indus ____ flows through Pakistan.
MOUNTAINS RIVER OCEAN

12. This is another name for the Yellow River.
HUANG HE YANGTZE GANGES

13. The Indian ____ is the third largest in the world.
RIVER MOUNTAINS OCEAN

14. The Himalaya Mountains are nicknamed the "Roof of the ____."
CONTINENT PLANET WORLD

15. The Gobi and Taklimakan are both...
RIVERS DESERTS OCEANS

16. The ____ Peninsula is divided into two countries.
KOREAN MEKONG IBERIAN

17. ____ Korea is not an ally of the USA.
NORTH SOUTH EAST

18. The ____ River flows south from China.
GANGES MEKONG INDUS

19. This country is bordered by the Himalaya Mountains to the north.
CHINA VIETNAM INDIA

20. Frequent ____ cause the Huang He River to be nicknamed "China's Sorrow."
HURRICANES FLOODS EARTHQUAKES

21. This is a communist nation south of China.
JAPAN INDONESIA VIETNAM



→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'UNITARY', so I'll write a "U" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

88769

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* one is stuffed. The other is safe inside a plexiglas box (but PETA still hates it).

SS7G9 Country Data Chart

Country Name	Capital City	Population	Area	GDP per capita	Language	Literacy Rate	Economic Freedom Ranking

SS7G11 Standard/Elements

SS7G11 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Describe the impact climate and location has on population distribution in Southern and Eastern Asia.
- b. Describe how the mountain, desert, and water features of Southern and Eastern Asia have affected the population in terms of where people live, the types of work they do, and how they travel.

SS7G11 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Climate _____

Monsoon _____

Typhoons _____

Subcontinent _____

How do the rivers impact the people in these areas? Label the rivers you recognize!



SS7G12 Standards/Elements

The student will analyze the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- b. Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southern and Eastern Asia; Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shintoism, and the philosophy of Confucianism.
- c. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

SS7G12 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Brahman _____

Buddha _____

Buddhism _____

Caste System _____

Confucianism _____

The Eightfold Path _____

Four Main Castes _____

Four Noble Truths _____

Golden Rule of Behavior _____

Hinduism _____

Kami _____

Karma _____

The Middle Way _____

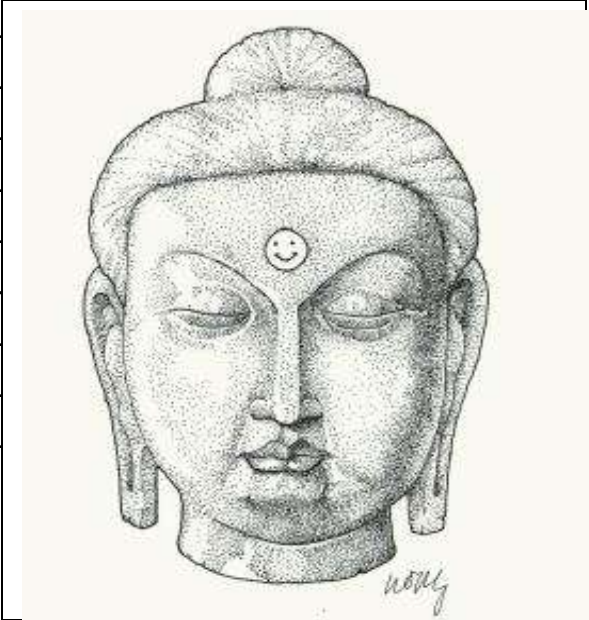
Nirvana _____

Polytheism/polytheistic _____

Reincarnation _____

Shintoism _____

Vedas _____



“Thrd Eye” by Bill Long

Religions of Asia...The Top 10 Things Everyone Needs to Know About...

Hinduism

Buddhism

1.

1.

2.

2.

3.

3.

4.

4.

5.

5.

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10.

10

Shinto

Confucianism

1.

1.

2.

2.

3.

3.

4.

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5.

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10.

10.

SS7CG6&7 Standards/Elements

SS7CG6 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

- a. Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.
- b. Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.
- c. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.

SS7CG7 The student will demonstrate an understanding of national governments in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Compare and contrast the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People's Republic of China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

SS7CG6&7 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Cabinet _____

Chinese Communist Party _____

Diet of Japan _____

District Councils _____

Emperor _____

Indian National Congress _____

National People's Congress _____

Panchayat _____

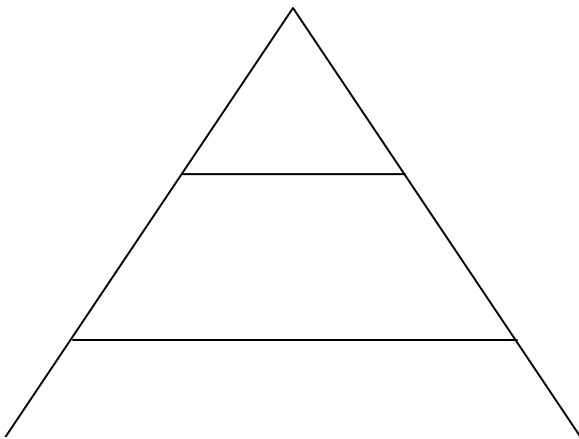
Political Bureau of the Communist Party _____

Premier _____

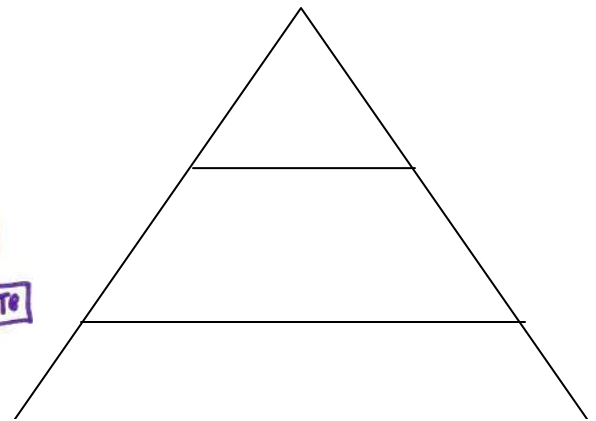
Prime Minister _____

Secular _____

Reviewing with the Triangles...



Unitary, Confederation, Federal



Autocracy, Oligarchy, Democracy

Who has the power?

Unitary System -

Confederation -

Federal System -

Autocracy -

Oligarchy -

Democracy -

Parliamentary Democracy -

Presidential Democracy -

Constitutional Monarchy -

Communist Government -

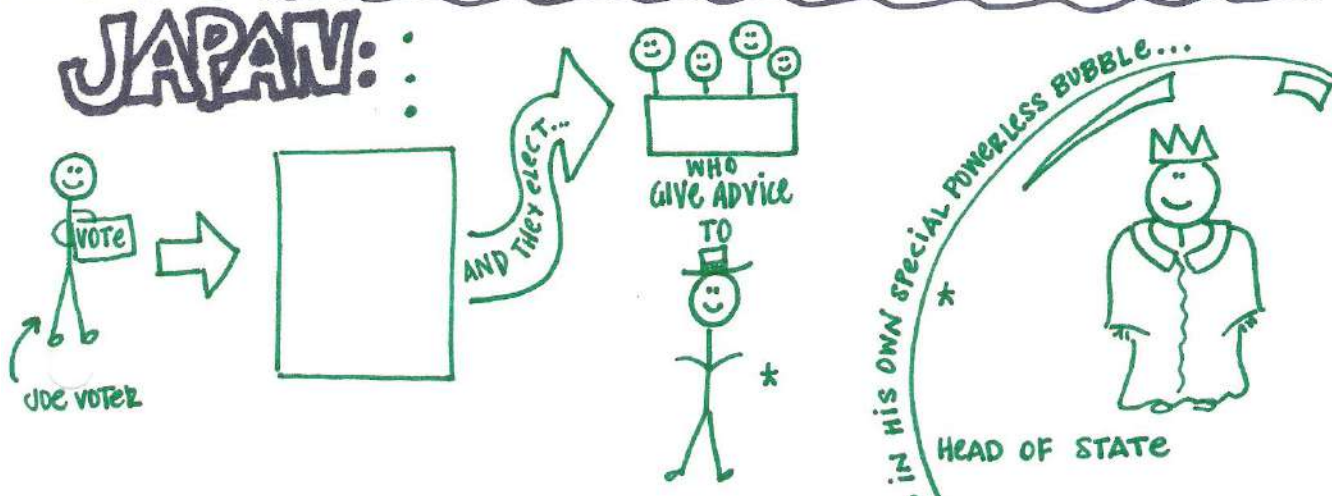
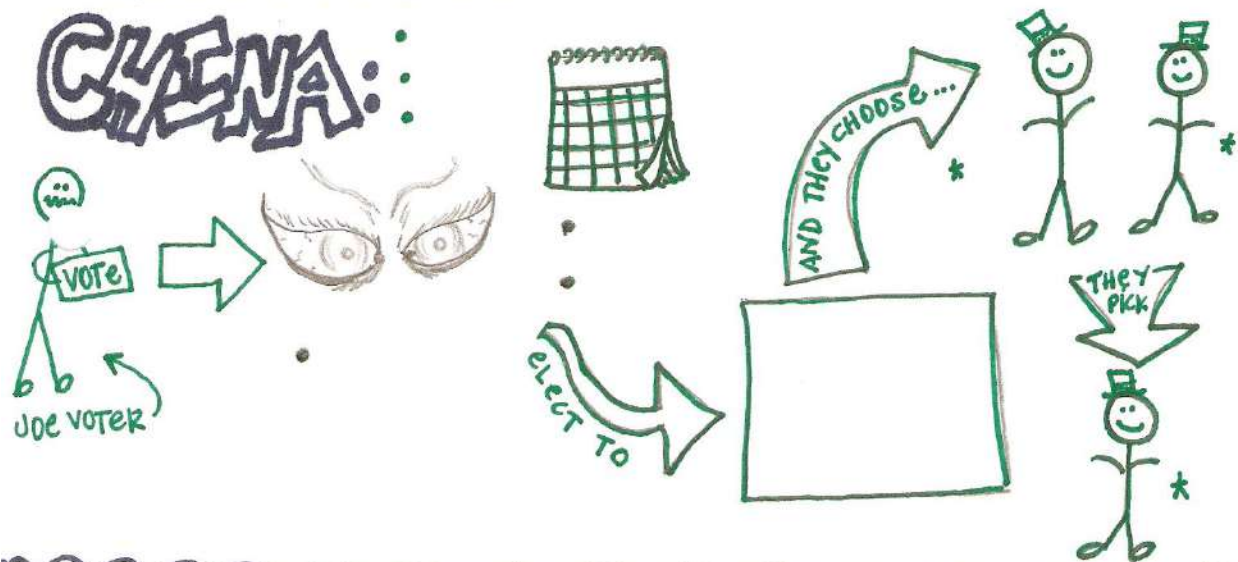
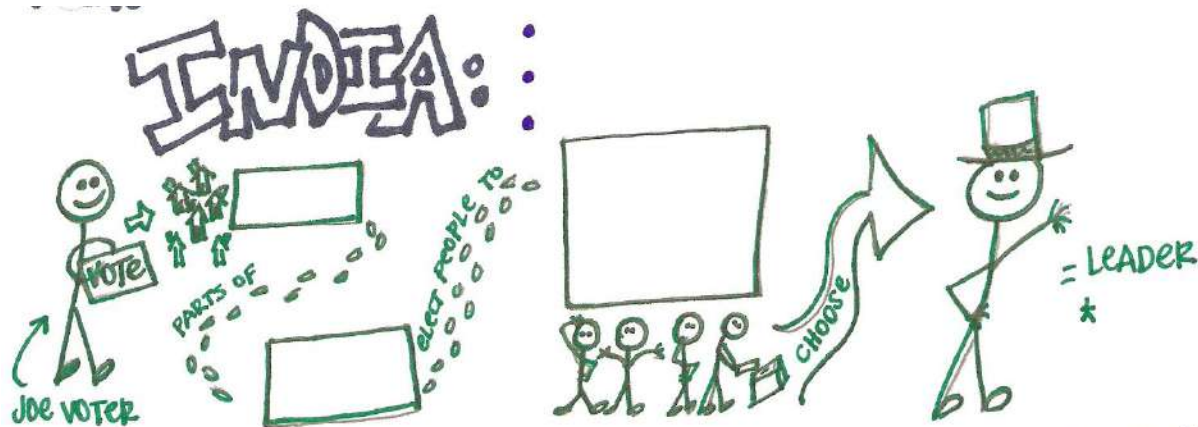
Where is Joe Voter happiest?



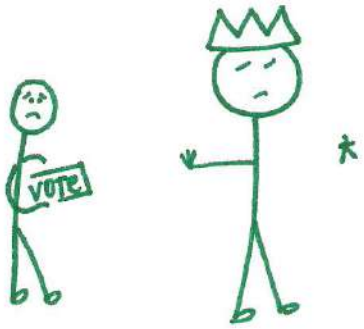
Where is Joe Voter not so happy?



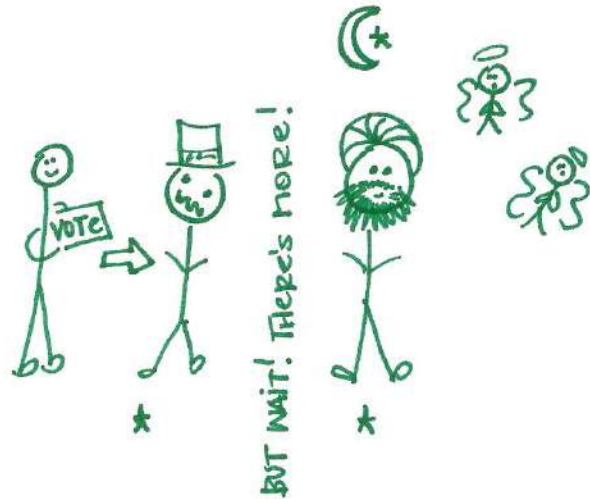
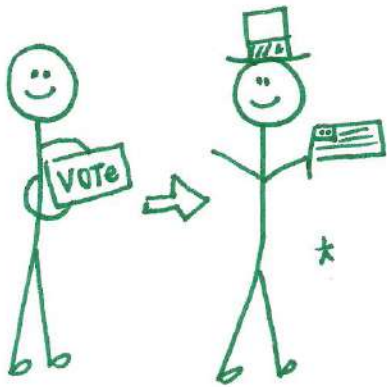
SSCG7 NOTES



REMEMBER THESE?



- A- ISRAEL
- B- IRAN
- C- SAUDI ARABIA
- D- USA



BUT WAIT! THERE'S MORE!



Unit 5 Essential Questions...stuff to remember!

SS7G11 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that location affects a society's economy, culture, and development.
What is the impact of climate and location on population distribution in Southern and Eastern Asia?

How do the mountain, desert, and water features of Southern and Eastern Asia affect the population in terms of where people live, the types of work they do, and how they travel?

SS7G12 Enduring Understandings/Essential Questions

Students will understand that the culture of a society is the product of the religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government of that society.

What are the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group?

What are the similarities and differences of Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shinto, and the Philosophy of Confucianism?

How does the literacy rate affect the standard of living in East and South Asia?

SS7CG6&7 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.

How do the unitary, confederation, and federal government systems distribute power?

What is the role of the citizen in autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic governments?

What are the components of parliamentary and presidential governments?

What are the similarities and differences between leadership, voting rights, and personal freedoms in the Federal Republic of India, The People's Republic of China, and Japan?

