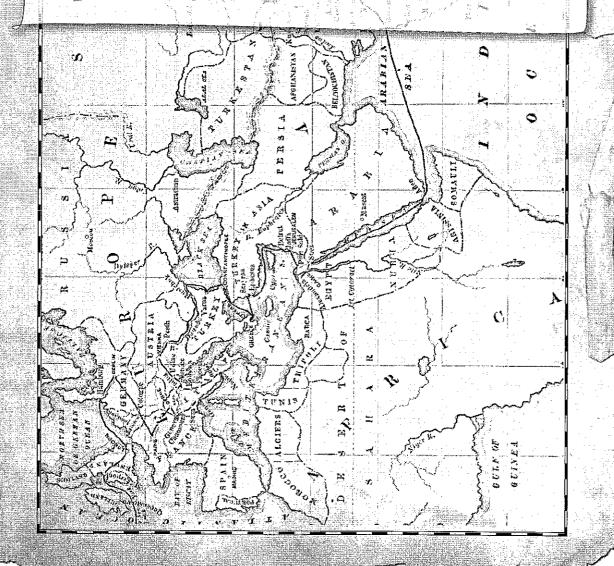


Lastern Flenusphere Lagherer



Sonlight Curriculum "Eastern Hemisphere Explorer", Fifth Edition

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"Do to others what you would have them do to you" (Matthew 7:12).

"The worker is worth his keep" (Matthew 10:10).

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Introduction

How to Use This Guide

Once upon a time there was a little boy who dreamed of discovering new lands. He imagined traveling to the end of the world without falling off the edge, guiding his ship through boiling hot oceans, overcoming a mutiny on board, conquering pirates, and even escaping deadly sea monsters. He dreamed of amazing adventures, worldwide fame, and wealth beyond compare.

Many years later, this young boy was able to convince the king and queen of Spain to pay him to go on the adventure of his dreams. He left his family and friends for the great unknown and returned with news that changed the world forever.

You know this little boy by the name Christopher Columbus. Many other explorers, such as Sir Francis Drake, Amerigo Vespucci, and Vasco de Gamma also dated to stretch the borders of the map. With the Eastern Hemisphere Explorer, you too can journey to the far side of the world and discover places you've never even heard of. To start your own adventure, just follow the instructions in the following sections.

To Note Throughout

When Columbus came back from his trip, he had to report everything he discovered to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella because they paid for his trip. To make a good report, he kept an exploration log of all the things he discovered. This Eastern Hemisphere Explorer will become your exploration log of your travels this year.

We recommend that you place these pages in a three-ring notebook so that you can easily add artifacts and projects as you go. By the end of the year, we expect that you'll have quite a collection of memorabilia from your travels.

Since you are set out to discover new lands this year, you will find that your encyclopedia should become a tool rather than a text book. You will use it to help you find facts, define key phrases, "interview" famous people, plot map points, and dig up history.

Please keep in mind that you probably won't find all of the information you need located in one place! Look for keywords in questions that you can use as you search the encyclopedia that you think might lead you down the right trail to the answer. For

help learning how to select the best search terms for more efficient searching, see the "Search Smartly" page in the beginning of your Student Exploration Pages. Also, please don't feel restricted to using the World Book for all of your investigations. For some questions, you may want to do some research online, and note that Challenge questions will definitely stretch your thinking. You may have to look in other sources to find the answer to some of these questions.

First Experiences

Just as world explorers hopped over the side of a dinghy to wade the last few feet through the sea when they climbed the shore of a new land, you too will "get your feet wet" at each stop along your journey. Your first assignment in each section will open your eyes to one of the most unique, fascinating, beautiful, or intriguing aspects of each country or region. And of course, your assignments will be as varied as the countries themselves, so be prepared for something new each stop you make.

Mapping

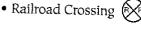
Before you set off to discover news lands, you'd better make sure you can read a map so you know where you are going!

You'll have at least one blank map of each area you visit. As you complete your Eastern Hemisphere Explorer, label the points you discover on this map. When adding points to your map, also complete the map key. Someone else should be able to look at your colorful and fun map with the key and understand every symbol, color and shading.

You may need to do a little research to label everything-not all of your map identifications will be easily copied from the country map found in the beginning of each article. Here are some symbols you might use:

- Seaport 🔱
- Mineral resource
 Taj Mahal





Just the Facts

Here's where you get to record all of the basic information about each country or region you study. Check the "Facts in Brief" link in each country's article to find much of the information you need-but keep in mind that you may also need to look in the articles to complete your task. You'll also be asked to

color a flag or two, so be on the lookout for images of those as you search.

Notable Names

Every hometown has its heroes and you will find the places you'll visit this year are no different. Use the questions provided in this section to help guide your exploration of the lives of these famous people who made their mark in the history of each country or region that you'll see.

Book Box

Since you will learn about each of the places you will visit this year in the other books you're scheduled to read, use a book you've read to fill out the information provided in Book Boxes in each section. You will find a list of suggested titles in the Week 2 Notes of the Core 5 Instructor's Guide.

Journey Jots

As you travel through these new places, you will learn fascinating and fun new facts. Record these on a Journey Jot square. Just fill in the space provided with information about the Jot's topic, or write a list of items related to the information given.

Journey Jots are comprehension-based questions in a more visual format. Answers in this section might be single words, a quick written phrase, or even pictures.

Local Lingo

One exciting part about exploring new lands is learning new words. Local Lingo includes words you will stumble upon during your exploration of each country or region. You may need a dictionary for this section!

Key Religion

To better understand the cultures of the lands you'll see this year, you will spend some time unraveling the major world religions that have powerfully shaped the people in this part of the world. Check the encyclopedia articles written about each religion, but don't forget to look under the religion section of each country's article as well. As always, you will need to look around to fully explore the information in this section.

A Closer Look

In some of your destinations, you'll have special mini-projects where you'll investigate a key attribute

of a culture or region. Simply answer the questions you find here to take a closer look at these special features.

Monumental Moments

As you spend time with the people of the lands, you visit, you will gather information about important dates and time periods in their history. To keep accurate records of this history, complete the time line for each place you visit. However, rather than marking dates, you will be asked to dig deeper into each significant event to better understand how and why it helped to shape the region's history.

Choose Your Adventure

In each country you visit, you will get to choose at least one adventure. Adventures will help you become an expert about some aspect of that country and will require you to spend some time with outside resources. When you first arrive at a new destination, sit down with Mom or Dad and decide which adventure(s) you will complete by the time you're ready to move on to the next country. Choose carefully! You want to select adventures that are challenging, interesting, and exciting, but you don't want to stretch yourself too thin. Some adventures take longer than others to complete, so be sure to think about how much time you can commit.

Project points will help you with this decision. Each project has a point value based on a scale of one to five, from quick and easy 1-point projects to more difficult and time-consuming 5-point projects. If you have a busy week ahead you may want to choose a 2- or 3- point project rather than a 5-point project for that country. On the other hand, if you want a challenge because you have done several 2- and 3- point projects during the last couple of units, go for a project worth more points! Keep in mind, however, you will study some regions for more than one week. This would also be a good time to try

We recommend completing 50 Project Points in the course of the year.

a project with a higher point value.

To help you complete your adventures on time, we have scheduled Adventure checkpoints in which you and Mom or Dad will touch base on how the project is going. Be prepared to give them a thorough update when you meet for your check-point!

(continued 🕨)

Multiple Intelligences

Individual students learn in different ways. There is not just one, but many different kinds of intelligence. Each Choose Your Adventure project reflects one or more of Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligences, depicted by the following icons:

- Linguistic Intelligence (word smart)
- Logical-Mathematical Intelligence (number and reasoning smart)
- Spatial Intelligence (picture smart)
- Y Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence (body smart)
- Musical Intelligence (music smart)
- Interpersonal Intelligence (people smart)
- Intrapersonal Intelligence (self smart)
- Naturalist Intelligence (nature smart)

For more information about how to teach to your child's strengths, we recommend the book *The Way They Learn* by Cynthia Ulrich Tobias (Sonlight Product RR102).

Unique Activities

Besides the sections listed above, you may find a few activities sprinkled in which vary from country to country. Simply follow the directions provided with each new activity.

Reference Instructions

Below are instructions for Choose Your Adventure projects that may be found in more than one country. We have collected them here for easy reference:

Nature Fact Cards

On a 5" x 8" index card or a half sheet of lined paper, include the following:

- the name of the plant or animal and its
 scientific classification.
- a colored picture of the plant or animal from a magazine or draw and color your own.
- location where the plant or animal lives.
- what the animal eats and if it is an "omnivore," "herbivore," or "carnivore".
- the plant's or animal's average life span.
- its natural predators—does anything eat this plant or animal?

- 3-5 fascinating facts about your animal or plant.
- a brief statement about why you chose to research this creature.

Country Card

On a 5" x 8" sized index card, or half sheet of lined paper, include the following:

- the country's official name
- total area
- population
- location in the world: You can include a map, as long as the map also shows or includes a statement about where in the world this country is found, and does not simply depict the country itself.
- · capital city
- · type of government
- · languages spoken there
- type of money
- name one famous landmark
- briefly describe the geography of this country
- briefly describe the climate of this country
- describe one interesting or unique custom or cultural tradition that is important to the people of this country
- was this country ever controlled by another country? If so, when? By whom?
- three important events in this country's history and why they're important
- three fun or interesting facts about this country

For More Information

See the Core 5 Instructors Guide Links page under Homeschooling Resources at www.sonlight.com for the most up-to-date web site suggestions.

Additional Activities

- Use questions in various parts of the Eastern Hemisphere Explorer to play a quiz-type assessment game.
- Combine facts from Journey Jots with other interesting morsels you've learned in your study this year with your map activities to create beautiful presentation posters.

