ПОХОДЖЕННЯ ВСЕСВІТУ ТА ЗЕМЛІ

Всесвітня історія

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Навчальний предмет «Всесвітня історія» є одним із найцікавіших та найважливіших для життя та формування світогляду кожної людини. У ньому міститься інформація, факти, події, таємниці минулого та сьогодення, а також прогнози і передбачення майбутнього.

Ґрунтовні знання із «Всесвітньої історії» завжди і в усі часи були ознакою та взірцем високої культури, вихованості та освіченості людини.

Цей предмет цілком і повністю репрезентує найдавнішу з усіх наук – Історію. Тому кожна людина, яка претендує на високі професіональні знання, повинна бути всебічно освічена. Знання історії важливе для будь-якої професії як гуманітарного, так і технічного напряму.

Нині особливу цінність для вітчизняних істориків становлять наукові і навчальні розробки вчених інших країн.

Вони дають змогу нам побачити інші думки, підходи та оцінки в змісті та методах вивчення історичного минулого, а також порівняти спільне та відмінне у викладі періодизації та хронології історичних подій і епох.

Ознайомлення з англійською, американською (та інших розвинутих країн ЄС) навчальною літературою дають змогу глибше, ширше та об'єктивніше зрозуміти історичне минуле власної країни в контексті світової історії.

Безсумнівно, такий підхід буде сприяти розвитку світогляду, розширенню меж сучасного наукового знання про минуле нашої цивілізації і про сучасний світ.

Пропонуємо Вашій увазі історичну розробку до курсу «Всесвітня історія» з теми: «Походження Всесвіту та Землі», котра зацікавить учителів-істориків, що викладають цей курс у школах та вищих навчальних закладах.

У сучасній вітчизняній навчальній літературі з всесвітньої історії ця тема не вивчається, але вона широко представлена в наукових розвідках інших провідних країн Європи та США.

Ми вважаємо, що ця розробка дасть можливість учителям, учням і студентам краще зрозуміти процес зародження життя на Землі і формування первісно-общинного ладу.

Матеріал викладено англійською мовою та адресовано як іноземним студентам, котрі навчаються в Україні, так і вітчизняній молоді, що вивчає предмети англійською мовою у вишах, гімназіях, ліцеях та в системі профільного навчання.

Lecture 1
DISCOVERING THE EARTH

Keywords

Geography, vegetation, environment, precipitation, latitude, altitude, tropical climate, temperate climate, current, natural resource, mineral, renewable resource, nonrenewable resource.

Main idea

- Many scientists believe that people have been living on the earth for more than 2 million years.
- Where and how they lived was influenced greatly by the kind of land on which they lived.
- In many ways, the relationship between people and their environment has been the center of world history.

Read for Purpose

- What you know: How does your community compare with others?
- What you will learn: What is the geography of the earth?
- What you know: What yearly weather pattern does your community have?
- What you will learn: What is climate?
- What you know: How do you treat the earth?
- What you will learn: Why are resources important?

Plan

1.1. The Study of Geography: Geography, Environment, Landforms, Bodies of Water, Earth's Vegetation.

1.2. Climates of the World: Kinds of Climates, Latitude and Climate, Altitude and Climate, Climate's Influence.

1.3. Earth's resources: Natural Resources, Using Minerals.

1.4. Summary and Review.

1.1. The Study of Geography: Geography, Environment, Landforms, Bodies of Water, Earth's Vegetation.

• Geography

Geography is the study of the Earth. The word geography comes from two Greek words, ge, meaning «earth», and graphein, meaning «to write». Geography is the study of particular places on the earth and their characteristics. It includes looking

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at the earth's landforms, water features, weather patterns, plant life, animal life, human life, and the effects of human activity on the earth.

Geographers use six essential elements to help explain what a place is like and why it is like that:

1. The World in Spatial Terms

Geographers first look at where a place is located. Location serves as a starting point by asking "Where is it?" Knowing the location of places helps you to position yourself in space and to develop an awareness of the world around you.

There are two types of location: absolute and relative. **Absolute location** refers to the exact location of a place on the earth's surface. For example, the capital of Kenya – Nairobi – is located at one place and one place only. No other place on Earth has exactly the same location.

Relative location refers to the position of a place in relation to other places. Nairobi is located north of Mt. Kilimanjaro, west of the Indian Ocean, and southeast of Lake Turkana. Using this information, Nairobi can be found on a map of Africa where Mt. Kilimanjaro, the Indian Ocean, and Lake Turkana are located. A place may be described with many different relative locations.

