

## Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Answer Key

### China

#### Overview

Three facts I learned about China: *(answers will vary)*

#### Communism

- Key ideas, tenants, or beliefs of Communism: *(there is a ruling class; everything is owned in common; the welfare of the state is above all personal desire; the government would work to create a classless society, then there will be no need for government, police, or armies)*

#### People

Three facts that caught my attention: *(answers will vary)*

#### Way of Life

Two ways Chinese culture differs from my own: *(answers will vary)*

#### Mount Everest

- Write several comments about this interesting peak: *(answers will vary)*
- Why is this mountain so famous? *(it is the tallest mountain in the world)*

#### Religion

- Explain the communist government's position on religion: *(religion is tolerated, but restricted by the government)*

#### Confucianism

**Note:** some of the answers can be found in the article "Confucianism" along with the "China" article.

- Describe Confucianism. *(a philosophy that focuses on explaining right and wrong)*
- What does it teach? *(it stresses the importance of ethical standards and a well-ordered society)*
- Describe where it came from. *(based on the ideas of Confucius, a Chinese philosopher, born about 550 BC)*
- How did it impact Chinese society? *(it influenced art, education, government, literature, personal behavior, and philosophy)*

#### The Arts

Describe an art form you found interesting: *(answers will vary)*

#### The Land; The Climate; The Economy

Write on fact from each section in the Land, Climate, and Economy. *(answers will vary)*

#### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

#### China Timeline

1. Shang Dynasty, Years ruled: (1766-1045 BC); Accomplishments: *(possible: highly developed, governed by aristocrats, bronze vessels, horse drawn war chariots, system of writing)*
2. Zhou Dynasty, Years ruled: (1045-221 BC); Known for: *(possible: semi-independent states that weakened the dynasty)*
3. Qin Dynasty, Years ruled: (221-206 BC); Accomplishments: *(possible: standardized weights, measures, currency and writing system, built the Great Wall of China, Legalism/Confucian moral standards)*
4. Han Dynasty, Years ruled: (206 BC-AD 220); Influence to neighbors included: *(possible: art, education, science, and literature [including written histories, dictionaries, and classical literature])*
5. Sui Dynasty, Years ruled: (AD 581-618); Known for: *(possible: reunified China and made transportation of goods between the north and the south easier with the Grand Canal)*
6. Tang Dynasty, Years ruled: (618-907); Accomplishments: *(possible: great cultural and economic prosperity, the capital city became the largest in the world, Buddhism spread)*
7. Song Dynasty, Years ruled: (960-1127); Accomplishments: *(possible: civil service exams and this shift away from aristocratic rule; Neo-Confucianism became the official state philosophy, new rice growing techniques increased the food supply; advancements in technology through inventions; literature, philosophy, history, and fine arts flourished)*
8. Mongol Rule, Years ruled: (1279-1368); Known for: *(possible: the first time the whole country had been under foreign rule; European explorers became interested in China)*
9. Ming Rule, Years ruled: (1368-1644); Accomplishments: *(possible: a period of stability and prosperity; distrust of outside influences)*
10. Manchus (Qing), Years ruled: (1644-1912); Accomplishments: *(possible: Chinese influence spread to Mongolia, Tibet, and other parts of central Asia; strong economy with growing agriculture and handicraft industries); What was the Treaty of Nanjing of 1842, and why did the Chinese call it an unequal treaty? (the treaty gave Britain control of Hong Kong and opened four ports to trade, provided British courts for British citizens in China, and granted British officials the right to deal on equal footing with Chinese officials. It was unequal because it gave foreign people so much access to the once closed country)*

11. Taiping Rebellion, What was it? *(the semireligious group, the Taipings, challenged the Qing dynasty and Confucianism to divide the land equally among the people. The Taipings were defeated and millions lost their lives); Why was it significant? (foreign nations gave the government military aid because of the treaties they had signed; the foreign governments wanted the government to survive so that they could have influence in China)*
12. Boxer Rebellion, What was it and why was it significant? *(a group of Chinese people [called Boxers by westerners] opposed the outside influence of foreign countries in the 1890s and 1900s. The Manchu court supported the rebellion, but foreign countries crushed the rebellion; In the years following, the Manchus reformed the Chinese government and economy)*
13. Open Door Policy, Why was it significant? *(it guaranteed the rights of all nations to trade equally with China)*
14. Dynasties End, Why did the Chinese Dynasties end? *(several revolutionary organizations combined to form the Revolutionary Alliance and after fighting, the southern and central provinces declared independence from Manchu rule)*
15. China as a Republic, Why did China fail as a republic? *(Yuan Shikai became the president in place of the last emperor. He became a dictator and made plans to make himself the emperor. When he died in 1916, the government crumbled)*
16. Communist win control, Who was Mao Zedong? *(leader of the Chinese Communist Party); What did he do? (drove the Nationalists south; firmly established the new Communist government and helped the economy recover)*
17. The Great Leap Forward, Why did it fail? *(it forced workers to work long hours; created an economic depression, food shortages and a decline in output)*
18. The Cultural Revolution, What was it and how did it impact China? *(the strict enforcement of Communist principles to rid China of revisionists; many different radical groups fought for control, students and young people formed the Red Guards, there were major demonstrations and universities closed)*
19. Tianenmen Square Massacre, why did it occur? *(university students marched to honor Hu Yaobang, a Communist Party official that had liberal views, they demanded more democracy in China and an end to corruption in the government, the government used the military to kill hundreds of the protestors)*
20. China Today, Has a more relaxed form of Communism. Why is that? Why has it been necessary? *(in order to be a part of the World Trade Organization and trade internationally)*

## Confucianism Writings

*(answers will vary)*

## Choose Your Adventure

*(answers will vary)*

## Great Wall of China

- Years built: *(began in the the Qin dynasty [221-206 B.C.] and mostly built during the Ming dynasty [1368-1644])*
- For whom was it made? *(various emperors would build walls to protect their land); Who was responsible for its construction? (various rulers: Emperor Shi Huangdi, Shi Huangdi, etc.)*
- Where was this structure discovered? *(it wasn't really "discovered" but it was rebuilt [into what it is like today] during the Ming Dynasty in the 1400s)*
- Where was it made? *(5,500 miles from the Bo Gulf of the Yellow Sea to the Jiayu Pass in what is now Gansu province in western China)*
- Describe how this structure was made and why. What does it look like? How big is it? *(the most visited part of the Great Wall is 35 feet tall, 25 feet wide at the base and nearly 20 feet wide at the top; there are watchtowers every 100 to 200 yards; It is built with granite blocks, stone, bricks, and filled with earth)*
- Did this structure play a significant role in history? If so, how? *(because it was built over several centuries by several different rulers, it has been a long standing feature of Chinese history. It provided protection and now it is a tourist destination)*
- Is there a legend or story that relates to this artifact? If so, include a summary here. *(people have believed that it was built all at once and that it can be seen from the moon. Both are false)*

## Terracotta Warriors

**Note:** This information is not found in the World Book. Please have your children read this website to locate the answers:

[http://www.childrensmuseum.org/treasures/exhibit/tcw\\_readmore.html](http://www.childrensmuseum.org/treasures/exhibit/tcw_readmore.html)

