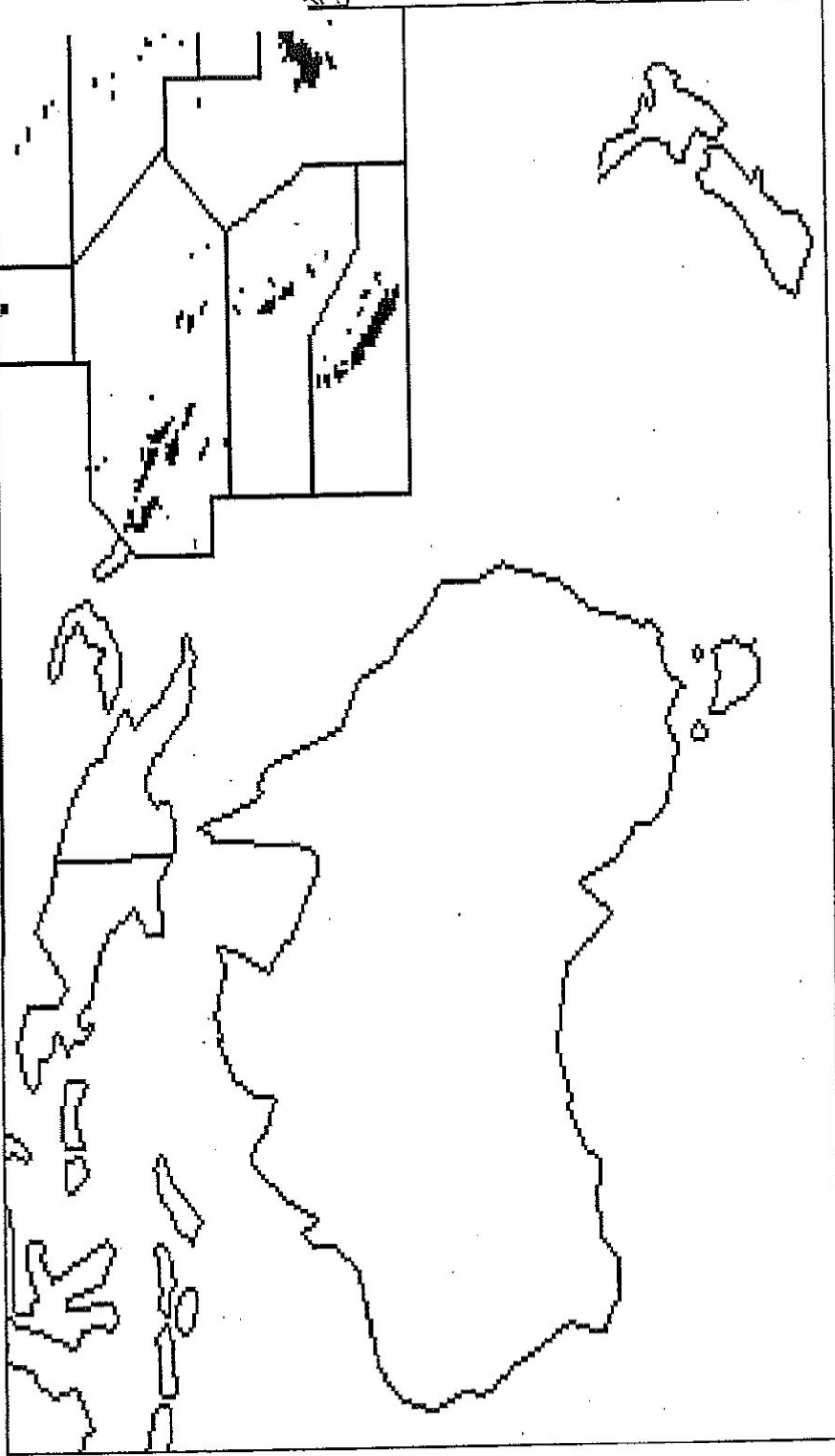
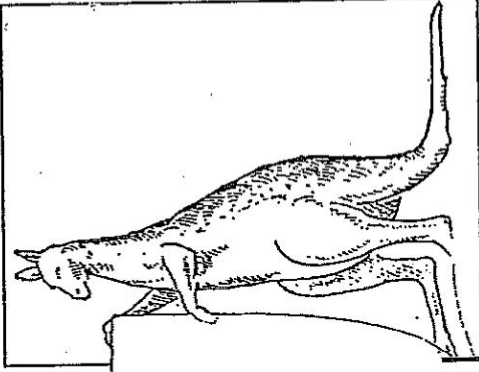