2. Places and Regions

Geographers also look at places and regions. **Place** includes those features and characteristics that give an area its own identity or personality. These can be physical characteristics – such as landforms, climate, plants, and animals. Places can also be described by their human characteristics. These characteristics tell how many people live in a place, what language they speak, and what they do for a living. Knowing about a place's soil and about how its people make a living tells more about it than just its location. The physical and human characteristics of Nairobi, for example, make it a place that is different from Tokyo.

To make sense of all the complex things in the world, geographers often group places or areas into regions. Regions are areas that share one or more common characteristics. Regions can be defined by their physical features, such as the kind of land found there. The Sahara is a desert region. Regions can also be defined by their human features, such as the religion people practice, the language they speak, or the way they earn a living. A region that shares a common language, such as Quebec, where most people speak French, is such a region.

3. Physical Systems

When studying places and regions, geographers look at how physical systems – such as volcanoes, glaciers, and hurricanes – act together to shape the earth's surface. They also look at ecosystems, or communities of plants and animals that are dependent upon one another and their particular surroundings for survival.

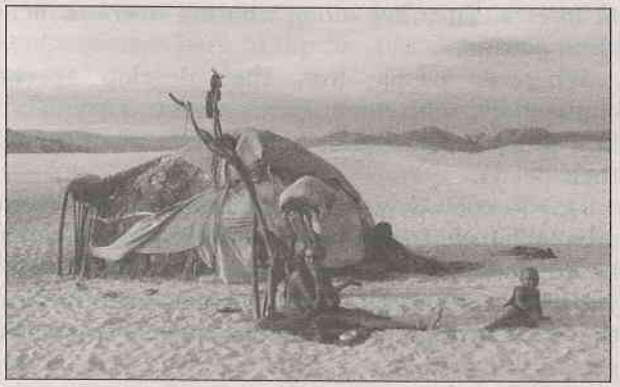
4. Human Systems

Geographers also examine human systems, or how people have shaped our world. They look at how boundary lines that divide countries and states are drawn and analyze why people settle in certain places and not in others.

An important theme in geography is the continual movement of goods, people, and ideas. Movement has brought the world's people closer together. Transportation – the movement of goods – allows people to use products made in places thousands of miles away. Transportation also provides for the movement of people, which increases the exchange of ideas and cultures. Communication – the movement of ideas and information – allows people to see or hear what is happening in their community or in another part of the world. Today, people receive almost instant information by radio, television, and computer.

5. Environment and Society

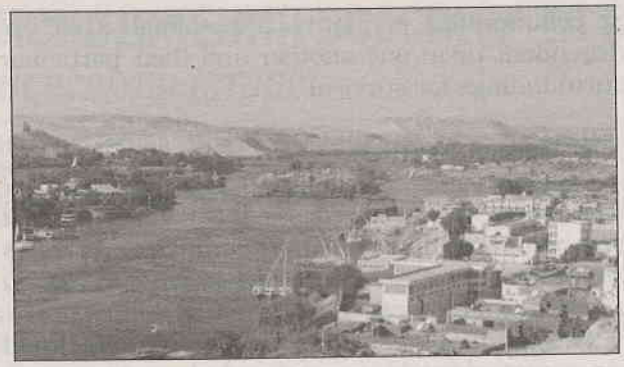
The study of geography includes looking at human/environment interaction, or how and why people change their surroundings. People respond to their environment in different ways. Sometimes they adapt, or adjust, to it. For example, people wear light clothing in hot places and warm clothing in cold places. At other times, people modify, or change, their environment. They may irrigate dry land to grow crops or build a dam to keep a river from flooding.



The Skeleton Coast in Namibia (life in deserts)

6. The Uses of Geography

People, businesses, and governments use geography and maps of all kinds on a daily basis. Geographic computer systems allow people to make better decisions about how to make the best use of places and regions. Understanding geography, and knowing how to use the tools and technology available to study it, prepares you for life in our modern society.



Aswan, a city on the Nile River (life near river)

Through time, people have settled all over the world. Why did they settle where they did? How does where people live affect their lives? How have people affected the places where they live?

• **Environment**

The world looks beautiful and colorful from space because geography varies greatly from place to place. The earth has many different environments. An environment is made up of all the surroundings of a place. An environment includes the land and the water. It includes weather patterns and all the plants and animals that live in a place. It also includes the things people have done to change a place.