- Years built: *(210–209 BC)*
- For whom was it made? Who was responsible for its construction? *(the emperor Qin Shihuangdi)*
- Where and how was this wonder discovered? *(in a rural area 40 miles east of the Chinese city of Xi'an; farmers were digging a well in 1964 and found some of the warriors)*
- Describe why they were made. What does it look like? How many warriors are there? *(they were made to be buried with the emperor in his tomb; they are life-sized statues of warriors, all individually made; 8,000 have been found)*

- Did this discovery play any significant role in history? (yes) If so, how? (answers will vary, possible: these sculptures give us a glimpse as to what actual warriors and people looked like at the time of the first emperor; tell us about the industriousness of the people and the resources they had available; tell us about the burial rituals and the people's beliefs about the afterlife)
- Is there a legend or story that relates to this collection? If so, include a summary here. (none)

## Forbidden City

**Note:** This information is not found in the *World Book*. Please have your children read this website to locate the answers:

<http://www.kinaballoo.com/fcb.html>

- Years built: (1406 to 1420)
- Where is it located? (Beijing, the center of China's capital)
- Who was responsible for its construction? (YoungLe, the third Ming emperor)
- What was the purpose of this building? (the emperor's metropolis: to house the audience halls, temples, shrines, and domestic quarters for the emperor, his family and administration)
- List three interesting facts about this place: (answers will vary)
- Did this structure play any significant role in history? If so, how? (it was the home of 24 emperors in the Ming and Qing Dynasties from 1420 to 1644, and was an imperial palace for five centuries)
- Is there a legend or story that relates to this building complex? If so, include a summary here. (it took 14 years, and an estimated one million workers, and 100,000 artisans, were involved)

## North and South Korea

**North Korea, Overview**  
(answers will vary)

**South Korea, Overview**  
(answers will vary)

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

### Korea Timeline

1. What countries have conquered Korea throughout the ages? (mongol tribes, China, Japan, United States, Soviet Union)
2. Korea's rulers close the country to all foreigners except Chinese and Japanese. Describe some of the events going on in Korea during this 200 year span. (Hint: What happened to missionaries in Korea during this

time?) (Roman Catholicism came to Korea from China; Korean authorities persecuted the missionaries and killed Roman Catholic Koreans); What did outsiders call Korea? (the Hermit Kingdom)

3. Japan takes complete control of Korea. List some results of the Japanese take-over. (Japan controlled Korea as a colony; they built heavy industry in Korea to provide Japan with its needs; Koreans were forced to assume Japanese names; the Korean language was forbidden; Japan forced Korean men to aid in their WWII effort; Japanese men abused Korean women)
4. North and South Korea form. Why? (after WWII, US forces occupied South Korea, and Communist forces occupied North Korea. In an effort to combine both halves, the United Nations sought elections to decide on the government for the land. The Soviets refused to allow the UN access and established a communist government in North Korea. South Korea formed with elected officials)
5. Korean War begins. How did it begin? (North Korea invaded South Korea); How did Communism affect the war? (the Soviets assisted the North Koreans while UN nations assisted South Korea); Who won the war? (neither side won complete victory); Write two facts you learned about the Korean War: (answers will vary)
6. North and South Korea sign an agreement not to use force against each other. Share details about this pact between the two countries. What did they agree to? (to accept one another's existence; both joined the UN as separate nations; to not use force against one another; to increase trade and communication; neither to possess nuclear arms)

**Choose Your Adventure**  
(answers will vary)

## Japan

### Overview

Write four facts that caught your attention: (answers will vary)

### Shintoism

- Beliefs: (Shintoists worship many deities [gods and goddesses], called kami, which are the basic force in living beings and in nature [also the basic force in such processes as creativity, disease, growth, and healing]. They emphasize group rituals, but not life after death)

**Additional Facts on Religion and Life**  
(answers will vary)

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

## Japan Timeline

1. Jomon period. List skills or accomplishments. *(answers will vary, possible: made pots with cord or rope markings; hunted with stone tools; gathered nuts and berries)*
2. Yayoi era. List accomplishments. *(answers will vary, possible: grew rice in irrigated fields, established villages; cast bronze into bells, mirrors, and weapons)*
3. First Japanese emperor, Kotoku, comes to power. What program did the imperial family begin? *(Taika Reform, in which they constructed capital cities, organized society similar to Chinese society, created central government and bureaus, leased emperor-owned land to people)*
4. First shogun comes to power. How did this military clan gain power? *(their samurai warriors fought and won, acted as the emperor's special commander, controlled administration of justice, placed loyal nobles on private estates or in charge of public lands)*
5. Tokugawa house begins 265-year rule of Japan. Share some of the responsibilities of the shogun during this period. *(the shogun controlled 25% of the nation's farmland, licensed foreign trade, operated gold mines, and ruled major cities)*
6. Seclusion Edicts. What were they? Why did it occur? *(expelled all foreigners from Japan; the shogun established to expel foreigners to rid Japan of Christian influence and to maintain control of foreign trade to keep daimyos from gaining too much power);* What was the result? *(the peace led to prosperity and growth in the arts, but government control stifled new initiatives);* What affect did they have on the economy? *(government control doesn't produce growth)*
7. Commodore Perry Opens Japan. What did an Open Japan include? *(five ports were open for international trade, mainly with the United States, also Americans were allowed in Japan, but they followed the laws of the United States, not Japan)*
8. Meiji era begins. Describe some of the strategies the Meiji leadership undertook to enrich the nation of Japan. *(Samurai and aristocrats forced shogun to step down and ruled through the emperor; they invested in coal mines, textile mills, shipyards, cement factories and other industries; the government passed these businesses on to old family businessmen; they strengthened the military; they wrote a constitution that offered little power to the people; they reorganized society; and established public education);* Write their slogan here: *("Enriching the Nation and Strengthening the Military")*
9. Imperialism begins. Why did it happen? *(as Japan built its military and national pride through education, they went to war to gain an empire; How did Japan treat its territories? they exploited their territories)*

10. Japan enters World War I. Name at least one benefit that Japan enjoyed as a result of involvement in World War I. *(their economy boomed as western nations did not have time to invest in Asia; Japan did and their businesses boomed)*
11. The military takes control of the government. Why? *(the economy faltered after the war and the military stepped in to fix);* What was the effect? *(Japanese troops set out to conquer, and moved closer to Nazi powers)*
12. Describe Japan's involvement in WWII. *(Japan took control of the northern part of French Indochina and were seeking to take over the southern end. Because the United States stopped trading with them, Japan bombed a US military base at Pearl Harbor, in 1941. They won dramatic victories in Southeast Asia and in the South Pacific. In 1942, they began to feel setbacks and then the US dropped nuclear bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They surrendered in 1945)*
13. New Japanese Constitution drawn up. How did the people's rights change with this constitution and American involvement? *(the emperor lost power, the right of the people increased, farmland was redistributed, labor unions became legal, women and children gained rights, and the educational system became more equitable)*

## Puppet Show

*(answers will vary)*

## Tea Ceremony

*(answers will vary)*

## Choose Your Adventure

*(answers will vary)*

## Russia

### Overview

Write three thoughts about Russia's government that you learned: *(answers will vary)*

- Russia's form of government is: *(Republic with elected president)*

### Communism

Write three thoughts about Communism as it manifested itself in the Soviet Union: *(answers will vary)*

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

### Russia Train Project

**Part 1:** Actual time calculated from the itinerary: 5 1/3 days (2177 hours)



## Part 2:

1. Vladivostok to Khabarovsk: 402 mi 646 km  
Khabarovsk to Irkutsk: 1370 mi 2204 km  
Irkutsk to Novosibirsk: 894 mi 1438 km  
Novosibirsk to Moscow: 1748 mi 2813 km  
Total distance: 4414 mi 7101 km
2. 5,780 mi and 9,280 km
3. The train may take detours to small towns along the way to pick up freight; a road trip could be more direct and travel closer along a straight shot from key city to key city.

