

A COURSE OF STUDY  
FOR TEACHING GEOGRAPHY  
IN THE FOURTH GRADE

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IN THE FOURTH GRADE

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## INTRODUCTION

This course of study was written as an aid in teaching fourth grade pupils modern geography which consists of relationships between simple activities of the people and outstanding features of the natural environment.

If children are taught to think geographically, they will see that in studying any land they should find out how the people live, what they do, and how the kind of land in which they live helps to explain what they do and how they do it.

In organizing this course of study, the writer presents each unit with a major understanding, minor understanding stated as relationships, a vocabulary, reading guide, and tests. However, in teaching these units, one begins with concepts and builds them into relationships and minor understandings which in turn are built into the major understanding.

The major pupil activities, suggestions for using pictures, maps, and globes presented in this course of study are applicable to each unit.

## THE AIMS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

It is the function of the public elementary school to help every child:

1. To understand and practice desirable social relationships.
2. To discover and develop his own desirable individual aptitudes.
3. To cultivate the habit of critical thinking.
4. To appreciate and desire worthwhile activities.
5. To gain command of the common integrating knowledges and skills.
6. To develop a sound body and normal mental attitudes.<sup>1</sup>

### OBJECTIVES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

1. To give the child a world geographic understanding.
2. To give the child an understanding of adjustments, readjustments, and maladjustments man is making to his natural environment.
3. To train the child to distinguish between natural and cultural items in reading material, in landscapes, in maps, and in pictures, and to see the relationship between them.
4. To develop the ability to gain geographic information through the interpretation of pictures, maps, globes, words, specimen, models, graphs, textual materials, and observation of landscapes.<sup>2</sup>

### OBJECTIVES OF FOURTH GRADE GEOGRAPHY

1. To understand the relationships of food, clothing, shelter, methods of travel, and simple types of work to the elements of the natural environment in regions where much of the activity of the people is explained by striking natural facts.

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<sup>1</sup>Cardinal Objectives in Elementary Education.  
Committee on Elementary Education of the New York Council of Superintendents. Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1929, pp. 13-18.

<sup>2</sup>Zoe Thralls, "The Teaching of Geography." The Thirty-Second Yearbook of the National Society For the Study of Education. pp. 201-203.

2. To gain geographical information by effective use of maps, graphs, pictures, actual landscapes, museum materials, and the printed page.
3. To gain a world geographic understanding based on the relation of simple human activities to simple types of natural environment at varying distances from the equator.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Zoe Thralls, Isabell K. Hart, Erna Grassmuck.  
Ibid. pp. 222-227.



MAJOR TYPES OF PUPIL ACTIVITIES  
IN LEARNING GEOGRAPHY

- I. Reading geography textbooks, magazines, encyclopedias, and geographical stories:
  - A. To get clear understandings of natural items, cultural items, and their interrelationships.
  - B. To supplement pictures in giving clear landscape imagery.
  - C. To get a bird's eye view of the geographic personality of a region.
  - D. To enable pupils to read and formulate meaningful major, regional geographic understandings.
  - E. To organize materials for the purpose of making reports.
  - F. To follow directions.
  - G. To gather data.
  - H. To enlarge geographical vocabulary.
  - I. To make comparisons.
  - J. To exercise judgments and formulate conclusions.
  - K. To reproduce information.
  - L. To verify statements.
  - M. To answer questions.
  
- II. Studying pictures:
  - A. To gain information about cultural items.
  - B. To gain information about natural items.
  - C. To see relationships between cultural and natural items.
  
- III. Studying maps:
  - A. To identify the following map signs for cultural and natural items:
    1. seacoast
    2. water
    3. land
    4. lakes
    5. mountains
    6. railroads
    7. boundaries
    8. straits
    9. deltas
    10. peninsulas
    11. islands
    12. glaciers
    13. rivers
    14. roads
    15. cataracts
    16. canals
    17. cities
    18. fiords
  - B. To read into maps climatic conditions related to distances from the equator.
  - C. Reading geographic relationships from maps.

- IV. Taking field trips:
  - A. To learn what to look for in a landscape.
  - B. To give first-hand information about cultural and natural items and their relationships.
  - C. To raise geographic questions based on observed landscapes.
  
- V. Remembering:
  - A. To give oral reports.
  - B. To recall specific facts.
  - C. To answer questions.
  - D. To make comparisons.
  
- VI. Reasoning:
  - A. To see relationships between cultural and natural items.
  - B. To compare different regions.
  - C. To formulate and answer questions.
  - D. To understand the adjustments made by people in different regions.
  