Aswan, a city on the Nile River
(life near river)
The Skeleton Coast in Namibia
(life in deserts)

People live in many different environments. They live in deserts, on mountains, on small islands, and in forests. They live along winding rivers or near great oceans.

Wherever people live, they develop special connections with their environment. They learn how to live in or change their environment to suit their needs.

Do you know why people originally settled in your area? What were their reasons? Were they attracted by the good soil, a natural harbor, a wide river? If you live in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, you know that the city was originally settled because of its special geographic features.

Pittsburgh lies between two rivers, the Monongahela and the Allegheny. These rivers unite at Pittsburgh to form the great Ohio River, which can take travelers and goods deep into the heart of America.

• **Landforms**

Did you know that only 30 percent of the earth's surface is covered by land? The bodies of land on the earth's surface range in size from huge continents to small islands.

Earth Surface

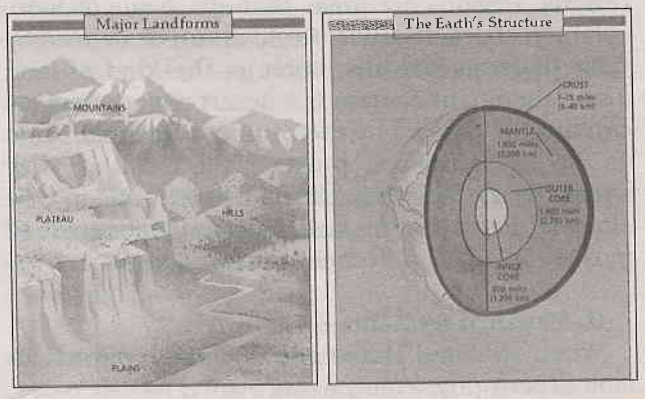
Mountains are the highest of the world's landforms. They rise at least 2,000 feet, or 610 meters, above sea level. One of the peaks in the Himalaya Mountains in central Asia is Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain. It towers 29,035 feet, or 8,852 meters, above sea level. Other mountain ranges, like the Appalachians in the eastern United States, are not as high. Mountains generally have high relief.

Hills are lower than mountains. They rise from 500 to 2,000 feet, or 152 to 610 meters, above sea level. They generally have moderate relief. Plateaus are raised areas of flat or almost flat land. Plateaus can vary in elevation from 300 to 3,000 feet, or 91 to 914 meters, above sea level. Most of them have low relief.

Plains are large areas of flat or gently rolling land. They generally rise less than 1,000 feet, or 305 meters, above sea level and have low relief. The world's largest plain is the North European Plain, which stretches for more than 1,000 miles, or 1,609 kilometers, from the western coast of France to the Ural Mountains in Russia.

The land surface of the earth is constantly changing. Most changes are caused by forces from deep within the earth, usually heat and pressure.

Heat and pressure are caused by the structure of the earth itself. The inside of the earth is made up of three separate layers. At the center of the earth is the core. The inner part of the core is solid rock, and the outer part of the core is made up of melted rock. Around the core is the mantle, which is made up mostly of hot, solid rock. Floating on the melted outer part of the mantle is a thin layer of rock, sand, and soil called the crust. The crust may be from 3 to 30 miles, or 5 to 49 kilometers, thick.



Throughout history, landforms have played an important part in helping people decide where to

live. People stayed away from mountainous areas where travel was difficult or where the air was so thin that it was hard to breathe. Instead, people settled mostly in plains and hilly areas where the soil was rich enough for crops to grow.

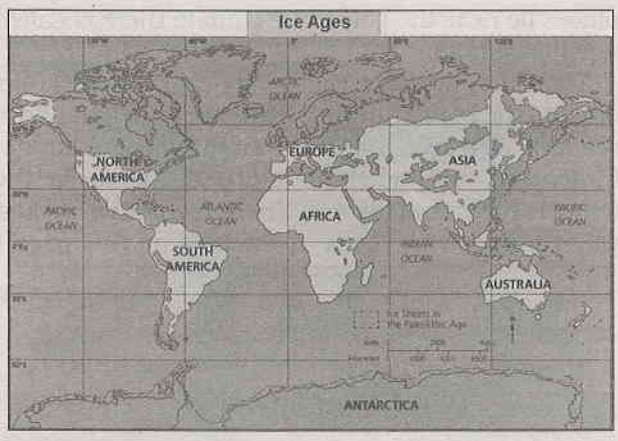
Landforms also have made a big difference in the political relationships of people. In ancient times the Greeks lived in many different city-states. One reason the Greeks did not join together to form a nation was that their communities were separated from one another by a landform – mountains.

