

Exploring World Geography

Student Review



NOTGRASS
HISTORY

Exploring World Geography Student Review
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Review Questions and Literary Analysis by Bethany Poore
(except *Know Why You Believe* analysis by Ray Notgrass)

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Notgrass History
975 Roaring River Rd.
Gainesboro, TN 38562

1-800-211-8793
notgrass.com

A Note to Parents

The *Exploring World Geography* Student Review Pack is a tool to measure your student's progress as he or she studies *Exploring World Geography*. It includes three books: the *Student Review Book*, the *Quiz and Exam Book*, and the *Guide for Parents and Answer Key*. This material is intended to enhance your student's study of geography, the assigned literature, and worldview.

Please do not let it become a burden. Students should focus on learning about the issues, the people, and the scope of world geography, as they enjoy the literature and the primary documents and grow in their understanding of worldview. We pray you and your student have a successful journey around the world!

Student Review Book

The *Student Review Book* includes review questions on the lessons and most of the original sources in the *World Geography Gazetteer*, map skills assignments, and literary analysis of and questions on the twelve literature titles we suggest students read as they study *Exploring World Geography*. The material in the *Student Review* is arranged in the order in which a student will come to it as they study the course. The assignment box at the end of each lesson in *Exploring World Geography Part 1* and *Part 2* prompts your student to refer to these components at the appropriate time.

Review Questions. Many parents require their students to write out answers to these questions on paper or on a computer; however, that is certainly not required. Other parents and students discuss the questions orally, and some parents use them for family discussion.

Map Skills Assignments. Students need to know how to use maps, what to look for and not look for on maps, and how we carry around mental maps that can be accurate or inaccurate. These assignments will help your student become familiar with maps, both traditional maps and digital maps we use in GPS devices and apps.

Literary Analysis. We have carefully selected the literature titles that students read with this course. If you want your student simply to read and enjoy the books, we think that is wonderful. If you would like them to dig a little deeper and analyze the literature, we included the tools for that in this book. As we said above, please do not let any of this material become a burden.

Following this Note to Parents, we have included "What Do You Think About What He Thinks? A Primer for Analysis of Non-Fiction" (to be read after Lesson 1) and "Who, What, How, Why, and Why Not: A Primer for Literary Analysis of Fiction" (to be read after Lesson 36). Your student will be given a reminder when it is time for him or her to read these sections.

Quiz and Exam Book

The *Quiz and Exam Book* contains geography quizzes and also periodic comprehensive exams in geography, literature, and worldview. The assignment box at the end of each fifth lesson in *Exploring World Geography Parts 1* and *Part 2* prompts your student to take a quiz and to take the comprehensive exams six times throughout the course. Each of these exams includes material from five units. We have printed the *Quiz and Exam Book* on perforated pages so that you can tear out one at a time and have your student write directly on that piece of paper.

Preparing for Quizzes. To prepare for a geography quiz, the student should study the review questions and answers for the first four lessons from that unit.

Unit 8

Lesson 36

1. What is the capital of Rwanda?
2. What industry discussed in the lesson is part of a movement of national renewal and economic revival?
3. What are the two main ethnic groups the lesson discusses?
4. What is another name for the Twa people?
5. During the colonial era in the 1890s, Rwanda was part of an area known as what?
6. Who has been president of Rwanda since 2000?
7. Of what ethnic group is this president?
8. What country has built a uniform factory in Rwanda?
9. During the 1990s, Rwanda became known around the world for a terrible incidence of what?
10. From what country did Rwanda gain its independence in 1962?

Lesson 37

1. What large geographic feature runs through Malawi north to south?
2. What is the name of the thick porridge made of maize that is a mainstay of the diet of Malawians?
3. In what village was William Kamkwamba born?
4. William and his cousin began a business repairing what?
5. How did William learn about windmills?
6. For what two main reasons did William build a windmill?
7. Where did William see a huge wind farm?
8. From what college in the U.S. did William graduate?
9. What has William provided for every home in his village?
10. What statement did William make in his first TEDTalk that became a theme at the conference?