# Map It! South Pacific



## Political:

1. \_\_\_ Hobart
2. \_\_\_ Wellington
3. \_\_\_ Port Moresby
4. \_\_\_ Australia
- \_\_\_ Tasmania
- \_\_\_ New Zealand
- \_\_\_ New Guinea
- \_\_\_ Canberra
- \_\_\_ Sydney

## Physical:

8. \_\_\_ Great Barrier Reef
9. \_\_\_ Gibson Desert
10. \_\_\_ Darling River
11. \_\_\_ Murray River
12. \_\_\_ Tasman Sea
13. \_\_\_ Coral Sea
14. \_\_\_ Bass Strait
15. \_\_\_ ~~Australian~~ <sup>Arafura</sup> Sea
16. \_\_\_ Indian Ocean
17. \_\_\_ ~~Bay of Bengal~~

Word	Definition	Drawing of definition
Marsupial		
Geyser		
fiord		
High Island		
Low Island		
Atoll		
Coral		
Maori		
Aborigine		
Penal Colony		
Outback		
Artesian Well		

2



NOTES ON...  
**"AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND  
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY"**  
 (WORLD STUDIES - ASIA & THE PACIFIC pages 61 - 65)

NOTES	5 PICTURES, KEYWORDS, QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS
<p><b>UNIQUE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Australia lies between _____ and _____. New Zealand lies in the _____.</li> <li>- Both countries are in the _____ Hemisphere which means their seasons are _____.</li> <li>- They are unique because they are _____ from _____.</li> <li>- Give 3 things that make New Zealand's kiwi bird unique:            _____            _____            _____</li> </ul> <p><b>Unique Plants and Animals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because they are so separated from other places, New Zealand and Australia have many plants and animals that can _____.</li> <li>- Only in New Zealand can you find the _____ and _____.</li> <li>- _____% of the plants in New Zealand's forests _____.</li> <li>- Australia's unique animals include the _____ and _____ which are both marsupials which means they _____.</li> <li>- A marsupial that can be found in the U.S. is the _____.</li> <li>- Almost all mammals in Australia are _____ which is unique.</li> </ul> <p><b>Moving Plates of Rock</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands are all on the _____ plate that was once part of _____, it broke away _____ ago.</li> </ul>	

NOTES	5 PICTURES, KEYWORDS, QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS
<p><b>Movement and Change Over Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As plates moved away from Africa, small changes have occurred in the _____.</li> <li>- For example, most _____ have lost the ability to _____.</li> <li>- Because Australia and New Zealand are so isolated, these animals have not _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>AUSTRALIA'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Australia is Earth's _____ continent. It is about as big as the _____.</li> <li>- Most Australians live along _____.</li> <li>- Australia's east coast receives _____ because winds blowing west across the _____ pick up a lot of _____.</li> <li>- As the winds rise to cross the Great Dividing Range _____.</li> <li>- The winds also make the climate on the east coast _____.</li> <li>- Australia's most important rivers are the _____.</li> </ul> <p>They flow on a _____ that contains most _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the rest of Australia is covered by _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>NEW ZEALAND'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Zealand is made of _____ islands</li> <li>- Both of the islands of New Zealand have _____ that have been shaped by _____.</li> </ul>	