Famous Person Cards

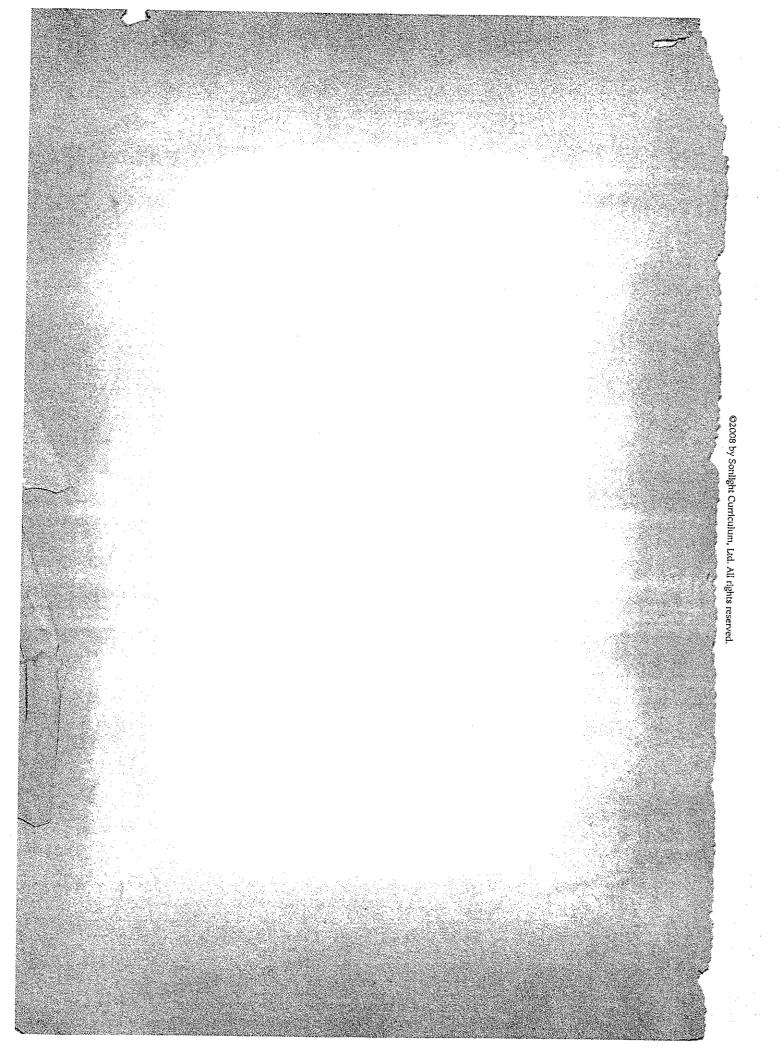
If you take interest in a particular historical figure we don't highlight, feel free to complete a Famous Person Card for "extra credit". On a 5" x 8" sized index card, or a half sheet of lined paper include the following:

- · person's full name
- his or her picture, if available
- date and place of birth
- family: What were the names of this person's parents? Did this person have any siblings? If so, what were their names?
- childhood: Where did this person grow up?
 Who did he or she live with? Were there any
 important world events that occurred during
 this person's childhood, such as wars or
 famines, etc.? Did these world events affect this
 person in any way?

- education: Where did this person go to school? Did he or she go to college? If so, where?
- brief life history: This section should include major events in this person's life, as well as information about why this person is famous.
- three fun facts you learned about this person that you didn't know before.

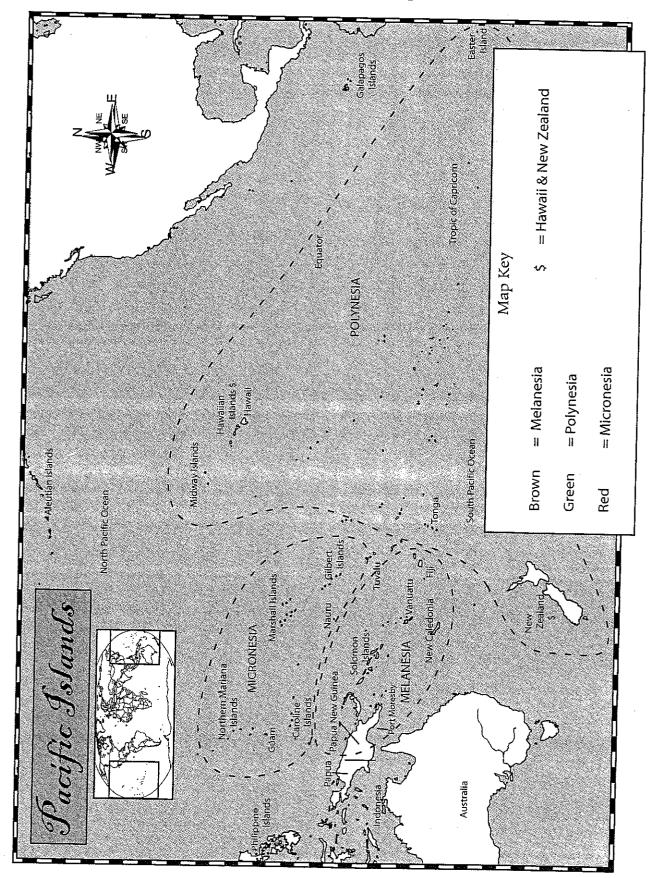
A Final Note

We hope that you enjoy your adventure this year and that it helps you learn more about the world we live in. If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to e-mail us at <a href="mailto:ma



Answer Key

Pacific Islands



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Pacific Islands

Island Study

Compare and contrast the three types of islands in the Pacific.

"black islands" Melanesia; dark-skinned and short people; lie south of the equator; have thick jungles and tall mountain peaks; had the earliest settlements of people; have the greatest number of languages.

"tiny islands" Micronesia; most lie north of the equator; all lie north of Melanesia; includes more than 2000 islands; most islands are low lying coral islands; people have wavy or woolly hair.

"many islands" Polynesia; occupies the largest area; mostly has sparkling white beaches; gentle ocean breezes and palm trees; people are tallest with the lightest skin; they have wavy or straight hair.

Just the Facts

Number of Islands that make up the Pacific Islands (or Oceania): from 20,000 to more than 30,000

Largest Island: New Guinea

Climate: tropical (but some high mountains have snow)

Population: ~17 million

Government: most have elected governments

Key Religion: Christianity since late 1800's; prior:

annimism

Country Name: Possible: New Guinea "Melanesia" means: black islands
Country Name: Possible: Guam
"Micronesia" means: tiny islands
Country Name: Possible: Easter Island
"Polynesia" means: many islands

Notable Names

Vasco Núñez Balboa

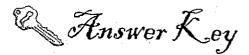
Dates he lived: 1475?-1519

Three interesting facts: Possible: Although he came from a noble family, his family did not have much money; He decided to explore the new world to gain money; He ended up in Hispaniola where he collected much debt; He was falsely accused of treason and beheaded.

Ferdinand Magellan

Dates he lived: 1480?-1521

Some interesting facts: Possible: His team was the first to circumnavigate the globe; Although Portuguese,



Magellan convinced the King of Spain to provide him with ships to sail westward around South America to reach the Spice Islands; He commanded a fleet of 5 ships and 240 men; one ship was destroyed and one returned to Spain in mutiny; Men suffered greatly as they crossed the Pacific, supplies ran out and many suffered from scurvy; Magellan died in the Philippines; 18 men survived the trip.

Book Box

Title: Call It Courage Author: Armstrong Sperry Main Character: Mafatu

Key Conflict: man against self; Mafatu fears the sea that surrounds his island since his mother died in a hurricane. He seeks to overcome his fear by confronting it.

Share two things you learned about Australia from this book. Possible: Mafatu learned to make cloth from the pith of a tree; Mafatu used an outrigger to travel to his new home.

Journey Jots

Ways of Life: Villages

Two common jobs are: small farms and fishing

Most families are like: a household may include
grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins

Most houses are like: a wooden frame with walls and

roof of thatch; round or oval shaped

The government is like: a village chief advises and leads; the people show hospitality to visitors and uphold good sense of community

Ways of Life: Town and Cities

Describe two types of housing: like western homes; shantytowns

List three foods: Possible: fish (and seafood); breadfruit; coconuts; sago palm flour

Clothing: Possible: Cities—western clothes (shirt and

pants); Villages—woven skirt

Arts and Crafts: Possible: woven basket; masks; pottery Ways to have fun: Possible: dancing; hula or Tamure High and Low Islands: High: Volcanos; Low: coral reefs

How Big? 20,000,000 square miles

Climate: Typhoons in Pacific Islands: January-March (red); Typhoons in Micronesia: July-October (blue)

Languages: 1200

Local Lingo

Riddle answers: 1) pith; 2) marsupials; 3) tsunamis; 4) copra; 5) atolls; 6) kinship groups; 7) tapa

Monumental Moments

- I. First known settlers arrived from Southeast Asia. Followed land bridge; sailed via dugout rafts.
- 2. James Cook accurately maps many Pacific Islands. His maps encouraged missionaries to come.
- 3. Protestant and Catholic missionaries help spread Christianity in the region. Many people became believers; brought improvements to islands (particularly education).
- 4. European settlers begin to arrive in the islands. They brought diseases from which the islanders had no immunity—epidemics followed.
- Colonial Rule. The United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, the United States, Japan, New Zealand and Australia.
- 6. Nuclear Testing Bikini, Enewetak and Kiritimati Atoll, French Polynesia and Johnston Island
- 7. **South Pacific Commission founded**. *To promote the economic and social welfare of the islands.*

Pacific Islands

Key Religion

Date founded: 30 A.D; established when Jesus rose from the dead

Key Text: the Bible; the Old and New Testament

Important Leader: Jesus

Briefly describe this religion's way to salvation.

What do most people believe? That all are separated from God and need to be reunited with him; that Jesus took on flesh, was crucified and rose again; that believers have a restored relationship with God.