You're on a roll! What's another reason to be proud to be American?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: Who has the real power in Japan?
EMPEROR VOTERS PRESIDENT

2. The ____ Rule says to treat others as you'd like to be treated.
IMPORTANT COPPER SILVER

3. Who makes all the decisions in a communist system?
GOVERNMENT VOTERS PEOPLE

4. _____ religions believe in more than one god.
MONOTHEISTIC POLYTHEISTIC ALL

5. What's the title of the head of state in Japan?
KING PRESIDENT EMPEROR

6. In this system, religious leaders have political power.
PRESIDENTIAL THEOCRACY COMMUNIST

7. In this type of government one ruler is in charge.
DEMOCRACY OLIGARCHY AUTOCRACY

8. The Japanese emperor has ____ power.
NO SOME ALL

9. In this system, the people make the decisions.
DEMOCRACY OLIGARCHY AUTOCRACY

10. India is a ____, where people vote for representatives to make decisions for them.
KINGDOM EMPIRE REPUBLIC

11. This is the largest democracy in the world.
USA INDIA CHINA

12. In a hereditary ____, the king has total power.
OLIGARCHY MONARCHY DEMOCRACY

13. The Prime Minister is chosen by the majority party in the _____.
LEGISLATURE PALACE COUNTRY

14. In Saudi Arabia, the king can do ____ he wants.
NOTHING WHATEVER SOME THINGS

15. What's the government of China?
COMMUNISM DEMOCRACY THEOCRACY

16. In a ____ system, the power is with the central government.
FEDERAL CONFEDERATION UNITARY

17. Who is the emperor of Japan?
GANDHI MAO HIROHITO

18. Chinese elections occur every 5 ____.
MONTHS YEARS CENTURIES

19. In this system, power is shared between the central and local governments.
FEDERAL CONFEDERATION UNITARY

20. In this system, a small group makes decisions for the entire country, like in China.
DEMOCRACY OLIGARCHY AUTOCRACY

21. His name means "Enlightened One."
BUDDHA CONFUCIUS GANDHI

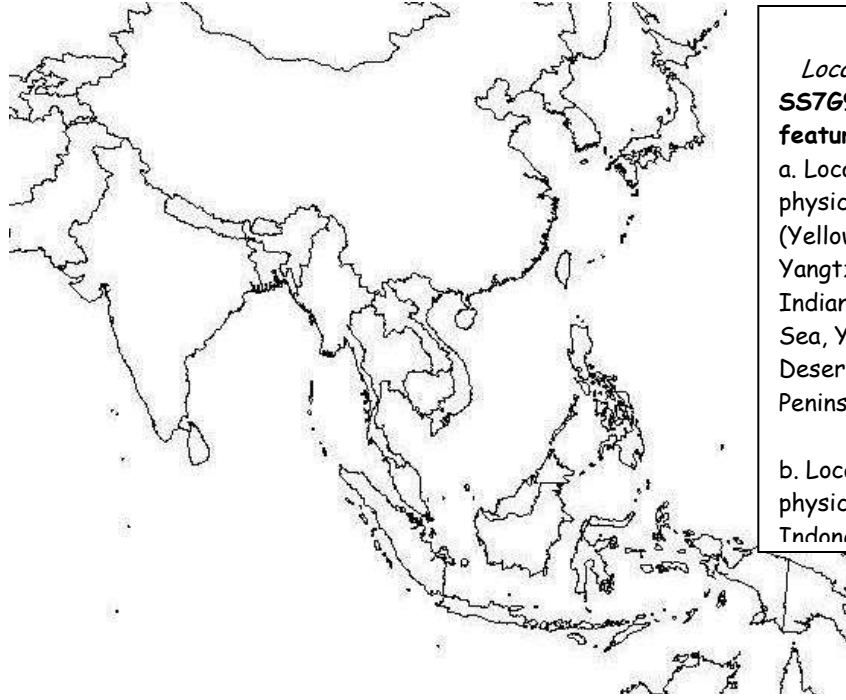


→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'VOTERS', so I'll write a "V" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

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2	16	5	[blacked out]	14	7	2	[blacked out]	11	8
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18	[blacked out]	7	8	9	[blacked out]	50	[blacked out]	4	20
16	8	9	2	[blacked out]	4	5	10	[blacked out]	18
5	7	10	[blacked out]	[blacked out]	[blacked out]	[blacked out]	[blacked out]	[blacked out]	[blacked out]

UNIT 5...THE GOOD STUFF

MAP *(Label the important stuff and take this home to study)*



SS7G9 Standards/Elements

Locate these places on the political map.

SS7G9 The student will locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia.

a. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: Ganges River, Huang He (Yellow River) Indus River, Mekong River, Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Gobi Desert, Taklimakan Desert, Himalayan Mountains, and Korean Peninsula.

b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the countries of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea

RELIGION *(what's important to know about these religions and ideas?)*

SS7G12 The student will analyze the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southern and Eastern Asia; Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shintoism, and the philosophy of Confucianism.
- Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

GOVERNMENT *(What's important to remember about these concepts?)*

SS7CG7 The student will demonstrate an understanding of national governments in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- Compare and contrast the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People's Republic of China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

TOP SECRET

You may use any notes you can fit in this little square on the upcoming Unit 5 Test.
Ssssh...don't tell anyone...this is YOUR little cheat sheet.



Cut it out and write in everything you think you might not remember on the test. You may use **only** this square on the test for help. Study!

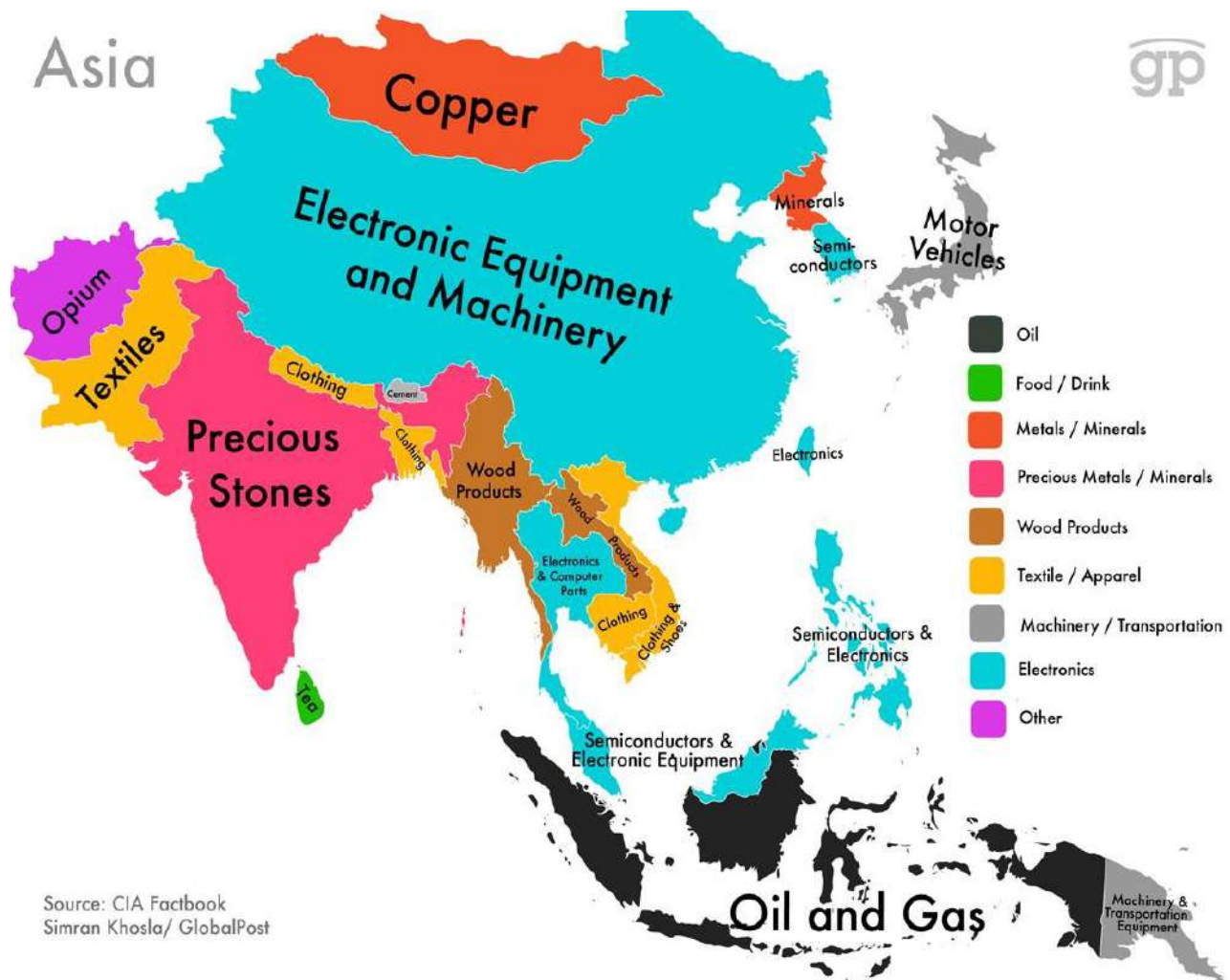
Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 6

Impact of Environment and Economy on Southern and Eastern Asia

Elaborated Unit Focus

Like the Middle East, Southern and Eastern Asia has been a strong influence on the world's economy since the Silk Roads connected Asia to the Middle East. In this unit students will compare and assess the human environment interaction of the region by examining the population distribution, pollution, and use of natural resources. As the production, distribution, and consumption of goods has increased, and economies in this region have grown and prospered, the human environment interaction has taken its toll. Nations are addressing the problems associated with overpopulation, industrial pollution, accessibility to drinking water, and natural disasters, which affect Southern and Eastern Asia and influence the rest of the world.



SS7G10 Standards/Elements

SS7G10 The student will discuss environmental issues across Southern and Eastern Asia

- a. Describe the causes and effects of pollution on the Yangtze and Ganges Rivers.
- b. Describe the causes and effects of air pollution and flooding in India and China.

SS7G10 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms



Air Pollution _____

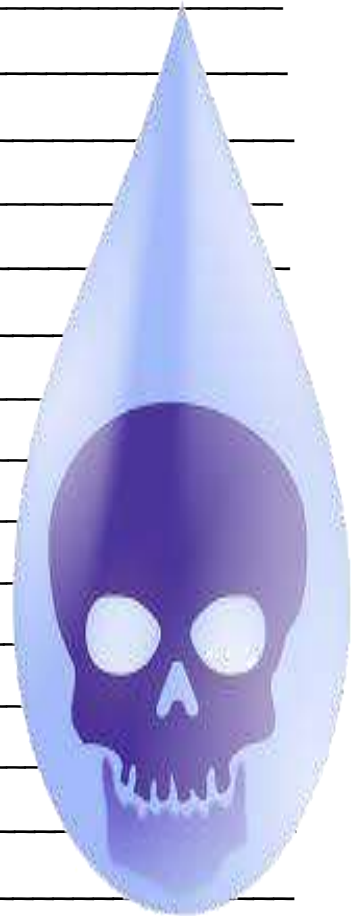
Automobile Emissions _____

Brown Clouds _____

Cholera _____

Dysentery _____

Respiratory Disease _____



The Dragon Daily News

Asia Edition

Vol. 3, No. 1

Asia Struggling with Dire Environmental Issues

Seventh Graders Ask: Is the government to blame?

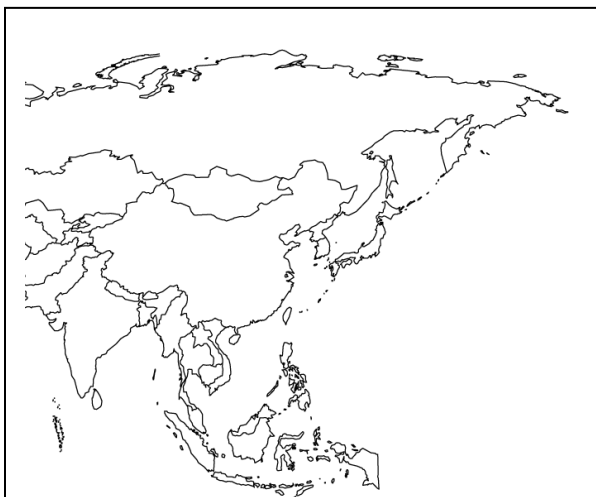
LINDALE, GA: Seventh graders in Ms. Davis's class reacted with shock and horror today when they learned about the long-range impact of the environmental disasters brewing currently in Asia. The students were especially distraught to learn that the Ganges Dolphin invited to be a guest speaker was unable to appear due to the fact that it was slowly going extinct.

Trash on the Ganges: Holy River? Or holy cow, that's disgusting!

How do Hindu people in India feel about the Ganges River?

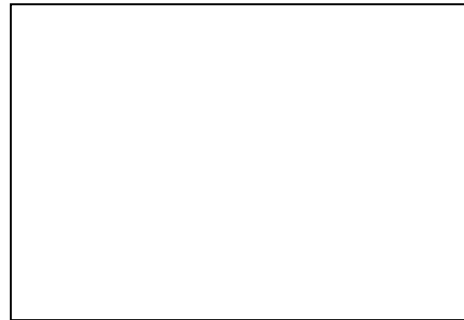
Where's the pollution coming from?

Why isn't the government trying to fix it?



Label the Ganges River, India, and China.

Shade the areas that would experience air pollution.



A Ganges Dolphin

The Dolphin: Nature's Weirdest Victim
What's different about the Ganges Dolphin?

How did it get to be that way?

Ring Around the Cholera

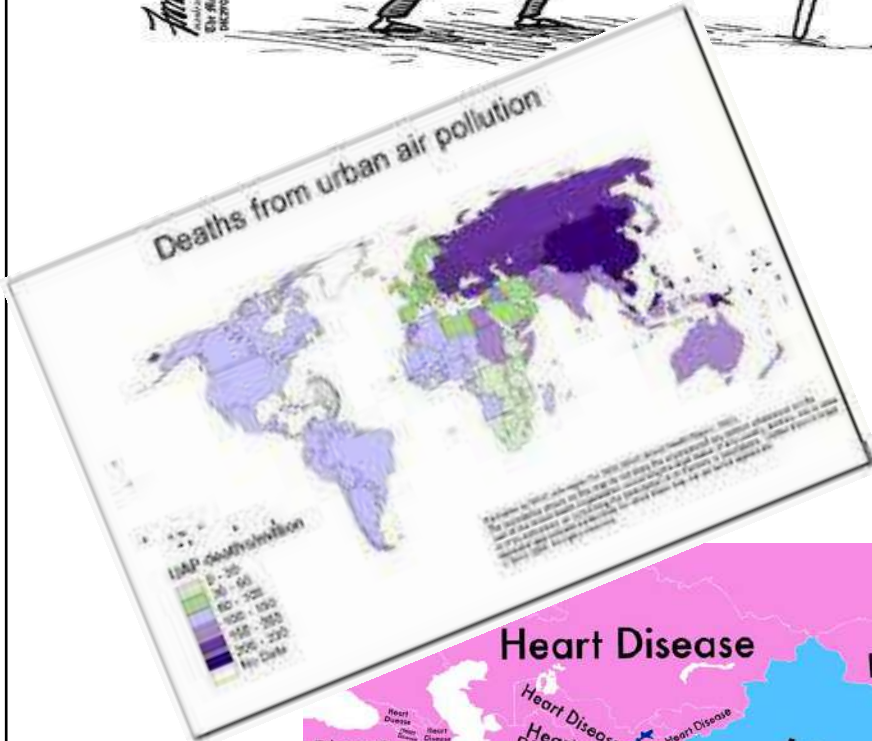
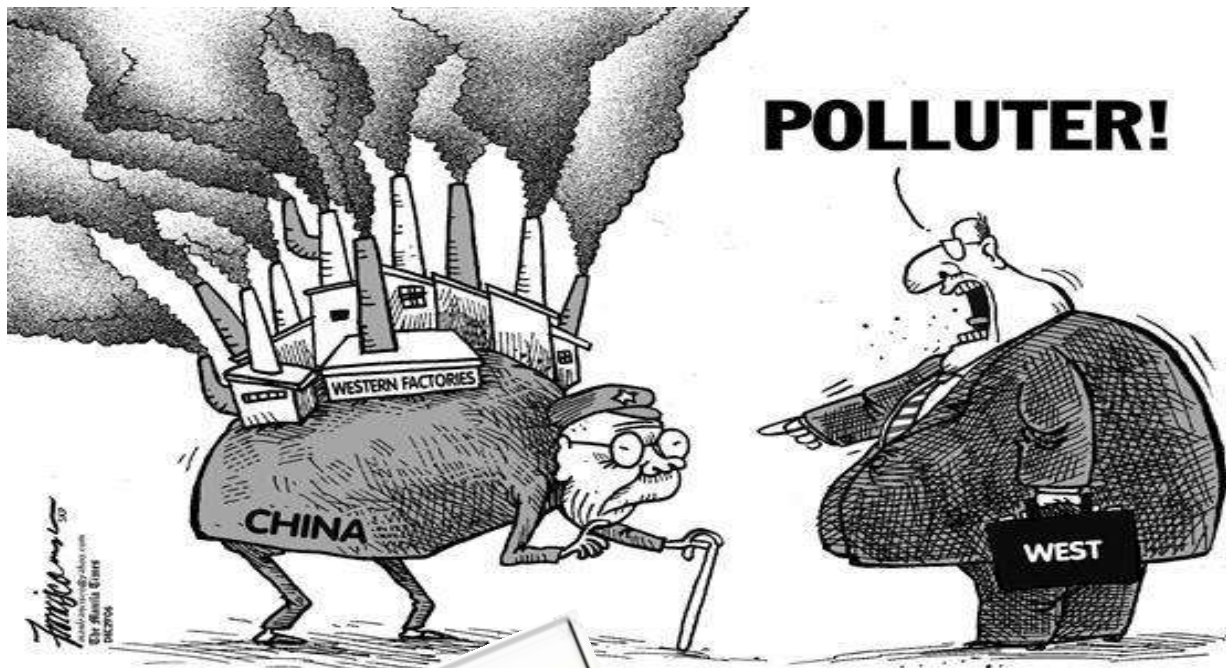
What is cholera?