NOTES	5 PICTURES, KEYWORDS, QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS
<p><b>A Mild Climate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Zealand's climate is much _____ than Australia's because New Zealand is _____</li> <li>- No place in New Zealand is farther than _____ from the sea so it has a _____ climate and plenty of _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>North Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the middle of North Island is a _____ with 3 _____.</li> <li>- North of the volcanoes are geysers which are _____ that can shoot scalding hot water _____ into the air.</li> <li>- New Zealanders use this energy to produce _____.</li> <li>- New Zealand's capital _____ and its largest city _____ are both on the North Island.</li> </ul> <p><b>South Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The South Island has a _____ that are covered by _____.</li> <li>- There are fiords which are _____.</li> <li>- The southeast part of the island has _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comparing Australia and New Zealand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SIMILARITIES:</li>   <li>- DIFFERENCES:</li> </ul>	



**NOTES ON...**  
**THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**  
 (WORLD STUDIES – ASIA & THE PACIFIC pages 68 - 72)



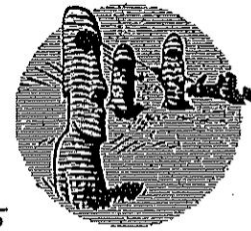
NOTES	5 PICTURES, KEYWORDS, QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS
<p>- The Pacific Ocean covers more than _____ of the planet with thousands of _____.</p> <p>- The Pacific has the second-largest island, _____ with one half being part of the country of _____ and the other being _____.</p> <p>- The world's smallest island nation is _____ which in only _____ big.</p> <p>- The islands are divided into 3 groups; _____ meaning the _____ islands, _____ meaning the _____ islands, and _____ which means _____ islands.</p> <p><b>HIGH ISLANDS AND LOW ISLANDS</b></p> <p>- High islands are _____.</p> <p>- Soil on high islands is _____ which is very _____. Because of this, high islands can support _____ people.</p> <p>- Low islands are _____.</p> <p>- An "atoll" is _____. They enclose a shallow _____ called a _____.</p> <p>- Low islands are low because they are _____.</p> <p>- Corals are _____.</p> <p>- Fewer people live on low islands because _____ and they have _____. Most people survive by _____ and may grow _____.</p>	

NOTES	5 PICTURES, KEYWORDS, QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS
<p><b>MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, AND POLYNESIA</b></p> <p>- The island group with the most people is _____ . Most of its islands are _____ islands. Some of the countries are _____ , _____ , and _____ .</p> <p>- Micronesia is made up of mostly _____ islands. It covers an area of the Pacific as large as _____ . Some of Micronesia's islands are as small as _____ . The largest island is _____ .</p> <p>- Polynesia is the _____ in the Pacific and includes the U.S. state of _____ . Polynesia has many _____ islands like _____ and _____ . Many of the islands are covered by _____ covering _____ mountains.</p> <p><b>CLIMATE &amp; VEGETATION OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS</b></p> <p>- The Pacific Islands lie in the _____ so they have _____ temps in the _____ and _____ in the daytime although the _____ keep the temps from getting really high.</p> <p>- Some Pacific islands have _____ seasons but most receive _____ all year long.</p> <p>- Usually the rain falls in _____ .</p> <p>- High islands like _____ and the _____ have rich _____ .</p> <p>- Tropical _____ cover the hills and _____ grow in the lowlands.</p>	

7

NOTES	5 PICTURES, KEYWORDS, QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS
<p><b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND LAND USE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Pacific Islands have _____ natural resources.</li> <li>- The _____ is the most important resource because it provides _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cash Crops</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Islands like Fiji grow _____.</li> <li>- Fiji is a nation made up of _____ islands which have _____ soil and _____ climate which are good for growing _____.</li> <li>- Another important cash crop for Pacific Islands is _____ which is dried up _____ used in _____.</li> <li>- Subsistence farmers grow crops for themselves like _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tourism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The most valuable resource in the Pacific islands is their _____.</li> <li>- The greatest number of tourists visiting the Pacific islands come from _____ and _____.</li> </ul>	





## History and Cultures of the Pacific Region pgs. 130-135

Settlement pgs. 130-131 There is a tiny \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific called \_\_\_\_\_ island. Hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ dot the \_\_\_\_\_ here. Easter Island is part of an \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_. People are still impressed with the \_\_\_\_\_ of Easter Island. Some \_\_\_\_\_ are over \_\_\_\_\_ feet high. The Maori were the first \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. Their ancestors travelled from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago. Then they travelled to \_\_\_\_\_. Explain to me about the legend of how the Maori came to be in New Zealand.