- VII. Making notebooks:
  - A. Of collections of pictures.
  - B. Of outline maps.
  - C. Of graphs.
  - D. Of specific facts to be remembered.
  - E. Of answers to questions or written assignments.
  - F. Of notes on reports given in class by other pupils.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF PICTURES

- I. Pictures may be used to show:
  - A. Natural items.
  - B. Cultural items.
  - C. Both natural and cultural items in their relationships. (An ideal picture of high geographic quality should show a human activity in its natural setting.)
  
- II. Abilities needed in reading pictures:
  - A. The ability to recognize the significant natural items in the picture.
  - B. The ability to recognize the significant cultural items.
  - C. The ability to recognize the relationships between the two. (The third is the most important because a picture is not interpreted geographically unless the relationships are recognized.)
  
- III. Special uses of pictures:
  - A. Orientation purposes.
  - B. For definition purposes. (rivers, volcanos, etc.)
  - C. For testing purposes.

*asking questions  
and  
Concepts*
  
- IV. Rules for the use of pictures:
  - A. Give the children something definite for which to look.
  - B. Give them something within their power to do.
  - C. Give them something worthwhile to do, that is, something which contributes to the major geographic understanding being developed.
  
- V. Guide the children to look for answers to such questions as:
  - A. What signs of work or other human activity are shown in this picture?
  - B. What kind of a place is it?
  - C. What reasons are suggested by this picture as to why the people are doing this particular kind of work here?
  - D. What kind of a roof has this house? Can you see any reasons for this?
  - E. What materials were used in making the house? Are these materials suited to this kind of place? Why?
  - F. What kind of trees are in the picture?
  - G. From the trees and other plants, does this seem to be a dry or wet region?
  - H. Is this place near or far from the equator? What makes you think so?

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF MAPS AND GLOBES  
IN THE FOURTH GRADE

- I. Types of maps and globes to be used:
  - A. Simple content.
  - B. Pleasing color.
  - C. Readable.
  - D. Selected for a definite purpose.
  - E. Definitely outlined.
  - F. Clear symbols.
  - G. Globes should be large enough to be easily read.
  
- II. Skills and abilities to be developed by map and globe study:
  - A. To recognize and use map symbols.
  - B. To understand directions on maps and globes.
  - C. To recognize land and water bodies on maps and globes.
  - D. To be able to make specific geographical locations on a map and globe.
  - E. To gain information from a map or globe.
  - F. To know and locate the oceans and continents on a map or a globe.
  - G. To recognize locations with reference to the equator.

THE LAND OF TWO GREAT RIVERS

(IRAQ)

Major Understanding:

The people of Iraq have adjusted their ways of living to a land of much sunshine, scarcity of rain, and two great navigable rivers. As a result of so doing, they live in houses of sun dried bricks with flat roofs; raise wheat, dates, and sheep; use rivers for irrigation and travel.

Minor Understandings:

Relationships:

Cultural:

Natural:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Food:<br/>Dates, mutton, wheat,<br/>and goat's milk.</p>  | <p>Little rain<br/>Much sunshine<br/>Water for irrigation<br/>Grass and water for flocks<br/>Light winter rains<br/>Long growing season</p>  |
| <p>B. Clothing:<br/>Wearing of scarfs and<br/>loose robes.</p>  | <p>Hot winds<br/>Hot sunshine<br/>Cool nights<br/>Wind-blown sand</p>  |
| <p>C. Shelter:<br/>Flat roofed houses of<br/>sun-dried brick.<br/>Houses with over-<br/>hanging balconies.<br/>Shepherds use tents.</p>       | <p>Plenty of clay.<br/>Scarcity of rain.<br/>Scarcity of lumber<br/>Much sunshine<br/>Little natural shade<br/>Scarcity of grass.</p>  |
| <p>D. Work:<br/>Farming<br/>Grazing<br/>Weaving<br/><br/>Trading and transporting<br/>goods.<br/>Making bricks<br/>Drilling for petroleum</p> | <p>Water for irrigation<br/>Grass and water for flocks<br/>Very little rain<br/>Much sunshine<br/>Conditions favorable for<br/>camels and donkeys<br/>Navigable rivers.<br/>Much clay<br/>Petroleum under the ground<br/>in some places.</p> |

## E. Transportation:

Use of keleks	Navigable rivers
Use of koofah	Willows
Use of river steamers	Asphalt springs
Use of donkeys and camels	Scarcity of wood
	Suitable conditions for raising goats
	Much desert land

## VOCABULARY

current	downstream
delta	ocean
strait	wharf
oasis	deck
pyramid	asphalt
buoys	steamer
gulf	Tigris
horizon	Euphrates
zenith	Shat-al-Arab
source	Basra
month	Bagdad
peninsula	Mesopotamia
island	Babylon
canal	Persian Gulf
upstream	Iraq

Read to find out:

1. Why can they raise date palm trees in this land of little rain?
2. What are the chief items of food in this land? Why?
3. Why do most of the people live near the rivers?
4. Why do they build clay houses with flat roofs?
5. Why do the people wear loose clothing?
6. Why do they raise wheat in this country?
7. Why do they use keleks and koofahs for travel?
8. How do goats aid them in their travel?
9. What types of work do we find in Iraq?
10. What do we mean when we say we are traveling downstream or traveling upstream?
11. Why don't steamships travel on the Tigris River?
12. How is the Tigris River of help to the people of Iraq?
13. Why do the houses have such thick walls?
14. Why do they use asphalt in making their koofahs?
15. Why do the houses have so few windows?
16. What kind of a bridge do we find at Baghdad?
17. Why do they have a platform around the minaret on a mosque?
18. What kinds of work are being done at the wharves?
19. Why do some of the people wear scarfs wound around their heads?
20. Why do the shepherds wander from place to place with their flocks?
21. How do the shepherds help other workers?
22. How do the people travel and ship their goods?
23. Why do the people dig in the ruins?
24. Why is petroleum important?
25. Where do the people of Iraq see the sun at noon?

## TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. In Iraq people build clay houses with flat roofs since there is much clay and little rainfall.
2. People of Iraq wear little clothing because it is a land of many trees and much sunshine.
3. The people of this region eat dates, wheat, and mutton.
4. Wheat can be grown in this region since it does not require as much rain as some other crops.
5. They use keleks and koofahs for travel on the rivers because they have willows, asphalt, and the goat skins out of which they are made.
6. Cattle in great numbers are raised in Iraq because grass is abundant.
7. Since there are many trees in Iraq much lumber is used in making houses and boats.
8. Some people of Iraq are weavers who make cloth and rugs from the wool of sheep.
9. The kinds of work which people of Iraq do are those suited to a land of much sunshine and little rainfall.
10. Sheep can be raised in places where there is not enough grass for cattle.
11. Most of the people of Iraq live near the rivers so they can use the rivers for travel and for irrigation.
12. Banana trees are grown in this region.
13. At Baghdad there is a bridge of boats.
14. The shepherds use tents for homes because they are easy to move from place to place.



15. Camels are used for transportation in the desert because they can carry heavy loads and can go for many days without water.
16. Camels are sometimes called the ships of the desert.
17. People of Iraq always see the sun in the southern sky at noon.
18. Nights in the desert are always hot.
19. Most of the rain in Iraq falls in the winter.
20. Date palm trees grow where there is much sunshine and little rain if their roots are watered.
21. By doing much work to bring water to their land, and by choosing plants which can grow there, the farmers of Iraq are able to supply many people with dates, wheat, and vegetables.
22. Some people in Iraq make a living by digging in ruins.
23. Petroleum is found in Iraq.
24. In this land of little rainfall and few shade trees, some of the city homes are built with overhanging balconies which help to shade the streets.
25. Iraq is a large part of the earth's surface.

#### COMPLETION TEST

1. Some people in Iraq make their living as shepherds as there is enough (            ) and (            ) for sheep.
2. The flocks are valuable for (            ), (            ), and (            ).
3. The three main items of food used in Iraq are (            ), (            ), and (            ).
4. Iraq is a land of much (            ) and little (            ).

5. People build houses of (            ) dried (            ) with (            ) roofs.
6. They use the rivers for (            ) and (            ).
7. Most of the rain falls in the (            ).
8. People in Iraq always see the sun at noon in the (            ) sky.
9. The top of a map always represents (            ).
10. The bottom of a map always represents (            ).
11. The right side of a map always represents (            ).
12. The left side of a map always represents (            ).
13. Going against the current of a river is going (            ).
14. Going with the current of a river is going (            ).
15. The place where the river begins is the (            ) of the river.
16. The place where the river empties is the (            ) of the river.
17. The point in the sky which is directly overhead is the (            ).
18. The place where the earth and sky seem to meet is called the (            ).
19. Farm lands which get water from the river or from ditches or wells is called (            ) lands.
20. People in Iraq are fitting their ways of living to a land of much (            ) and little (            ).

## KEY TO TESTS

## True-False Test

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. True
17. True
18. False
19. True
20. True
21. True
22. True
23. True
24. True
25. False

## Completion Test

1. water - grass
2. wool - food - skins
3. wheat - mutton - dates
4. sunshine - rain
5. sun - bricks - flat
6. travel - irrigation
7. winter
8. southern
9. north
10. south
11. east
12. west
13. upstream
14. downstream
15. source
16. mouth
17. zenith
18. horizon
19. irrigated
20. sunshine - rain

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## THE LAND OF THE NILE

### Major Understanding:

The people along the lower Nile have adjusted their ways of living to a land of much sunshine, little rain, sparse grass and a great navigable river. As a result of so doing, they live in flat roofed houses, farm by irrigation, tend sheep and goats, and travel by river boat and camel.