What is dysentery?

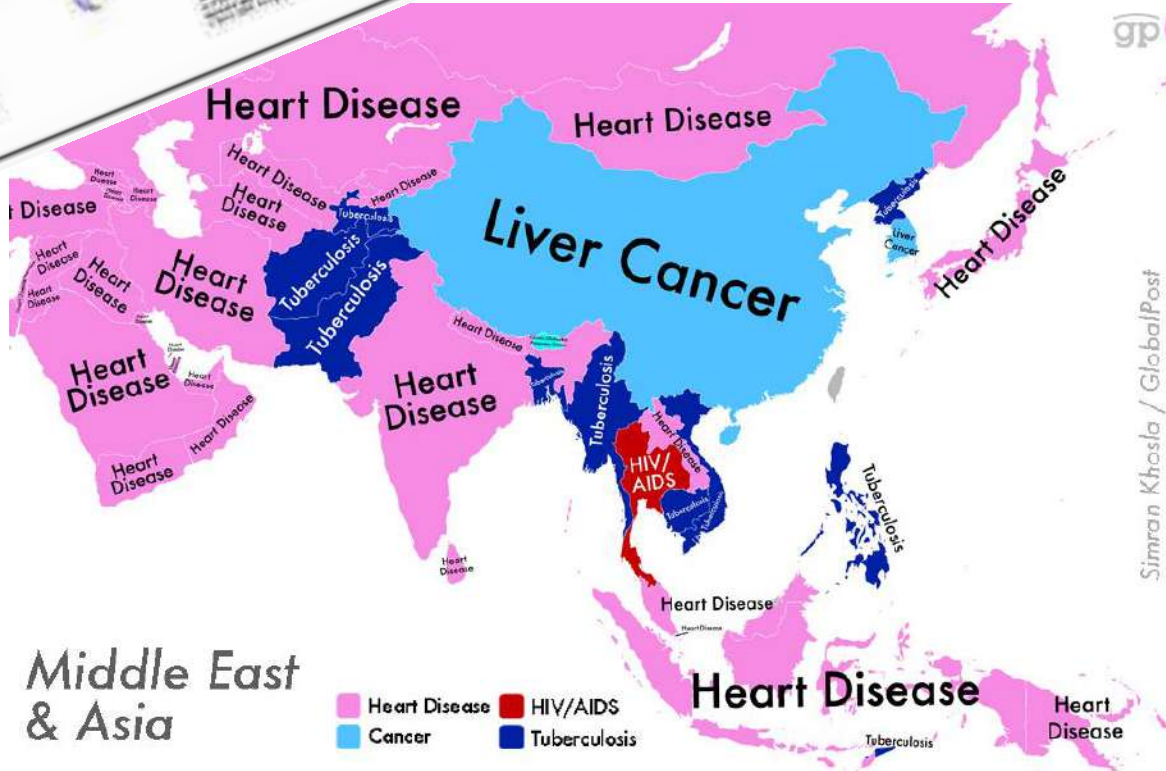
Where does it come from?

What are the symptoms?

How is it treated?



Air Pollution due to economic development...
Is it worth the cost?



SS7E8-10 Standards/Elements

SS7E8 The student will analyze different economic systems.

- a. Compare how traditional, command, market economies answer the economic questions of 1) what to produce, 2) how to produce, and 3) for whom to produce.
- b. Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.
- c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in China, India, Japan, and North Korea.

SS7E9 The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.
- b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.
- c. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

SS7E10 The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in India, China, and Japan.

- a. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).
- b. Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product.
- c. Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.
- d. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

SS7E8-10 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Arable Land _____

Capitalism _____

Collective Farms _____

Cooperatives _____

Cultural Revolution _____

Four Modernizations _____

Great Leap Forward_____

Green Revolution_____

Laissez-Faire_____

Mao Zedong_____

Mineral Resources_____

Premier Kim Il-Sung_____

Premier Kim Jong-Il_____

Premier Kim Jong-Un_____

Special Economic Zones_____

Terraces_____

Economic Freedom in Asia-Pacific Countries

World Rank	Region Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2013	Property Rights	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Government Spending	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
1	1	Hong Kong	90.1	0.8	90	82.3	93.0	89.7	98.9	95.5	82.0	90.0	90	90
2	2	Singapore	89.4	1.4	90	91.9	91.2	91.2	96.8	96.5	81.5	90.0	85	80
3	3	Australia	82.0	-0.6	90	87.7	64.2	62.6	94.6	79.2	80.5	86.4	85	90
5	4	New Zealand	81.2	-0.2	95	94.0	71.2	32.3	96.1	90.2	86.3	86.8	80	80
17	5	Taiwan	73.9	1.2	70	59.7	80.3	84.7	93.9	53.1	81.7	85.8	70	60
25	6	Japan	72.4	0.6	80	77.8	69.2	47.1	80.0	79.8	87.5	82.4	70	50
29	7	Macau	71.3	-0.4	60	49.7	71.4	91.7	60.0	55.0	79.8	90.0	85	70
31	8	South Korea	71.2	0.9	70	54.0	72.6	72.6	92.8	47.8	79.6	72.6	70	80
37	9	Malaysia	69.6	3.5	55	44.3	84.6	75.6	85.6	78.5	81.0	76.4	55	60
40	10	Brunei	69.0	N/A	40	53.3	90.2	66.1	68.2	96.5	74.2	81.8	70	50
67	11	Kazakhstan	63.7	0.7	30	25.7	92.9	85.0	74.4	86.7	74.4	78.2	40	50
72	12	Thailand	63.3	-0.8	45	33.6	79.7	83.6	71.4	61.6	68.6	75.0	45	70
81	13	Azerbaijan	61.3	1.6	20	22.7	88.1	64.8	73.5	77.9	78.8	77.2	60	50
84	14	Samoa	61.1	4.0	60	38.0	79.9	42.2	73.7	80.3	76.1	75.8	55	30
85	15	Kyrgyz Republic	61.1	1.5	20	19.2	94.6	60.2	74.2	83.8	73.7	75.2	60	50
89	16	The Philippines	60.1	1.9	30	26.1	79.2	92.3	59.9	49.7	78.0	75.5	60	50
90	17	Sri Lanka	60.0	-0.7	40	33.4	84.9	86.3	74.4	59.2	68.0	73.6	40	40
93	18	Vanuatu	59.5	2.9	40	33.5	97.3	81.7	54.8	56.8	82.7	48.0	60	40
97	19	Mongolia	58.9	-2.8	30	28.2	81.8	39.1	71.8	81.1	72.4	74.7	50	60
99	20	Fiji	58.7	1.5	25	20.0	82.3	76.2	64.9	73.1	75.2	70.2	50	50
100	21	Indonesia	58.5	1.6	30	28.0	83.4	89.8	54.8	47.8	76.4	74.8	40	60
104	22	Tonga	58.2	2.2	20	28.6	86.7	74.8	74.6	91.2	71.3	79.5	35	20
108	23	Cambodia	57.4	-1.1	30	18.7	90.8	88.4	36.6	50.2	77.9	71.0	60	50
116	24	Bhutan	56.7	1.7	60	58.8	82.9	57.2	59.4	83.6	65.8	49.4	20	30
120	25	India	55.7	0.5	50	31.5	79.4	77.8	37.7	74.0	65.5	65.6	35	40
126	26	Pakistan	55.2	0.1	30	22.7	80.6	88.3	69.4	47.3	68.5	64.8	40	40
131	27	Bangladesh	54.1	1.5	20	23.3	72.5	92.3	70.8	51.9	65.9	59.0	55	30
132	28	Papua New Guinea	53.9	0.3	20	20.2	66.7	75.4	57.0	73.7	75.5	85.1	35	30
137	29	China	52.5	0.6	20	35.0	69.9	82.9	49.7	61.9	73.3	71.8	30	30
139	30	Tajikistan	52.0	-1.4	20	19.4	92.3	78.1	58.4	45.5	67.7	73.2	25	40
144	31	Laos	51.2	1.1	15	18.6	86.6	86.7	60.7	54.9	75.5	58.6	35	20
145	32	Maldives	51.0	2.0	20	21.9	97.4	43.8	87.4	71.7	69.4	43.8	25	30
147	33	Vietnam	50.8	-0.2	15	26.9	77.0	71.4	62.0	68.3	63.6	78.7	15	30
149	34	Nepal	50.1	-0.3	30	21.3	85.9	89.6	58.5	43.8	76.3	61.0	5	30
153	35	Micronesia	49.8	-0.3	30	30.0	97.5	0.0	51.7	77.9	75.2	81.0	25	30
162	36	Burma	46.5	7.3	10	11.6	86.9	89.2	28.3	75.7	64.8	73.6	15	10
163	37	Uzbekistan	46.5	0.5	15	13.4	90.3	70.4	75.7	60.8	63.1	66.1	0	10
164	38	Kiribati	46.3	0.4	30	29.2	71.4	0.0	57.0	83.6	81.3	55.4	25	30
165	39	Solomon Islands	46.2	1.2	30	25.0	61.4	21.3	65.2	65.2	75.4	73.0	15	30
170	40	Timor-Leste	43.2	-0.5	20	25.4	64.7	0.0	45.4	79.2	68.3	64.4	45	20
171	41	Turkmenistan	42.2	-0.4	5	13.4	95.2	93.0	30.0	30.0	65.9	79.2	0	10
178	42	North Korea	1.0	-0.5	5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
N/A	N/A	Afghanistan	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0	91.2	84.2	63.1	75.0	74.3	N/A	65	N/A

Table 6  heritage.org

COMPARING THE ESC COUNTRIES...

	China	India	Japan	North Korea	USA
Area					
% of land that's farmable					
Population					
Life expectancy					
Doctors					
Access to clean or improved water sources					
Access to safe sanitation					
Literacy rate					
GDP per capita					
Economic Freedom Ranking					

It's raining "cats and dogs" here...but what happens in other countries?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: This Chinese river is polluted.

YANGTZE GANGES INDUS

2. The Ganges River is located in this country.

CHINA INDIA JAPAN

3. The Ganges Dolphin is ___ because of pollution.

DEAF UGLY BLIND

4. Kim Jong ___ is the leader of North Korea.

UN IL SUNG

5. Chairman ___ Tse-tung made the decision to make China communist.

KIM MAO DAVIS

6. People in this group share language, culture, and folktales, among other things.

RELIGIOUS ETHNIC COUNTRY

7. The ___ rate tells us what percentage of the population in a country can read and write.

RELIGIOUS ETHNIC LITERACY

8. Human ___ adds to the water pollution.

CLEANERS WASTE PLANTS

9. The Ganges River is sacred to ___ people.

HINDU MUSLIM CHRISTIAN

10. Water, sunlight, and oil are ___ resources.

SYNTHETIC MINERAL NATURAL

11. Factories and cars contribute to ___ pollution.

WATER SOIL AIR

12. The ___ Economic Zones were set up in China to encourage trade with other countries.

REGULAR SPECIAL FOREIGN

13. This is responsible for poisoning rivers in India.

FACTORIES CARS PESTICIDES

14. Cholera is a preventable ___ spread by dirty water.

DISEASE POLLUTION ANTIBIOTIC

15. The ruling family in North Korea is the ___ family.

KIM JONG UN

16. In places like China, this is where a small group makes decisions for the population.

AUTOCRACY OLIGARCHY DEMOCRACY

17. The Green ___ changed the way farmers in India worked with their crops.

OVERTHROW DEVELOPMENT REVOLUTION

18. Hilly areas are made farmable by...

IRRIGATION TERRACES PESTICIDES

19. This is one of the biggest causes of pollution in China.

FACTORIES CARS SEWAGE

20. Factories burn ___, which causes pollution.

PESTICIDES OIL COAL

21. This country has a very successful economy despite having next to no natural resources.

JAPAN CHINA INDIA



→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'YANGTZE', so I'll write a "Y" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

2	10		10	16	17	8	11	'y,	
2	18		17	11	2	10	12		12
9	6	- 18	17	16	7	7	12		2
10		14	6	10	5	11	17	15	
2	18		17	11	2	10	12		12
9	16	6	5	11	15	6	17	9	12
11	13	13	17	6	10	18	2	20	6
12			11	10	14		2	10	8
11	7	6	12		16	7	14		7
11	14	2	6	12		11	10	14	
12	18	2	20	15	12		2	10	
3	16	12	10	2	11		18	9	6
'y		12	11	'y		2	18		17
11	2	10	12		20	17	16	8	3
11	17	12		2	18		11	20	18
4	11	7	7	'y		17	11	2	10
6	14		19	2	12	9		2	10
	18	9	6		13	9	2	7	2
13	13	2	10	6	12		2	10	
21	11	10	4	11	17	'y,		2012.	

You're Invited to Take a Test!

You may use any notes you can fit in this little square on the upcoming Unit 6 Test.
This is just for you...nobody else!



Cut it out and write in everything you think you might not remember on the test. You may use **only** this square on the test for help. Study!

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 7

The Origins of Modern Asia

Elaborated Unit Focus

The story of modern Asia is a tale of a fight for self-direction. Fiercely independent, many of these groups of people resisted European control for centuries. Once European countries broke through and began to partition and colonialize, however, the nationalistic resistance movements fought back, leading to three of the most historically, politically, and culturally significant wars in modern world history. Now the last remaining stronghold of Communism in the world, we will see in this unit that historical disagreements do not necessarily turn into lasting political and economic barriers.



SS7H3 Standard/Elements

SS7H3 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia leading to the 21st Century.

- a. Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam.
- b. Describe the impact of Mohandas Gandhi's belief in non-violent protest.
- c. Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after WWII
- d. Describe the impact of communism in China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square.
- e. Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of communism.