## Part 3:

Hours: 4.02, 13.70, 8.94, 17.48

Total: 44.14

Go the extra mile: you could take the total miles and divide it by 100.

## People and Way of Life (through Religion)

Write three new thoughts about Russia you gleaned from your reading: *(answers will vary)*

## Choose Your Adventure

*(answers will vary)*

## Life, Arts and Land and Climate

Write three new notes about what you see in your reading: *(answers will vary)*

## Russia's Economy

Below write two statements from what you gleaned from today's reading assignment: *(answers will vary)*

## Russia Timeline

1. Reign of Ivan the Terrible IV. What did he do? *(ruled as first absolute monarch and first crowned czar; tied serfs to land; expanded Russian territory; created secret police who arrested and murdered aristocracy); Describe St. Basil's cathedral. (church with many colorful onion-shaped domes [this answer is found further up in the "Russia" article, in The arts])*
2. False Dmitriy rules. What did he do? *(pretended to be the dead younger brother of the successor to Ivan the Terrible; invaded Russia with Polish troops and began the Time of Troubles. He became czar in 1605 and was killed shortly after)*
3. Romanovs rule as czar. How many years did the Romanov family rule as absolute rulers? *(300 years)*
4. Peter the Great Improvements he brought: *(made many military conquests, Western-style clothing, factories, and schools, reorganized the government to streamline and add Western customs); City Built with Western architecture: (St. Petersburg [answer found further up in the "Russia" article, in The arts])*
5. Reign of Catherine the Great. Accomplishments: *(gained land, promoted arts, founded schools for wealthy)*
6. Alexander I rules. What changes did he propose but not act on? *(freeing the serfs, building schools for all young Russians, and giving up the throne and making Russia a republic)*
7. Napoleon invades. How did the Russians defeat him? *(they burned the city, and as Napoleon turned back to France, his troops starved and froze, and were picked off by Russians; of the 600,000 troops that came, 500,000 died in Russia)*
8. Decembrist revolt. How did Nicholas I respond? *(removed distrusted aristocrats; tightened control over education and press; curtailed travel outside of Russia; increased his control over Russian life)*
9. Crimean War. Why did Russia start it? *(to fight for rights for the Orthodox church); What was the outcome? (Russia lost and had to return land it had taken from the Ottomans)*
10. Russia sells the Alaskan territory to the U.S.A. for \$7.2 million.
11. Reign of Nicholas II (the last czar). Key advisor: *(Grigori Rasputin); Factors that led to the revolution: (Bloody Sunday when government troops fired on striking workers, the unpopular Russo-Japanese War, revolutionaries disrupted, bad harvests lead to starvation, Nicholas disbanded the Duma he established to bring more democratic rule, and World War I tensions)*
12. World War I: Germany declares war on Russia. Explain both the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. *(the Triple Entente linked Russia, France, and Britain; the three nations agreed to help defend one another. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy signed the Triple Alliance. After Germany attacked, other nations were obligated to join to uphold their alliances)*
13. February Revolution: Share the events that lead up to the February Revolution. *(during WWI, the economy couldn't handle caring for soldiers and people at home; the railroads carried military supplies and the people faced shortages of food, fuel and housing; people did not believe the czar handled the war effort well. Nicholas abdicated and was shot by Bolshevik troops)*
14. October Revolution: What did the Communist do when they came into power? *(withdrew from the War; took over Russian industries, and seized peasants' food; made Moscow the capital)*
15. Reign of Lenin. Accomplishments: *(withdrew from WWI, nationalized all privately owned land; began nationalizing banks, industry and private businesses; established reign of terror that killed any opponents to his governance; the economy collapsed; established Stalin as party secretary)*
16. Russian Civil War. What did the factions fight over? *(control); Who won? (the Communists)*

17. The Great Purge. What was it? (*a reign of terror that used secret police to shoot or send to labor camps millions of people; Stalin used this to strengthen his power*)
18. World War II: Germany attacks Russia, breaks treaty. Describe the actions that Germany took which broke the non-aggression act. (*Germany invaded the Soviet Union; Russian troops forced Germany back beginning in the battle of Stalingrad*)
19. Stalin—The Man of Steel. Changes he made to Russia: (*brought Russia from undeveloped nation to industrial power and military might through a reign of terror*); Number who died under his rule: (*millions*)
20. The Cold War. What was it? (*mutual distrust and suspicion due to Communist forceful take-over and expansion*); Between who? (*Communist and non-Communist countries [East and West]*)
21. Soviet Union dissolves. Share the events that surrounded the break up of the U.S.S.R. (*the republics demanded more freedom and were granted it; when Gorbachev resigned as president, it broke up*)

## Southeast Asia

### Overview

Three things I learned about Southeast Asia: (*answers will vary*)

### Way of Life

Three facts I learned from my reading: (*answers will vary*)

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

### Buddhism

**Note:** all answers are in the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages article, not the *World Book*.

- What's different about what Buddhism and Christianity teach about our condition and how to solve our spiritual problems? (*in Buddhism, humanity's problem is ignorance and the solution is enlightenment through practices such as meditation. In Christianity, humanity's problem is sin and separation from a holy God, while the solution is repentance and belief in Jesus*)
- What is it that Theravada and Mahayana Buddhists disagree about? (*Mahayana Buddhists believe that everyone can attain enlightenment, but Theravada believe only a small select group of people, such as monks, can be enlightened*)
- Do any of the Four Noble Truths relate to Christian teachings? How? (*life is suffering resonates with the Christian view of a fallen creation that has resulted in evil and human suffering, while the Eightfold Path overlaps ethically with the Christian emphasis on ethics—right living and virtue*)

- Why is it that Buddhism can fall into a focus on the self more than on others? (*the Buddhist quest for personal enlightenment is so strong that it can overshadow any meaningful pursuit to help others*)

### Rice Farming

**Note:** answers can be found in the article "Rice" under the heading **How rice is grown**.

- Fun fact: Some Asian languages use the same word to mean "eat" and "eat rice". What does this tell you about their diet? (*rice is a big part of their life and diet*)
- How is most of the work on rice farms in Southeast Asia accomplished? (*by hand*); Why? (*labor is plentiful and the economy is developing*)
- A rice field is called a: (*rice paddy*)
- Describe a field that grows rice. What do farmers do to prepare the soil? *farmers build low walls to surround the field; they then flood the field to kill the weeds, and work the field to a soft mud to make it easier to plow*
- Why is the water buffalo the perfect animal to assist with rice farming? (*they like to wallow in water and mud all day; they are strong and can pull a plow in knee deep mud; they can be domesticated [this answer can be found in the article "Water Buffalo"]*)
- Describe the growing process. Are rice plants only planted once? Why or why not? (Hint: there are a couple of reasons!) (*farmers plant rice plant seedlings [to shorten the time between harvest and get multiple crops per season]; they pull weeds that steal nutrients; farmers plant clumps of plants [to prevent weeds from growing] and plant the clumps 4 to 8 inches apart*)
- Describe how rice is harvested. (*farmers drain the field one to two weeks before harvest. They use knives and sickles to cut the rice stalk, tie to stalks into bundles, and dry them in the sun; then they thresh to separate the rice from the stalks*)

### Vietnam

#### Overview—The Land

Write three facts you learned about Vietnam: (*answers will vary*)

#### History

Write three facts you learned about Vietnam's history: (*answers will vary*)

#### Southeast Asia Timeline

**Note:** Core F Notes say to do a search for "Southeast Asia History" but that does not bring up the right article. All information can be found in the article "Asia" in the **History** section.