Lesson 38

1. Erastus Kavuti became a Christian while he was stationed at what Air Force base in the United States?
2. Where did Kavuti want to go to teach the gospel?
3. What major issue did Kavuti and other Christians want to confront to demonstrate that their church cared?
4. Kenya is on the coast of what ocean?
5. What geographic feature lies on Kenya's southwest corner?
6. About how many ethnic groups live in Kenya?
7. What two time-consuming methods do Kenyans usually use to get clean water?
8. What are some negative consequences of the lack of safe water?
9. What is a "mindset of poverty"?
10. What did one Kenyan tell a group of Americans was the most important gift they could give?

South Sudan Independence Day Speech

1. Whom did President Mayadit identify as the founder of their nation?

2. Mayadit hoped the day would mark a new beginning of what?
3. Mayadit said that the government's first, second, and final priorities should be what?
4. What African proverb did he quote?

Lesson 39

1. Who won the men's marathon at the 1960 Summer Olympics?
2. From what country did he come?
3. Where were the 1960 Summer Olympics held?
4. What had Italian soldiers stolen from Ethiopia in 1937?
5. What was the significance of his victory?
6. Who was nicknamed "the Shifter"?
7. What Olympic athlete had to return his gold medals, only to have them restored posthumously?
8. In what four kinds of businesses has Haile Gebrselassie invested?
9. Who ran an unofficial marathon in under two hours?
10. What explanations have people offered to explain the successes of East Africans in long distance running?

Unit 8 Map Skills Assignment

Projection and Distortion

We pointed out in Lesson 7 that projection of the round earth's surface onto a flat map allows us to use information about the earth's surface in practical ways. The tradeoff is that such an action distorts the presentation of the earth's surface. We discussed various ways that people have projected the surface of the earth and how these have attempted to limit the distortion presented. People who use maps have determined how to use maps despite the distortion. Review the descriptions of these projections and the illustrations of them in Lesson 7.

It is important to remember that the surface of the earth is so huge compared to the relatively small areas in which we live that the small, flat maps we use such as road maps still represent the round surface of the earth but the distortion used in this projection is so small as to be inconsequential. In other words, you do not have to be concerned about the road map you use leading you off course when you are driving two hours to Grandma's house. If she lived in Greenland, that would be another matter.

Lesson 40

1. What are some influences that can help develop a person's worldview?
2. Can people believe things that are not true?
3. Might people whom you respect have attitudes and practices that are not right?
4. What is the best source for understanding the world?
5. If someone's actions are not consistent with his or her stated worldview, what does that indicate?
6. Should a person's conversion to Christ mean that his or her underlying worldview should change also?
7. In Acts, who was converted to Christ in Samaria but did not at first change his worldview about how things worked in the world?
8. Do some people today confess faith in Christ but still cling to their previous belief system?

9. What does Paul describe in Romans 12:2 that is another way of expressing changing one's worldview?
10. Do the majority of people in the world share your worldview?

Literary Analysis

A Long Walk to Water Linda Sue Park

A Long Walk to Water has two parallel narratives that eventually intersect: the story of Nya and the story of Salva Dut. Also, though the book is written as fiction, the narrative of Salva Dut is based on a real person and his real experiences. The author organized the information and events of Salva Dut's life into a story. Almost every story has a plot, or a chronology in which the events unfold.

In the following analysis, we will look at *A Long Walk to Water* (specifically the narrative of Salva Dut) through the lens of Freytag's Pyramid, which you read about on page 6. Below are the elements of plot according to Freytag's Pyramid. Refer back to the diagram and definitions for Freytag's Pyramid as we look at each element and how the author uses it in *A Long Walk to Water*.

Exposition: laying out the situation and background, introducing the characters.

Look at pages 1-4 of *A Long Walk to Water*. Write down at least three things the author tells us to help us quickly get to know Salva Dut and the life he leads?

Inciting incident: something that gets the story moving.

Look at the lower half of page 5 and upper half of page 6 in *A Long Walk to Water*. How would you describe in one sentence this event that serves as the story's inciting incident?

Rising action: building drama; each significant event is called a complication.

Chapters 2-13 (pages 8-82) in *A Long Walk to Water* contain the rising action of Salva Dut's story. This section includes Salva's long journeys on foot to refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya. It covers many years, includes some of the important people he met along the way, and tells of the many times when his life was spared. Flip briefly through this section to jog your memory. Write down three significant events from the rising action.