The people along the upper Nile have adjusted their ways of living to a land of much rain, abundant grass, patches of forests, many wild animals, and the fact that the noonday sun is never far from overhead. As a result of so doing, they live in houses with sloping roofs, hunt big game, tend cattle, and grow corn and beans.

### Minor Understandings:

#### Relationships:

#### (Lower Nile:

#### Cultural:

- A. Food:  
 Vegetables  
 Eggs  
 Dates  
 Little coarse cakes  
 made from corn, rice,  
 or wheat
- B. Clothing:  
 Long cotton robes  
 Scarfs over head  
 Better class are well  
 dressed

#### Natural:

Fertile soil and irrigation  
 Conditions favorable for  
 growing dates  
 Grains grow along the Nile  
 Seasons suitable for  
 vegetation

Very hot summers, little  
 shade, mild winters  
 Cotton is principal crop  
 Better class is very  
 wealthy

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| C. Shelter:<br>Houses of sun dried<br>bricks with flat roofs                 | Plenty of clay<br>Scarcity of rain<br>Very little rainfall  |
| D. Work:<br>Mostly farmers<br><br>Making bricks<br>Tending flocks<br>Weaving | Fertile soil<br>Irrigation<br>Sometimes two crops in one<br>season<br>Plenty of clay<br>Grass and water for flocks<br>Conditions favorable for<br>raising sheep |
| E. Transportation:<br>Camels and donkeys<br>Boats                            | Desert country<br>Navigable river   |

## (Upper Nile)

## Cultural:

## Natural:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Food:<br>Meat<br>Corn, beans, sweet<br>potatoes, sugar cane,<br>bananas | Wild game<br>Conditions favorable for<br>growing their plants            |
| B. Clothing:<br>Wearing scanty<br>clothing                                 | Much hot, wet weather,<br>warm nights, much shade                        |
| C. Shelter:<br>Grass houses with<br>sloping roofs                          | Much rain,<br>Abundant grass   |
| D. Work:<br>Hunting<br>Farming<br>Herding cattle                           | Wild game<br>Abundant rain<br>Much hot weather<br>Grass and forest lands |
| E. Transportation:<br>Boats<br>Walking                                     | Navigable river<br>Forests   |

## VOCABULARY

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| cataract | flood |
| rapid    | lake  |
| dam      | fall  |

marsh	Egypt
swamp	Cairo
irrigation	White Nile
bluff	Blue Nile
delta	Khartum
pyramids	Sudd
mummies	Lake Victoria
mosques	Suez
minarets	Red Sea

**Read to find out:**

1. Why don't the people along the Nile use keleks and koofahs for travel on the river?
2. Does more or less rain fall in Egypt than in Iraq?
3. What kind of land lies west of the Nile River?
4. Why do the people in this region use wood in building boats?
5. Why do they use tall sails on their boats?
6. Has the Nile River formed a delta?
7. What things can you find that are like the things you saw in Iraq?
8. What would you see as you go along the streets of Cairo?
9. Why don't the people along the lower Nile dress like the people along the upper Nile?
10. What type of work is found along the upper Nile that isn't found along the lower Nile?
11. Why do the people in the desert use tents for homes?
12. What is a cataract and where are they found on the Nile?
13. Why was a dam built across the Nile River?



14. Why is there so much wild game along the upper Nile?
15. Where is the source of the Nile River?
16. How do the people along the lower Nile irrigate their farms?
17. What type of house do we find along the lower Nile?
18. What type of house do we find along the upper Nile?
19. Why do the two regions use different types of houses?
20. What uses do the people make of the Nile River?

TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. In some years it does not rain even once in Egypt.
2. People in Egypt wear very little clothing because Egypt is a hot, dry land.
3. Egypt is drier than the land of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
4. Going downstream on the Nile means going toward the Mediterranean Sea.
5. The Nile has built a delta at its southern end.
6. Going against the current is going upstream on a river.
7. The most famous of all the Egyptian monuments are the great pyramids.
8. Koofahs are used on the Nile, because there are asphalt springs in Egypt.
9. Many of the houses in Egypt have flat roofs, in part because Egypt is a land of little rain.
10. Farms lie on either side of the Nile River just as far back from it as men have irrigated and no farther.
11. As one goes from the delta of the Nile to Lake Victoria,

one is going to lower and lower land.

12. Some people near the Nile make their living by raising sheep.

13. Rich mud from the Nile River is scattered over the fields to make the crops grow better.

14. In some places in the desert there is enough water for date palms and a few other plants to grow.

15. The place where the river begins is called the mouth of the river.

16. In traveling upstream on the White Nile, you pass from a land in which there is almost no rain, through lands in which there is more and more rain, until at last you reach a land in which there is a great deal of rain.