Do followers of this religion wear anything unique? Explain. Possible: a cross as jewelry

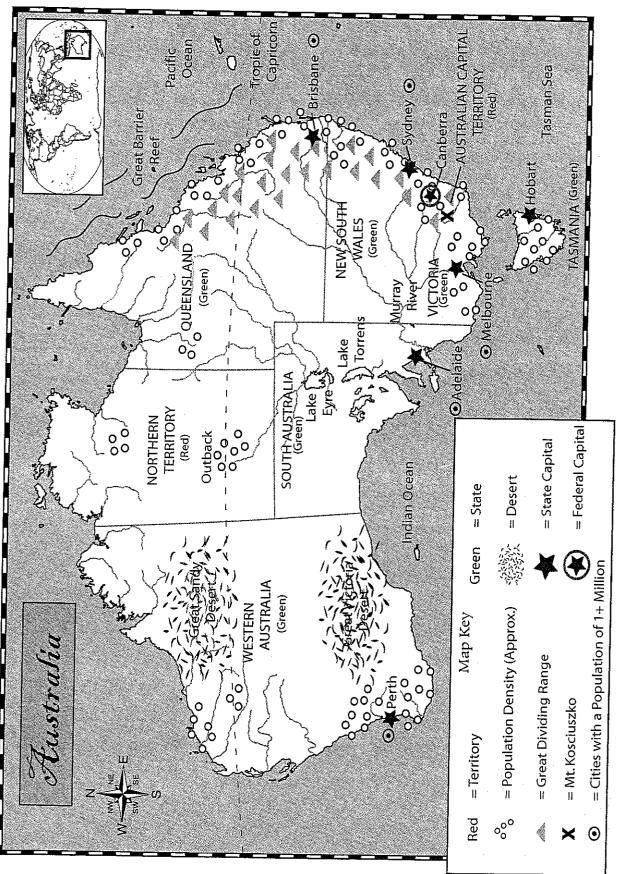
List three ways this religion is unique. Possible: has a risen leader; is well documented; is relational

How many people world-wide follow this religion? ~2 billion; or 1/3 of the world's population

When did this religion become popular in the Pacific Islands? 1800's after missionaries came

Briefly describe some beliefs many Pacific Islanders held prior to the arrival of Christianity. Possible: Many of the cultures had traditional myths and mythological figures; god's, such as Tangaroa and Maui, created the islands and taught the people how to live.

Australia



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Answer Key D

Great Barrier Reef

How many reefs together make up the Great Barrier Reef? more than 2,000

How far do those reefs stretch? ~1,240 miles; answers will vary

What is coral and how is it formed? Ocean animals made of single-celled algae that form limestone skeletons when coral die, their skeletons become cemented together.

How have changing sea levels affected the growth? If the sea levels drop, the coral is above the water, if the sea rises the reef will be in too deep of water—cutting needed sunlight.

crown-of-thorns starfish They invade the reef and eat the coral.

high water temperatures Cause the algae, zooxanthellae, to die preventing additional limestone structures from being built.

List three interesting facts about the Great Barrier Reef. Possible:

It has about 400 species of coral. It is the world's largest system of coral reefs. Tourists come to enjoy. Turtle and shark populations have declined. It is a World Heritage site.

Just the Facts

Official Name: Commonwealth of Australia

Why is it called "The Land Down Under"? It lies

totally in the Southern Hemisphere.

Language: English
Population: 20,979,000
Key Religion: Christianity

Government: Constitutional monarchy; in practice:

parliamentary democracy Currency: Australian dollar Climate: Warm, sunny, dry

National Anthem: "Advance Australia Fair"

Key Exports: wool, bauxite (the ore we make aluminum

from), minerals and farm goods

Popular Team Sports: cricket, soccer, rugby, basketball

and netball

Notable Names

Captain James Cook Dates he lived: 1728-1779 Arrive in Australia? 1770 For which country? Britain



Share two interesting facts about Captain

Cook: Possible: To observe the path of Remus across the sun (published); To find and take possession of the southern continent (*real*).

Bennelong

Who was Bennelong? an Aborigine captive by Capt.

Philip

When was he kidnapped? 1788

Why did Governor Philip allow this to happen? He wanted to learn about the Aborigines but they avoided Sydney.

Abel Janszoon Tasman

Dates he lived: 1603?-1659 Sight Tasmania? 1642

Nationality? Dutch

Share two interesting facts about Tasman. Possible:

Tasman sought a route around the Cape of Good Hope to South America.

The Dutch were not interested in Australia or New Zealand but drew maps.

Platypus & Echidnas

What makes these animal so unique? Although they are mammals, they lay eggs.

Animal Sightings

Possible: Name of Animal: Kangaroo Scientific Name: Macropus rufus Its habitat: deserts and dry grasslands Favorite Foods: grass and small plants

Is it more often predator or prey? Explain. It has few enemies other than man and dingo-dogs; as a grass

eater, it is a prey.

Share three three fascinating facts about this animal. A marsupial mammal—it gives birth to underdeveloped offspring (a joey) that grow up and mature in the mother's pocket-like pouch.

The red is the largest living marsupial—males can

weigh up to 187 pounds.

They can hop as fast as 30 miles/hour. They eat grass and small plants.

Book Box

Title: Red Sand, Blue Sky Author: Cathy Applegate Main Character: Amy

Key Conflict: Amy and her Aborigine friend, Lana seek to stop poachers from stealing Aboriginal sacred items

Australia

Share two things you learned about Australia from this book. The contrast between life in the big city of Melbourne verses life in the Outback;
A better understanding of Aboriginal life.

Journey Jots

Ways of Life

Australian "bush" is the remote countryside.

Australian "outback" is the interior.

Way of Life

Why did Australia's cities form where they did? near the mouth of a river for drinking water and on a harbor for easy trade and immigration

The Arts

Challenge: Name this structure Sydney Opera House

Land

Australia is a(n): island continent

Land

Name this formation Ayers Rock or ULuru

Deserts

Shade the graph to demonstrate how much of Australia is covered with desert. 1/3

Climate

The winter months are... the wettest and coldest from June to August.

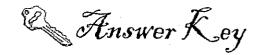
The summer months are... December to February. Rivers

What is unusual about Australia's rivers? they are only full of water during the rainy season; they are dry for part of the year

The Stolen Generation

Who was it? Children of mixed Aboriginal and European decent, who were taken from their home by the Australian government.

Why did it happen? The government wanted to give them an education and thought they were protecting the children from neglect.



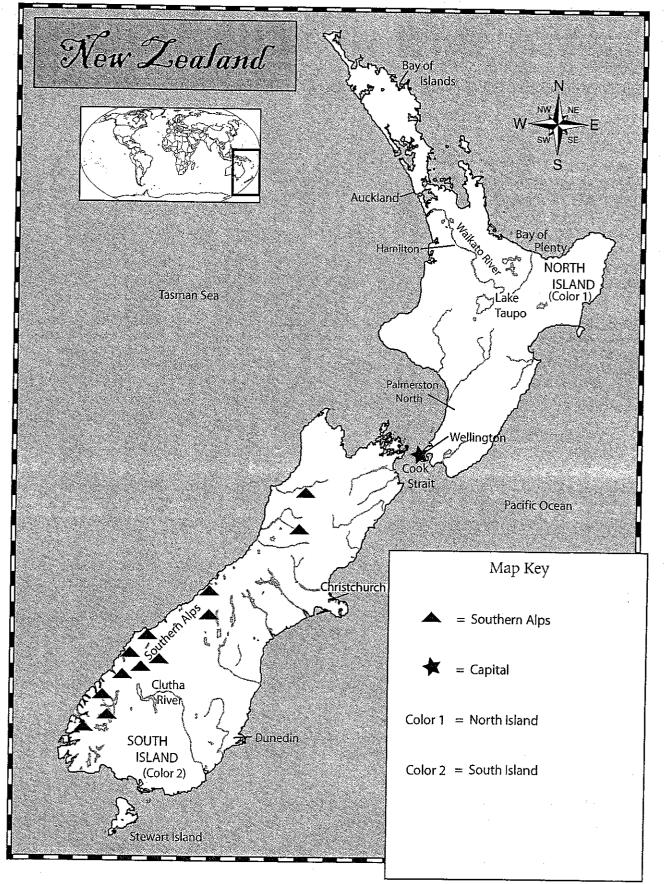
Monumental Moments

- Aborigines arrived. Asia; a nomadic people; older men and women; through age, experience and knowledge; dug out stones, Ochur, shells, tools, and pituri (a plan with nicotine); used fire to control vegetation, used irrigation, built weirs and channels for fish.
- 2. First European Settlers arrived: To establish a prison colony; as a lesser punishment than life imprisonment or death; isolated to prevent criminals from returning home; rich enough land to support life; 80 years; the first plantings failed (the wrong season and the soil was not good) the livestock died or wandered off, the people had scurvy—ships went to Indonesia for supplies; Aborigines lost land and some starved, some were beaten and killed and many caught small pox and died.
- 3. Leichhardt seeks to cross the continent from east to west as an explorer: He, his six companions and 300 animals disappeared
- 4. **Unification:** an attempt to join the colonies into one land; geographic isolation; railroads, the telegraph, newspapers and national unions
- 5. Gold Rush begins. no answer required
- 6. Heroic Age: Explorers crossed the continent to map it and open it for grazing.
- 7. Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed.

 Australians voted for independence but as part of the British commonwealth; American's fought for independence.
- 8. Australia served in World War I. When the United Kingdom declared war on Germany, Australia was automatically at war; Auzies changed German sounding names to English or Aboriginal.
- Australia joined World War II: The United Kingdom was quite involved in the war in Europe. The U.S., after being attacked by Japan could feel a kinship with Australia against a common enemy.

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New Zealand

Ring of Fire

What is the Ring of Fire? A zone along the edge of the Pacific ocean that has many volcanos and earthquakes.