SS7H3 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Civil Disobedience _____

Cold War _____

Containment _____

Cultural Revolution _____

Deng Xiaopeng _____

Domino Theory _____

Geneva Conference _____

Great Leap Forward _____

Indian National Congress_____

General Douglas MacArthur_____

MacArthur Constitution_____

Mahatma_____

Long March_____

Ho Chi Minh_____

Mohandas Gandhi_____

Muslim League_____

Red Army_____

Red Guard_____

Satyagraha_____

Tiananmen Square _____

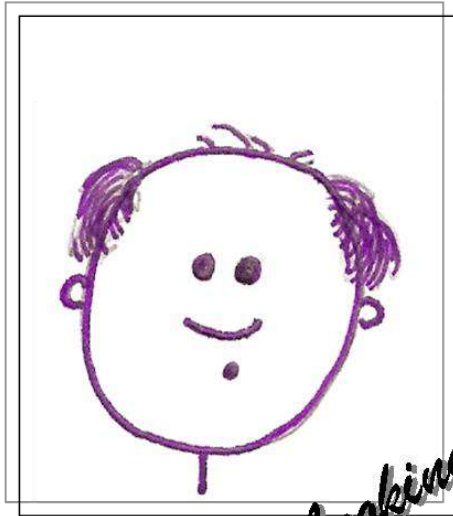
Vietnam _____

Vietminh League _____

<http://www.cagle.com/news/MemorialDay11/3.asp>



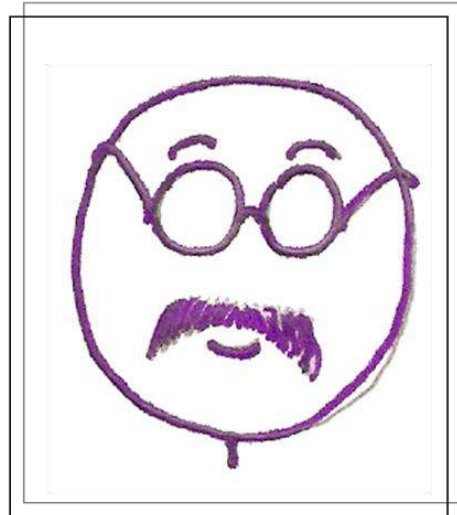
Memories...



Mao Zedong, China

Class of ...

Most Likely To...



Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi

Class of ...

Most Likely To...



Emperor Hirohito, Japan

Class of ...

Most Likely To...



Douglas MacArthur, Japan

Class of ...

Most Likely To...

*Looking back on
SS7097's
Who's Who in
Asian History...*

The Dragon Daily News

Asia Edition

Vol. 3, No. 4

Looking Back at Asia's Path to the 21st Century

Seventh Graders Ask: Isn't it fourolds to study history? Huh? Isn't it?

LINDALE, GA: Cries of "That's crazy!" and "Who believes this stuff?" and "When are we having CHAMPS again?" threatened to disrupt the educational process of many classrooms today as Ms. Davis's students learned about the history of Asian countries leading to the 21st century. Heated disagreements about the role of the United States in Japan after World War II nearly led to a riot, only narrowly averted by a quick mention of Gandhi's belief in nonviolent protest. "MacArthur's policy was about as insightful as a Ganges Dolphin," one student remarked.



Asia, Friends at Last...well, most of them...

Gandhi and Minh: Only side-by-side in the Georgia Performance Standards

Who's Ho Chi Minh?

Who's Mohandas Gandhi?

How are these guys alike?

How was Minh's approach different from Gandhi's?

How would civil disobedience lead to satyagraha?

That's GENERAL MacArthur to you
What did MacArthur do for Japan in his Constitution?

What was his deal in the Korean War?

What's the Domino Theory?

What was the goal of the wars in both Korea and Vietnam?

Chairman Mao: Megalomaniac of the Year, 1949

What was Mao's big idea for China?

What was the Long March?

Who picked up the pieces after Mao's death?

What happened at Tiananmen Square?

The History of Asia...also known as SS7H3!

Use your notes and your memory to fill in these blanks.

(SS7H3 a and b) Both India and Vietnam were controlled by foreign countries. India was controlled by _____1_____ and Vietnam was controlled by _____2_____. Both countries got their independence. India was led by _____3_____ and Vietnam was led by _____4_____, but they did this in different ways. India got its independence by _____5_____ and Vietnam got its independence by _____6_____. To this day, both are still independent countries. India's government is _____7_____ and Vietnam is _____8_____.

(SS7H3 c) After _____9_____, Japan was told that it had to give up all the land that it had taken over before the war. The American general in charge of helping rebuild Japan was _____10_____. He created a new _____11_____ for Japan that set up a two-house legislature called the _____12_____ and allowed people to vote. He kept the _____13_____, but took away all of his power.

(SS7H3 d) In China, things were pretty rough. In 1949, _____14_____ took over as leader of a new Communist China. He tried two ideas in the 1950s and 1960s, the _____15_____ and the _____16_____, but both were pretty big failures. The purpose of both was to improve China's _____17_____. In 1989, students in Beijing tried to protest against the communist rule in _____18_____, but it was stopped by the government.

(SS7H3 e) Wars broke out in both Korea and Vietnam because of communism. When the line was drawn in Korea, power was divided between _____19_____ (who got _____20_____) and _____21_____ (who got _____22_____). The _____23_____ half became communist and the _____24_____ half became democratic, like us. The United States got involved because both halves were fighting to control the peninsula. The big idea was _____25_____, which meant to keep the _____26_____ within the borders of _____27_____. Ultimately, the war ended in a cease-fire, which means _____28_____. The borders remained the same as before the war started.

Similarly, in Vietnam, half the country was _____29_____ and half was _____30_____. We got involved to help our friends, _____31_____, who were being attacked by _____32_____ 's forces. This war ended with a victory by the _____33_____ and we were forced to leave in _____34_____. Vietnam remains _____35_____ to this day.

SS7H3 Enduring Understandings/Essential Questions

The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.

How did nationalism lead to independence in India and Vietnam?

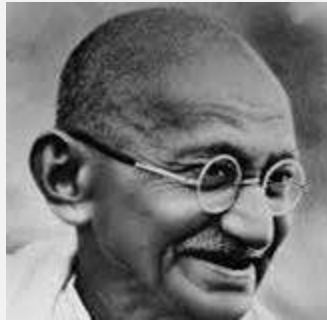
What was the impact of Mohandas Gandhi's belief in non-violent protest?

What was the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after WWII?

How did communism influence China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square?

What were the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of communism?

Who are these people?



Even though he's been made famous by the "Toy Story" movies, Mr. Potato Head was a star long before Pixar. What's cool about the Spud Headed Wonder?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

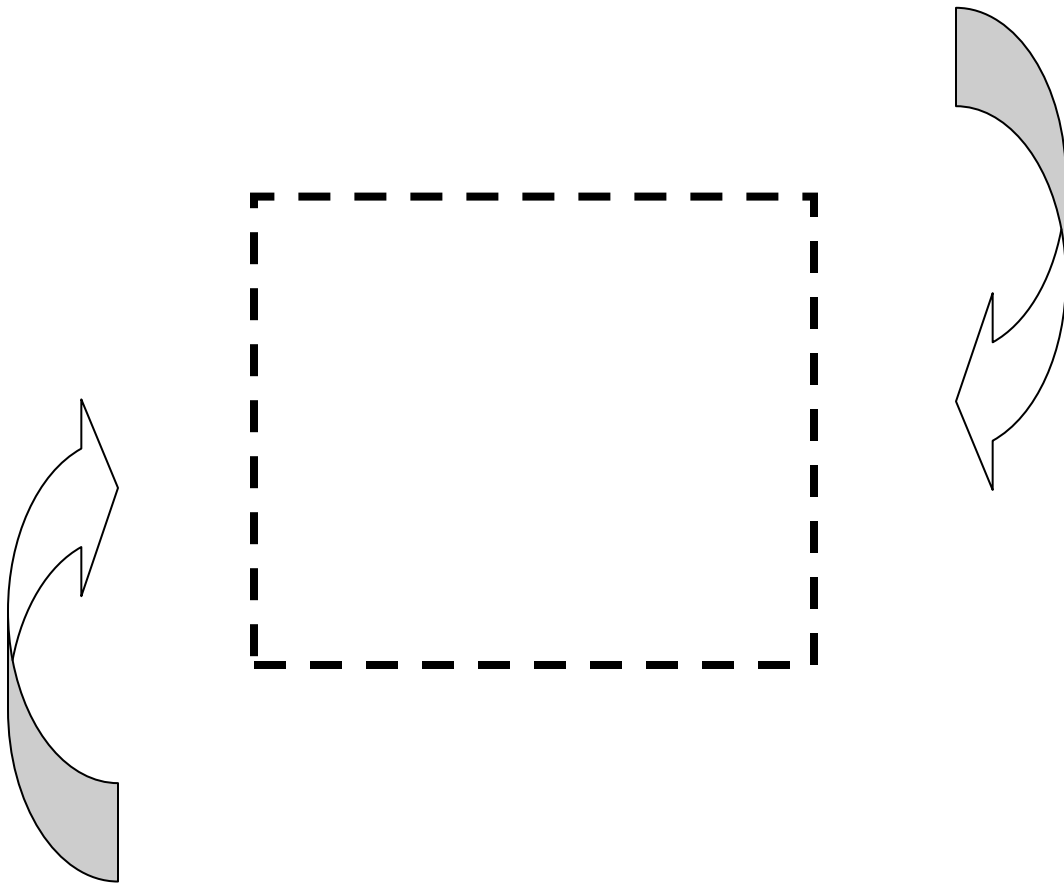
1. **EXAMPLE:** Chairman Mao instructed people to avoid the Four _____.
NEWS OLDS TRADITIONS
2. The Chinese Communist ____ makes most of the decisions in China.
GOVERNMENT PARTY ORGANIZATION
3. Because of its early colonial influence, what language is also spoken fluently in India?
ENGLISH SPANISH GERMAN
4. This Theory stated that if one Asian country became communist, they all would.
MAH-JONGG DOMINO CHECKERS
5. North _____ is a communist country and enemy of ours.
KOREA CHINA INDIA
6. We spent roughly 25 _____ engaged in Vietnam.
MONTHS WEEKS YEARS
7. Great _____ was a strong presence in India before WW2.
ZIMBABWE KOREA BRITAIN
8. Mohandas _____ helped India become independent through his philosophy of nonviolent protest.
MINH GANDHI ZEDONG
9. This country was granted independence in 1949, when its colonial power could no longer afford to keep it.
VIETNAM FRANCE INDIA
10. The idea of _____ meant to keep the Communists within the borders of one country; it was our objective in both Korea and Vietnam.
CONTAINMENT DOMINO FREEDOM
11. General Douglas Mac _____ was responsible for the new constitution of Japan.
GANDHI MINH ARTHUR
12. The Cultural _____ was a failed attempt to improve China's economy in the 1960s.
LEAP FORWARD REVOLUTION
13. This country controlled Vietnam until 1954.
ENGLAND FRANCE GERMANY
14. Civil disobedience teaches that you should not follow _____ laws.
FAIR UNJUST DEMOCRATIC
15. Minh led his people to independence through...
PROTEST DISOBEDIENCE WAR
16. _____ Chi Minh was the independence leader in Vietnam.
HO DOUGLAS MAHATMA
17. Gandhi's nickname was _____, which means "great soul."
HO DOUGLAS MAHATMA
18. Both India and _____ became independent in the 1940s and 50s.
CHINA VIETNAM KOREA
19. The Great _____ Forward was a failed attempt to boost China's economy.
REVOLUTION LEAP PROTEST
20. Students gathered in Tiananman _____ to protest China's communist government.
SQUARE DISTRICT CITY
21. _____ causes pride in one's country, which often leads to independence movements.
NATIONALISM PATRIOTISM WAR
22. MacArthur was responsible for the new constitution in ...
VIETNAM KOREA JAPAN
23. Independence happened for India and Vietnam after World War ...
ONE TWO FOUR

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'OLDS', so I'll write an "O" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

23	16	3		'0	12	9	8	9	21	
11	19		17	12		2	'0	23	11	
23	'0		16	3	11	4		15	11	
10	21	9	23		2	19	11	20	23	9
10		23	16	3		5	9	23		
9	21	10	19	14	4	3	4			
7	'0	4	6		2	11	12	23	20	
	11	21	4		11		13	11	10	
3		23	16	11	23		5	9	4	
20		22	11	7	7	3	4		9	
21		12	3	11	19		2	'0	23	
11	23	'0	3	20		9	21		2000,	
16	3		15	11	20		20	15	'0	
12	21		9	21		11	20			
23	16	3		'0	13	13	9	10	9	
11	19		23	12	11	18	3	19		
11	17	7	11	20	20	11	4	'0	12	
	'0	13		12	16	'0	4	3		
9	20	19	11	21	4					

UNIT 7 TEST TIME

Tear out this page and write anything you think you might forget in this little square. Be sure to study your notes!



You may use **only** this square on the test for help.

Extra Notes...Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 8

Africa Today

Elaborated Unit Focus

In this unit, students will gain an understanding of the modern cultural and physical landscape of Africa. When examining the specific elements of culture, students will gain an understanding of the diversity of religion and ethnic groups in Africa. Self-rule through governance has been an ongoing challenge as African nations have transitioned from colonial rule to one part rule to fledgling democracies. Students will analyze how political stability affects the standard of living in Africa. Students will locate selected countries and physical features in the region and examine how location, climate, and physical characteristics have affected where people live, the types of work they do, and how they travel.



SS7G1 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Atlas Mountain Range_____