17. The houses along the upper Nile are round and have cone-shaped roofs made of grass or leaves.

18. The farther upstream along the White Nile you lived, the more rainy days you would have, and the more grass and trees you would find.

19. More wild animals are found along the lower Nile than along the upper Nile.

20. People living along the lower Nile wear more clothing than do those living along the upper Nile.

21. The place where the earth and sky seem to meet is called the horizon.

22. The point in the sky which is directly overhead is called the zenith.

23. People near the delta land of the Nile sometime see

the sun at noon in the northern sky.

24. People living near Lake Victoria sometimes see the sun at noon in the southern sky and sometimes in the northern sky.

25. People near Lake Victoria see the sun at their zenith twice each year.

#### COMPLETION TEST

1. The people along the Nile take (            ) from the river to put on their (            ).
2. People along the (            ) Nile have little rain and build houses with (            ) roofs.
3. On each side of the Nile there is (            ) land.
4. People use the Nile River for (            ) and (            ).
5. The Nile has formed a (            ) at its mouth.
6. Going against the current is going (            ).
7. Going with the current is going (            ).
8. On both sides of the Nile River, in Egypt, there are many (            ) farms.
9. Some natives make their living by digging in (            ).
10. As you travel (            ) on the White Nile toward Lake Victoria, you are traveling into (            ) and (            ) land.
11. In lands near the White Nile many of the natives are (            ) and (            ).
12. Near Lake Victoria, houses are built with (            ) roofs, in part because it is a land of (            ) rain.
13. There are fewer villages and farms along the (            )

Nile than along the ( ) Nile.

14. The water that comes tumbling over the falls from Lake Victoria is starting on a ( ) journey of more than two thousand miles toward the ( ).

15. In going up the White Nile, you travel first in a land in which there is ( ) rain. Then you pass through lands in which there is ( ) and ( ) rain. At last you reach a land where there is ( ) rain.

16. People along the lower Nile always see the sun at noon in the ( ) sky.

17. Sun shadows along the lower Nile are longer in ( ) than in ( ).

18. People living near Lake Victoria see the sun at their ( ) late in March and late in September.

19. Near Lake Victoria the sun at noon is sometimes in the ( ) sky and sometimes in the ( ) sky.

20. A place in the river where the water flows very ( ) because the bed of the river slopes more than it does just below or above this place is called a ( ).

## KEY TO TESTS

True-False Test	Completion Test
1. True	1. water, farms
2. False	2. lower, little, flat
3. True	3. desert
4. True	4. irrigation, travel
5. False	5. delta
6. True	6. upstream
7. True	7. downstream
8. False	8. irrigated
9. True	9. ruins
10. True	10. upstream, higher, higher
11. False	11. hunters, herders
12. True	12. sloping, much
13. True	13. upper, lower
14. True	14. northward, Mediterranean Sea
15. False	15. Little, more, more, much
16. True	16. southern
17. True	17. December, June
18. True	18. zenith
19. False	19. northern, southern
20. True	20. quickly, cataract
21. True	
22. True	
23. False	
24. True	
25. True	

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## CONGO REGION

## Major Understanding:

The people of the Congo Region have adjusted their ways of living to a land of great rivers, much rainfall, never ending summer, thick forests, and jungles, some grasslands, and many wild animals. As a result of so doing, they build houses of tree branches and leaves with sloping roofs, wear little clothing, travel much by water, hunt wild animals, trade rubber, oil palm kernels, and ivory elephant tusks, and farm in cleared patches.

## Minor Understandings:

## Relationships

## Cultural:

## Natural:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. Food:<br/>Fish<br/>Corn<br/>Manioc, bananas, and rice<br/>Wild honey<br/>Lack of domestic animals<br/>Difficult to preserve food in this region<br/>Roots and herbs</p> | <p>Streams and rivers<br/>Favorable climate and fertile soil<br/>Warm climate and much rain<br/>Bees in the forests<br/>Land infested with the tsetse fly<br/>Intense heat-presence of many insects.<br/>Presence of abundance of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>B. Clothing:<br/>Almost no clothing<br/>Clothing they do wear is of a very thin grade of cotton procured from traders</p>  | <p>Because of the extremely hot, moist climate</p>  |
| <p>C. Shelter:<br/>Building grass houses with sloping roofs<br/>Whitemen sleep in net tents</p>   | <p>Warm climate all the year<br/>Much rain<br/>Presence of mosquitoes</p>   |
| <p>D. Work:<br/>Hunting</p>   | <p>Presence of animals found</p>  |



Whitemen as hunters and  
scientist employ natives  
as:

1. porters
2. guides
3. hunters
4. general laborers

Chiefly in this region

Mining

Rich deposits of copper,  
diamonds, tin, and radium

Fishing

Many fish inhabited streams

Agriculture

Fertile soil

Farming is crudely  
conducted in small  
clearings near  
villages

Much rainfall

Warm sunshine

Handicraft

Utensils of pottery  
and raphia are made  
by the natives

Presence of clay and  
raphia palms

Pathmaking

Dense forests

Ivory industry

Elephants

Making palm oil

Palm trees

Net making

Palm fibers

Work of blacksmiths

Need for implements for  
hunting

Rubber industry

Rubber vines

Railroading

Falls, and need for carrying  
lumber

Trading done in town

Need for exchange of goods

Use of human burden  
carriers

Lack of domestic animals be-  
cause hot, wet lands are  
unhealthy for them.

#### E. Transportation:

Use of wood for steamers

Many rivers provide the

Use of hollow logs for  
boats

easiest highway. Much  
wood present

Use of rafts of logs

Dense forests make traveling

Much transporting is done  
by the native porters

difficult

#### VOCABULARY

zenith

swamps

horizon

sandbar

jungle

river system

mountains

equator

plains

malaria

latex	pygmies
pontoons	mahogany
raphia	manioc
thatch	primitive
cannibals	Congo
stockades	Bomo
quagmires	Matadi
mandioca	African
missionaries	Kassai River
tributaries	Lake Victoria
navigable	

Read to find out:

1. Why is river transportation of major importance?
2. Why are the streams of the Congo Region dangerous?
3. Why does the native Negro have few wants?
4. Why are Negro porters generally used in transporting loads through the forests?
5. Where do we find the railroads in the Congo Region?
6. Why is the Congo Region sparsely populated?
7. Why is it so difficult to secure native laborers?
8. Why do we find so many insects in the tropical forest?
9. Why is ivory valuable even to the native Negro?
10. Why do the steamers burn wood?
11. Why is the roof the most important part of the house in the Congo Region?
12. Why is travel difficult in Africa?
13. Why are the forests damp and dark?
14. Why are there so few domestic animals in the Congo Region?

15. Why is the sun never far from overhead at noon?
16. Why is this a very warm region all the year?
17. In what ways are banana trees useful to people in the Congo Region?
18. Why is it so difficult to preserve food in the Congo Region?
19. Where do the pygmies live and what type of work do they do?
20. Why is it the people in the Congo Region do not wear much clothing?

#### TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. Going downstream on the Congo means going toward the Atlantic Ocean.
2. As you travel from the part of the Congo near Lake Victoria toward the place where the Congo empties into the Atlantic Ocean, you are traveling east.
3. As you travel from the part of the Congo near Lake Victoria toward the place where the Congo empties into the Atlantic Ocean, you are traveling into lower and lower land.
4. As you travel from the part of the Congo near Lake Victoria toward the place where the Congo empties into the Atlantic Ocean, you are traveling upstream.
5. Land on the map is colored blue.
6. The people of the Congo Region use the rivers a great deal for traveling from place to place, because there are many rivers in this region and it is hard to make roads through the dense forests.
7. Houses in the Congo Region are built with flat roofs, because it is a land of very little rain.

8. The people of the Congo Region wear loose, flowing robes which cover their bodies from head to foot.
9. In the Congo Region it is always summer because the sun is always high in the sky at noon.
10. Many people in the Congo Region raise bananas and manioc plants and gather the fruit of the oil palm trees.
11. Koofahs are used on the Congo because there are no logs for building other kinds of boats.
12. Going against the current of the river is going upstream.
13. The place where the river empties is the mouth of the river.
14. The point in the sky which is directly overhead is the horizon.
15. Going with the current of the river is going downstream.
16. The place where the river begins is the mouth of the river.
17. In the Congo people use many camels which are especially suited for work in hot, rainy lands.
18. It is easy to find materials for building houses in the dense forests of the Congo.
19. The Congo contains palm kernels, elephant tusks, rubber, and other products which interest white traders.
20. In the Congo people build flat-roofed, sun-dried mud huts for their homes.
21. In the Congo where summer lasts all the year, the people use very little clothing.
22. The people in the hot lands lead very simple lives.

23. The hot moist lands are very healthful for the people of the white race.

24. We have to change from river steamer to railroad for the part of the journey on the Congo where there are many rapids and falls in the river.

25. In the Congo it is always summer because the sun is always almost overhead at noon, and it is hotter in places where the sun is almost directly overhead at noon than where it is low in the sky at noon.

#### COMPLETION TEST

1. People of the Congo Region are fitting their ways of living to a land of much (            ), much (            ), and many (            ).

2. The great amount of (            ) helps to explain why people there build houses of (            ) with (            ) roofs.

3. The people in the Congo Region wear little clothing at all times of the year because (            ) in this region lasts all the year.