What causes this region's increased seismic activity (volcanoes and earthquakes)? Scientists believe teutonic plates meet here and as the plates shift and one edge slides below another, the movement causes earthquakes; the gap between the plates allows hot melted rock and gases to escape.

List two interesting facts about the Ring of Fire. Possible: Although it covers but 1% of the earth's surface area, it has more than half the world's active volcanos; the Ring of Fire is the site of thousands of earthquakes each year.

Note: Newspaper article topics will vary.

Just the Facts

Official Name: New Zealand Language: English and Maori

Population: 4,188,000 Key Religion: Christianity

Government: Constitutional Monarchy with the English monarch; a member of Commonwealth of Nations

Currency: New Zealand dollar

Climate—North Island: hot sunny summers with sharp frosts and occasional snow in winter

Climate—South Island: rainy in the west/drier in the east; cooler than North Island

Reason for New Zealand's mild climate: Ocean breezes bring warmth in winter and cool temperatures

National anthem: "God defend New Zealand" Key ethnic groups—list two: Maori and whites of European ancestry

Key exports: agriculture, fishing, and sheep products

Popular team sports: rugby, cricket

Book Box

Title: The Hobbit (filmed in New Zealand)

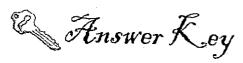
Author: J.R.R. Tolkien

Main Character: Bilbo Baggins

Key Conflict: Bilbo and 13 dwarves travel to regain stolen treasure from the dragon Smaug

Share two things you think have lead to this book's lasting appeal: An exciting adventure tale set in a

new land; the change in Bilbo Baggins.



Notable Names

Sir Edmund Hillary: 1919-2008; First man to conquer Mount Everest on May 29, 1953. Queen Elizabeth knighted him. He went on to other parts of the world to test man's ability to climb without oxygen.

Journey Jots

Introduction

What government organization do they belong The Commonwealth of Nations; an association of independent countries that live under United Kingdom law and government.

Rural Life

Two major agricultural products: Possible: sheep (wool); produce

Ocean Animals

Name two sea animals: Possible: dolphins, seals, whales

Land Animals

Name two unusual animals: Possible: Tuatara (a reptile), Kiwi (a flightless bird)

Monumental Moments

- 1. The Maori arrive in New Zealand: Polynesia; fishing, hunting, and farming
- 2. Abel Janszoon Tasman discovers New Zealand. To find and map the great southern continent; The Dutch East India Company.
- 3. James Cook becomes the first European to land on New Zealand. Possible: He tested the chronometer on his journey; it is a clock designed for ships and helps navigators use time plus their position based on the stars to determine accurately where they are. Cook's men resisted scurvy due to the healthy food he fed them.
- 4. Pakeha immigrate to New Zealand. "Pale-faced strangers"; they came to hunt seals, whales, collect flax and timber, and as missionaries.
- 5. Confederation of Chiefs It proclaimed the country's independence; it requested that the British monarch act as the country's protector,
- 6. The Treaty of Waitangi: The Maori signed over their rights to their land and acquired British rights and protection; The British and Maori documents did not match.
- 7. New Zealand Wars: European colonists wanted land; Maori tribe members didn't want to sell. Since Maori land was held in community, the Maori had no



voice in the government (since only land owners could vote). As Maori fought to keep their land, the British government agents felt justified in collecting land from "rebels." Eventually, Maori leaders gained seats in Parliament.

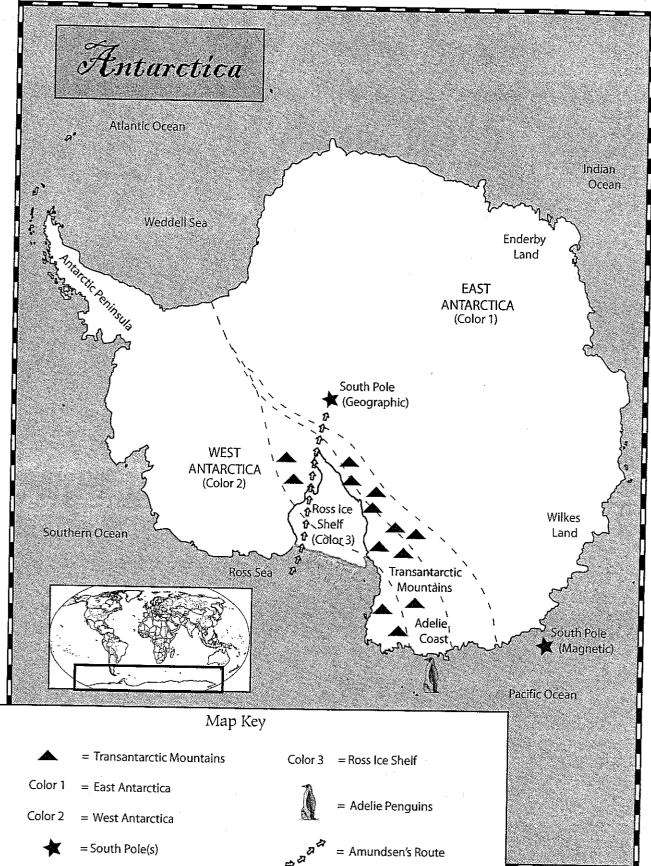
- **8.** Women gain the right to vote: New Zealand was the first nation to grant this.
- 9. New Zealand joins World War I: New Zealand and Australian troops, ANZAC, fought at Gallipoli to take Constantinople from Germany's allies the Turks; this was a failure; troops also fought in France.

New Zealand

- 10. New Zealand follow the United Kingdom: The Middle East; Europe, and in the Pacific against Japan.
- 11. Waitangi Tribunal: A council that seats equal Maori and Pakeha members to discuss British violations of the Waitangi Treaty. It paid Maori and restored land to them.
- **12.** Rainbow Warrior A Greenpeace ship; French secret agents sunk it in Auckland harbor waters. New Zealanders planned to use the ship to protest nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Antarctica

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Answer Key 1

Sea Creatures

Which animal is the most common in the Southern Ocean? Why is it so important to the Antarctic ecosystem? Krill; many arctic animals depend on it for food.

Name one mammal that migrates to Antarctica for the summer, and another that lives there yearround. Whales; Seals

Why do you think most of Antarctica's wildlife live near the coasts? Possible: this is where the krill are, so they have food to eat; Seals and Penguins also spend time on land.

Which animal populations were greatly reduced by hunting in the 1800s and early 1900s? Whales and antarctic fur seals.

Choose an animal native and fill out the information below: Answers below illustrate a possible sample.

Animal: Blue Whale

Scientific Classification: Balaenoptera musculus

Where the animal lives (it's habitat): In all oceans—feeds in waters near polar regions; migrates to near the equator to breed.

What it eats: Krill; gulps water and spits water minus krill through bateen.

Omnivore or herbivore or carnivore? Carnivore

Average life span: up to 80 years

This animal's natural predators are: man; nearly hunted to extinction.

3-5 fascinating facts about this creature: Largest animal that ever lived; Make loud, low moans to communicate to other whales; Two whales work together while feeding to trap prey between their backs.

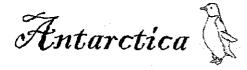
Just the Facts

Average Elevation: 7,500 feet above sea level Thickness of the ice cap: 7,100 feet thick Winter months: May through September Summer months: November through February

Lowest temperature recorded: -128.6 F

Government: None; The Antarctic Treaty, signed by 12 countries in 1959, allows for the land to be used only for peaceful purposes. Territorial claims are no longer allowed.

Weather: bitterly cold wind with little precipitation



Journey Jots

Animals: the ocean; Antarctica is too dry. Introduction: 1) Europe, 2) Australia

Land and Climate: 98%

Ice Sheets: Possible: 1) largest body of fresh water or ice on earth; 2) air bubbles trapped in the ice show scientific information about past climates; 3) if they melted, the earth's oceans would rise nearly 230 feet.

Land Regions: a group of islands
Land Regions: Deception Island

Plants and Animals: mosses; land: wingless midge (a

type of fly), ocean: krill

Recent Activities: What activities do people do in Antarctic? 1) scientific research; 2) tourism

Mountains: the Andes

Recent Activities: Possible: earthquakes, gravity, magnetism, oceans, solar activity, meteorology.

Monumental Moments

- 1. James Cook crosses the Antarctic Circle: Ancient Greek philosophers believed a southern continent must exist to balance out northern land. Cook searched but never sighted land.
- 2. John Davis, sealer: He was the first to step on land at Hughes Bay. Davis was not sure he did so.
- 3. James Weddell, sealer: He sailed further south than anyone and discovered Weddell Sea.
- 4. Lt. Charles Wilkes, U.S. Navy researcher: He performed coastal exploration. His ship travelled from Adelie Coast to Enderby Land and proved Antarctica was big enough to be a continent.
- 5. Ernest Shackleton leads an expedition to the pole: He sought to reach the south magnetic pole (the farthest point on earth in the direction of magnetic south); he finally arrived in January 1909.
- 6. Robert Falcon Scott races to the pole: Scott and his fifteen men took a familiar path that was farther from the pole; he used motorized sleds, horses, and dogs to carry supplies; the sleds and horses faltered in the snow; men then pulled the sled and food supplies ran low; Scott and four men pressed on to the Pole; the men weakened by hunger and exhaustion all died on the return journey.
- 7. Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole first: He and his four men took a new uncharted path that was shorter, wore lightweight but warm furs, used

skis and dog sleds, marked his supplies and route with mounds of snow, and used weak dogs as food, they reached the Pole and left a tent and a message for Scott.