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The Maori settled in \_\_\_\_\_. They used \_\_\_\_\_ to pass on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of their adventures. They prized \_\_\_\_\_ and often \_\_\_\_\_ with other \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists believe that settlers called \_\_\_\_\_ came to \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ years ago. They \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ food along \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ valleys. They \_\_\_\_\_ in small \_\_\_\_\_ groups that moved from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ founded the first \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ colony. A Penal Colony is \_\_\_\_\_

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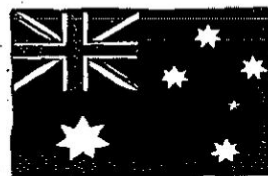
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Other \_\_\_\_\_ came to Australia to work in the \_\_\_\_\_. Others came to find \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_ and many people came to get \_\_\_\_\_ from it. Australia gained its \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. Another country that \_\_\_\_\_ colonized was \_\_\_\_\_. Its fine \_\_\_\_\_ and rich \_\_\_\_\_ attracted the \_\_\_\_\_ to the region. In \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand gained its \_\_\_\_\_. Tell me some things you know about the Maori canoes.

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## Cultures of Australia and New Zealand pgs. 132-134

Most people in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy a high \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. Most people in both \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ settlers. They share British \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Jobs in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ industries have made the nations very \_\_\_\_\_ which is another word for \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ were the first \_\_\_\_\_ to live in \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_ since the arrival of the \_\_\_\_\_. The Settlers \_\_\_\_\_ them to \_\_\_\_\_ European ways. Europeans took their \_\_\_\_\_.

Tens of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ died from \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ started to \_\_\_\_\_ their own \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Aboriginal \_\_\_\_\_ were forced to live with \_\_\_\_\_. Because of all that only about \_\_\_\_\_ of Australians are Aborigines. Other settled Australia as well. In the \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ came to mine \_\_\_\_\_. Now \_\_\_\_\_ of Australia's population is \_\_\_\_\_. After \_\_\_\_\_ other people came from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to settle in \_\_\_\_\_. In the \_\_\_\_\_ people fleeing war came from \_\_\_\_\_ in Southeast Asia. \_\_\_\_\_ was also a \_\_\_\_\_ colony. Britain had \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ land belonging to the \_\_\_\_\_ but they \_\_\_\_\_ their promise and fighting between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ broke out. In \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ defeated the Maori and forced the Maori to \_\_\_\_\_ English ways. After time though, the Maori \_\_\_\_\_ were able to \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ and now the \_\_\_\_\_ allow the \_\_\_\_\_ to practice their own \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Now most Maori live in \_\_\_\_\_ areas. About \_\_\_\_\_ of New Zealand's population is Maori. Because of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Maori culture has been \_\_\_\_\_. After \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_ migrated to \_\_\_\_\_. People from \_\_\_\_\_ have also \_\_\_\_\_ there. Most people in \_\_\_\_\_ have an \_\_\_\_\_ background but the \_\_\_\_\_ population is growing \_\_\_\_\_.



### Cultures of the Pacific Islands. Pg. 134

\_\_\_\_\_ began to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ islands. Because many of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ are a great \_\_\_\_\_ from one another each group \_\_\_\_\_ its own \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Most people lived in small \_\_\_\_\_. They used the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In the \_\_\_\_\_ the countries of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ set up \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on many of the \_\_\_\_\_. By \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ claimed nearly every \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_. Life began to \_\_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_ because the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ gained their \_\_\_\_\_. By then \_\_\_\_\_ island \_\_\_\_\_ had blended with European and \_\_\_\_\_ culture. The blending of cultures is called \_\_\_\_\_. Most people even today are \_\_\_\_\_ and speak \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Explain to me what a colony is and why Great Britain wanted to colonize New Zealand.
2. What was the original purpose for Great Britain initially colonizing Australia?
3. What can be found on Easter Island? Why are people still amazed at these?
4. What was the result of these island nations being great distances apart from one another?