Congo River_____

Democratic Republic of the Congo_____

Egypt_____

Kalahari Desert_____

Kenya_____

Lake Tanganyika_____

Lake Victoria_____

Niger River_____

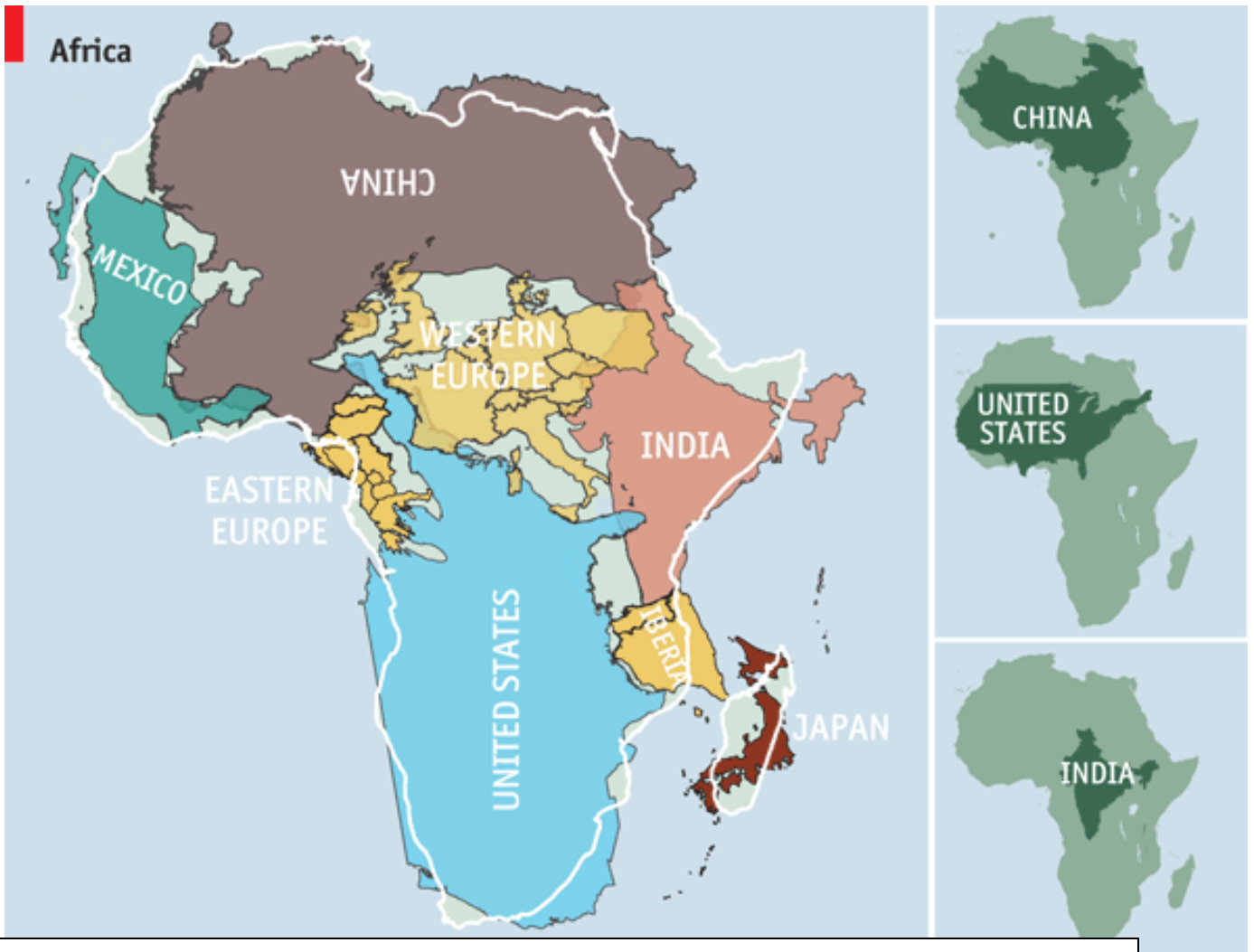
Nigeria_____

Nile River _____

South Africa _____

South Sudan _____

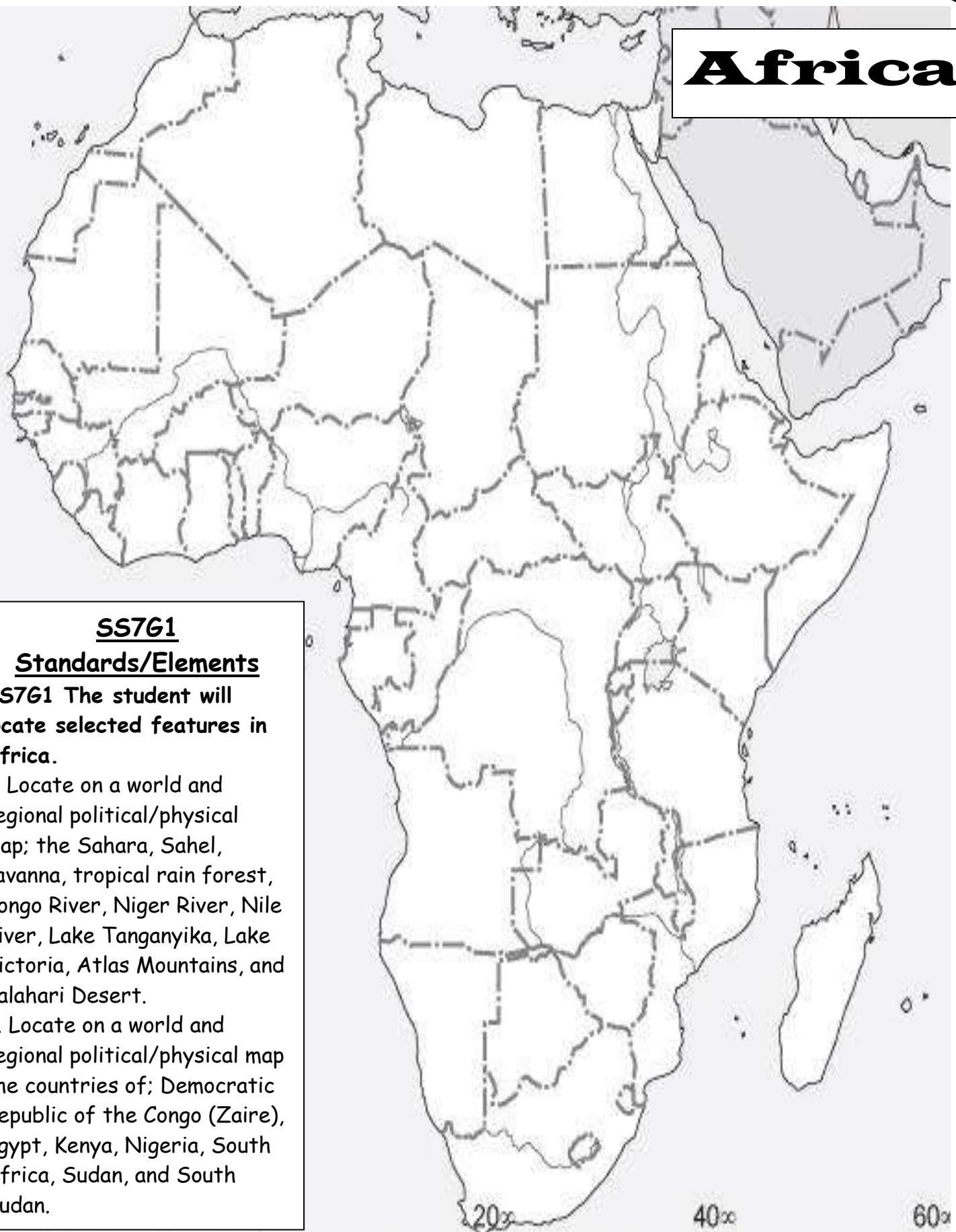
Sudan _____



Just how big is Africa?

Because the earth is round (thanks, Earth!), it's difficult to make everything appear the right size on a flat map. Seeing everything the right way would involve peeling the earth like an orange, and that would be rather messy. For years, we've underestimated the size of this gigantic continent. What do you think about this representation?

Africa



SS7G1

Standards/Elements

SS7G1 The student will locate selected features in Africa.

a. Locate on a world and regional political/physical map; the Sahara, Sahel, savanna, tropical rain forest, Congo River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Atlas Mountains, and Kalahari Desert.

b. Locate on a world and regional political/physical map the countries of; Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire), Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, and South Sudan.

SS7G1 Country Data Chart

Country Name	Capital City	Population	Area	GDP per capita	Language	Literacy Rate	Economic Freedom Ranking

SS7G4 Standard/Element

SS7G4 The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in Africa.

- a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- b. Explain the diversity of religions within the Arab, Ashanti, Bantu, and Swahili ethnic groups.
- c. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

SS7G4 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Animist _____

Arab _____

Ashanti _____

Bantu _____

Golden Stool _____

Swahili _____

SS7G3 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that a region's location affects its economy, culture, and the development of the region.

How have the Sahara and the tropical rain forest affected trade development within Africa?

How has the location of the countries of Africa affected their economic development?

SS7G4 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that the culture of a society is the product of the religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government of that society.

What are the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group?

What is the diversity of religions within the Arab, Ashanti, Bantu, and Swahili ethnic groups?

Did you know that in the first version, Nala had a bat-eared fox friend named Bhati? What else did they not tell you about "The Lion King?"

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: Studying about maps is part of...
PHILOSOPHY GEOGRAPHY HISTORY

2. This river is located in central Africa.
CONGO NILE ORANGE

3. Countries and cities are ___ features.
NATURAL POLITICAL SYNTHETIC

4. A body of land surrounded on all sides by water is an...
PENINSULA ARCHIPELAGO ISLAND

5. This country is not located in Africa.
KENYA YEMEN EGYPT

6. South ___ is the southernmost country on the map.
AFRICA CAROLINA DAKOTA

7. This country is found in northeast Africa.
D. R. C. NIGERIA EGYPT

8. The Congo River is surrounded by tropical rain...
FOREST DESERT SAVANNA

9. This desert takes up most of northern Africa.
KALAHARI SAHARA GOBI

10. Deserts like the Sahara have ___ soil.
FERTILE MOIST BARREN

11. This country is located in Western Africa.
D. R. C. NIGERIA EGYPT

12. This country is found in central Africa.
D. R. C. NIGERIA EGYPT

13. This is the longest lake in the world.
TANGANYIKA VICTORIA SUPERIOR

14. Because most of these countries are located on or near the Equator, their average temperature is...
FREEZING COLD HOT

15. This round lake borders Kenya.
TANGANYIKA VICTORIA SUPERIOR

16. "Subsaharan" Africa refers to those countries ___ the Sahara Desert.
ABOVE UNDER BORDERING

17. The Nile ___ is the longest in the world.
RIVER LAKE DESERT

18. The Atlas ___ are found in northern Africa.
RIVER MOUNTAINS LAKE

19. This is one reason the Sahel is becoming a desert.
OVERGRAZING RAIN FLOODING

20. ___ Victoria was named for Queen Victoria.
DESERT MOUNT LAKE

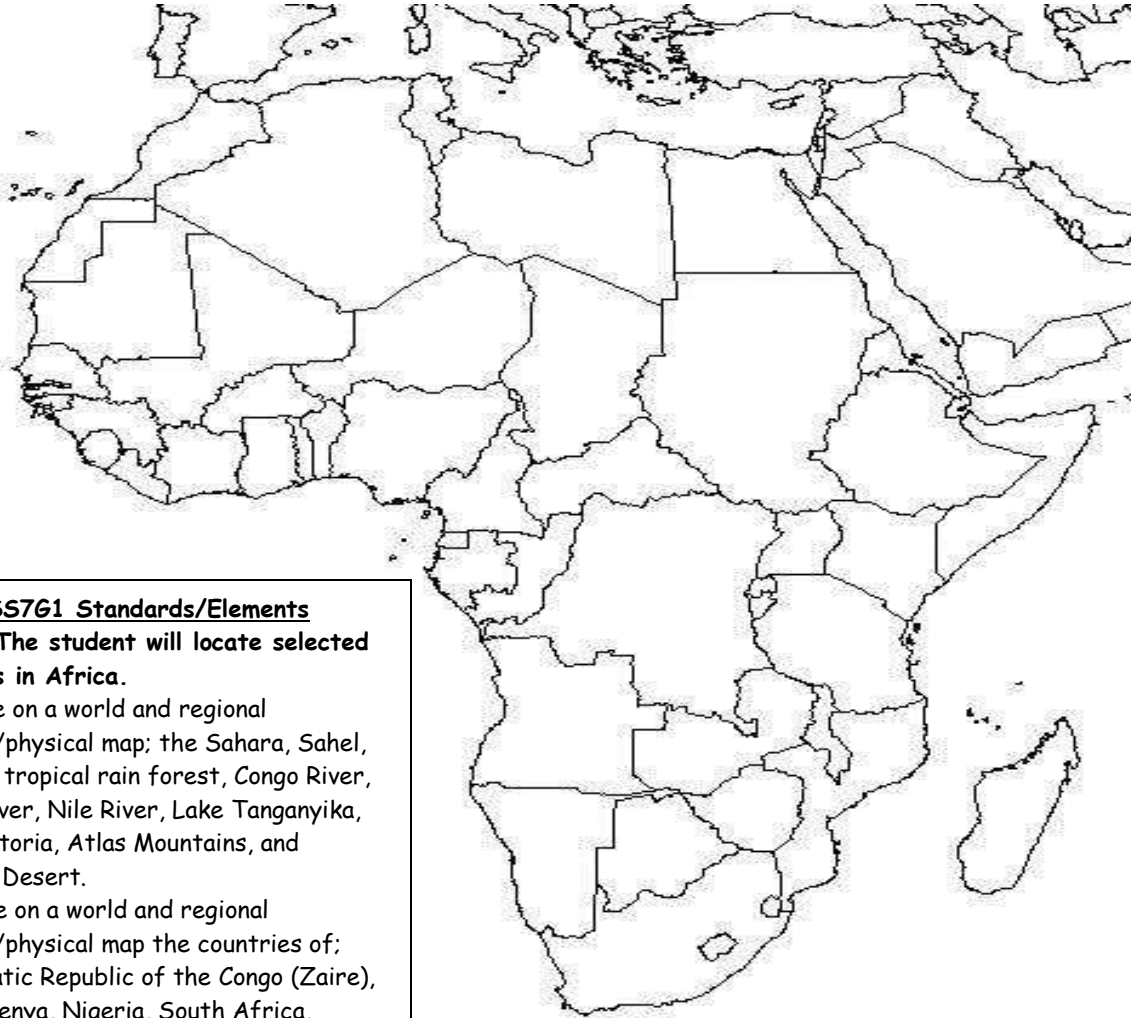
21. The most important resource for people in desert areas is...
SAND WATER INTERNET

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'GEOGRAPHY', so I'll write a "G" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

19	17	4	1 G	4	11	6	20	20	5	
	9	4	18	10	6		20	19	9	9
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7		12	4	9	11	7	5		21	
6	9		9	16	7	12		10	5	
	6		14	5	7	11	6		17	
7	9	7	6	17	2	14	7	17		
8	19	17		12	7	8	6	18	6	
13	4	19	11		19	8		2	14	
6	17	6	2	13	7	17				

UNIT 8...THE GOOD STUFF

MAP *(Label the important stuff and take this home to study)*



SS7G1 Standards/Elements

SS7G1 The student will locate selected features in Africa.

- a. Locate on a world and regional political/physical map; the Sahara, Sahel, savanna, tropical rain forest, Congo River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Atlas Mountains, and Kalahari Desert.
- b. Locate on a world and regional political/physical map the countries of; Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire), Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, and South Sudan.

RELIGION *(what's important to know about these religions and ideas?)*

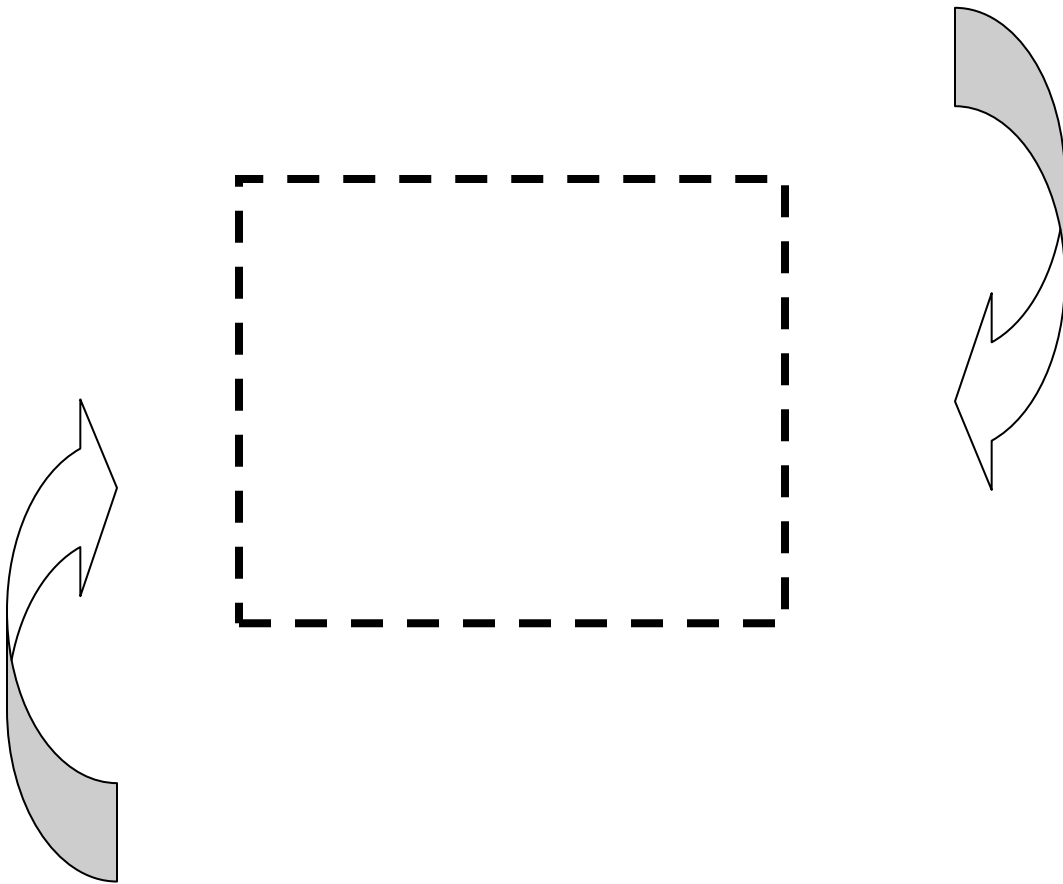
SS7G4 The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in Africa.