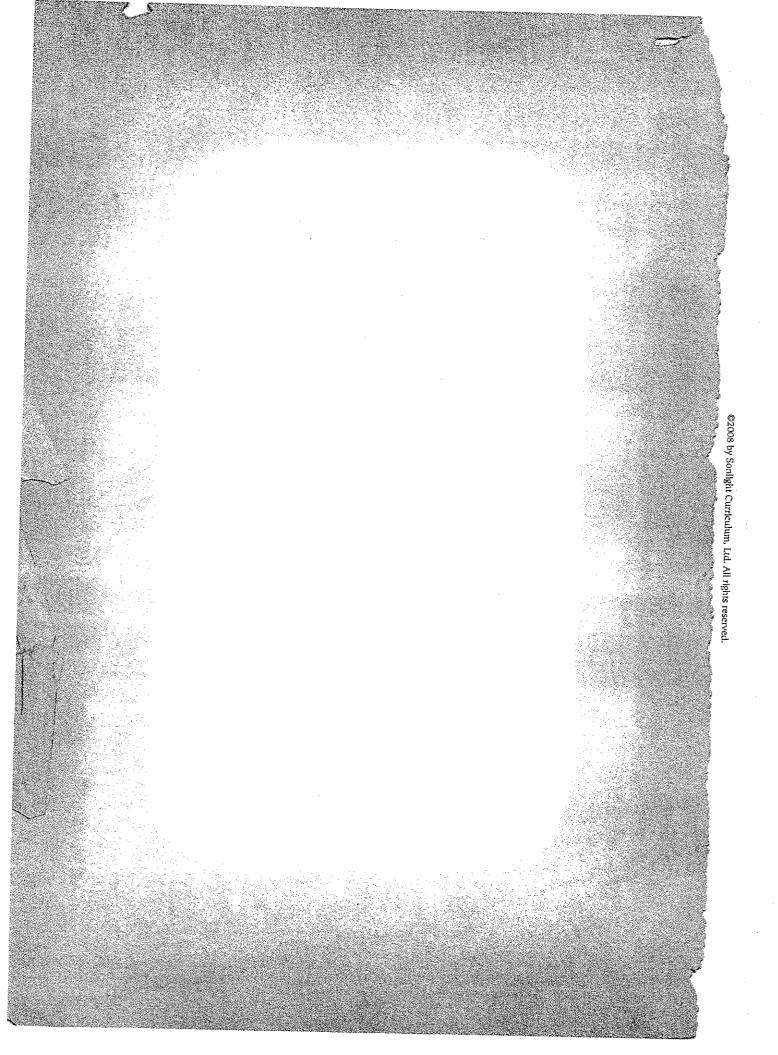
- 8. Richard E. Byrd: by plane and tractor
- 9. IGY begins: Scientists carried out research and shared their findings; twelve countries established 50 scientific stations; scientists studied earthquakes, gravity, magnetism, oceans, and solar activity
- 10. Sir Vivian Fuchs: Headed the first land crossing of the continent.
- 11. Twelve countries sign the Antarctic Treaty: 1) It froze all territorial land claims; 2) allows peaceful uses only; 3) requires scientists to share their discoveries.
- 12. Madrid Protocol goes into effect: Defines
 Antarctica as a natural reserve dedicated to peace and
 science, prohibits mineral exploration, and establishes
 strict rules for care of the environment.

Local Lingo

- 1. Calving
- 2. crevasses
- 3. icebergs
- 4. krill
- 5. Erebus, Terror

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Student Exploration Pages



Search Smartly Since Western explorers made the first trips to the Eastern Hemisphere in sailing ships, you'll get to sharpen your exploration

skills by seeking out information about these magnificent vessels. Be sure to read the Tips as you work to quickly become a Master Information Finder!

Remember...

- ♦ Spelling counts!
- ♦ Search for one term at a time
- ♦ The more specific, the better

ow did a clipper ship get its name?

Use the most significant word in the question as a search term. As you may have already guessed, both "clipper" and "ship" are fairly significant words in the question above. "Ship" tells you what specific noun you're looking for, but can you get even more specific? Yes! "Clipper" tells you what kind of ship you need to look for. Type "clipper ship" into the search window of your encyclopedia to see what you get... Note: if you click on the "Search by Word" button in the search window, you'll be presented with more options for ways to refine how the computer searches for the information you've entered.

n 1809, the Phoenix became the first steamship to make an Locean voyage. Name the engineer who built it.

Search the text for specific dates to quickly locate historical facts. Since we're still talking about ships, stay in the "Ship" article and search the text for the date "1809". What do you find in the paragraph near the date?

Chips built by trading companies for trips to the East Indies were called:

Check related articles for information you need. With the search for "clipper ship" still in your encyclopedia. window, check the list of articles that appear immediately below it. Do you see one that might be helpful? Try the article called "Ship". Wow! This

Search the text within an article to jump to relevant information. Under the "Edit" menu, select the "Find..." tool. (You can also open this window quickly by clicking on the article window with your mouse and pressing [Ctrl]+[f] on your keyboard.) Type in a significant word or phrase from the question and hit [Enter] to search the text of the article. The article will jump to any matches, which will appear in red.

article is huge! Now what? Read on...

In this case, try searching for either "trading companies" or "East Indies". What did you

hich type of ship was designed with more sails, a Spanish galleon or the packet ship, The Flying Cloud?

Use media links within the articles to find what you need. Click on the images of these two ships to see larger versions of them in order to more easily compare the sail structures. Keep in mind that these articles also contain numerous links to charts, maps, timelines and other related information that you may need during your exploration this year, so keep your eyes peeled.



How did you do? We are confident that you may figure out even better ways to navigate your encyclopedia as your adventure continues this year. Hopefully these tips will transform you into a master encyclopedia explorer early on in your Eastern Hemisphere adventure. For more information about how to search the internet safely, see the tips in the Introduction to your Core Instructor's Guide.

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Pacific Islands

st the three e Pacific.

Study

Pacific.

Compare and contrast the three types of islands in the Pacific.





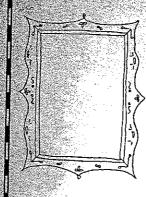
"black íslands"

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"tiny islands"

"many islands"

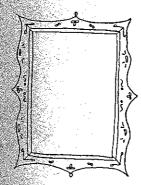
Mapping &	Shade the area of Melane	esia brown and label:
	☐ Papua New Guinea	□ Vanuatu
· Label:	☐ Solomon Islands	□ Fiji □ New Caledonja
Label the compass rose.	Shade the area of Micron	
Create a map key as you work.	☐ Gilbert Islands	
Australia	☐ Caroline Islands	□ Guam □ Nauru
North Pacific Ocean	☐ Mariana Islands	□ Nauru □ Marshall Islands
South Pacific Ocean		•
Aleutian Islands	☐ Shade the area of Polynes	sia green and label:
Galapagos Islands	□ Easter Island	□ New Zealand
Philippine Islands	□ Midway Islands	🗆 Tuvalu 🗎 Tonga
Indonesia	☐ Tropic of Capricorn	☐ Equator
	☐ Hawaii and New Zealand	both have a modern economy. Label each
	with a dollar sign: \$	Japan Gaell
		Challenge: Label the largest city
		outside of Hawaii and New Zealand: Port Moresby, Paupa
Number of Islands that make	est the Fac	. 6000
up the Pacific Islands (or	st the Fac	<i>LUS</i> y s _{or}
Oceania);		New Guinea New Guinea
Largest Island:	(m. C. M.)	Curri
		zulum
		Trd
Climate:		Allr
29 (2 H) 2 H		्री भिराह
Population:		resen
	_	est Flag trac
	Coun	ntry Name:
Government:	"N Ai a	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	IVIICI	ronesia" means
Religion:	Г	
<i>***</i>		
Choose one nation from		
each of the three regions		
in the Pacific Islands and color their flags in the		
appropriate rectangle.	<u> </u>	and Flag to a
Then label them.		wed Flag tow
East Fl.		ry Name:
	U "Polyr	nesia" means
Country Name:		
"Melanesia" means		
4 × Pacific Islands × Eastern Hemisphere Explorer		
TOTAL TENEDRALE TAPIDITY		



Vasco Núñez Balboa Dates he lived:

Balboa was the first European to see the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean as he stood on a mountaintop in what is now Panama. Add the date for this event to your timeline: 1513.

Share three interesting facts about Balboa and his background.



Ferdinand Mașellan Dates he lived:

Magellan arrived in Guam in 1520. Add this event to your timeline. Share some interesting facts about Magellan. Be sure to include the event for which he is most famous.

-Book Box-

* For further instructions, see the Introduction

Title:

Author:

Main Character:

Key Conflict:

Illustrate a scene
from the story on a
separate sheet of paper to
include in your
notebook!

Share two things you learned about island life from this book.

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------Pacific Islands... Journey Lots Ways of Life: Villages

List two common jobs of villagers:

What most families are like:

What most houses are like:

What the government is like:

Ways of Life: Towns & Cities Describe two types of housing: Ways of Life

List three foods commonly consumed in the Pacific Islands

- 1.

Clothing

Add clothes the the people below to illustrate what people wear in each place.



Draw at least three pictures to represent popular types of crafts in the Pacific Islands.

Ways to have fun

Challenge: Name one popular type of recreation in the Pacific Islands.

Name one type of dance native to this region.



Cities

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Villages

High and Low Islands

Describe how each type of island formed.



High islands formed by:



Low islands formed by:

How Big?

If the northern-most islands of Polynesia are 5,000 miles from the southern-most islands, and the eastern-most islands are 4,000 miles from the western-most islands, about how many square miles does Polynesia cover?

Hint: You will need to find the area!



Clímate

Shade the calendar tabs red to show when most typhoons occur in the Pacific Islands. Shade them blue to show when they occur in Micronesia.

Apr / May / Jun / Jul Aug / Sept / Oct / Nov

Languages

How many of the worlds 3,000 languages are spoken in the Pacific Islands?