• **Bodies of Water**

About 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered with water. The largest waterways in the world are the four oceans – the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Arctic.

Smaller bodies of salt water are known as seas. They are usually partly surrounded by land. Bodies of water that are completely surrounded by land are known as lakes. The world's largest freshwater lake is Lake Superior in North America. It is about 350 miles, or 563 kilometers, long and 160 miles, or 257 kilometers, wide.

Waterways that empty into another body of water are known as rivers. Most rivers begin high in mountains or hills. A river and all the streams that flow into it make up a river system. The longest river system in the world is the Nile, which flows about 4,160 miles, or 6,693 kilometers, from its source in the highlands of central Africa to its mouth on the Mediterranean Sea.



Map 1. Ice Age

Like landforms, waterways have played an important part in helping people decide where to live. People's earliest homes were along the banks of rivers and other waterways. These bodies of water provided them with a means for travel and trade, drinking water, and irrigation for crops as farming developed. Thus, river valleys were often sites for villages and cities. Animals also used waterways for food and drinking water, so the riverbanks were good hunting grounds.

• **Earth's Vegetation**

Bodies of water also lie within the continents and other landmasses. The largest of these bodies of water are the seas.

Rivers and lakes are other bodies of water found within landmasses. Great river systems crisscross the continents. They collect runoff water from rains and melting snows and carry this water into the oceans. A lake is a body of water completely surrounded by land. Lakes come in all shapes and sizes. Both rivers and lakes supply fresh water and food.

The study of the earth's geography also includes the study of the many kinds of plants that grow here. Each environment has its own unique plant life. The natural plant life of a region is called **vegetation**. Vegetation groupings vary from mountain forests to desert shrubs.

1.2. Climates of the World: Kinds of Climates, Latitude and Climate, Altitude and Climate, Currents and Climate, Climate's Influence.

Imagine that you are visiting the Sahara of Africa. This great desert has endless waves of sand. Its shimmering heat can climb to 136°F. (58°C) during the day, but at night the temperature can drop below 50°F. (10°C). There is almost no water. Only about 1 inch (2.5 cm) of rain falls here all year!

Now imagine that you are a scientist working in Antarctica near the South Pole. Your laboratory is surrounded by Great Plains of ice. In fact, Antarctica is a continent almost completely covered by a giant sheet of ice!

But what is the weather like? It is not unusual for temperatures here to dip to -100°F. (-73°C) below zero!

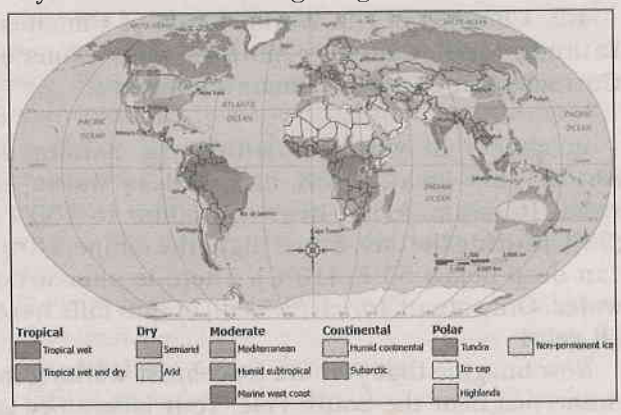
These locations are just two examples of the many kinds of **climates,** or weather patterns that are found around the world.

Climate is a description of the pattern of weather that an area has over a long period of time. The most important thing that shapes climate is the sun. The sun provides the earth with heat and light. All parts of the earth, however, do not receive the same amount of sunlight.

As the earth moves through space, it rotates, or spins like a top. Geographers say that it spins on its axis, an imaginary line that runs through the earth's center from the North Pole to the South Pole. It takes one day of 24 hours for the earth to spin around completely. Besides rotating, the earth moves around the sun in an almost circular path called an orbit. This motion, known as a revolution, takes one year of 3651/4 days to complete. It is the earth's revolution around the sun that causes the seasons.

Seasons vary from one part of the world to another. The earth's axis, instead of being straight up and down, is tilted at an angle. This means that places in the Northern Hemisphere are tilted toward the sun from March to September. As a result, these places have spring and summer at that time. During these same months, however, the Southern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun. There it is fall and winter. Six months later, from September to March, conditions reverse, and the seasons are the opposite.