1. European interest in Asia increases, leading to the eventual Western conquest of Asia. What in Asia interested the Europeans? (*Asia's riches, especially the spice trade*); Why do you think Europe's period of cultural and economic expansion during this time helped to make this conquest possible? (*answers will vary*,

*possible: Europe used its economic and military strength to conquer Asia; there was a lot of competition to gain access to this new part of the world)*

2. Spain rules the Philippines. Why did the United States acquire control of the Philippines? *(because of the Spanish-American War)*
3. European nations begin conquering large parts of Asia.
4. Western influence has produced great changes throughout Asia. What was life like for the average Asian under colonial rule? *(many lived in poverty and had no voice in their government, nationalist feelings grew)*
5. Nations begin to win independence from colonial rule. What major world event helped to bring about the end of colonialism? *(the allied victory in World War II)*; What was the result of colonialism? *(colonialism had left Asia unprepared for the modern world, they were behind economically, politically, militarily, and had been culturally depleted)*
6. Indochina is divided into Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam. Which political philosophy grew in popularity in the Vietnam colony that eventually led to the defeat of the French? *(communism)*; Key Vietnamese Leader: *(Ho Chi Minh)*
7. Vietnam War. Briefly explain what started the Vietnam War. *(the Vietnamese defeated the French and ended colonialism there; when it looked like Communism was going to spread to South Vietnam [which the US did not want] the US gave foreign aid to South Vietnam; North Vietnam fought to unite North and South under Communism)*
8. All of the nations in Southeast Asia belong to ASEAN. What is ASEAN? *(Association of Southeast Asian Nations; An organization of 10 Southeast Asian countries designed to promote political, economic, cultural and social cooperation among its members. It does not provide defense [this answer is found in the article "Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)])*

**Choose Your Adventure**  
*(answers will vary)*

## India

### People

Three facts I learned about India's people or the subcontinent: *(answers will vary)*

### Religion

Write two ideas about Religion that captured your thoughts: *(answers will vary)*

### Way of Life

Write down three things you did not know about India: *(answers will vary)*

## Caste System

- What is the caste system and what impact does it have on a society? *(social groups that determine a person's social status within a community and job they can have)*; List all 5 levels of the caste system. *(1. The Brahmans [priests and scholars]; 2. Kshatriyas [rulers and warriors]; 3. Vaishyas [merchants and professionals]; 4. Shudras [artisans, laborers, and servants]; 5. the untouchables, harijans [also known as dalits or the scheduled castes] and considered below or outside of the caste)*

## Sikhism

- What are Sikhism's main beliefs? *(one God; reincarnation; the goal of life is to get out of the cycle of reincarnation by being united with God, to do that, you have to deny humai, which is a combination of ego [the conscious self] and selfishness)*

## Taj Mahal

Write two facts about the Taj Mahal that caught your eye. *(answers will vary)*

## Hinduism

**Note:** all answers can be found in the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages article, not the *World Book*.

- What does pantheism mean? *(the belief that everything is a divine, impersonal force)*
- What is polytheism? *(the belief that there is more than one god)*
- Why do Hindus hope to become enlightened? *(to free themselves from the cycle of death and rebirth in order to be absorbed into the impersonal divine force)*
- How do Hindus and Christians view the gods or God differently? *(Hindus are polytheistic, they see god as an impersonal force [pantheism], they seek to appease the gods out of duty or fear. Christians view God as personal, loving, and active in the world, and worship God out of love, not fear)*

## Arts

Write two facts that caught your attention: *(answers will vary)*

## Ideas

Write three ideas that caught your attention: *(answers will vary)*

## Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

## Red Fort

**Note:** the answers can be found in the article "Delhi" under **The City**, then the heading: **New Delhi**.

- Who is responsible for building this monument? *(Shah Jahan)*
- What building materials did they use? *(red sandstone)*
- Where is this monument located? *(outside Delhi)*



- When was it built? How long did it take to build? (9 years, between 1639 and 1648)

## The Caves at Ajanta

**Note:** There is no article in the *World Book* with these answers. Please use the following website:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/ajanta-caves.html>

- Who is responsible for building this monument? (ancient Indians)
- How were they built? (they were carved out of the rock cliff)
- Where is this monument located? (west India)
- When was it built? How many years did the caves take to construct? (about 100 BC to AD 600)
- Why were they built? (most of the caves are monasteries and sanctuaries, the paintings and carvings are dedicated to the life of Buddha)
- Fascinating fact: (answers will vary)

## India Timeline

1. Indus Valley thrives. Describe a fact about this civilization. (answers will vary)
2. Aryans Invade. Write three ways the Aryans impacted India. (answers will vary)
3. Alexander the Great invades Northwest India. Why did he conquer such a small region and was his conquest of India successful? (he wanted to go further, but his soldiers were tired and worn out by disease, they refused to go farther; he was not successful, the generals [satraps] that he left in charge of the land he conquered, were later driven out)
4. Mauryan Empire. For what is the empire known? (the famous emperor Ashoka; after growing the kingdom by war, he became filled with sorrow and decided to spread the Buddhist message of nonviolence and duty)
5. Gupta Dynasty. Why is this period called India's "Golden Age?" (Indian art, literature, mathematics, philosophy, and science achieved great heights during this time)
6. Period of invasions. Was all of India under one ruler at this time? (no, armies from what are now Afghanistan, central Asia, and Iran invaded India)
7. The Europeans come. Who was the first? (Vasco da Gama of Portugal); Why did they come? (for control over the European trade with Asian countries in silk, spices, and other highly valued goods)
8. Mughal Empire. Describe one fact this empire is known for. (answers will vary, possible: was the most powerful empire of its time; built a new capital in Delhi; constructed the Taj Mahal)