Use the words in the box to complete the riddles.

tapa		atolls	copra	tsunamis	1
	kinship groups	marsupials	pith		
					1

I come from the sago palm and get turned into flour, which the people of New Guinea use to make cakes by the hour. What am I?

2. Koalas are these as is a Kangaroo.
They are mammals whose babies are extremely tiny when new.
What are they?

3. Earthquakes in the Pacific are NOT all the rage.
They sometimes flood the low islands with these giant waves.
The waves are called:

4. Beef jerky is made with spices and heat. This product is made from dried coconut meat. What is it?



5. Pirates in movies
hide ships in lagoons.
Guiding ships through the reefs safely
would cause any pirate to croon.
What are these coral reefs called?



6. Though all families in island villages may not be related, the fact that strong ties exist cannot be negated.

What kind of social groups are these?



7. From the inner bark of paper mulberry trees, Island women make cloth skirts that cover their knees.
What is this cloth called?



Key Religion 😂

Pacific Islands

Christianity

Date founded:

Key Text:

Important Leader:



Briefly describe this religion's way to salvation. What do most people believe?

Do followers of this religion wear anything unique? Explain.

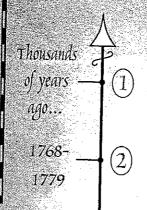
List three ways this religion is unique.

How many people world-wide follow this religion?

When did this religion become popular in the Pacific Islands?

Briefly describe some beliefs many Pacific Islanders held prior to the arrival of Christianity.

Pacific Islands & Monumental Moments

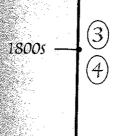


First known settlers arrived from Southeast Asia.

Describe the different ways that settlers arrived on the islands.

James Cook accurately maps many Pacific Islands.

Share one benefit of Cook's discovery of the islands.

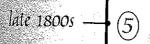


3 Protestant and Catholic missionaries help spread Christianity in the region.

Name two ways missionaries influenced the Pacific Islands. European settlers begin to arrive in the islands.

Describe one of the negative effects of the presence of the settlers.

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1945-

1996

Colonial Rule

What countries had colonies in Oceania?

6 Nuclear Testing Where did nuclear testing occur?



7 South Pacific Commission founded. Share the purpose of this commission.

(6)

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DThoose Your Adventure Pacific Islands

- 回 Draw two pictures, one of each of the two main types of islands. Make sure that each type is easily identifiable in your pictures and that each picture contains a small text frame in one corner that lists some of the main facts about each type of island. Drawings should be neat and colorful! (2 points)
- 🦁 🎜 Research different types of island music and write a report on your findings. (3 points)



- Put together a mini-presentation in which you either:
 - a. play a song on your own instrument that is in the style of traditional island music.
 - b. play a recorded version of traditional island music and name some of the musical instruments that are used in the piece.
- ## Throw a luau for a small group of friends. Serve a traditional island dish (you can look online for a recipe) and teach your guests to hula dance. Make yourself one piece of a traditional island costume (mask, lava-lava, mumu, or grass skirt) as a way to educate your guests about what you've been learning. (3 points)
- ★ Research what causes a volcano to erupt. Explain the process in a mini-presentation that includes dynamic visual aids (perhaps an erupting model volcano!). (2 points)
- Write a Fact Card for one of the following countries:

Fiji Guam Tahiti Nauru Samoa Tonga

For more detailed instructions on what your card should include, see the Reference Instructions section in the introduction to this guide. (2 points per country)

- 1 M You just purchased a small island in the South Pacific on which you hope to build a small island. resort. Following the guidelines below, draw an accurate map (including measurements and distances) of what your resort will look like. Your resort will need:
 - a way for guests to arrive and leave from the resort
 - five kinds of recreational activities
 - shelter/lodging for guests
 - kitchen area for food preparation
 - area for staff housing



Note: Assume that the island has a centrally located fresh-water source. How will this affect your design? (5 points)

Compose a journal entry describing one day's activities as though you were a missionary to villagers on a remote island in Oceania. You may either compose your work on paper or speak into a tape recorder. As you compose, think about:

> What are the people like that you encounter? What unusual activities or tasks might you complete?

What problems might you run into? How did you solve them? (4 points)

Dini-research project: Much of the American effort in World War II took place in the Pacific Ocean. Research 10 or more famous battles and mark their locations on a map. Also, label which power won each battle by using one symbol for an Allied victory (United States, Great Britain, and their allies), and another symbol for an Axis Powers victory (Germany, Italy, and Japan). On a separate sheet of paper, briefly explain why each battle was important. Did either side gain territory or more power because of the battle? (4 points)

Australia:

Great Barrier Reef

How many reefs together make up the Great Barrier Reef?

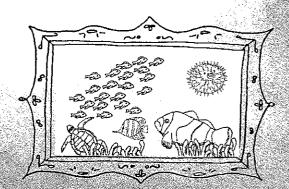
How far do those reefs stretch? Name a city that is this same distance away from where you live. (For example, the distance between Denver, Colorado and Atlanta, Georgia is about as far as the Great Barrier Reef is long. Hint: try the distance calculator on your CD ROM...)

what is coral and how does it form?

How have changing sea levels affected the growth of the Great Barrier Reef?

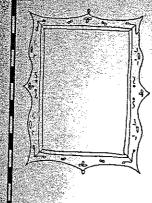
Explain how one of the following has threatened the Great Barrier Reef. crown-of-thorns starfish high water temperatures

List three interesting facts about the Great Barrier Reef.



Mapping &	Label cities that have a population of over a million residents with the symbol.	
Label:	□ Sydney □ Melbourne	
🗀 🔲 Draw and label a compass rose.	🗆 Brisbane 🗆 Perth 🕒 Adelaide	
Create a map key as you work.	☐ Shade the states green and label them.	
☐ Tropic of Capricorn	☐ New South Wales ☐ Tasmania	
Indian Ocean	□ Queensland □ Victoria	
Pacific Ocean	☐ South Australia ☐ Western Australia	
☐ Tasman Sea☐ Great Barrier Reef	Use blue marker to add dots to show where in Australia the population is the most dense.	
Australia's longest, permanently flowing river, the Murray River	Draw a yellow star by the state and federal capitals. Draw a circle around the star of the federal capital.	
Great Sandy Desert and Great Victoria Desert	☐ Canberra ☐ Perth ☐ Sydney	
with a speckled pattern Outback	□ Adelaide □ Hobart	
	☐ Brisbane ☐ Melbourne	
Official Name: Official Name: (Hint: See the A Why is it called "The Land Down Under"?	he Facts Australia in Brief link)	©2008 by Sonlight Curriculum, Ltd. All rights reserved
	Key Exports:	rights r
Population:	Bassilar Taru Quart.	eservec
	Popular Team Sports:	-
Key Religion:		
Government:		
Currency:		
How many equal \$1 U.S.2* \$1.00 =		
Climate:		
National Anthem:		
	Fly to	

*For an online currency calculator, see www.sonlight.com/glinks-5.html, keyword "Currency Calculator".



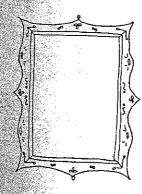
Captain James Cook

Dates he lived:

When did Captain Cook arrive in Australia? (add to timeline)

For which country did Cook claim Australia?

Share two interesting facts about Captain Cook's voyage to Australia. (Hint: What was the published reason for James Cook's trip to Australia? What was the *real* reason?)

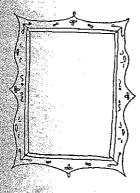


Bennelong

Who was Bennelong? How did he become a part of the European Colony?

When was he kidnapped?

Why did Governor Philip allow this to happen?



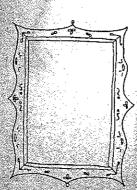
Abel Janszoon Tasman

Dates he lived:

When did Tasman sight Tasmania?

What was his nationality?

Share two interesting facts about Tasman.



Platypus & Echidnas

What makes these animal so unique?

-Animal Sighting-

Chose an animal native to Australia and fill out the following information.

Name of Animal:

Scientific Name:

Its habitat:

Favorite Foods:

Is it more often predator or prey? Explain.

Share three fascinating facts about this animal.

of the animal you chose to include in your notebook!

Book Box-

Title:

Author:

Main Character:

Key Conflict:

Illustrate a scene from the story on a separate sheet of paper to include in your notebook!

Share two things you learned about Australia from this book.

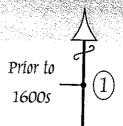
Australia --Journey Jots Ways of Life The Arts Way of Life Challenge: Name this structure Australian "bush" is Why did Australia's cities form Hint: It's in Sydney where they did? Australian "outback" is Land Land ©2008 by Sonlight Curriculum, Ltd. All rights reserved Name this formation Deserts Australia is a(n): Shade the graph to demonstrate how much of Australia is covered island with desert. Var. III state continent island continent Climate Rivers In Australia: The Stolen Generation What is unusual about Australia's rivers? Who was it?

The winter months are...

The summer months are...

Why did it happen?





Aborigines arrived. Add a picture of an Aborigine to your notebook. Where did they come from?

Describe how they live. What group of people in this culture carried the most authority? How did they earn that authority?

What did they use as bartar?

How did they modify their environment to survive?

1788

First European Settlers arrived. Why did they come?

Why did Britain use Transportation?

What qualifications did a good transportation site have?

Transportation began in 1788 and ended in 1868. How many years did it occur?

Describe how this group of people survived once they reached Australia.

How did the Europeans affect local Aborigines?

1844-1845 (3)

3 Leichhardt seeks to cross the continent from east to west as an explorer.

What was the outcome?



4 Unification. What was it?

Why was this difficult?

What innovations helped this?

1840s-1900 4

(5)

(8)

- Gold Rush begins.
- 6 Heroic Age. What was it?

1855-1874 — 6

1851

Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed.

How do the terms and conditions of Australian independence vary from what you know about America's independence from the United Kingdom?

Jan. 1, 1901 — (7)

1914-1918

Sgit. 3, 1939 ·

Australia served in World War I.