Climax: the single key event or turning point; the moment of greatest tension.

What was the turning point in *A Long Walk to Water*? What happened that changed Salva Dut's life completely? (Hint: See page 89.) Write one to two sentences explaining how the climax turned the story in a different direction.

Falling action: events that occur as a result of the climax.

As a result of the climax, Salva comes to live in the United States. How would you summarize Salva's adjustment to the United States in one to two sentences?

Resolution: the event in which the main issue is resolved.

In *A Long Walk to Water*, the resolution brings together Salva's background in Sudan, the new opportunities he had after moving to the United States, and his dream to find a way to help his countrymen. The resolution for Salva was also the resolution for Nya and her village. What happened that provided the resolution for both parallel narratives? Summarize this in one to two sentences.

Denouement (day-new-maw): the finishing out and tying up of the details of the story.

In the denouement of *A Long Walk to Water*, we learn of a chain of good effects that will come to Nya's village because of the well. See page 113. How would you describe the book's message of hope and redemption?

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. From what geographic feature did Erasmus Jacob pull a baseball-sized diamond in 1870?
2. What Englishman began building a fortune by renting equipment to prospective diamond miners?
3. What project was this man's dream to transverse the continent of Africa?
4. What company promoted the idea that diamonds were rare and desirable?
5. What became the standard gift that a man gave to his fiancée?
6. When and where were diamonds first known?
7. About how many countries today have known diamond mines?
8. In what body of water is the company Debmarmine Namibia exploring for diamonds?
9. What are three controversies related to contemporary diamond mining?
10. People decide that certain materials have exceptional value. How is human interaction with geography involved with these materials?

Lesson 42

1. What Zulu chief, educator, and lay preacher said, "The road to freedom is via the Cross"?
2. What did Vasco da Gama name the coastal area of southeast Africa that he sighted on Christmas Day 1497?
3. Who became leader of his people and established KwaZulu as their land?
4. What group established a settlement at Port Natal (later called Durban) in 1824?
5. What group moved out of the Cape of Good Hope area because of British encroachment?
6. What name was given to the area north of the Tugela River where Zulus lived?
7. What name was given to the area south of the Tugela River where Boers lived?
8. What is the largest ethnic group in South Africa, making up about 20% of the population?
9. What is the common term for the system of racial segregation that South Africa practiced until 1994?
10. What prestigious award did Albert Luthuli receive in 1961?

Lesson 43

1. Who began the Gospel Chariot ministry?
2. Who did the lesson describe as someone who saw the church as a symbol of oppression but was eventually converted to Christ?
3. How did the man in Question 2 describe the way the man in Question 1 answered his questions?
4. How would you describe a Gospel Chariot vehicle?
5. How many Gospel Chariot vehicles are in use?
6. How many countries does the Gospel Chariot ministry reach?

7. How many people come to Christ each year through this ministry?
8. How did Christians use the Gospel Chariot vehicles during the Ebola crisis in Liberia in 2013?
9. What institution offers a six-month course for equipping new believers?
10. Who, along with other African Christians, now leads the Gospel Chariot ministry?

Unit 9 Map Skills Assignment

Absolute and Relative Location

Geographers have given us two ways to describe the location of a given place. We can describe it in absolute terms—its location on the surface of the earth—or in relative terms—how far away it is and in what direction it is from another location.

Both ways have their uses. Sometimes we just want to know that Duluth is in northern Minnesota, at 46.7867° north latitude, 92.1005° west longitude. At other times we want to know that Duluth is at the western end of Lake Superior, 144 air miles north of Minneapolis and 1,193 air miles east of Boise, Idaho.

The system of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude helps us with both absolute and relative location. We have given you Duluth's absolute location. If we say that X is at X latitude and X longitude, and we know how long each degree of measurement is, we have an idea of where the other location is and how far away it is.

You can find the following information on the Internet or in a world atlas if it has a mileage chart.

Find the absolute location of Tokyo, Japan, in terms of its latitude and longitude.

Find the relative location of Tokyo in terms of its distance from Los Angeles, California.

Find the absolute location of your hometown in terms of its latitude and longitude.

Find the relative location of your hometown in terms of its distance from Washington, D.C.