4. If one knows that a land has much rainfall and hot weather during the whole year, he might expect to find (            ) and (            ) among the chief foods used by the people there.

5. The lands around the Congo River have a (            ) and (            ) climate.

6. People of the Congo Region use (            ) a great deal for traveling from place to place because there are many

- ( ) in this region, and the forests are so ( ) that it is hard to make roads through them.
7. In the Congo Region it is always ( ) because the sun is always ( ) in the sky at noon.
8. Going ( ) on the Congo means going toward the Atlantic Ocean.
9. As you travel from the part of the Congo near Lake Victoria toward the place where the Congo empties in to the Atlantic Ocean you are traveling into ( ) and ( ) land.
10. In the Congo Region it is difficult to make ( ) through the ( ) forests.
11. In the Congo Region where ( ) lasts all the year, people wear very little ( ).
12. A place in the river where the water flows very quickly because the bed of the river slopes more than it does just above or below this place is called a ( ).
13. The place where a river begins is called the ( ) of the river.
14. The point in the sky which is directly overhead is called the ( ).
15. Going against the current of the river is going ( ).
16. The place where the earth and sky seem to meet is called the ( ).
17. The place where the river empties is called the ( ) of the river.
18. Going with the current of the river is going ( ).

AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
OKLAHOMA

19. Many people in the Congo Region raise (            ) and  
(            ) plants and gather the fruit of the (            )  
trees.

20. People in the Congo Region lead a very (            ) life.

## KEY TO TESTS

- |           |                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. True   | 1. rainfall, sunshine, rivers |
| 2. False  | 2. rainfall, wood, sloping    |
| 3. True   | 3. summer                     |
| 4. False  | 4. bananas, manioc            |
| 5. False  | 5. hot, moist                 |
| 6. True   | 6. rivers, rivers, dense      |
| 7. False  | 7. summer, high               |
| 8. False  | 8. downstream                 |
| 9. True   | 9. lower, lower               |
| 10. True  | 10. roads, dense              |
| 11. False | 11. summer, clothing          |
| 12. True  | 12. cataract                  |
| 13. True  | 13. source                    |
| 14. False | 14. zenith                    |
| 15. True  | 15. upstream                  |
| 16. True  | 16. horizon                   |
| 17. False | 17. mouth                     |
| 18. True  | 18. downstream                |
| 19. True  | 19. bananas, manioc, oil palm |
| 20. False | 20. simple                    |
| 21. True  |                               |
| 22. True  |                               |
| 23. False |                               |
| 24. True  |                               |
| 25. True  |                               |



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## MEDITERRANEAN LANDS

## Major Understanding:

The people of the Mediterranean Lands have adjusted their ways of living to a land of hundreds of miles of sea-coast, long, hot summers, during which little rain falls; winter sunshine, mild winters, during which a greater amount of rain falls; and much rough or mountainous country. As a result of so doing, they cultivate grape vines, lemon, olive, orange, and fig trees; grow wheat, tend sheep and goats, and care for winter tourists.

## Minor Understandings:

## Relationships

	Cultural	Natural
A.	<b>Food:</b> Citrus fruits, olives, raisins, grapes, dates, currants, and figs  Vegetables, wheat, barley, beans, and macaroni  Goat milk, cheese	Abundant sunshine, mild winters, winter rains, and warm climate the year round  Long growing season; winter rains, and terraced fields  Sparse grass for flocks
B.	<b>Clothing:</b> Bright colored loose cotton clothing	Much sunshine, mild winters, near the water, mountains keep off the cold north winds, dry hot summer winds
C.	<b>Shelter:</b> Adobe, brick or stone Thick walls Build houses with jutting balconies and many poorly constructed houses	Plenty of clay and stone and wood scarce Hot summers Mild winters, warm bright days
D.	<b>Work:</b> Farming Vegetables, wheat, and barley	Irrigation, some winter rains, terraced fields. Soil and climate suitable

Fruit growing  
Citrus fruits,  
grapes, olives

Growing flowers

Caring for tourists

Grazing

Fishing

Manufacturing  
Perfume, soap  
olive oil, and  
macaroni

E. Transportation:

Donkey and horses  
Railroads  
Boats and steamships

Early travel: wooden  
boats driven by oars  
and sails

Warm winters, winter rains,  
protected from the north  
winds by mountains

Soil and climate suitable

Winter playground

Winter rains, warm winters

Sea and streams abounding in  
fish

Soil and climate suitable for  
raising flowers, olives, and  
wheat

Little level land  
Mountain passes,  
Surrounded by countries  
On the Mediterranean Sea  
Some large rivers that are  
navigable  
Mediterranean Sea has many  
islands, peninsulas, and bays