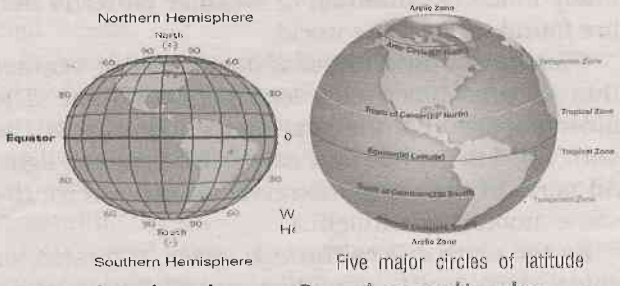
in the form of rain or snow, or **precipitation**, and temperature are factors used to describe climate. Although most climates are not as extreme as the climates of the Sahara and Antarctica, climate is always a very important part of the environment. Look at the map on this page. It shows the variety of the earth' climates and briefly describes each one. As you can see, the range is great.



Map 2. Different types of climate

• **Latitude and Climate**

Several factors affect climate. One factor is latitude, or how far north or south from the equator a region is located. On a map or globe, lines of latitude are drawn running east and west.



Latitude and Longitude

Although lines of latitude run east and west, they measure the distance, in degrees, north and south of the equator. A degree is a unit of measurement that describes the distance between lines of latitude and lines of longitude. The symbol for degrees is °.

The equator is the starting line for measuring latitude. The line marking the equator is labeled 0°, meaning zero degrees latitude.

The line above the equator is marked 30°N (30 degrees north); the line below the equator is marked 30°S (30 degrees south). There are 90 degrees of latitude between the equator and each of the poles.

Lines of latitude are also known as parallels. Parallels are lines that run in the same direction and are always the same distance apart. Lines that are parallel never meet or cross. Lines of longitude measure distance in degrees east and west of the prime meridian. All the lines east and west of the prime meridian are called meridians.

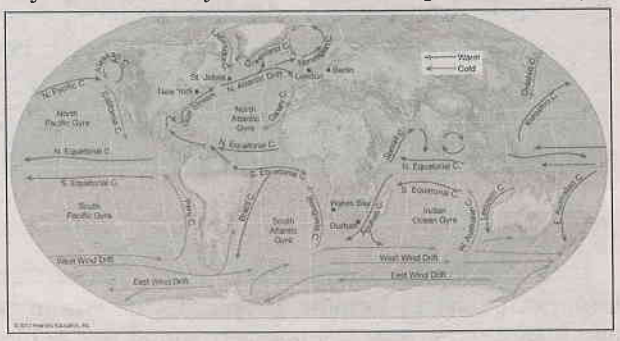
Note that climates fall into low, middle, and high latitudes. These climate zones extend northward to the North Pole and southward to the South Pole.

In general, the nearer a place is to the equator, the warmer it is. The hottest climates are in the low latitudes. Note that the low latitudes reach from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. For this reason, the climates of the low latitudes are called **tropical climates**.

Between the low and high latitudes are the middle latitudes. Much of North America and Europe lies in the middle latitudes. The middle latitudes are generally cold in the winter and warm in the summer. The climate there is called a **temperate climate**.

The closer a place is to either the North Pole or the South Pole, the colder it is. Most of the coldest climates are in the high latitudes. Because these places lie near the poles, the climate there is called a polar climate.

There are, however, many very cold climate areas outside the high latitudes. Altitude, or height above sea level, is a second factor that influences climate. In general, the higher the altitude, the cooler the temperatures usually are. There is another reason why climates vary. Look at the map on this page.



Map 3. Atmospheric and oceanic circulation

As you can see, Europe lies farther north than much of North America. You might expect Europe to have a cooler climate than North America. In fact, the climate of the British Isles is warmer than Newfoundland. The answer to this puzzle is found in the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean, like all

oceans, has **currents.** Currents are like rivers or streams flowing through the oceans. Cold currents flow from the polar regions toward the equator. Warm currents flow from the equator toward the poles.

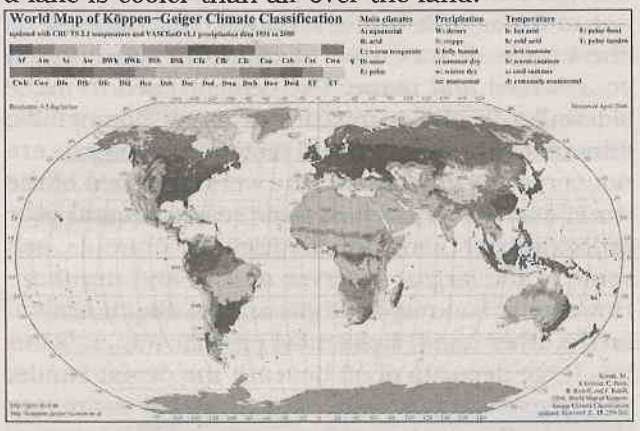
• Climate's influence

Climate has an important effect on plant and animal life and on human activities in different regions. The world supply of food and other products depend on climate. Some crops, such as bananas and rubber, can grow only in tropical areas where there are no frosts.