# Chapter 33

## Enrichment Activity 33

### Australia's Colorful History

Use with Chapter 33.

- Study the table below about important events in Australia's history. Then use the table to complete the statements that follow. Write the correct answers in the blanks provided.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA'S HISTORY	
1606	The first European to reach Australia, William Jansz, landed on the continent.
1642	Van Diemen's Land, a large island off the southeastern coast of Australia, was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman. The island was renamed Tasmania in 1855.
1770	The British sea captain and explorer James Cook explored Australia's eastern coast, named the area New South Wales, and claimed it for Great Britain.
1788	New South Wales was established as a British prison colony.
1801-1803	Australia was proved to be a single continent when Matthew Flinders circumnavigated the entire land mass.
1829	Western Australia was claimed for Great Britain by Charles Fremantle.
1851	The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria helped to open these areas of Australia to settlement.
1901	Australian independence was declared, and the new nation's capital was established at Melbourne.
1927	The city of Canberra, inland from Australia's southeastern coast, was named the country's new national capital city.
1978	The Northern Territory of Australia took the first step toward achieving statehood by winning responsibility for its own administration.

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- The first European to reach Australia was \_\_\_\_\_, who landed on the continent in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Between 1801 and 1803, \_\_\_\_\_ circumnavigated Australia and proved that the land mass was a single continent.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, Australia's \_\_\_\_\_ Territory moved toward statehood by taking responsibility for its own administration.
- New South Wales was claimed for Great Britain by Captain \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A major event that helped to open New South Wales and Victoria to settlement was the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Australia's national capital was established at the city of \_\_\_\_\_ when the country achieved independence in \_\_\_\_\_ but the capital was moved to \_\_\_\_\_ 26 years later, in \_\_\_\_\_.

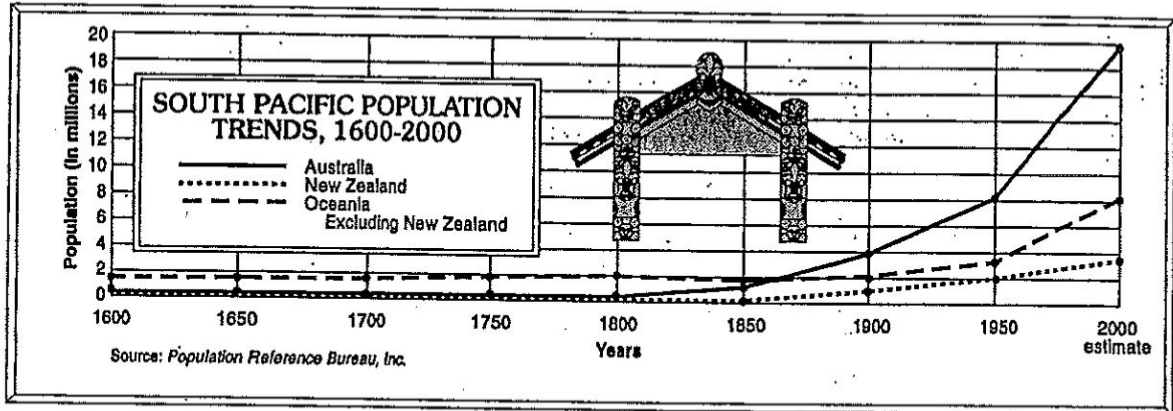
# Chapter 34

## Enrichment Activity 34

### South Pacific Population Trends

Use with Chapter 34.

- A growing human population has had a significant impact on the animal and plant life of the South Pacific region. The graph below shows population trends in the South Pacific region over a period of almost 400 years. Use the graph to answer each of the questions that follow. Write the answer in the blank provided.