9. The East Indian Company. How did it gain power? (it filled the void of the Mughal empire; began collecting taxes; used force on those that didn't pay taxes)
10. Indian Rebellion (or Sepay Mutiny). What happened and why? (resentment against the British led to many small rebellions and, in 1857, to a widespread uprising. The rebels were poorly organized, had few weapons, and lacked good leadership. By 1859, they had been defeated)
11. British India. What improvements did the British bring to India? (built railroad, telephone, and telegraph systems, established universities, and enlarged the Indian irrigation system); Why did Indians desire independence? (Indians did not have equal job opportunities, were not able to have high positions in the government or be officers in the army)
12. Mohandas K. Gandhi—head of Indian Independence Movement. Share some of Gandhi's activities in the 1930s and 1940s. (led the salt march to protest the Salt Acts, gave up his campaign for the release of thousands of political prisoners, Quit India Movement and other nonviolent demonstrations); Do you think he was a good leader? Why or why not? (answers will vary)
13. Mother Teresa—founder of Missionaries of Charity. Describe the organization she founded. What does it do? (provides food for the needy, operates hospitals, schools, orphanages, youth centers, and shelters lepers and the dying poor. **Note:** this answer can be found in the article "Teresa, Mother") Why do you think she is famous? (answers will vary)
14. World War II. How did the war impact Indian and British relations? (it continued to put a strain on their relations, Indians still wanted independence, but Britain needed their help in the war, Britain promised independence after the war, but Indians wanted it sooner)
15. Independence and Partition. Why did Indian and British leaders agree to partition or divide India into India and Pakistan? What was the result? (Muslim and Hindu leaders could not agree on a government, so separated them: Hindu and Sikhs in India and Muslims in Pakistan; there was a lot of violence, half a million people were killed in the Hindu-Muslim riots, war between India and Pakistan lasted until 1949)
16. Jawaharlal Nehru becomes the first prime minister after independence. The new Indian Constitution goes into effect. Describe some of Nehru's activities as Prime Minister. (controlled economy and industry; led increased agricultural and industrial production; rationed necessary foods to let people buy; gave land to farmers; gave women right to divorce and own land; controlled malaria; expelled other nations to unite India; gave each major language group its own state; committed to non-alignment [i.e. neutrality]; and increased military spending after a Chinese invasion); List some of the issues India has dealt with in the recent past.



*(Muslims and Hindus continue to fight; an earthquake in the Indian Ocean created a tsunami that killed thousands of people; a major earthquake in Islamabad killed thousands and left millions homeless; India and Pakistan continue to fight)*

17. Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister. To whom was she related? How? *(Nehru's daughter)*; Share some of the events that occurred under her leadership in the 1970s. *(the high court found her guilty of illegal practices during her election campaign; she did not resign but declared a state of emergency; she jailed her opponents and imposed strict censorship; Sikhs sought their own state and used acts of terrorism; militants sought refuge in the Golden Temple in Amritsar; government troops attacked the sacred shrine and infuriated Sikhs. Two of Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards killed her)*

### Choose Your Adventure

*(answers will vary)*

### Golden Temple

**Note:** There is no article called "Golden Temple" in the *World Book*. Answers to these questions can be found in the article "Sikhism."

- How is Sikhism similar to Hinduism? *(they both believe in reincarnation and that the goal of life is to find a way to end the cycle)*
- How is Sikhism different than Hinduism? *(Sikhism believes in one God; Hinduism believes in many gods)*
- All Sikh men wear a turban. Can you guess why? *(possible: one of the five symbols of Sikhism is "uncut hair," a turban would keep the hair)*
- How are Sikhs saved? *(they don't believe in being saved, as Christians do, but strive to end the cycle of reincarnation by leading a life focused on God and meditating on God's name)*

### Varanasi

- How can a river be sacred? *(answers will vary, possible: people take home some of the water; Temples line the riverbank; ghats [stairways] lead down to the water; people bathe in the water to cleanse and purify themselves; sick and crippled come hoping that the touch of the water will cure their ailments. Others come to die in the river because the Hindus believe that those who die in the Ganges will be carried to Paradise [this answer is found in the article "Ganges River"])*
- Why do many Indians travel to Varanasi? *(2 million each year)*

## Middle East

### Overview

Write two facts you learned from today's reading below.  
*(answers will vary)*

### People

Write two facts you learned about Middle Eastern Peoples. *(answers will vary)*

### Land

Write two sentences to describe the land of the Middle East. *(answers will vary)*

### Economy

Write two sentences to describe the economy of the Middle East. *(answers will vary)*

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

### Petra

- Where is it? *(an ancient city that was south of the Dead Sea in Jordan)*
- Why is it famous? *(it was an important trading center that was on the path between Arabia and the Mediterranean Sea)*
- Who built it? *(Arab people called Nabataeans)*
- Any other interesting facts you learned from your reading? *(answers will vary, possible: it is called the "rose-red city" because of the red sandstone buildings and cliffs that surround it; it became a religious center, trading hands between the Romans, Christians and Muslims; it was abandoned in the late 1100s; it stopped making coins in A.D. 235; it was rediscovered in 1812; the Bdoul Bedouin tribe now lives there)*

### The Dead Sea

- Why is the Dead Sea unique? *(it is the lowest place on earth, 1,391 feet below sea level and it is the saltiest body of water)*

### Masada

- Who built it and why? *(Jewish leader Jonathan built it during the Hasmonean Revolt [167-142 B.C.] when the Jews were fighting for their independence from the Syrians)*
- What happened to it? *(according to Jewish tradition, 960 Jewish patriots killed themselves at Masada in A.D. 73. They committed suicide to avoid having to surrender to Roman troops)*
- How do Jewish people use it today? *(it is a tourist destination)*

### Middle East Timeline

1. Islamic Empire flourishes. Key Leader: *(Muhammad)*  
Accomplishments: *(Arab Muslims conquered an area stretching from Central Asia to Morocco and Spain. The economy expanded, and science and scholarship flourished)*

2. Ottoman Empire: Who were the Ottomans? *(a group of Turkish Muslims)*; What lands did they conquer? *(Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, and most of the Arab lands of the Middle East)*
3. Egypt gains partial independence from the British. Why was independence only “partial”? *(Britain kept control over military and foreign affairs and the Suez Canal)*
4. Ottoman Empire defeated. Describe what happened to all the Ottoman territories once they were defeated. *(the Ottoman territories in North Africa were taken over by France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. The British Navy gained control of the Persian Gulf region)*
5. Jewish immigration to Palestine increases due to Nazi persecution in Europe. Briefly describe how the Jewish immigrants were received. *(Palestinian Arabs rose in revolt against the British and the Zionists, but British forces crushed the revolt. The British, who had favored Jewish immigration up to that point, began to limit it)*
6. Jews establish the state of Israel. Share what happened the day after the Jewish state of Israel was declared. *(the next day, armies from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria invaded Israel. Over the next several months, Israeli forces defeated the Arab armies)*
7. Six-Day War or the June War. (a) Briefly describe the events of those six days in June. *(during the Cold War Israel drew closer to the U.S. whereas Egypt, Syria and Iraq received weapons from the Soviet Union. Egypt moved into Israeli territory to prevent an attack on Syria. These moves provoked an Israeli attack on June 5. In six days, Israel seized the Sinai and Gaza Strip from Egypt, the Golan Heights from Syria, and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, from Jordan); Yom Kippur War (b) What was the result? (Arab oil-producing states declared an embargo of oil sales on the U.S. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) also sharply raised the price of oil)*
8. Mujahideen fight Soviets in Afghanistan. What was their mission? *(Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan to support the Communist government there. Mujahideen saw themselves as defending Islam against outsiders)*
9. Saddam Hussein of Iraq invades Iran; over a million people die. What sparked the war? *(boundary disputes)*
10. Iraq invades and takes over Kuwait. Share the U.S. response to the Iraq invasion in Kuwait. *(President George H. W. Bush assembled a coalition of 39 nations—including many Arab countries—to protect Saudi Arabia and liberate Kuwait); What was the outcome? How many nations were involved? (the coalition, led by U.S. forces, forced Iraqi troops to leave Kuwait; 39 nations were involved)*
11. Al-Qa’ida launches terrorist attacks on the United States. Describe one of the results of the 2001 attack

on the U.S. *(the U.S. declared the “War on Terrorism” and invaded both Afghanistan and Iraq)*

12. U.S. launches war against Iraq to remove weapons of mass destruction. Why has it been difficult to rebuild Iraq? *(due to numerous guerrilla attacks against the military, contractors and civilian targets)*

## Islam

**Note:** all answers can be found in the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages article, not the *World Book*.

