

Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	◆
OUR EARTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surface of the earth • Early explorations of the earth Exploring from space • Exploring the oceans 	A NEW WORLD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of America The first colonies Conflict with Britain Birth of the United States 	WORLD GEOGRAPHY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude and longitude • Western and eastern hemispheres • The southern hemisphere • Political and cultural regions 	LIFEPAC 1
SEAPORT CITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sydney • Hong Kong ▪ Istanbul London 	A NEW NATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War for Independence • Life in America A new form of government • The Nation's early years 	THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mesopotamia The land of Israel • The Nation of Israel • Egypt 	LIFEPAC 2
DESERT LANDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a desert? Where are the deserts? • How do people live in the desert? 	A TIME OF TESTING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louisiana Purchase • War of 1812 ▪ Sectionalism Improvements in trade & travel 	GREECE AND ROME <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography of the region Beginning civilizations • Contributions to other civilizations • The influence of Christianity 	LIFEPAC 3
GRASSLANDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasslands of the world • Ukraine ▪ Kenya • Argentina 	A GROWING NATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrew Jackson's influence • Texas & Oregon • Mexican War • The Nation divides 	THE MIDDLE AGES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feudal system • Books and schools • The Crusades • Trade and architecture 	LIFEPAC 4
TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facts about rain forests • Rain forests of the world The Amazon rain forest • The Congo rain forest 	A DIVIDED NATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil War ▪ Reconstruction Gilded Age • The need for reform 	SIX SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brazil • Colombia • Venezuela • Three Guianas 	LIFE PAC 5
THE POLAR REGIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The polar regions: coldest places in the world • The Arctic polar region • The Antarctic polar region 	A CHANGING NATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive reforms Spanish-American War • World War I • Roaring Twenties 	OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador and Peru • Bolivia and Uruguay • Paraguay and Argentina • Chile 	LIFEPAC 6
MOUNTAIN COUNTRIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru – the Andes • The Incas and modern Peru • Nepal – the Himalayas • Switzerland – the Alps 	DEPRESSION AND WAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Depression • War begins in Europe • War in Europe War in the Pacific 	AFRICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography and cultures Countries of northern Africa Countries of central Africa • Countries of southern Africa 	LIFE PAC 7
ISLAND COUNTRIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islands of the earth ▪ Cuba ▪ Iceland • Japan 	COLD WAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korean War & other crises • Vietnam War Civil Rights Movement Upheaval in America 	MODERN WESTERN EUROPE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Renaissance • The Industrial Revolution • World War I • World War II 	LIFEPAC 8
NORTH AMERICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geography • Lands, lakes and rivers Northern countries Southern countries 	THE END OF THE MILLENNIUM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watergate Détente & Economic problems • The fall of Communism Persian Gulf War 	MODERN EASTERN EUROPE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early government Early churches • Early countries Modern countries 	LIFEPAC 9
CUR WORLD IN REVIEW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe and the explorers • Asia and Africa • Southern continents • North America, North Pole 	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review Exploration & Founding • Expansion & Change • Superpower 	THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR WORLD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cradle of civilization The Middle Ages • Modern Europe • South America and Africa 	LIFE PAC 10

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

The LIFEPAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFEPACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFEPAC to the student, set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for questions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

The Teacher Notes section of the Teacher's Guide lists the required or suggested materials for the LIFEPACs and provides additional learning activities for the students. The materials section refers only to LIFEPAC materials and does not include materials which may be needed for the additional activities. Additional learning activities provide a change from the daily school routine, encourage the student's interest in learning and may be used as a reward for good study habits.

Materials Needed for LIFE PAC

Required:
none

Suggested:
globe
large map of Africa (the most
recent available)

Additional Learning Activities

Section I Introduction

1. Research the Berlin Conference at the library. Re-enact the Conference and then discuss why the Europeans thought they should do this.
2. Collect newspaper articles on Africa during the time you are studying this LIFE PAC. Discuss the articles at the end of the time.
3. Cut out a piece of cardboard in the shape of Africa. Using clay, create a topographical map of the continent. Find a creative way to show deserts, rain forests, the Sahel, and savanna on the map.

Section II Northern Africa

1. Discuss these questions with your class.
 - a. What change in climate made the Sahara Desert? (lack of rain)
 - b. What could make the desert bloom again? (water by irrigation)
 - c. Why did the people become nomads?
 - d. Why were loose cotton clothes worn?
 - e. Why did people travel in long caravans? (for safety and tribal unity)
 - f. How did this strong tribal unity affect national unity in later years?
 - g. Today, why would most northern African countries favor the Arabs? (many people are Arabs with Arab religion and customs)
 - h. At one time Timbuktu (Tombouctou) was an important city in Mali. What invention changed its "end of road" status? (airplane)
 - i. Why did a great civilization start in Egypt rather than in Niger or Chad?
2. Cooperate with the teacher to take a trip to a museum to study African artifacts. Take notes about the objects you find there.
3. On a poster board or a large sheet of wrapping paper, draw a large outline map of Africa. Cut out pictures, or draw them, of animals, birds, homes, people, children playing, trees, and so forth for the northern section of Africa. Paste them on your display. Be sure to save room for the other two sections of Africa.
4. Make a booklet about the camel. Draw or cut out pictures of camels. Write about its habits and value.
5. On a large piece of construction paper, start a collage of animals found in Africa. Paste the pictures close together, but keep the collage balanced. The pictures may be drawn or cut from old magazines. Know where each animal's habitat is and something about it.

in the United States because it led to the kind of schools we now have; arts and architecture showed that men's minds were free to create beauty and to express thoughts of the common man; exploration has opened new doors and encouraged new findings; science became important because our lives are better because of scientific knowledge; government prepared to now live in a democracy; inventions

created many conveniences for the modern world.

- 1.48 Italy
- 1.49 Germany
- 1.50 England
- 1.51 Italy
- 1.52 Switzerland
- 1.53 Scotland
- 1.54 Netherlands or Holland
- 1.55 Italy

SECTION TWO

- 2.1 false
- 2.2 true
- 2.3 false
- 2.4 true
- 2.5 false
- 2.6 true
- 2.7 true
- 2.8 true
- 2.9 true
- 2.10 false
- 2.11
 - a. charcoal
 - b. factories
- 2.12 Either order:
 - a. rivers
 - b. streams
- 2.13
 - a. furnaces
 - b. iron
- 2.14
 - a. soot
 - b. coal
- 2.15 black country
- 2.16 James Watt
- 2.17 convenient
- 2.18
 - a. Eli Whitney
 - b. United States
- 2.19 cotton
- 2.20
 - a. locomotives
 - b. ships
- 2.21 England
- 2.22 textiles
- 2.23 Any order:
 - a. the spinning jenny could spin hundreds of threads on separate spindles at one time
 - b. the roller spinning frame spooled all of these threads at one time
 - c. the flying shuttle carried the wool through the warp quickly
- 2.24 Either order:
 - a. roads
 - b. waterways (canals)
- 2.25 Rural life disappeared. People crowded the cities.
- 2.26 men, women, and children
- 2.27 started Sunday schools
- 2.28 Example:

Because of John Wesley's teaching, many Christians became aware of bad conditions and took steps to improve them.
- 2.29 Any three of these answers:

Because of growth in population in home countries and in new colonies, more people needed to be supplied with goods, which led to increased demand for products. Also the colonies supplied new raw materials for manufacture making extra industry possible.