- a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- b. Explain the diversity of religions within the Arab, Ashanti, Bantu, and Swahili ethnic groups.
- c. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

Extra Notes...Stuff I shouldn't forget!

UNIT 8 TEST TIME

Tear out this page and write anything you think you might forget in this little square. Be sure to study your notes!



You may use **only** this square on the test for help.

Extra Notes... Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 9

The Impact of the Environment and Economy on Africa Today

Elaborated Unit Focus

Although its impact on the United States is only now becoming apparent, Africa has had a strong presence throughout history. In this unit, students will analyze the human environment interaction of the region. As the production, distribution, and consumption of goods has increased and economies in this region have grown and prospered, the human environmental interaction has taken its toll on the region. Nations are addressing the problems associated with overpopulation, industrial pollution, accessibility to drinking water, deforestation, and desertification that affect Africa and the rest of the world. Sadly, too, many of the biggest problems in Africa are made worse by corrupt governments and dictatorships.



SS7CG1-3 Standards/Elements

SS7CG1 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

- a. Describe the ways government systems distribute power; unitary, confederation, and federal.
- b. Explain how governments determine citizen participation; autocratic oligarchic, and democratic.
- c. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments; parliamentary and presidential.

SS7CG2 The student will explain the structures of the modern governments of Africa.

- a. Compare the republican systems of government in the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of South Africa to the dictatorships of the Republic of Sudan, distinguishing the form of leadership and role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms.
- b. Explain how political, economic, and social conflicts resulted in the independence of South Sudan.

SS7CG3 The student will analyze how politics in Africa impact standard of living.

- a. Compare how various factors, including gender, affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan.
- b. Describe the impact of government stability on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa.

SS7CG1-3 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

AIDS _____

Deforestation _____

Desertification _____

Dictatorship _____

Extinction _____

Famine _____

HIV _____

SS7CG1-3 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

The student will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.

What distinguishes the form of leadership, public voting procedures, and personal freedoms the republican systems of government in the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of South Africa, and the dictatorship of the Republic of Sudan?

How does gender affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan?

What is the impact of government stability on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa?



“Who’s Going to STOP MUGABE?” by Patrick Chappatte

The Dragon Daily News

Africa Edition

Vol.3 No. 2

Africa Struggling with Poverty, Education Issues

Seventh Graders Ask: Is the government to blame?

LINDALE, GA: Frustration broke out today at Pepperell Middle School when the students learned about the problems in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

In Zimbabwe, the citizens are suffering from both _____ and _____, both because of the leadership of _____, President of Zimbabwe.

The world offers food, but he

_____ and _____ when other countries offer _____ to help the people infected with _____, he has been known to _____ the _____ and _____ them to others for money.

South Africa has been hit hard with the spread of _____. At first, they didn't _____, but



Robert Mugabe, Leader of Zimbabwe and top of the Top 10 To Punch list

then started to blame _____ and the _____. Now that they have realized the seriousness, _____ is starting to be more available.

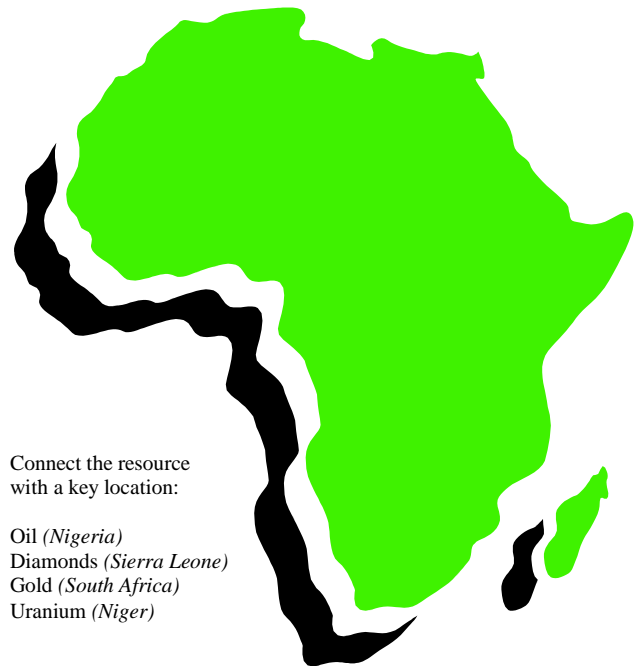
“It amazes me that people in the world can be so selfish,” seventh grade teacher Ms. Davis said, shaking her head sadly.

Mineral Resources have Lasting Impact on Some African Countries

Mineral resources such as _____, _____ and _____ are easy to find in some places in Africa, but the consequences for the mining can be harsh.

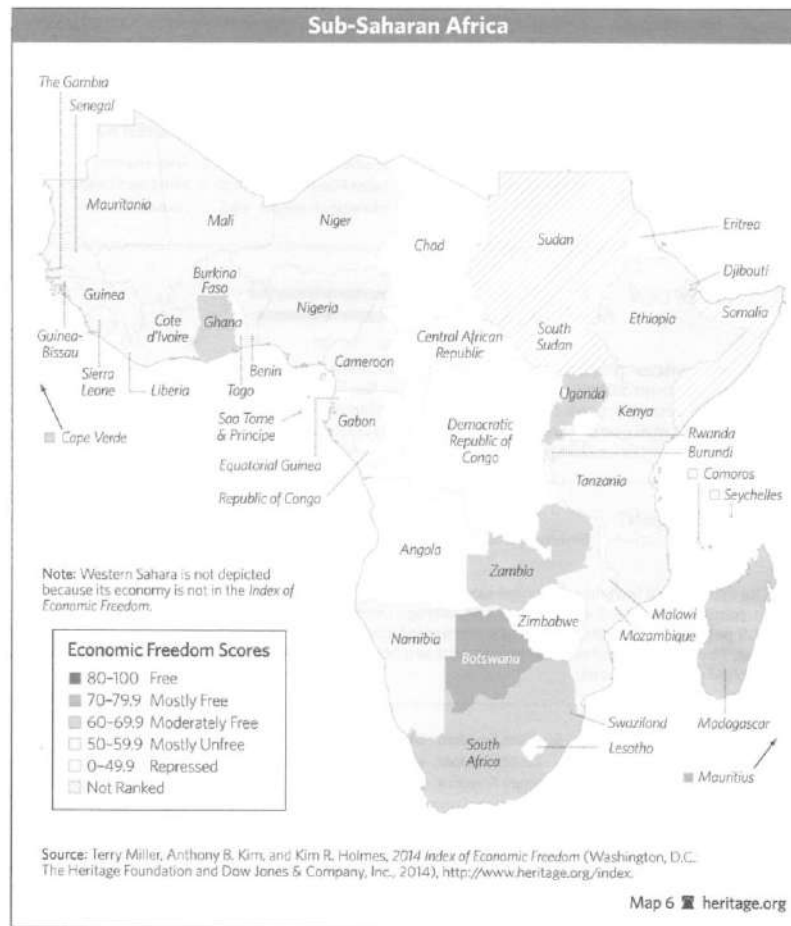
_____ is found in many places in _____, but it has lately been in the news as a prime target by _____ seeking to make _____.

It may represent the happiest moment in some engaged women's lives, but _____ found here are _____ and _____ to finance _____.



Connect the resource with a key location:

- Oil (Nigeria)
- Diamonds (Sierra Leone)
- Gold (South Africa)
- Uranium (Niger)



Economic Freedom in Sub-Saharan Africa Countries

World Rank	Region Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2013	Property Rights	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Government Spending	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
8	1	Mauritius	76.5	-0.4	65	53.4	92.2	81.8	74.4	78.0	76.7	76.1	55	60
27	2	Botswana	72.0	1.4	70	61.2	81.0	69.8	68.5	69.7	72.4	77.8	55	50
60	3	Cape Verde	66.1	2.4	70	54.9	77.4	68.6	63.8	48.0	79.1	81.5	65	40
65	4	Rwanda	64.7	0.6	30	46.9	80.3	78.2	69.6	84.1	74.8	84.6	60	50
66	5	Ghana	64.2	2.9	50	40.4	85.4	83.3	62.6	60.2	65.8	75.4	60	40
75	6	South Africa	62.5	0.7	50	41.6	68.7	69.1	74.5	54.4	75.3	65.0	65	50
79	7	Madagascar	61.7	-0.3	40	27.3	90.8	92.3	62.8	43.9	77.6	82.9	50	40
82	8	Swaziland	61.2	4.0	40	31.6	74.7	70.9	64.2	71.7	72.3	67.8	60	40
88	9	Zambia	60.4	1.7	30	31.3	71.8	82.9	74.9	50.1	68.0	61.0	55	40
91	10	Uganda	59.9	-1.2	30	23.8	79.1	87.3	45.1	87.4	71.0	76.8	60	50
92	11	The Gambia	59.5	0.7	30	31.7	79.0	79.8	57.4	65.8	71.3	71.4	50	50
94	12	Namibia	59.4	-0.9	30	44.2	66.9	58.8	64.4	81.9	75.0	72.8	50	50
98	13	Burkina Faso	58.9	-1.0	30	31.3	83.0	82.3	60.7	55.0	78.8	60.0	70	50
105	14	Gabon	57.8	0.0	40	29.1	74.5	81.7	58.9	63.0	75.1	33.4	50	30
106	15	Tanzania	57.8	-0.1	30	28.8	79.7	78.3	47.0	61.1	66.0	54.8	65	50
107	16	Côte d'Ivoire	57.7	3.6	30	22.1	79.1	79.8	55.1	59.0	80.6	73.2	55	40
111	17	Kenya	57.1	1.2	30	21.0	78.0	74.6	55.8	64.0	74.9	72.7	50	50
113	18	Benin	57.1	-0.5	30	29.5	68.3	86.1	51.0	50.5	75.4	73.2	60	40
117	19	Seychelles	56.2	1.3	50	48.5	76.8	61.8	67.6	68.5	75.1	65.6	55	40
118	20	Djibouti	55.9	2.0	30	30.9	80.6	62.8	42.7	65.1	77.2	75.5	45	50
122	21	Mali	55.5	-0.9	20	27.7	69.8	81.7	48.0	63.2	76.7	63.8	40	40
124	22	Malawi	55.4	0.1	45	31.9	78.0	63.0	38.9	60.3	64.1	61.2	50	40
125	23	Senegal	55.4	-0.1	40	29.5	65.1	75.4	47.5	41.5	81.8	69.0	50	40
127	24	Niger	55.1	1.2	30	26.0	76.8	88.4	35.2	45.4	88.3	61.2	35	50
128	25	Mozambique	55.0	0.0	30	26.2	75.7	64.6	65.2	36.7	80.8	64.1	40	20

SS7CG3: How does politics in Africa impact the standard of living?

The country of _____ currently has a national literacy rate of around _____%. The government there has made education a priority, and thanks to international groups like the _____ and the _____, more educational opportunities are there. There is a huge gap between boys and girls in terms of education, though. The literacy rate for boys is _____%, while the rate for girls is _____%. Both do well in cities; however, when you get to the _____ areas, you see that tradition states that boys need school for _____, while girls just need to _____.

In _____, however, the literacy rate is low because it's been in a _____ for years. The result of this is the _____ part became a separate country called _____. It has a national literacy rate of _____%, but boys are at _____% and girls, only _____%. How has the war gotten in the way of education there?

_____ has one of the highest _____ infection rates in the world. There are over _____ orphans in Africa who have lost their parents to _____. In _____, people didn't take it seriously, which led to the spread of the disease, which they blamed on _____ and the _____. In _____, they are very densely populated, but still very poor even though the country has rich _____ resources. The government there is working hard to _____ the people and make _____ available.

In _____, however, the situation is much worse. The leader there, _____ is greedy for power. When other countries offer help, he _____. He has been known to _____ given to his country for his people. Most people can't _____, and there is very little _____ for people there.

_____ is also suffering from a famine. Like the situation before, _____ could get help, but _____, or _____ from his people. Because of its civil war, _____ is also starving.

SS7G2 Standard/Elements

SS7G2 The student will discuss environmental issues across the continent of Africa.

- a. Explain how water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impacts irrigation, trade, industry, and drinking water.
- b. Explain the relationship between poor soil and deforestation in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- c. Explain the impact of desertification on the environment of Africa from the Sahel to the rainforest.

SS7G2 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

The student will understand that humans, their society, and the environment affect each other.

What is the impact of water pollution and the unequal distribution of water on irrigation, trade, industry, and drinking water?

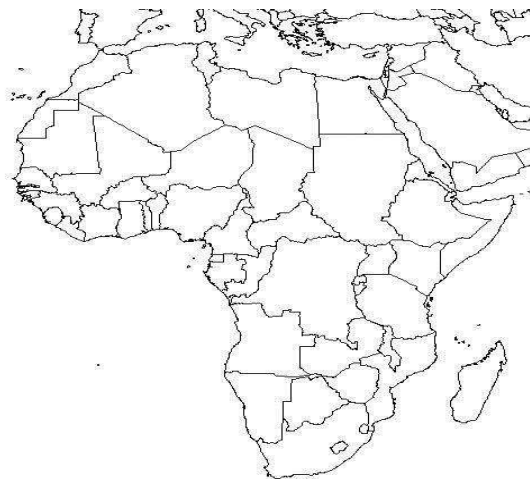
How do poor soil and deforestation distress Sub-Saharan Africa?

What is the impact of desertification on the environment of Africa from the Sahel to the Rainforest?

The student will understand that a region's location affects its economy, culture, and development of the region.

How do the Sahara, Sahel, savanna, and tropical rain forest influence where people live, the type of work they do, and how they travel in Africa?

Draw arrows connecting these places to their locations in Africa:
Sahara
Sahel
Savanna
Rain Forest



SS7E1-3 Standards/Elements

SS7E1 The student will analyze different economic systems.

- a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1) what to produce, 2) how to produce, and 3) for whom to produce.
- b. Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.
- c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa and Nigeria.

SS7E2 The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa

- a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.
- b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.
- c. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

SS7E3 The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria and South Africa.

- a. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).
- b. Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).
- c. Explain how the distribution of diamonds, gold, uranium, and oil affects the economic development of Africa.
- d. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

SS7E1-3 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

The student will understand that the production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society.

What are the similarities and differences of the economic systems in South Africa and Nigeria?

How does specialization encourage trade between countries?

How do tariffs, quotas, and embargos serve as barriers to trade?

Why does international trade require a system for exchanging currencies between nations?

What is the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP)?

How does the distribution of diamonds, gold, uranium, and oil shape the economies of Africa?

What is the role of entrepreneurship in Africa?