Why did Australia join the war?

Why did the names of some places in Australia change during the war?

Australia joined World War II. Why did Australia ask the United States for help when Japan entered the war, rather than the United Kingdom?

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OD Theose Your Adventure

Rhyming slang is a cultural "tradition" in Australia thought to have been brought to Australia by the British convict settlers. Supposedly, the prisoners developed this way of speaking when they didn't want the guards to understand what they were talking about. Rhyming slang usually consists of a phrase, two or more words in length, the last words of the phrase rhyming with the intended word. For example:

apples & pears = stairs dog's eye = meat pie frog & toad = road

Your task: Create a list of 10 Aussie-style slang phrases of words two prisoners might need to use if they were planning an escape. Then write a short dialogue between the two in which they discuss their plan using the slang. (4 points)

- Design a trip to the Outback for you and a small group of friends. Be sure to include details about:
 - * How many people are going?
 - * How long will you be gone?
 - * Which city/town will you leave from and return to?
 - * What time of year will you go? (Include trip dates.)
 - * A supply list. (What will you need to take?)
 - Plan a menu for one day of your journey.
 (Include breakfast, lunch, and dinner!)
 - How much will a day's worth of food cost?
 How much will food for the trip cost? (5 points)
- Go to www.sonlight.com/iglinks-5.html and find the keywords "Australian Art". After viewing some of the pictures, create your own Australian-style painting that recreates some of the patterns you've seen. Use dots of paint to form the pictures. (3 points)
- Y Learn an Australian game and teach it to your family or a group of friends.
 - check your local library for books on Australian games
 - learn the game of Cricket and teach it to your family (2 points per game)

Australia Mil

Or visit: www.ausport.gov.au/isp/traditional.asp

- * click on a game for an overview, and then click on one of the PDF links to view and print rules to the various games. Note: you will need:

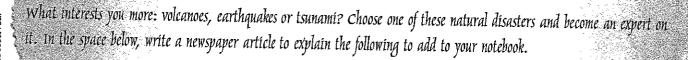
 Acrobat Reader to view the PDFs which you can download for free from Adobe's website.
- Visit www.sonlight.com/iglinks-5.html (keywords "Australian Games") to find the most up to date information about the above sites:
- A didgeridoo is a traditional Aborigine musical instrument. Make and decorate a didgeridoo out of an old wrapping paper tube. Then form your own Aborigine-style band and perform a concert with other traditional instruments: sticks, slapping your thighs, drums, or anything else you can find to make a rhythm. (3 points)
- Look at the second picture from the top of the Australia article. Write a short story from one of the two following perspectives:
 - 1. You are a tourist who has just stepped off of a tour bus in this remote location. Your story should answer the following questions.
 - a. What are your thoughts/questions about the view in front of you?
 - b. Describe your surroundings. Don't forget to include information for each of the five senses. (3 points)
 - 2. You are a young Aborigine who has just stumbled upon a group of tourists in a bus in this remote location. (3 points)
 - a. Have you ever seen white people before?
 - b. What are your thoughts/opinions/ questions about what you see?
 - What are you surroundings like?
 Include information for each of the five senses.
 - d. How do you feel about these strangers in your territory? How will you act on your feelings?

Ring of Fire

What is the Ring of Fire?

what causes this region's increased seismic activity (volcanoes and earthquakes)?

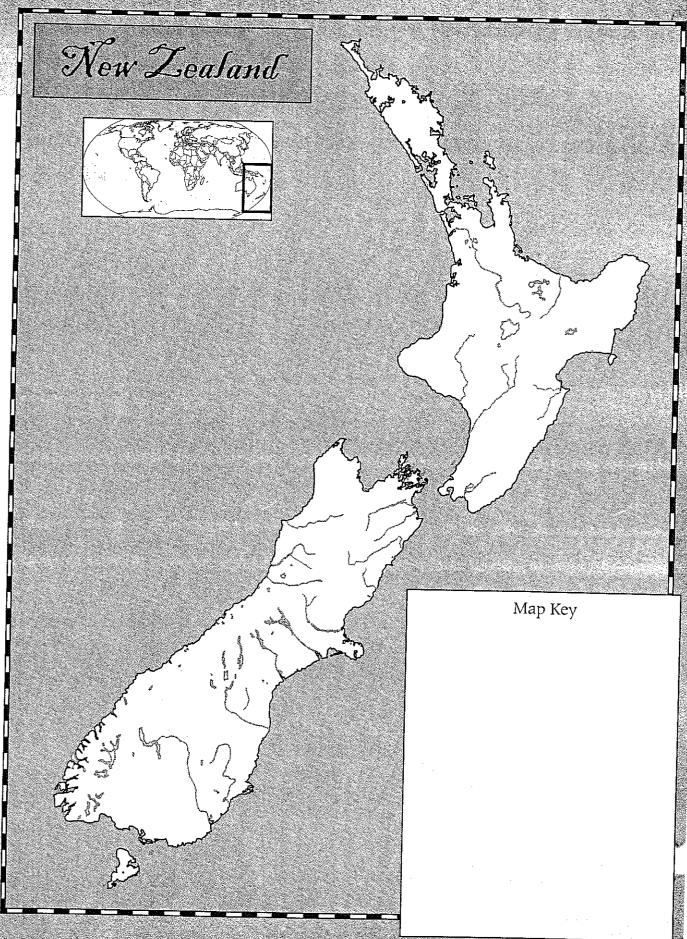
List two interesting facts about the Ring of Fire.



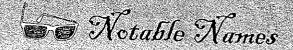
- 1. What causes this natural disaster? How does it "work"?
- 2. Are geologists able to measure or predict this disaster? If so, how? If not, why?
- 3. Where is this disaster happen most frequently?
- 4. Where was the worst (or one of the worst) incident(s) of this disaster? When did it happen? What were the results?
- 5. Include a picture!

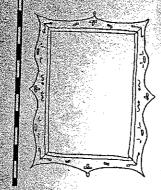


Label: Draw and label a compass rose. Create a map key as you work. Pacific Ocean Tasman Sea Lake Taupo Clutha River Stewart Island Color and label the North Island and the South Island two different light colors (your choice). Label the capital of New Zealand, Wellington, with a star.	Label the largest city in New Zealand, Aukland, wiff the symbol for having over a million inhabitants. Label the six cities that have major universities: Wellington □ Christchurch □ Auckland □ Dunedin □ Hamilton □ Palmerston North Note: No New Zealand cities have a population of a million or more people. □ Draw the mountain symbol in brown to label the Southern Alps □ Challenge: Label the Bay of Plenty and the Bay of Islands. □ Challenge: Label the Waikato River and Cook Strait.	
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Official Name:		y Sonl
Language:	National Anthem:	©2008 by Sonlight Curriculum, Ltd. All rights reserved
Population:	Key ethnic groups—list two:	m, Ltd. All rigi
Key Religion:	Key Exports:	hts reserved.
Government:	Popular Team Sports:	
Eurrency: How many equal \$1 U.S.? \$1.00 =		
Cliniate—North Island:		
Clinate—South Island		
Reason for New Zealand's mild climate:		42
24 * New Zealand * Eastern Hemisphere Explorer	wed Flag tow	



New Leasand





Sir Edmund Hillary

Dates he lived:

For what great feat is he most known?

When did he accomplish this feat? Add the date to your timeline.

What were the results of his accomplishment?



-Book Box-

Title:

Author:

Main Character:

Key Conflict:

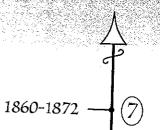
Illustrate a scene
from the story on a
separate sheet of paper to
include in your
notebook!

share two things you think have lead to this book's lasting appeal.

Eastern Hemisphere Explorer × New Zealand × 27

Treaty of Waitangi. What did this cover?

Why was it controversial?



New Zealand Wars.

Describe some of the details surrounding the New Zealand Wars. What events led up to the wars?

1893

8 Women gain the right to vote. What was unique about this?

New Zealand follows the United Kingdom in declaring war on Germany. In what locations did New Zealand troops fight?

1914-1918

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(10)1939

New Zealand joins World War I. Describe some details about New Zealand's involvement in the war. (Hint: Why was the battle of Gallipoli important?)

(11)1975

July 10, 1985

11 Waitangi Tribunal. What is it?

Why is it significant?

Rainbow Warrior. What was it?

What happened to it? Why?

New Lealand

Make pavlova for dessert! For a recipe, try an online recipe source. We have suggested a few you might like to try at www.sonlight.com/iglinks-5:html (keywords "Recipe Sites"). (3 points)

Eith List three character qualities you think a member of the Waitangi Tribunal should possess to play a fair and effective role on the panel. Be sure to explain or describe each quality you've chosen as well as why you think it should be a necessary trait. (3 points)

- 🏋 🎜 Ti rakau, played by the Maori people, is a stick game that consists of the rhythmic tapping, flipping, throwing, and catching of wooden sticks. One common song that is sung while this game is being played is Tiki torea. Since we had difficulty finding directions for playing Ti rakau, we suggest that you learn to play a similar game called Lummi Sticks that is surprisingly common in the United States (originated with the Lummi Indians of Puget Sound). Then teach the game to your family on a Family Game Night. Note: Sticks used should be approximately one foot long. Rolled-up newspapers can substitute for wooden sticks. However, making your own brightly-painted sticks could be another requirement for this activity. (3 points)
- Write a report about the Maori people. (3 points)
 Your report should answer the following questions:
 - What are some theories about the origin of the Maori people?
 - Who was the first European to make contact with the Maori? (continued ▶)

Choose Your Adventure

- What are some traditions for which the Maori are famous?
- What is the "haka"?
- What is a hongi?
- What are some traditional Maori foods? Are they prepared in any particular way?
- Prior to the arrival of Europeans, did the Maori have written language?
- How is history and tradition passed from one generation to the next?