- Islam is one of three world religions that believe in one God. What are the others? *(Christianity and Judaism)*
- How is Islam more of a works-based system of salvation? *(Islam offers no certainty of salvation unless an adherent dies in a holy war. At the day of judgment, Allah will weigh good and bad deeds and on the basis of the results may choose to allow someone into paradise or not)*
- What do Muslims believe about Jesus? *(Muslims believe Jesus was a great prophet, but deny his deity, crucifixion, and resurrection)*
- How are Muslim beliefs about Jesus different from Christian beliefs? *(because Muslims reject the reliability of the New Testament, they also reject key points it makes about Jesus, such as his claim to be the only way to salvation. Muslims revere Jesus as a great prophet, but reject key Christian beliefs about him)*

## Judaism

- Date Founded: *(the time of Abraham: between 1800 and 1500 BC [Note: this answer not in the World Book])*
- Key Text: *(the Hebrew Bible [the Christian Old Testament]; the Torah [the first five books] and the Talmud [a collection of legal, ritual, and ethical writings])*
- Key Leader: *(Abraham [founder] and Moses [law giver])*
- Explain each piece of a Jewish community’s structure: Synagogue: *(the Jewish house of worship and the center of Jewish education and community activities. A synagogue has a sanctuary where religious services are held. It may also include a school where children study Judaism, the Hebrew language, and Jewish history. Most synagogues have a social hall as well)* Rabbi: *(a spiritual leader, teacher, and interpreter of Jewish law)* Cantor: *(chants the prayers during worship in the synagogue)*
- Briefly describe this religion’s way to salvation. What do most people believe? *(they are the chosen people, meaning that they have special duties and responsibilities commanded by God. They must establish a just society and serve only God. This covenant assures the Jews of God’s love and protection, but it also makes them accountable for their sins and shortcomings)*
- List three ways this religion is unique. *(answers will vary, possible: the religion of one people, the Jews; the foundation of Christianity and Islam; was the first religion to teach one God; it does not actively seek converts)*

- How many people world-wide follow this religion? (15 million)
- What Biblical people group did Jews descend from? (the Israelites)
- Describe the differences between Messianic and Orthodox Jews. (Orthodox Jews continue traditional Jewish beliefs and ways of life. They believe that God revealed the laws of the Torah and the Talmud directly to Moses on Mount Sinai. They strictly observe all traditional Jewish laws, including the dietary rules and the laws for keeping the Sabbath. Orthodox Jews pray three times daily. The men wear hats or skullcaps at all times as a sign of respect to God. Messianic Jews believe the promised Messiah came as Jesus)

### Choose Your Adventure (answers will vary)

### Middle East Comparison Chart

#### Israel—

- Main Nationality of People: (about 2/3rds are Jewish, the rest are Palestinian Arabs)
- Government Form: (Democratic Republic)
- Judicial System: (there is no written constitution, but the Knesset [Israeli parliament] makes the laws)
- Official Language: (there are two: Hebrew and Arabic)
- Kibbutz Definition: (a collective community in rural areas)
- Key Religion: (mostly Jewish with some Muslims)
- Other Religions Allowed: (yes, there is religious freedom)
- Education: Valued or ignored? Taught in what languages? (education is valued as there are few public schools for all; the Jewish system is taught in Hebrew and the Arab/Druse system is taught in Arabic)
- Economy: Strong or weak? Based on: (the economy is strong because of the skilled laborers and professionals that have come to Israel. There is also strong financial assistance from Western countries, like the US)
- History of Israel: (the area is the sight of the Biblical Holy Land and where Jews began their national identity. Romans invaded and took control of the land and formed the Palestinian/Arab identity there. Conflicts over who has rights to land has dominated the area's history)
- Briefly describe how the modern Jewish state formed: (Jews wanted to reestablish the area as a holy land [the Zionist Movement] after the Palestinians took control. The United Nations stepped in and declared a split state [of Jews and Palestinians] but war broke out between the two. Many conflicts and broken peace agreements have taken place over the years and the area is still not peaceful)
- Describe one armed conflict (war) that has occurred: (answers will vary)

#### Saudi Arabia—

- Main Nationality of People: (Arab tribes)
- Government Form: (Monarchy, under the ruling family: Al Saud)
- Judicial System: (the king holds all the power; he has a Council of Ministers that help him run the day to day business. A Consultative Council that he appoints advises him on laws; there is no constitution, but the Basic Law of Government is based on the Qur'an, the Muslim holy book, and the Sunnah—the example of the words and practices of Muhammad)
- Official Language: (Arabic)
- Freedom for Women: (traditionally women had very little rights, more recently, that has changed as women are being educated and hold some jobs. There are still several restrictions on what women can do [like drive a car or travel without the permission of a male guardian])
- Key Religion: (Islam [90% are Sunni Muslim])
- Other Religions Allowed: (no)
- Education: Valued or ignored? Taught in what languages? (education is valued—the government provides free schooling at every level; Arabic [this answer is not found in the World Book article])
- Economy: Strong or weak? Based on: (strong, because of vast petroleum deposits)
- History of Saudi Arabia: (the area began as the birthplace of Islam with the prophet Muhammad; the Saud dynasty united the area, together with the Wahhabi Muslims; the oil industry has brought considerable wealth to the area; Saudi Arabia has participated in the conflicts of the Middle East)
- Define the Wahhabi Movement: (zealous Wahhabi Muslims, the Ikhwan, tried to enforce strict Muslim laws in the land that Ibn Saud conquered)
- What is the P.L.O.? (Palestine Liberation Organization; a confederation of Palestinian groups that work to establish an independent state for the Palestinian people [Note: this answer is found in the article "Israel" under History])

### The Silk Road

- What is the Silk Road? How did it get its name? (a group of ancient trade routes that connected China and Europe; from the vast amount of Chinese silk carried along it)
- When was activity along the route at its highest? (from 100's B.C. to A.D. 1500's)
- How were goods transported along the Silk Road? (camel caravans)
- Why were the cities along the route important? (they provided food, water, and rest for travelers plus goods for trade)



- Why did use of the road decline around AD 800? (*traders chose to travel by safer sea routes*)
- Draw the route of the Silk Road on the map below, and label the key cities that lie along it. (*See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide*)

## Africa

### Overview

Write two facts that caught your eye: (*answers will vary*)

### People

Write two new thoughts that you gained: (*answers will vary*)

### Economy

Write two facts that caught your attention: (*answers will vary*)

### Arts

Sketch an illustration of an art form that caught your eye. (*answers will vary*)

### Land

Write two thoughts that you gained: (*answers will vary*)

### Climate

Write two facts that caught your attention: (*answers will vary*)

### Animals and Plants

Write two things you learned about Africa's animals and plants: (*answers will vary*)

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

### Way of Life

#### Northern Africa—

- Language: (*Arabic*)
- Religion: (*Islam*)
- Connection to: (*Europe and Middle East*)
- Common Home Construction Material: (*thick adobe walls; to keep out the intense heat*)
- Places of Worship: (*mosques*)
- Shopping Areas: (*suqs [outdoor markets]*)
- Marriage Practices: (*polygamy, a dowry, arranged marriages*)
- Family Unit: (*rural: extended families; city: more nuclear families*)
- Women's role: (*traditionally in the home, more younger women are working outside the home*)
- One Food Example: (*answers will vary, possible: flat-bread, couscous, vegetables, fruit, fish, chicken, goat, lamb*)