1. According to the graph, which area of the South Pacific region had the largest population in 1600? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Approximately how many more people were living in Australia in 1900 than in 1600? \_\_\_\_\_
3. During which period did the population of Oceania, excluding New Zealand, decline? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the approximate population of New Zealand in 1950? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Was the combined population of New Zealand and the remainder of Oceania in 1950 greater than or less than the 1950 population of Australia? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Based upon the trends shown in the graph, what changes might you expect to find in the populations of Australia, New Zealand, and the remainder of Oceania in the year 2000? \_\_\_\_\_

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Section 2: Australia: A Pacific Rim Country  
Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region

## Guided Reading and Review

### A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

1. What does Australia's economy depend on?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is most of Australia's farming land?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why is wheat considered Australia's most valuable crop?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How do Australian sheep and cattle help the country's economy?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How do ranchers supply water for their cattle on the hot, dry land of the outback?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How have Aboriginal leaders worked to improve the lives of their people?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What main goal do the Aborigines want to achieve?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why may the issue of ancestral lands take many years to resolve?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete these sentences by writing the correct terms in the blanks provided.

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the name Australians use for the dry land that makes up much of the central and western parts of Australia.
10. In Australia, ranchers use underground \_\_\_\_\_ to supply water for their cattle.

13.

Support

Section 2: Australia: A Pacific Rim Country  
Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region

## Section Quiz

### A. Key Terms

**Directions:** Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Rewrite false statements on the back of this page to make them true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Most of Australia's people live in the region known as the outback.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Australian farmers use artesian wells to supply water for their cattle.

### B. Main Ideas

**Directions:** Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Pacific Rim countries include Japan, South Korea, China, and
  - a. the United States.
  - b. Brazil.
  - c. India.
  - d. Great Britain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Australia depends on Pacific Rim countries for
  - a. farm imports.
  - b. trade.
  - c. minerals.
  - d. wool.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Why is most of Australia's farmland located in the southeast and along the east coast?
  - a. The land is inexpensive.
  - b. Few people live there.
  - c. The region's rivers are there.
  - d. Major trade routes are close by.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The most valuable farm product in Australia is
  - a. barley.
  - b. oats.
  - c. sugar cane.
  - d. wheat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Australia is the world's leading producer of
  - a. wool.
  - b. cotton.
  - c. beef.
  - d. rice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What resource is scarce in the Australian outback?
  - a. cattle
  - b. petroleum
  - c. natural gas
  - d. water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How do the Aboriginal people preserve their culture?
  - a. Their schools teach Aboriginal languages.
  - b. They celebrate important ancestral events.
  - c. By creating traditional art.
  - d. all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How is life changing for Aborigines in Australia?
  - a. The language has disappeared.
  - b. Some land has been returned.
  - c. They have lost many rights.
  - d. They have no schools or hospitals.

14.

## Guided Reading and Review

### A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, fill in the table below with information about the physical geography of Australia and New Zealand.

#### The Physical Geography of Australia and New Zealand

Location and Its Effects	1.  2.
Formation	3.  4.
Australia	5.  6.
New Zealand	7.  8.

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete these sentences by writing the correct terms in the blanks provided.

9. The koala is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, an animal that carries its young in a body pouch.
10. As the Indo-Australian \_\_\_\_\_ moved, Australia and the Pacific Islands moved farther from Africa.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ can shoot scalding water more than 100 feet into the air.
12. If you were hiking the southwest coastline of New Zealand, you'd probably see a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, a narrow inlet bordered by steep cliffs.

U.S. Army  
Chu Chu

## Guided Reading and Review

### A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 3, answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

1. How many islands are there in the Pacific Ocean? Into what three main groups are they divided?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which type of Pacific island, high or low, supports more people? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How does a low island develop?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where is New Guinea located? What type of Pacific island is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which is the largest island group in the Pacific? Name two of its high islands?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How would you describe the climate of the Pacific island region?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Why do high islands have rich vegetation?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. List two cash crops of Pacific island countries.

\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Write the definitions for the following key terms in the spaces provided.

9. high island

\_\_\_\_\_

10. low island

\_\_\_\_\_

11. atoll

\_\_\_\_\_

12. coral

\_\_\_\_\_

16.

Support