Kermit has it all wrong. Why should Crayola crayons be able to sing
"It Ain't Easy Being Blue"?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. **EXAMPLE:** This is a very important resource for the people in Africa because it can be used to make nuclear weapons.
DIAMONDS GOLD URANIUM
2. This is the largest ethnic group in Africa.
ARAB BANTU SWAHILI
3. Someone who travels constantly (like the Bedouins) might be called a...
RESIDENT SQUATTER NOMAD
4. AIDS attacks the _____ system.
IMMUNE DIGESTIVE NERVOUS
5. Which is not a country in Africa?
KENYA YEMEN EGYPT
6. This is the system of separateness that formed the government's policies for years in South Africa.
SEGREGATION HATE APARTHEID
7. This country in Africa is ruled by a dictatorship.
SUDAN KENYA NIGERIA
8. The _____ River Basin has a huge impact on central Africa.
NILE CONGO ORANGE
9. This is one of the key causes of deforestation and desertification in the Sahel and Sahara.
OVERGRAZING DEFORESTATION FAMINE
10. This is a tax placed on incoming goods to encourage people to buy local products.
EMBARGO QUOTA TARIFF
11. This is when two countries refuse to trade with each other because of something the other did.
EMBARGO QUOTA TARIFF
12. This is the result of deforestation and desertification, when people don't have enough food.
DROUGHT FAMINE OVERGRAZING
13. Industries along major rivers tend to _____ the water, which causes problems for people downstream.
ENHANCE CLEAN POLLUTE
14. This unitary system is often very unfair, with the one person in control abusing his or her power.
PRESIDENTIAL DICTATORSHIP THEOCRACY
15. The unequal distribution of _____ in Africa impacts where people live, the work they do, and how they travel.
WATER SUNLIGHT OIL
16. When the _____ rate in a country goes up, the gross domestic product and standard of living do, too.
POVERTY LITERACY BIRTH
17. This is another term for a democratic system where people elect leaders to make decisions.
THEOCRACY MONARCHY REPUBLIC
18. Investing in _____ capital usually means educating workers, which will cause the standard of living in a country to go up.
HUMAN FINANCIAL NATURAL
19. HIV is a _____.
BACTERIA INFECTION VIRUS
20. The majority of Arabs are...
JEWISH CHRISTIAN MUSLIM
21. _____ usually don't have the same access to education in African countries.
GIRLS CHILDREN ADULTS

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'URANIUM', so I'll write a "U" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

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15	6	7	[REDACTED]	7	10	17	4	13	13
11	14	[REDACTED]	9	12	[REDACTED]	4	10	7	[REDACTED]
3	6	20	11	[REDACTED]	4	3	[REDACTED]	1958,	[REDACTED]
6	12	10	11	17	[REDACTED]	10	11	6	8
18	11	17	7	[REDACTED]	8	9	20	13	16
6	4	3	11	14	[REDACTED]	4	10	[REDACTED]	15
6	7	3	9	10	[REDACTED]	8	9	16	14
15	6	17	[REDACTED]	7	11	3	7	4	10
4	19	11	[REDACTED]	4	10	[REDACTED]	15	6	7
[REDACTED]	8	18	6	3	21	11	14	[REDACTED]	10
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8	[REDACTED]	8	9	16	9	17	7	[REDACTED]	15
11	17	11	[REDACTED]	17	11	10	4	17	11
14	[REDACTED]	4	3	8	16	'U	14	4	3
21	[REDACTED]	21	17	11	11	3	[REDACTED]	2	16
'U	11	[REDACTED]	6	3	14	[REDACTED]	2	16	'U
11	[REDACTED]	21	17	6	5	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

UNIT 9 TEST TIME

Tear out this page and write anything you think you might forget in this little square. Be sure to study your notes!



You may use **only** this square on the test for help.

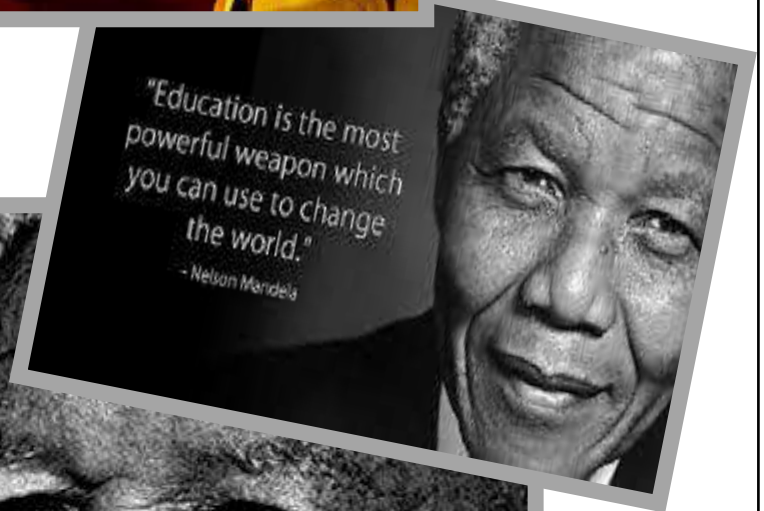
Extra Notes... Things I shouldn't forget!

Seventh Grade Social Studies Unit 10

The Origins of Modern Africa

Elaborated Unit Focus

Historical events in Africa have shaped the governments, nations, economies, and culture through conflict and change. The student will understand how European partitioning and colonialism, nationalist movements, and independence movements impacted the continent politically and socially.



SS7H1 Standard/Elements

SS7H1 The student will analyze continuity and change in Africa leading to the 21st century.

- Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to conflict, civil war, and to artificial political boundaries.
- Explain how nationalism led to independence in South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria.
- Explain the creation and end of apartheid in South Africa and roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk.
- Explain the impact of the Pan-African movement.

SS7H1 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Apartheid _____

F.W. de Klerk _____

Nelson Mandela _____

Pan- African Movement _____

SS7H1 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.

How did European partitioning of Africa contribute to conflict, civil war, and to artificial boundaries?

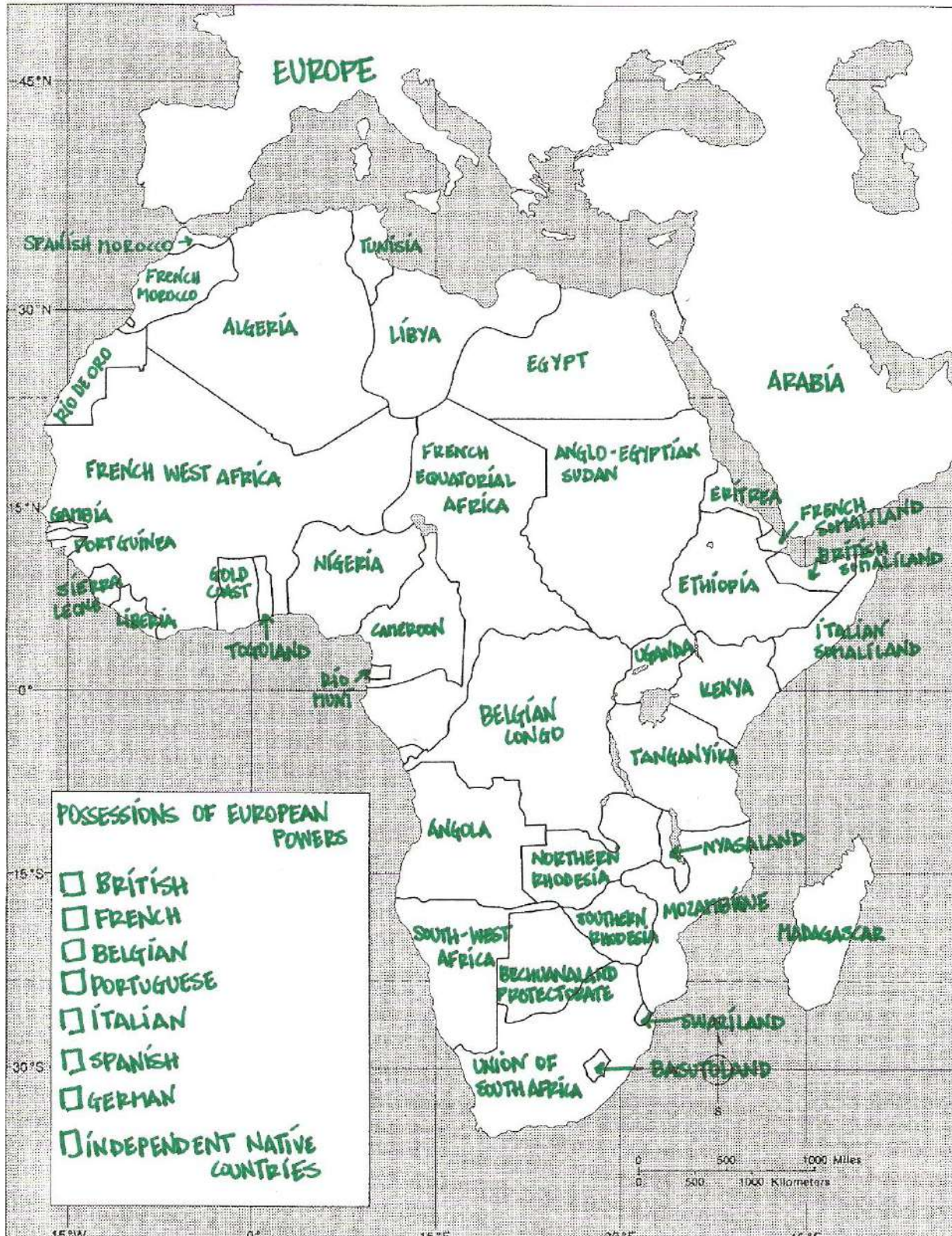
How did nationalism lead to independence in South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria?

How was apartheid created and dissolved in South Africa?

What role did Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk play in the end of apartheid?

What is the impact of the Pan-Africa movement on the continent of Africa?

40 Imperialism in Africa, 1880-1914



Imperialism in Africa

Imperialism is when one country takes over another country. The countries in Europe, desperate for space and greedy for power, started taking over land in Africa in the late 1800s. You will color the map on the back of this page using 8 colors. Each color will represent a European country who took over land. Be sure to color the key, too, so you know which color represents which country. When you've finished the map, answer the questions.

British territories:

Sierra Leone
Gambia
Gold Coast
Nigeria
Egypt
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
British Somaliland
Uganda
Kenya
Tanganyika
Northern Rhodesia
Southern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Basutoland
Swaziland

French territories:

Algeria
Tunisia
French Morocco
French West Africa
French Somaliland
Togoland
French Equatorial Africa
Madagascar

Belgian territories:

Belgian Congo

Portuguese territories:

Mozambique
Port Guinea
Angola

Italian territories:

Eritrea
Libya
Italian Somaliland

Spanish territories:

Rio de Oro
Spanish Morocco
Rio Muni

German territories:

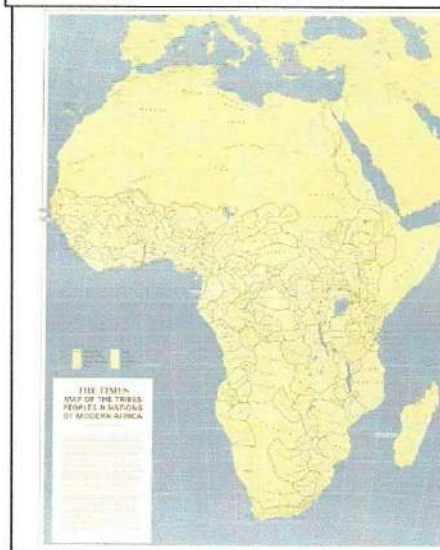
Cameroon
South-West Africa

Independent territories:

Union of South Africa
Ethiopia
Liberia

1. Which European power had the most territories?
2. How are France's and England's colonial territories different?
3. Describe how the native people might have felt about this. Answer in a paragraph.

African tribal boundaries



Like Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe, Stephen Biko protested apartheid. What did the police do to him because he protested?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Here's how this works: First, circle the correct answers to these questions...

1. EXAMPLE: F.W. de _____ was the South African president who ended apartheid.
BOTH A KLERK MANDELA
2. In a presidential democracy, this group works with the president to pass laws.
LEGISLATURE COURTS PRIME MINISTER
3. This is a period of an extreme and general scarcity of food.
STARVATION HUNGER FAMINE
4. In this system, a small group is in control of the government.
DEMOCRACY AUTOCRACY OLIGARCHY
5. Partitioning creates artificial _____ and always leads to some sort of fight.
ROADS BOUNDARIES GOVERNMENTS
6. Apartheid lasted in _____ Africa until 1994.
NORTH EAST SOUTH WEST
7. This continent was responsible for the partitioning of Africa in the 1800s.
EUROPE AMERICA AUSTRALIA
8. Feelings of nationalism often encourage countries to fight for their _____.
APARTHEID INDEPENDENCE BORDERS
9. This group got all the benefits of the apartheid laws.
WHITES BLACKS OTHER
10. This is the loyalty one feels to one's group.
APARTHEID NATIONALISM RACISM
11. This was a legalized separation of races.
NATIONALISM RACISM APARTHEID
12. In this form of democracy, the legislature chooses the leader.
PARLIAMENTARY AUTOCRATIC OLIGARCHY
13. Ashanti, Bantu, Swahili, and Arab are examples of ethnic _____.
BORDERS GROUPS RELIGIONS
14. In this form of government, a strong central government tells the local governments what to do.
UNITARY CONFEDERATION FEDERAL
15. Partitioning always leads to _____.
FRIENDSHIP APARTHEID CONFLICT
16. Who was the first democratically elected president in South Africa?
MANDELA OBAMA DE KLERK
17. Under which government system do the citizens have the most amount of freedoms?
AUTOCRACY OLIGARCHY DEMOCRACY
18. Feeling that one person's race is more important or better than another person's is called _____.
FAVORABLE OLIGARCHY RACISM
19. Drugs to treat this are often stolen by unstable governments in Africa.
FAMINE HIV/AIDS STARVATION
20. Nelson Mandela was in jail for 27 _____.
WEEKS MONTHS YEARS
21. The three branches of our government are the executive, legislative, and _____.
OLIGARCHIC JUDICIAL FEDERAL
22. This type of economic system is based on customs.
MARKET TRADITIONAL COMMAND

→ Now, turn the page over. Transfer the first letter of each correct answer to all the squares containing the number of the corresponding question. For example, the answer to #1 is 'KLERK', so I'll write a "K" in every square that contains a "1". Got it? Have fun!→

19	7	[redacted]	9	11	6	[redacted]	11	18	18
7	6	22	7	17	[redacted]	8	10	[redacted]	1975
11	10	17	[redacted]	1976	[redacted]	11	10	17	[redacted]
6	22	11	20	7	17	[redacted]	8	10	[redacted]
21	11	8	2	[redacted]	208	[redacted]	17	11	20
6	[redacted]	9	8	22	19	4	14	22	[redacted]
11	[redacted]	21	18	8	11	2	[redacted]	19	7
13	4	22	[redacted]	8	10	[redacted]	21	18	4
14	5	2	7	[redacted]	3	4	18	[redacted]	22
11	2	1	K	8	10	13	[redacted]	22	4
2	[redacted]	12	7	4	12	2	7	[redacted]	11
22	[redacted]	4	10	15	7	*	[redacted]	8	10
1977	[redacted]	19	7	[redacted]	9	11	6	[redacted]	1
8	2	2	7	17	[redacted]	5	20	[redacted]	22
19	7	[redacted]	12	4	2	8	15	7	[redacted]
11	10	17	[redacted]	19	8	6	[redacted]	5	4
17	20	[redacted]	9	11	6	[redacted]	17	14	16
12	7	17	[redacted]	740	[redacted]	16	8	2	7
6	[redacted]	11	9	11	20	**	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

* among other things...

** and they never got in trouble for it.

UNIT 10 TEST TIME

Tear out this page and write anything you think you might forget in this little square. Be sure to study your notes!



You may use **only** this square on the test for help.

Extra Notes... Things I shouldn't forget!

SS7E4 Standard

SS7E4 The student will explain personal money management choices in terms of income, spending, credit, saving, and investing.

SS7E4 Vocabulary Focus

Define these terms

Credit _____

Economics _____

Income _____

Investing _____

Saving _____

Spending _____

SS7E4 Enduring Understanding/Essential Questions

Students will understand that the production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society.

What is the difference between traditional, command, market, and mixed economic systems?

What are the personal money management choices in terms of income, spending, credit, saving, and investing?

Extra Notes... Things I shouldn't forget!