- Clothing: (*Men: traditional long robes and usually cover their heads with a turban or skullcap; Women: all Muslim women cover their heads with a cloak or a shawl [a head covering]. In some countries, women also veil their faces*)
- Education: (*only 2/3rds are literate; Europeans created schools for their own children and key leaders of the community, and in Islamic culture only religious scholars attended school beyond grade school*)

#### Sub-Saharan Africa—

- Language: (*not one main language, follow customs and traditions of ancestors*)
- Religion: (*N/A*)
- Connection to: (*Europe, small minority of people of European decent hold political and economic power*)
- Common Home Construction Material: (*sun-dried mud with roofs of straw, grass, or leaves. As villagers become wealthy, they may construct houses of concrete blocks with sheet-metal roofs*)
- Places of Worship: (*N/A*)
- Shopping Areas: (*rural: central village square; city: open-air markets*)
- Marriage Practices: (*polygamy, a bride price or bride-wealth*)
- Family Unit: (*extended families are important, as well as family lineages [the larger group of related families] and clans [a group of lineages]*)
- Women's role: (*collecting firewood, grinding grain, and obtaining water*)
- One Food Example: (*answers will vary; possible: rice, cassava, or corn cooked into a porridge, or yams with a sauce of vegetables or bits of meat, plantains, chicken, goat, lamb, or beef*)
- Clothing: (*men often wear a flowing robe or baggy trousers and a loose shirt or tunic with a small cap or turban. Many African women take a length of cloth and wrap it around themselves into a dress and may also wear a turban or veil. Colorful jewelry is part of everyday life*)
- Education: (*traditionally apprenticed in skilled crafts; missionaries and colonial powers brought schools, however there is still a varying rate of literacy [30 to 80%]*)

### Animism

- In what ways are local traditional religions similar to Animism? (*people seek to appease the spirits to live a peaceful life. They appease the spirits through offerings*)
- How do these religions instruct people to see help from the spirits? (*people pray or offer sacrifices to the gods or the spirits to gain such things as good health or fertile land*)
- What ceremonies or celebrations do these religions have? (*many religions conduct ceremonies to celebrate a person's passage from childhood to adulthood*)

- Are women in Africa ever allowed to hold religious positions, If so, where? *(women as well as men hold important religious positions in western Africa)*

## Land of Contrasts

### The Deserts—

- Describe the landscape: *(the Sahara is a region of bare rock, boulders, gravel, and sand dunes, broken only by a few oases and the fertile Nile Valley)*
- Describe the human population: *(light)*
- Three animals that thrive in the Kalahari: *(answers will vary; possible: brown hyenas, lions, meerkats, several species of antelope, and many types of birds and reptiles)*
- One interesting fact about deserts: *(answers will vary; possible: the Sahara is the world's largest desert. The Kalahari is not considered a true desert as it gets more rain than the definition allows, has frosts during the winter, and grows grasses during the rainy season)*

### Savannas & Rain Forests—

- Describe the landscape: *(tall grasses, thorny bushes, and scattered trees grow in this area. Thicker woodlands cover areas with more rainfall. But closer to the deserts, there are fewer trees and shorter grasses)*
- Describe the human population: *(light)*
- Three animals that live on Africa's savannas: *(answers will vary, possible: elephants, giraffes, lions, and zebras)*
- One interesting fact about either region: *(answers will vary, possible: cover 2/5th of Africa's land)*

### Rivers & Lakes—

- Describe a delta. How are they important to the economy? *(they are important sites for fishing and shrimp farming, as well as critical centers of biodiversity)*
- Describe the human population near rivers: *(dense)*
- Why do you think this may be? *(answers will vary. Possible: fishermen can harvest easily. People have plenty of water in dry areas, and a river provides easy transportation)*

### Mountains—

- Describe how African mountains were formed: *(through volcanic activity)*
- Elevation of Mount Kilimanjaro: *(19,340 feet)*
- Elevation of Mount Kenya: *(17,058 feet)*
- Why is it unusual that there are glaciers on Mount Kenya? *(since it is near the equator, ice is unexpected)*

## Animals

- Choose two from the four animals provided to research, and fill out your Nature Fact Card. *(answers will vary)*

## Africa Timeline

1. Africans develop agriculture. What crops did they develop? *(answers will vary, possible: Ethiopia: coffee, noog [an oil plant], ensete [a banana like plant], millet, sorghum, and teff [a type of grain] ; East Africa: varieties of sorghum and millet; West Africa: African peanuts, African rice, cotton, millet, and sorghum; Central Africa: kola nuts, oil palm, and yams)*
2. Kush Civilization. What civilization impacted Kush and why? *(Egypt; they had close relations because they were so close to each other and the Kush ruled Egypt for almost 100 years)*
3. Greeks conquer Egypt. Famous leader: *(Alexander the Great)*; Name of his general who ruled Egypt: *(Ptolemy)*
4. Aksum kingdom. Where was it? *(the Ethiopian highlands (now part of Ethiopia and Eritrea))*; What is it known for? *(became powerful due to control of trade on the Red Sea)*
5. Christianity introduced to Ethiopia. Why did Christianity become the state religion? *(Ezana, the king of Aksum, converted to Christianity around 333 and established it as the state religion)*; Describe North Africa's impact on Christianity. *(produced many great thinkers like Saint Augustine, Origen; Copts emphasized solitude and monasticism; had 3 of the early popes)*; Why did this change? *(the region was conquered by the Arabs and Islam rose)*
6. Ghana rules as the first great empire in western Africa. Share some of the ways that Ghana developed power and wealth. *(it traded grain and iron with gold-producing states farther south. They then traded the gold with Arab merchants for other goods, developing enormous wealth)*
7. Arab Muslims conquer Northern Africa. How did Islam spread? *(through Arab conquests and settlement)*; How did it transform Africa? *(Islam transformed African cultural practices, ideas, and values and it promoted long-distance trade by providing a common culture and language throughout much of Africa)*
8. City-State Kingdoms. How did the independent city states prosper? *(through trade of materials from the African interior with merchants sailing from China, India, Indonesia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf)*
9. Mali Empire founded. Founder: *(king of Kangaba, Sundiata Keita)*; Name two things that made Mali a popular attraction. *(it was a center of learning, especially law and a center of trade)*; Famous Leader: *(Mansa Musa, who ruled from 1312 to about 1337)*
10. Songhai Empire. Describe the major reason for Songhai's demise as a great empire. *(an invasion from Morocco lead to its decline)*