Lesson 44

1. How large is South Africa compared to an American state?
2. What geographic feature is at the edge of the interior plateau of South Africa?
3. What geographic feature is in the northwest region of South Africa?
4. What country is completely surrounded by South Africa?
5. What country is at the northeast corner of South Africa and changed its name in 2018?
6. By the early 1960s, South Africa divided its population into what four racial groups?
7. What government leader began ending apartheid in 1990?
8. Who was the first black president of South Africa?
9. What commission investigated civil rights violations that occurred during apartheid?
10. What gap is wider in South Africa than anywhere else in the world?

Nelson Mandela's Inauguration Speech

1. Mandela said that South Africa had become the universal base of what?
2. He said that the end of apartheid was a common victory for what?
3. Who was the Second Deputy President?
4. Mandela said that the sun shall never set on what?

cultures change. What should we take with us from *Revolution is Not a Dinner Party*? The book leads us to consider the answers to these questions:

How do ruthless dictators end up in power?

What happens when dissenters are silent?

What is lost when open debate and the freedom to disagree are squashed?

Why is a country and culture centered on one human being doomed to failure?

What happens when people feel justified in enacting violence?

Where does revenge lead?

What cannot be taken away from us without our permission?

Content Questions:

1. What is Ling's father's connection to America?
2. How is Ling's relationship with her mother different from her relationship with her father?
3. How did the government portray Chairman Mao to the people of China?
4. How did the Communist Party continue to benefit from Ling's father after they imprisoned him?
5. What were the Chinese people forced to mourn publicly beginning September 9, 1976?

Analysis Questions:

1. In two or three sentences, how would you analyze the Cultural Revolution in China from a Christian worldview?
2. Why do you think fear is a powerful motivator?
3. Why do you think Mao's regime crumbled so quickly after his death?

Unit 20

Lesson 96

1. What two countries have been somewhat surprisingly drawing closer because of concern about China?
2. How is the South China Sea related to goods being shipped to and from China?
3. What is the potential significance of the South China Sea related to energy?
4. How has China changed the geography of the South China Sea?
5. What international law governs maritime activity?
6. What is the standard modern territorial limit that countries can claim?
7. How far out from the baseline is the maximum exclusive economic zone that countries can claim?
8. What are the two most significant land formations in the South China Sea?
9. What is China's position regarding its ownership of the South China Sea?
10. To what previous situation does China compare its position on the South China Sea?

Lesson 97

1. What deep spot on the ocean floor lies just to the east of the Philippines?
2. What is the name of the Pacific rim where the Philippine islands are located and where the majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur?

3. The 1991 eruption of a volcano on what mountain in the Philippines was the most severe eruption in the twentieth century?
4. In a typical year, how many typhoons affect the Philippines?
5. What route did trade ships follow between the Philippines and Mexico from 1565 to 1815?
6. The Philippine islands have been part of what two colonial empires?
7. When did the Philippines gain independence after World War II?
8. What is the largest single ethnic and language group in the Philippines?
9. What is the predominant religion of the Philippines?
10. What religion has a strong presence in the southern Philippines?

Lesson 98

1. Why is Vietnam more than just a place and why does it have an emotional impact for many Americans?
2. Vietnam is located on what peninsula?
3. What European country colonized the eastern part of Indochina?
4. Who led the Communist movement in Vietnam against the French and later against the United States?
5. What were the Communist rebels in South Vietnam called?
6. What was the belief that, if Vietnam fell to the Communists, other countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia might fall also?
7. What was the defoliant that the United States used in the jungles of Vietnam?
8. When did the government and military of South Vietnam collapse?
9. What U.S. president ended the trade embargo against Vietnam?
10. What is the huge cave discovered in Vietnam in 1990?

Lesson 99

1. What is the term for the huge wall of water that struck Banda Aceh in Indonesia on December 26, 2004?
2. How many inhabited islands are in Indonesia?
3. How does the population of Indonesia rank among the nations of the world?
4. Indonesia has the largest number of what religion of any country in the world?
5. The surface of the earth rests on a layer of _____?
6. What two changes occur in a tsunami as it approaches land?
7. What percentage of tsunamis are the result of earthquakes?
8. A 1964 earthquake near _____ caused a tsunami in _____.
9. What portion of Indonesia received recognition as an independent country in 2002?
10. Why has Indonesia decided to build a new capital city?