Climate also influences animal life. In order to survive, animals must adapt to their environment. In polar climates, animal life consists of animals, such as penguins, that are able to survive in extreme cold. In very dry regions, camels are able to survive partly because they can store up a reserve of water in their bodies.

How does climate affect human life? People have lived in every climate on the earth – the very cold and dry to the very hot and wet. As you read about the many world regions in this book, you will be introduced to the Ways people have met the challenge of survival in different climates.

In addition to the sun, climate is shaped by large bodies of water, which keep the temperature of a place from getting too hot or too cold. Water gains or loses heat more slowly than land. Also, air over a lake is cooler than air over the land.



Map 4. World map of Climate Classification

Climate is also shaped by the movement of air and ocean water. Air that moves is called wind. Some winds are known as prevailing winds because they blow from a certain direction almost all the time. Other winds are called monsoons because they change direction according to the season of the year. Monsoons often bring heavy rainfall. Ocean water that flows in a steady stream is called an ocean current. Both winds and ocean currents carry heat or cold and moisture all over the world. Ocean currents that flow from the Equator toward the poles warm the lands they pass. Currents that flow from the poles to the Equator cool the land they pass.

Climate, like land and waterways, plays an important part in shaping history. It helps determine where people live, what kind of clothes they wear, what kind of houses they build, and what crops they grow. It also affects the speed with which they work and the kinds of things they do for entertainment. Since climate is something humans cannot control, it has affected civilizations since prehistoric times.

Sometimes climate affects the way a country behaves towards its neighbors. Climate has also helped decide the outcomes of wars. For example, many of Russia's harbors stay frozen during much of the year. In the past, Russia has often gone to war with other countries in order to capture land for warm water ports. Climate was also one reason the Russians were able to stop the invasions of French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte in the 1800s and German ruler Adolf Hitler in the 1940s. The Russians were used to the bitter cold and snow of their country's winter, whereas the invaders were not.

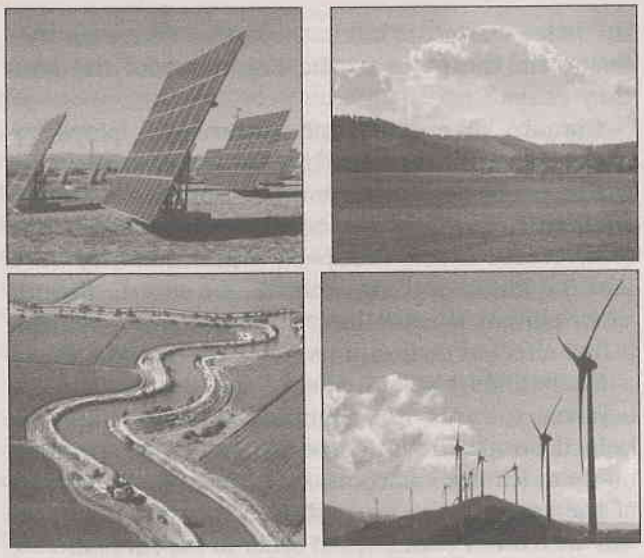
1.2. Earth's resources: Natural Resources, Using Minerals

• Natural resources

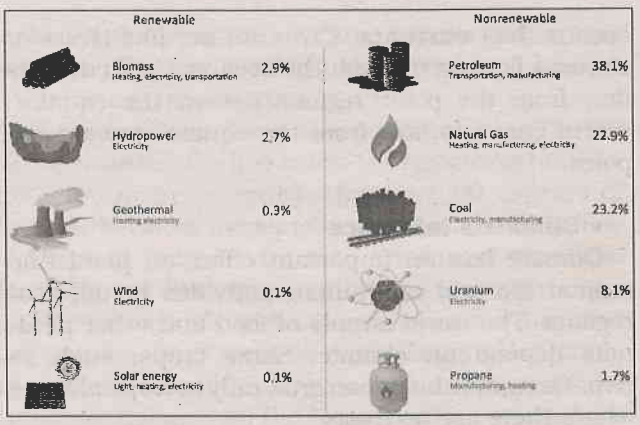
What are resources? A resource can be almost anything as long as it is helpful to people. That's what makes something a resource – its usefulness.