Maori Carving: The following project has two parts: (5 points total)

Part 1: Research the various styles of Maori carving. Why is carving important to the Maori culture? What types of things have been traditionally used for carving? Are different styles or designs important in different areas? (3 points)

Part 2: Create a carving either out of wood or a bar of soap. Try to copy a Maori design. (Hint: It may help you to draw the design first on your piece and then carve!) Be prepared to answer a few questions about your carving in a mini-presentation. (Sample questions: How did you choose the design you chose? Does your design represent anything? If so, what? How did you go about carving your piece? What was the hardest part of completing this project for you?) (2 points)



Antarctica



Sea Creatures—The Life of the Party!

Which animal is the most common in the Southern Ocean? Why is it so important to the Antarctic ecosystem?

Name one mammal that migrates to Antarctica for the summer, and another that lives there year-round.

Why do you think most of Antarctica's wildlife live near the coasts?

Which animal populations were greatly reduced by hunting in the 1800s and early 1900s?

Chose an animal native to Antarctica and fill out the following information.

F&D; Animal:

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Scientific Classification:

where the animal lives (it's habitat):

What it eats:

Omnivore or herbivore or carnivore?

Average life span:

This animal's natural predators are:

3-5 fascinating facts about this creature:

Mapping &	☐ Shade and label West and East Antarctica. ☐ Shade the area of the Ross Ice Shelf another color
Label: Create a map key as you work.	pattern on your map. Draw a penguin on your map where one might
South Pole (geographic) South Pole (magnetic)	expect to find Adelie penguins. With a marker or colored pencil, trace the route of
→ □ Wilkes Land □ Antarctic Peninsula	an early explorer on your map. (Hint: see the map the introduction to this article)
Adelie Coast	Draw the mountain symbol in brown to label the Transantarctic Mountains.
☐ Enderby Land ☐ Ross Sea	☐ Label the ocean that borders Antarctica. ☐ Label the three oceans that border this ocean.
☑ Weddell Sea	☐ Challenge: If you're standing on the South Pole, which direction is North?



Average Elevation:

Note: A mile is 5280 feet!

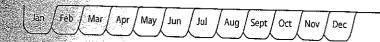
Thickness of the ice cap:

Government (Hint: This could be tricky!):

Weather:

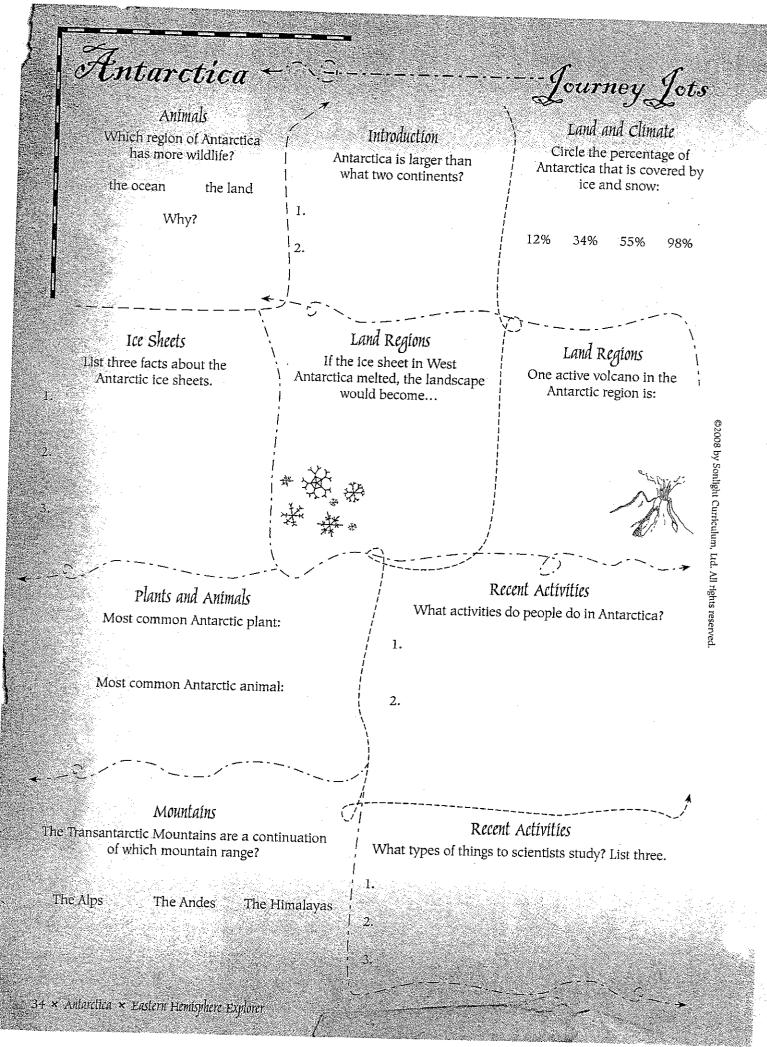
Weather:

Summer Months:



Include your favorite photo of

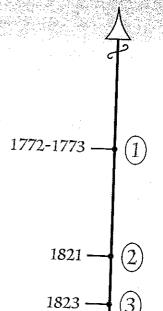
Antarctica in your
notebook.



Monumental Moments (2)

Antarctica 🖔





1 James Cook crosses the Antarctic Circle.

What convinced Cook that a polar continent must exist?

2 John Davis, sealer.
As an explorer, what did he accomplish?

1837-1840 (4)

2 James Weddell, sealer. As an explorer, what did he accomplish?

1 Lt. Charles Wilkes, U.S. Navy researcher. What did he accomplish in Antarctica?

1907-1909 (5)

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5 Ernest Shackleton leads an expedition to the pole.
Which poles did his expedition attempt to reach? Did he make it? When? Explain.

Explain the difference between the south magnetic pole and the south geographic pole.

What important fact did his expeditions prove?



(6)

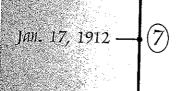
(8)

Robert Falcon Scott races to the pole.

Describe their trip. What equipment did they use?

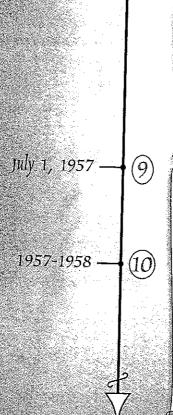
What trials did Scott and his team experience?

What was the outcome?



Nov. 1929

Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole first. How did Roald's trip differ from Scott's?



8 Richard E. Byrd.
How did he explore Antarctica?

10 Vivian Fuchs.
What did he accomplish?

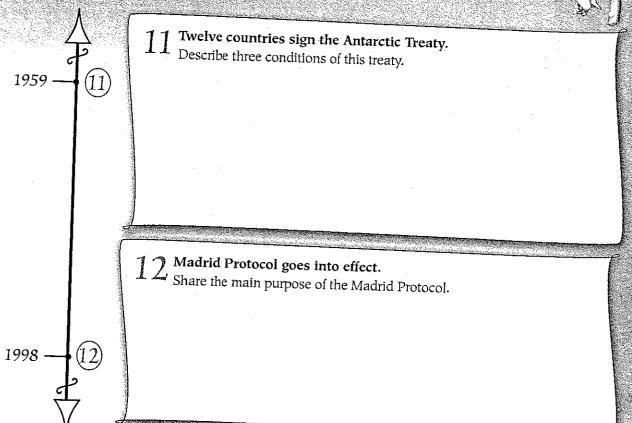
O IGY begins.
What was the purpose of the
International Geophysical Year? Share
two interesting facts about the IGY.

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Monumental Moments D

Antarctica 📎





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©2008 by Sonlight C		ccas La	ingo lous e box to complete e	ach sentence.			
		krill	crevasses	Erebus	calving	Terror	icebergs
2	•	My father cauti	is is	or		as we hiked in	n Antarctica It is see
		to tan into the (teep cracks in the i	ice when they a	ire covered by a t	hin layer of sno)W.
3.	•	Pieces of ice sh	eets that are broad	, flat, and float	on the sea are ca	lled	
4.		Even though animal in Antar	ctica.	are ti	ny creatures, the	y are the most o	common ocean
5.]	Ross Island in V	Vest Antarctica is l		(异类类: 1985年) (1997年) "在中心"的"企业"	er James Clark I	and Ross named after

Pretend you are a member of one of the expeditions listed below. Record your thoughts, activities, and feelings from two days of your journey; one from a very difficult day, and one from the day your group made their famous discovery. Don't forget to mention what that discovery was and if the group was aware that they were making a new discovery. (3 points)

James Cook James Clark Ross

Jules Dumont d'Urville Robert Falcon Scott

Roald Amundsen

(1) T Challenge: Plan an expedition around your house from one point to another and back again. Write a five entry journal account of your trip that explains the "triumphs" and "trials," hazards and, of course, the goal or objective of your journey. Are you embarking on "Voyage X: Delivering soiled laundry to the Cleaning Apparatus," or perhaps "Mission M: Mid-afternoon Mongo Munchie March." Make this fun and, as always, get really creative! (4 points)

Thoose Your Adventure

- Calculate how fast Antarctic ice moves in feet per hour. (Hint: The article mentions how fast ice moves in feet per year.) (2 points)
- Calculate the length of each of the following explorer's expeditions to the pole (and back, if applicable). (2 points) For an extra point, include the day of the week they left, the day of the week they arrived at the pole, and the day of the week they returned.

Roald Amundsen Robert Falcon Scott

Write a Nature Fact Card for two animals (2 points per card). Choose from the following:

an insect krill or fish penguin birds

...or another creature you haven't researched yet! For more specific species names, see the animal section of your Antarctic article.

For more detailed instructions about how to do an Animal Fact Card, see the Reference Instructions section in the introduction to this guide.

🤝 Is Antarctica a desert? Write a short, five paragraph essay that gives three reasons why you answered yes or no. (3 points)