Unit 20 Map Skills Assignment

Satellite Images

You will find it helpful—and fascinating—to become familiar with satellite and high altitude images of the earth's surface. On the Internet you can find images of your house and other small areas, and you can also see images of large areas of cities or parts of states. The quality of satellite imagery has increased greatly over the decades, providing more and more detail of the surface of the earth and the things people have built on it.

Mapping apps, such as Google Maps, and various NASA websites, including <https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov>, provide easy access to satellite imagery.

Look at the satellite images in this curriculum on pages 36 and 133 in *Part 1* and pages 641 and 666 in *Part 2*. What can you see, and what can you not see?

As you look at these images, be amazed at the accuracy of maps that cartographers drew before they had high altitude perspectives.

Lesson 100

(Note: Some of these could be answered correctly with more than one response, but these rely on specific statements in the lesson.)

1. The entire New Testament is really about what?
2. According to John 5:17, Jesus' worldview is that God is _____.
3. Jesus believes that _____ and _____ are real.
4. People are not the enemy of God; _____ is the enemy.
5. For what two reasons did Jesus know what makes people tick?
6. Jesus opposed empty _____.
7. The way of Jesus requires a person's whole _____ and _____.
8. Jesus said that greatness in the kingdom of God comes by _____.
9. Jesus believed in the _____ of God.
10. The New Testament teaches that _____ and _____ are coming.

Unit 21

Lesson 101

1. Who were the first known inhabitants of New Zealand?
2. Who signed the Treaty of Waitangi?
3. What two trends changed the majority people group on the islands?
4. New Zealand is part of the world region called what?
5. What is the primary geographic feature of New Zealand?
6. What is a common nickname for the people of New Zealand?
7. What is the name of the language of New Zealand's indigenous people?
8. What two people worked together to develop a written language for these people?
9. What is the New Zealand term for European New Zealanders?
10. What organization consists of 53 countries, almost all of which are former British territories plus the United Kingdom?

The Treaty of Waitangi

1. Who was the monarch of the United Kingdom at the time the treaty was signed?
2. Who was the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand at the time?
3. What did the Maori chiefs cede "absolutely and without reservation"?
4. The British monarch extended to the natives of New Zealand all the rights and privileges of what?
5. In what year was the treaty signed?

Lesson 102

1. Who landed at Botany Bay and named the land he claimed New South Wales?
2. Who sailed around Australia and charted the continent?
3. What was the term for the British policy of taking prisoners to colonies to serve out their terms?
4. For whom was the city of Sydney named?
5. What native person who lived in the area of Sydney spent time with the British settlers, who eventually built a house for him on a peninsula in Sydney Harbor?
6. Australia is the largest country that lies entirely within the _____.
7. What is the term for a drowned river valley that is open to the sea?
8. What transportation structure was completed on Sydney Harbor in 1932?
9. What landmark structure on Sydney Harbor has multiple performance and meeting halls?
10. When was this facility opened?

Lesson 103

1. What is the term for the vast heartland of Australia?
2. What fraction of the continent does it cover?
3. What animal was imported to this region between 1870 and 1920 to help with carrying goods and people?
4. What are two large rock outcroppings in this region?
5. In 1985 the Governor-General of Australia returned the deed of Ayers Rock National Park to what group?
6. What did this group do with the park?
7. What gem was found in central South Australia in 1915?
8. What is the name of the town in the Outback that is partly underground?
9. Who began digging caverns there in the 1920s?
10. When do most people who play golf there play on the local course?

Lesson 104

1. What did Sir James Cook's ship strike and as a result needed six weeks of repair?
2. What is an atoll?
3. Who accomplished the earliest documented sighting of this geographic feature by a European?
4. What is the term for coral expelling algae and thus removing color from the coral?
5. What is the world's largest sand island?
6. Where is the only place on earth where rocks from the earth's mantle are exposed above sea level?
7. What island off Australia was a penal colony for parts of the 1800s?
8. What was known as "Sydney's Food Bowl"?
9. What island is the scene of an annual red crab migration?
10. Isaiah said that God lifts up the islands like what?

Lesson 105

1. How many species of cactus are native to Australia?
2. What did Arthur Phillip bring to Australia from South America?
3. With what was this infested?