Natural resources are materials found in nature. Some, such as air, are found everywhere. Others, such as oil, are found only in certain areas. Some places have many natural resources, while others have few. People tend to take natural resources for granted. But these resources make it possible for life to exist on the earth. Natural resources become valuable only when people learn how to use them. For example, during the 1200s Marco Polo left his native city of Venice, in present-day Italy, and traveled to China. A few years after returning home, he wrote a book about the wonderful things he had seen on his journey. One of these was a black rock, now known as coal, which the Chinese dug out of the ground and burned to keep themselves warm. The Venetians doubted Marco Polo. They had not used coal as the Chinese had. People later changed their minds about coal when they began using it as a fuel to power steam engines and to process steel.

Word cloud. Natural resources



Natural resources



Renewable and nonrenewable resources

Can you think how you would survive without water? Water is used for drinking, cooking, and washing. Without water, farmers could not grow food. People also use water as a means of transportation.

Some resources can be replaced as they are used. These are renewable resources. For example, American farmers who lived in the Dust Bowl of the 1930s were able to get back their once rich soil. To do this they used better ways of farming and planted trees to keep the soil from being blown away. Other natural resources cannot be replaced as they are used. These are nonrenewable resources. For example, once fossil fuels and most minerals are used up, they will be gone forever.

In recent years, people have become more and more concerned about making better use of the world's natural resources. Some countries have passed laws to slow down the pollution of the air, water, and soil. Scientists also are trying to develop new sources of energy.

Natural resources affected the location and growth of settlements throughout history. The sharing of these resources has also been important. Rich soil and plenty of water made farming possible and led to the rise of cities. Asians and Europeans came into contact with one another partly because Europeans wanted the silks and spices of Asia. Modern industry started in countries that had large amounts of coal and iron ore for making steel. During the 1800s, the discovery of gold in California, South Africa, Australia, and Alaska caused hundreds of thousands of people to move to those areas.

Like landforms and climate, natural resources greatly affect how the people of an area live. Natural resources are not spread evenly across the earth. Some areas are rich in them and others are not. What problems might exist in a region that does not have a rich supply of natural resources?

• Using minerals

Some of the most important natural resources are minerals. Minerals are natural substances that are reached by mining, or digging into the earth. Throughout history, people have used such minerals as iron, copper, tin, gold, and silver to make tools, weapons, jewelry, and money. Fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, provide the energy needed to heat homes and power machines.

Minerals can be divided into two groups: metals and nonmetals. Most metallic minerals are hard and shiny. To realize how important minerals are, you only have to look round. Think of the things you use each day. You can probably see in your classroom many products made from metallic minerals. Coins are made of nickel or copper.

What about nonmetallic minerals? The salt you use to flavor your food is a nonmetallic mineral. At one time, salt was used to make the windows on your school and home. The cement used to make sidewalks is also a mixture of many nonmetallic minerals. Like most natural resources, minerals are not spread evenly around the world. An area of the world may be very rich in some resources and poor or lacking in others. South Africa, for example, has some of the largest reserves of gold and uranium. However, it has very little gas and oil. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, lacks most metallic minerals but has large deposits of oil beneath the desert sands.

It is important to realize that all resources are very valuable. Some resources are renewable resources, or resources that can replace or rebuild themselves. If used correctly, renewable resources will always be available. Most living resources such as plants and animals are renewable. Sunlight, wind, air, soil, and water are also renewable resources. Although renewable resources can be replaced, they must be used wisely. Water, for example, can become dirty and unusable.

In modern times, the uses of and need for natural resources have grown greatly. Many important resources are nonrenewable resources, or resources that can never be renewed or replaced. Metals are

nonrenewable resources. Once a nonrenewable resource is gone, it is gone forever. Meeting today's energy needs demands vast quantities of precious nonrenewable resources. Today's manufactured goods, such as cars and computers, require great amounts of coal and oil, for example. You can see why people must carefully plan the way natural resources are used – especially if the needs of future generations are to be met.

Conclusion

• Geographers use six essential elements to study the earth: the world in spatial terms, places and regions, physical systems, human systems, environment and society, and the uses of geography.

• Archaeologists study artifacts to learn how people lived long ago.

• Mountains, hills, plateaus, and plains make up 30 percent of the surface of the earth.