11. Portugal exports the first slaves to Europe, which marks the beginning of the Slave Trade. When did the slave trade end? *(the mid 1800s)*; How many slaves were exported? *(scholars estimate more than 12 million)*; What do scholars mean by a “forced migration of people”? *(people were moved around the globe against their will)*; How did the Slave Trade affect Africa? *(disastrous: depopulation from slave raiding and warfare disrupted economic activities and development throughout much of Africa; the growth of racist stereotypes against Africans, which were used to justify their enslavement and eventual colonization by European powers)*
12. Dutch East India Company establishes a trading station. What is the present day name of the location of this trading station? *(Cape Town)*; What was the main purpose for this station? *(to supply Dutch ships on their voyages to and from Asia)*
13. Africa ruled by Europeans as colonies. List some of the things that made Africa appealing to the European countries that colonized her. *(Africa provided Europeans slaves, gold, ivory, and other goods)*; How did colonialism change Africa? *(millions of Africans died in wars for independence, and others died under the harsh rule; the new lines drawn by European nations cut through ethnic groups which has led to disunity within modern day nations)*
14. Africans see independence. Did independence come easily? Describe one nation’s path to independence. *(answers will vary; some countries achieved independence through peaceful means, others went through lengthy armed struggles)*; What problems does Africa face as a result? *(answers will vary; possible: once countries have gained independence, they struggle to create non-corrupt governments of their own, although the majority of African governments are now democratic; countries have struggled to create capitalistic economies or socialistic governments; disease and warfare have also hindered Africa’s progress)*

**Choose Your Adventure**  
*(answers will vary)*

**Tribal Study Project**  
*(answers will vary)*

## Pacific Islands

### Overview

- List the three types of island groups: *(1. Melanesia, to the southwest; 2. Micronesia, to the northwest; 3. Polynesia, to the east)*

### People

**Note:** This section is incorrectly labeled “Overview.”

- Write two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### Way of Life

- High Islands formed by: *(Volcanoes)*; vs. Low Islands formed by: *(coral reefs)*
- Describe two ways that life differs here from where you live. *(answers will vary)*

### Christianity

- What are Christianity’s basic beliefs? *(answers will vary, possible: there is one God that creates the universe and cares for it; Jesus is God’s son that was sent to the world to free people from sin; there are three distinct persons that make up God, the Trinity; original sin separates us from God; Jesus took on human form to be crucified and save humanity from their sin)*

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor’s Guide.

### Pacific Islands Timeline

1. First known settlers arrive from Southeast Asia. Describe the different ways that settlers arrived on the islands. *(followed land bridge; sailed via rafts)*
2. James Cook discovers many Pacific Islands. Share one benefit of Cook’s discovery of the islands. *(he accurately mapped many of the islands)*
3. Protestant and Catholic missionaries help spread Christianity in the region. Name two ways missionaries influenced the Pacific Islands. *(answers will vary, possible: many people became believers; brought improvements to islands [particularly education])*
4. European settlers begin to arrive in the islands. Describe one of the negative effects of the presence of the settlers. *(answers will vary, possible: they kidnapped islanders for the slave trade; they brought diseases from which the islanders had no immunity—epidemics followed)*
5. Colonial Rule. What countries had colonies in Oceania? *(the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, the United States, Japan, New Zealand and Australia)*
6. Nuclear Testing. What impact did testing have on islanders? *(answers will vary, possible: forced islanders from their home; exposed islanders and Americans to radiation; radiation exposure caused a number of birth defects and illnesses, including cancer)*
7. Pacific Islands Forum founded. Share the purpose of this commission. *(to promote the economic and social welfare of the islands)*

**Choose Your Adventure**  
*(answers will vary)*



## New Zealand

### Overview

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### People

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### The Land

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### Way of Life

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### Climate

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### Economy

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

### Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

### Choose Your Adventure

*(answers will vary)*

### New Zealand Timeline

1. The Maori arrive in New Zealand. Where did the early settlers come from? *(Polynesia)*; How did they support themselves? *(fishing, hunting, and farming)*
2. Abel Janszoon Tasman discovers New Zealand. Why was he sent to this region of the world? *to find and map the great southern continent*; Who sent him? *(the Dutch East India Company)*
3. James Cook becomes the first European to land on New Zealand. Share some interesting facts about Cook's voyages. *(answers will vary, 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 [these answers can be found in the article "Cook, James"])*
4. Pakeha, or white Europeans immigrate to New Zealand. Why do they come? *(they came to hunt seals, whales, collect flax and timber, and as missionaries)*
5. Confederation of Chiefs of the United Tribes of New Zealand sign a declaration with British representatives. What was the purpose of this declaration? *(it proclaimed the country's independence; it requested that the British monarch act as the country's protector)*
6. Treaty of Waitangi. What did this cover? Why was it controversial? *(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. Describe some of the details surrounding the New Zealand Wars. What events led up

to the 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. What was unique about this? *(New Zealand was the first nation to grant this)*
9. New Zealand joins World War I. Describe some details about New Zealand's involvement in the war. *(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)*
10. New Zealand follows the United Kingdom in declaring war on Germany. In what locations did New Zealand troops fight? *(the Middle East, Europe, and in the Pacific against Japan)*
11. Waitangi Tribunal. What is it? *(a council that seats equal Maori and Pakeha members to discuss British violations of the Waitangi Treaty)*; Why is it significant? *(it paid Maori and restored land to them)*
12. Rainbow Warrior. What was it? *(a Greenpeace ship)*; What happened to it? Why? *(French secret agents sunk it in Auckland harbor waters. New Zealanders planned to use the ship to protest nuclear testing in the Pacific)*

### New Zealand Ring of Fire

- What is the Ring of Fire? *(a zone along the edge of the Pacific ocean that has many volcanoes and earthquakes)*
- What causes this region's increased seismic activity (volcanoes and earthquakes)? *(scientists believe tectonic 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. *(answers will vary, possible: although it covers but 1% of the earth's surface area, it has more than half the world's active volcanoes; the Ring of Fire is the site of thousands of earthquakes each year)*
- What interests you more: volcanoes, earthquakes or tsunamis? Choose one of these natural disasters and become an expert on it. In the space below, write a newspaper article to explain the following to add to your notebook. *(answers will vary)*

## Australia

### Overview

Two facts that caught my attention: *(answers will vary)*

### People

Two facts: *(answers will vary)*

## Ways of Life

Two facts that caught my attention about Australia:  
(answers will vary)

## The Arts

Two facts: (answers will vary)

## The Land

Two facts: (answers will vary)

## The Climate

Two facts: (answers will vary)

## Economy

Two facts: answers will vary

## Great Barrier Reef

Three things that you learned about the Great Barrier Reef: (answers will vary)

## Modern History

Two facts: (answers will vary)

## Early Australian History

Two facts that caught my attention about Australia's History: (answers will vary)

## Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

## Choose Your Adventure

(answers will vary)

# Antarctica

## Overview

Two facts that caught your attention: (answers will vary)

## Plants and Animals

Describe one plant or animal. Talk through how they survive. (answers will vary)

## Map It

See the Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages Map Answer Keys in your Core F Instructor's Guide.

## Retell the Story

1. Who was included in the race to the South Pole? Who won the race? How? (Robert Falcon Scott, and Roald Amundsen; Amundsen reaches the South Pole first: He and his four men took a new uncharted path that was shorter)
2. What were some of the key elements that helped the victors win the race? What obstacles did they overcome? (they 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)

## Choose Your Adventure

(answers will vary)

## 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? (krill; many other Antarctic animals depend on krill for food)
- Name one mammal that migrates to Antarctica for the summer, and another that lives there year-round. (various kinds of whales; seals or penguins)
- Why do you think most of Antarctica's wildlife live near the coasts? (answers will vary, possible: because the climate is so harsh, most of the food can be found in the Southern Ocean)
- Which animal populations were greatly reduced by hunting in the 1800s and early 1900s? (whales and Antarctic fur seals) ■