Index of Terms

(Unit #) Page

Afghanistan.....	(2) 16	Confucianism.....	(5) 51
AIDS.....	(9) 93	Congo River.....	(8) 86
Air Pollution.....	(6) 65	Containment.....	(7) 75
Animist.....	(8) 88	Constitutional monarchy.....	(1) 4
Anti-Semitism.....	(4) 38	Cooperatives.....	(6) 68
Apartheid.....	(10) 101	Credit	(11) 107
Arab.....	(2) 21	Cultural Revolution.....	(6) 69
Arable Land.....	(6) 68	Currency.....	(1) 6
Arabian Sea.....	(2) 16	Dead Sea.....	(2) 16
Ashanti.....	(8) 88	Deforestation.....	(8) 83
Atlas Mountain Range.....	(8) 86	Democratic government (democracy) ..	(1) 4
Autocratic government (autocracy)	(1) 4	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	(8) 86
Automobile Emissions.....	(6) 65	Deng Xiaopeng.....	(7) 76
Bantu.....	(8) 88	Desertification.....	(8) 83
Bay of Bengal.....	(5) 48	Dictatorship.....	(9) 93
Bedouins.....	(2) 18	Diet of Japan.....	(5) 55
Brahman.....	(5) 51	District Councils.....	(5) 55
Brown Cloud.....	(6) 65	Domino Theory.....	(7) 76
Buddha.....	(5) 51	Economics.....	(11) 107
Buddhism.....	(5) 51	Egypt.....	(8) 86
Cabinet.....	(5) 55	The Eightfold Path.....	(5) 51
Capital.....	(1) 6	Embargo.....	(1) 6
Capitalism.....	(6) 68	Emperor.....	(5) 55
Caste System.....	(5) 51	Entrepreneurship	(1) 6
China.....	(5) 48	Ethnic group.....	(1) 5
Chinese Communist Party.....	(5) 55	Euphrates River.....	(2) 16
Christianity.....	(2) 21	Extinction.....	(8) 83
Civil Disobedience.....	(7) 75	Famine.....	(9) 93
Climate.....	(5) 45	Farsi.....	(2) 21
Cold War.....	(7) 75	Federal government system.....	(1) 4
Collective Farms.....	(6) 68	Four Main Castes.....	(5) 51
Command economy.....	(1) 6	Four Modernizations.....	(6) 69
Communism.....	(1) 4	Four Noble Truths.....	(5) 52
Confederation government system.....	(1) 4	Mohandas Gandhi.....	(7) 77

Ganges River.....	(5) 48	Premier Kim Jong-Un.....	(6) 69
Gaza Strip.....	(2) 16	F.W. de Klerk.....	(10) 101
Geneva Conference.....	(7) 76	Korean Peninsula.....	(5) 49
Gobi Desert.....	(5) 48	Kurd.....	(2) 21
Golden Rule of Behavior.....	(5) 52	Lake Tanganyika.....	(8) 86
Golden Stool.....	(8) 88	Lake Victoria.....	(8) 86
Great Leap Forward.....	(6) 69	Landlocked.....	(2) 18
Green Revolution.....	(6) 69	Laissez-Faire.....	(6) 69
Gross Domestic Product (GDP).....	(1) 6	Literacy rate.....	(1) 5
Hereditary monarchy.....	(1) 4	Long March.....	(7) 77
Himalayan Mountains.....	(5) 48	General Douglas MacArthur.....	(7) 76
Hinduism.....	(5) 52	MacArthur Constitution.....	(7) 76
HIV.....	(9) 93	Mahatma.....	(7) 76
Holocaust.....	(4) 38	Mao Zedong.....	(6) 69
Huang He (Yellow River).....	(5) 48	Nelson Mandela.....	(10) 101
Human capital.....	(1) 6	Market economy.....	(1) 6
Hydroelectric Power.....	(2) 18	Mekong River.....	(5) 49
Income.....	(11) 107	The Middle Way.....	(5) 52
Independence.....	(1) 7	Mineral Resources.....	(6) 69
India.....	(5) 48	Ho Chi Minh.....	(7) 77
Indian National Congress.....	(5) 56	Mixed economy.....	(1) 6
Indian Ocean.....	(5) 48	Monsoon.....	(5) 45
Indonesia.....	(5) 49	Muslim League.....	(7) 77
Indus River.....	(5) 49	National People's Congress.....	(5) 56
Investing.....	(11) 107	Nationalism.....	(1) 7
Iran.....	(2) 16	Natural Resources.....	(1) 7
Iraq.....	(2) 16	Niger River.....	(8) 86
Islam/Muslims.....	(2) 21	Nigeria.....	(8) 87
Israel.....	(2) 16	Nile River.....	(8) 87
Japan.....	(5) 49	Nirvana.....	(5) 52
Jordan River.....	(2) 16	Nomads.....	(8) 83
Judaism.....	(2) 21	North Korea.....	(5) 49
Kalahari Desert.....	(8) 86	Oasis.....	(8) 83
Kami.....	(5) 52	Oligarchic government (oligarchy).....	(1) 4
Karma.....	(5) 52	OPEC.....	(2) 18
Kenya.....	(8) 86	Operation Desert Storm.....	(4) 38
Premier Kim Il-Sung.....	(6) 69	Operation Iraqi Freedom.....	(4) 38
Premier Kim Jong-Il.....	(6) 69		

Ottoman Empire.....	(4) 38	South Sudan.....	(8) 87
Pan- African Movement	(10) 101	Special Economic Zones.....	(6) 69
Panchayat.....	(5) 56	Specialization.....	(1) 7
Parliamentary democracy.....	(1) 4	Spending.....	(11) 107
Partitioning.....	(4) 38	Standard of living.....	(1) 5
Persian.....	(2) 21	Strait of Hormuz.....	(2) 17
Persian Gulf.....	(2) 17	Subcontinent.....	(5) 45
Persian Gulf War.....	(4) 38	Subsistence Agriculture.....	(2) 18
Political Bureau of the Communist Party.....	(5) 56	Subsistence Farming.....	(8) 84
Polytheism/polytheistic.....	(5) 52	Sudan.....	(8) 87
Premier.....	(5) 56	Suez Canal.....	(2) 17
Prime Minister.....	(5) 56	Sunni Islam.....	(2) 22
Presidential democracy.....	(1) 5	Swahili.....	(8) 88
Qanats.....	(2) 18	Taklimakan Desert.....	(5) 50
Quota.....	(1) 7	Tariff.....	(1) 7
Rainforests.....	(8) 84	Terraces.....	(6) 69
Red Army.....	(7) 77	Theocracy.....	(1) 5
Red Guard.....	(7) 77	Tiananmen Square.....	(7) 77
Red Sea.....	(2) 17	Tigris River.....	(2) 17
Reincarnation.....	(5) 52	Trade barriers.....	(1) 7
Religious group.....	(1) 5	Traditional economy.....	(1) 7
Republic.....	(1) 5	Turkey.....	(2) 17
Respiratory Disease.....	(6) 65	Typhoons.....	(5) 45
Rub al-Khali.....	(2) 17	Unequal water distribution.....	(3) 31
Sahara Desert.....	(8) 84	Unitary government system.....	(1) 5
Sahel.....	(8) 84	Vedas.....	(5) 53
Satyagraha.....	(7) 77	Vietminh League.....	(7) 77
Saudi Arabia.....	(2) 17	Vietnam.....	(5) 50
Savanna.....	(8) 84	Water.....	(2) 18
Saving.....	(11) 107	Water pollution.....	(3) 31
Sea of Japan.....	(5) 49	Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River.....	(5) 50
Secular.....	(5) 56	Yellow Sea.....	(5) 50
Shi'a Islam.....	(2) 22	Zionism.....	(4) 38
Shintoism.....	(5) 53	*****	
South Africa.....	(8) 87		
South China Sea.....	(5) 49		
South Korea.....	(5) 50		

Veteran Interviews

Follow these steps and turn in your written report. You might want to record the interview, then listen to it and write down what was said (this is called transcribing) so you're not writing the whole time the person you're interviewing is talking. Don't ask every question on this list. Pick a few from each section and let your interviewee talk about what he or she remembers. Don't interrupt, and don't ask them to stop talking. Enjoy! You are listening to history!

Segment 1: For the Record:

Make an introductory announcement at the start of each audio or video recording. Record on tape the date and place of the interview; the name of the person being interviewed; his or her birth date and current address; and the names of the people attending the interview, including the interviewer and his or her institutional affiliation or relationship to the interviewee and the name of the camera or recording operator if different than the interviewer. Ask the veteran what war(s) and branch of service he or she served in, what was his or her rank, and where he or she served.

Segment 2: Jogging Memory:

Why did you join?

Do you recall your first days in service?

What did it feel like?

Tell me about your boot camp/training experience(s).

Do you remember your instructors?

Segment 3: Experiences:

Which war(s) did you serve in (WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf)?

Where exactly did you go?

What was your job/assignment?

Did you see combat?

Were there many casualties in your unit?

Tell me about a couple of your most memorable experiences.

Were you awarded any medals or citations?

Segment 4: Life:

Ask questions about life in the service and/or at the front or under fire.

How did you stay in touch with your family?
What was the food like?
Was there something special you did for "good luck"?
How did people entertain themselves?
Where did you travel while in the service?
Do you recall any particularly humorous or unusual event?
What were some of the pranks that you or others would pull?
Do you have photographs?
Who are the people in the photographs?
What did you think of officers or fellow soldiers?
Did you keep a personal diary?

Segment 5: After Service:

Do you recall the day your service ended?
What did you do in the days and weeks afterward?
Did you make any close friendships while in the service?
Did you continue any of those relationships?
For how long?

Segment 6: Later Years and Closing:

What did you go on to do as a career after the war?
Did your military experience influence your thinking about war or about the military in general?
If in a veterans organization, what kinds of activities does your post or association have?
Do you attend reunions?
How did your service and experiences affect your life?
Is there anything you would like to add that we have not covered in this interview?

Thank the veteran for sharing his or her recollections.

Social Studies Extra Credit

Name: _____

Date: _____

Media Type (circle): BOOK TV SHOW MOVIE

Title: _____

Date watched/read: _____

Channel or author: _____

Book: AR point value _____ AR test grade: _____

Important facts -- Take notes as you read/watch, using bulleted points or an outline:

How does this relate to what we have learned or will learn this year?

Summarize what you read/saw:

What did you learn from this?

Your opinion of book/TV Show/movie: _____

RANKING THE WORLD BY ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Rank	Country	Overall Score	Rank	Country	Overall Score	Rank	Country	Overall Score
1	Hong Kong	90.1	66	Ghana	64.2	132	Papua New Guinea	53.9
2	Singapore	89.4	67	Kazakhstan	63.7	133	Guinea	53.5
3	Australia	82.0	68	Montenegro	63.6	134	Mauritania	53.2
4	Switzerland	81.6	69	Portugal	63.5	135	Egypt	52.9
5	New Zealand	81.2	70	France	63.5	136	Cameroon	52.6
6	Canada	80.2	71	Panama	63.4	137	China	52.5
7	Chile	78.7	72	Thailand	63.3	138	Liberia	52.4
8	Mauritius	76.5	73	Trinidad and Tobago	62.7	139	Tajikistan	52.0
9	Ireland	76.2	74	Slovenia	62.7	140	Russia	51.9
10	Denmark	76.1	75	South Africa	62.5	141	Burundi	51.4
11	Estonia	75.9	76	Kuwait	62.3	142	Comoros	51.4
12	United States	75.5	77	Saudi Arabia	62.2	143	Guinea-Bissau	51.3
13	Bahrain	75.1	78	Paraguay	62.0	144	Laos	51.2
14	United Kingdom	74.9	79	Madagascar	61.7	145	Maldives	51.0
15	The Netherlands	74.2	80	Dominican Republic	61.3	146	Algeria	50.8
16	Luxembourg	74.2	81	Azerbaijan	61.3	147	Vietnam	50.8
17	Taiwan	73.9	82	Swaziland	61.2	148	Sierra Leone	50.5
18	Germany	73.4	83	Guatemala	61.2	149	Nepal	50.1
19	Finland	73.4	84	Samoa	61.1	150	Belarus	50.1
20	Sweden	73.1	85	Kyrgyz Republic	61.1	151	Ethiopia	50.0
21	Lithuania	73.0	86	Italy	60.9	152	Togo	49.9
22	Georgia	72.6	87	Croatia	60.4	153	Micronesia	49.8
23	Iceland	72.4	88	Zambia	60.4	154	Lesotho	49.5
24	Austria	72.4	89	The Philippines	60.1	155	Ukraine	49.3
25	Japan	72.4	90	Sri Lanka	60.0	156	Haiti	48.9
26	Czech Republic	72.2	91	Uganda	59.9	157	São Tomé and Príncipe	48.8
27	Botswana	72.0	92	The Gambia	59.5	158	Bolivia	48.4
28	United Arab Emirates	71.4	93	Vanuatu	59.5	159	Ecuador	48.0
29	Macau	71.3	94	Namibia	59.4	160	Angola	47.7
30	Qatar	71.2	95	Serbia	59.4	161	Central African Republic	46.7
31	South Korea	71.2	96	Lebanon	59.4	162	Burma	46.5
32	Norway	70.9	97	Mongolia	58.9	163	Uzbekistan	46.5
33	Saint Lucia	70.7	98	Burkina Faso	58.9	164	Kiribati	46.3
34	Colombia	70.7	99	Fiji	58.7	165	Solomon Islands	46.2
35	Belgium	69.9	100	Indonesia	58.5	166	Argentina	44.6
36	The Bahamas	69.8	101	Bosnia and Herzegovina	58.4	167	Chad	44.5
37	Malaysia	69.6	102	Nicaragua	58.4	168	Equatorial Guinea	44.4
38	Uruguay	69.3	103	Morocco	58.3	169	Congo, Rep. of	43.7
39	Jordan	69.2	104	Tonga	58.2	170	Timor-Leste	43.2
40	Brunei	69.0	105	Gabon	57.8	171	Turkmenistan	42.2
41	Armenia	68.9	106	Tanzania	57.8	172	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	40.6
42	Latvia	68.7	107	Côte d'Ivoire	57.7	173	Iran	40.3
43	Macedonia	68.6	108	Cambodia	57.4	174	Eritrea	38.5
44	Israel	68.4	109	Tunisia	57.3	175	Venezuela	36.3
45	Barbados	68.3	110	Moldova	57.3	176	Zimbabwe	35.5
46	Cyprus	67.6	111	Kenya	57.1	177	Cuba	28.7
47	Peru	67.4	112	Honduras	57.1	178	North Korea	1.0
48	Oman	67.4	113	Benin	57.1	N/A	Afghanistan	N/A
49	Spain	67.2	114	Brazil	56.9	N/A	Iraq	N/A
50	Poland	67.0	115	Belize	56.7	N/A	Kosovo	N/A
51	Hungary	67.0	116	Bhutan	56.7	N/A	Libya	N/A
52	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67.0	117	Seychelles	56.2	N/A	Liechtenstein	N/A
53	Costa Rica	66.9	118	Djibouti	55.9	N/A	Somalia	N/A
54	Albania	66.9	119	Greece	55.7	N/A	Sudan	N/A
55	Mexico	66.8	120	India	55.7	N/A	Syria	N/A
56	Jamaica	66.7	121	Guyana	55.7			
57	Slovak Republic	66.4	122	Mali	55.5			
58	Malta	66.4	123	Yemen	55.5			
59	El Salvador	66.2	124	Malawi	55.4			
60	Cape Verde	66.1	125	Senegal	55.4			
61	Bulgaria	65.7	126	Pakistan	55.2			
62	Romania	65.5	127	Niger	55.1			
63	Dominica	65.2	128	Mozambique	55.0			
64	Turkey	64.9	129	Nigeria	54.3			
65	Rwanda	64.7	130	Suriname	54.2			
			131	Bangladesh	54.1			

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE	
■	80-100 FREE
■	70-79.9 MOSTLY FREE
■	60-69.9 MODERATELY FREE
■	50-59.9 MOSTLY UNFREE
■	0-49.9 REPRESSED