• The surface of the earth is constantly undergoing change.

• The natural plant life of a region is called vegetation. Vegetation groupings vary from mountain forests to desert shrubs.

• About 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water.

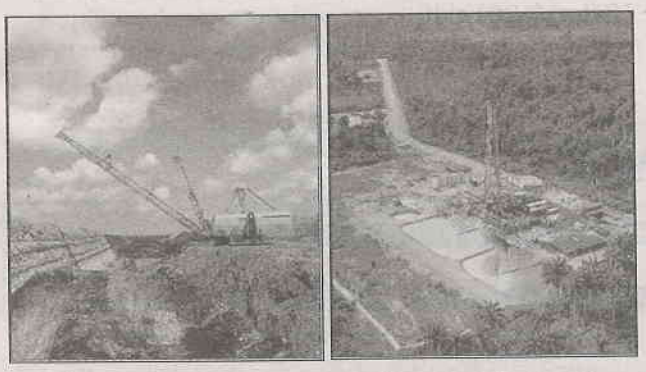
• Climate is shaped by many factors, including winds, ocean currents, and altitude. Climate has an important effect on plant and animal life and on human activities in different regions.

• Climate, like land and waterways, plays an important part in shaping history. It helps determine where people live, what kind of clothes they wear, what kind of houses they build, and what crops they grow.

• Geographers divide the earth into climate zones based on latitude.

• Renewable resources can be replaced. Nonrenewable resources are gone forever when used up.

• Examples of natural resources include air, water, sunlight, minerals, fossil fuels, forests, and animal life.



Oil and coal are two minerals for which people drill and mine underground. The oil well shown here (left) is in the jungles of Nigeria. Coal mining in North Dakota is also shown (right)

• All resources are very valuable. Some resources are renewable resources, or resources that can replace or rebuild themselves.

• In modern times, the uses of and need for natural resources have grown greatly. Many important resources are nonrenewable resources, or resources that can never be renewed or replaced.

1.4. Summary and Review
Reading skill

1. How the six essential elements of geography help explain what a place is like and why?
2. How geography has shaped history?
3. How does geography help explain the past?
4. What is vegetation?
5. What is the composition of the earth's core, mantle and crust?
6. What did glaciers affect human and physical geography?
7. What continents were affected the most by Ice Ages?
8. What is the longest river system in the world?
9. Why have minerals been important to people throughout history?
10. How do renewable resources and nonrenewable resources differ from each other?

Tests

1. The study of the earth and its features and how people affect the earth is called _____.

A. History
B. Geography
C. Biology
D. Literature

2. The _____ of a place includes land, water, climate, plants, animals, buildings and all of its other surroundings.

A. Nature
B. Atmosphere
C. Encirclement
D. Environment

3. _____ is moisture in the form of rain or snow.

A. Precipitation
B. Tempest
C. Tornado
D. Whirlwind

4. A _____ is a natural substance that is reached by digging into the earth.

A. Iron
B. Copper
C. Minerals
D. Carbon

5. The _____ of a place will tell you how high above sea level it is.

A. Latitude
B. Equator
C. Longitude
D. Altitude

6. The _____ of a place indicates how far north or south it is from the equator.
A. Latitude
B. Altitude
C. Longitude
D. Prime Meridian

7. Something found in nature, such as soil, water, vegetation, and even a wild animal is called a _____.
A. Natural resources
B. Actual resources
C. Non-renewable resources
D. Capital resources

8. The natural plant life of a region is called _____.
A. Environment
B. Shape of the land
C. Vegetation
D. Forest

9. A _____ is like a river or stream that flows through the ocean.
A. Jet
B. Flux
C. Flood
D. Current

10. Plants and animals are _____ because they can replace themselves.
A. Non-renewable resources
B. Renewable resource
C. Human resource
D. Human made resources

Points for discussion

1. «It is important to plan the use of the world's natural resources». What is your opinion of this statement? Explain.
2. Why it is important to identify the date of artifacts as exactly as possible?
3. How have people's views about natural resources changed in recent years?
4. How do ideas about the past change as more knowledge becomes available?

Writing skill

For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance:

Geography, environment, precipitation, current, renewable resource, non-renewable resource.

Using the Internet

What would it be like to be an archaeologist and search for artifacts from the past? Select two or more artifacts that interest you and write a short, informative article about them. Describe each artifact in detail.

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Internet Resources

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УВАГА!

Не забудьте передплатити часопис «Історія в рідній школі» на 2019 р.