VOCABULARY

peak

volcano

lava

seaport

harbor

peninsula

strait

terraced

gateway

caravans

isthmus

port

Mediterranean Sea

Strait of Gibraltar

Barbary Coast

Spain

Portugal

Italy

Greece

France

Vesuvius

Naples

Palestine

Marseille

Read to find out:

1. Why the Mediterranean has a climate so much milder than that of the northern United States?
2. What the mild climate does for the lands about the Mediterranean?
3. How the climate helps to bring visitors from other lands?
4. Why olives can be grown in the Mediterranean while bananas cannot be grown here?
5. If the lands along the northern shore of the Mediterranean seem more like Egypt or more like those along the Barbary Coast?
6. What five plants help the people in these lands to get their living?
7. How do these five plants help?
8. How the olive trees can protect themselves in Mediterranean Lands during the hot and dry summers?
9. How the grape vines can live in Mediterranean Lands during the long hot summers when there is little rain?
10. Why it is easy to make grapes into raisins in this region?
11. How orange and lemon trees protect themselves against the hot and dry summers?
12. What makes the soil rich around Vesuvius?
13. Why many men of Greece became great voyagers in early times?
14. What three things help to make the land of the Barbary Coast "a land of wonderful winters?"
15. What care should be taken of olive trees?
16. When and how are olives gathered?
17. How grapes are made into raisins?
18. Why there are so many soap factories in Marseille?
19. Why so many flowers are grown in this region?
20. What use is made of most of the wheat grown in Italy?

## TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. In the Mediterranean lands the path of the sun in the summer is longer and higher than in winter.
2. In these lands the noon sun is always in the southern sky.
3. Mediterranean lands are south of the Congo Region.
4. The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow strip of land which separates the Atlantic Ocean from the Mediterranean Sea.
5. The peninsula of Spain is farther east than the peninsula of Italy.
6. The coast of France is between the peninsula of Italy and the peninsula of Spain.
7. Asia Minor is near the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.
8. Olives are very useful to the people of the Mediterranean Lands because olives are good for food.
9. Olive trees can protect themselves in this region during the hot and dry summers because many of the trees live to be very old.
10. Grape vines can live in Mediterranean Lands during the long summers when there is little rain because the vines have very long roots which go deep into the ground.
11. In Spain it is easy for people to make grapes into raisins because raisins are good to eat.
12. On the Barbary Coast, banana trees cannot protect themselves during the long summers when there is little rain because banana trees have large thin leaves with thin skins.

13. Orange and lemon trees can protect themselves in this region during the hot and dry summers because they have small thick leaves.
14. In Asia Minor, it is easy for the people to dry the figs which they raise because there is much hot, dry weather with plenty of sunshine.
15. On the Barbary Coast winters are cold and snowy.
16. The decayed lava from Vesuvius makes rich soil where many vineyards, olive orchards, and wheat fields grow.
17. In Mediterranean Lands summers are hot and very wet.
18. In Greece, it is easy to make grapes into currants because there is always lots of rain in the summer time.
19. One reason why many of the men of Greece became great voyagers in early times is because there are many places along the coast of Greece where it is easy for boats to come close to the shore.
20. Another reason why many of the men of Greece became great voyagers in the early times is because there are hundreds of islands near Greece, and the sight of these islands makes men want to visit them.
21. Winters in the Mediterranean Lands are very dry. ✓
22. Land which has water on three sides and land on the other side is called a peninsula.
23. Many people along the coast in this region make their living by taking care of tourists.
24. Italy is a land of many mountains.

## COMPLETION TEST

1. Land which has water on three sides and land on the other side is called a (            ).
2. In the Mediterranean Lands the summers are (            ) and (            ).
3. In the Mediterranean Lands the path of the sun in the (            ) is longer and higher than in the (            ).
4. In these lands the noon sun is always in the (            ) sky.
5. The Barbary Coast is part of the (            ) coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
6. Italy, Spain, Greece, and France border the Mediterranean Sea on the (            ).
7. Hot, liquid rock is called (            ).
8. Olive trees can protect themselves in this region against the hot dry summers because they have (            ), (            ) leaves.
9. Olives which are used for oil are not picked till they are (            ).
10. Most people in Spain use olive oil instead of (            ).
11. Grapevines can grow in this land of little rain because they have very long (            ) which go deep into the (            ) to get water.
12. Dried grapes are called (            ).
13. The poorer kinds of olive oil are used in making (            ).
14. Flowers grown in this region are used in making (            ) and (            ).

15. Many people who live along the coast of this region make their living by taking care of ( ).

16. Asia Minor is near the ( ) end of the Mediterranean Sea.



## KEY TO TESTS

## True-False Test

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False
16. True
17. False
18. False
19. True
20. True
21. False
22. True
23. True
24. True

## Completion Test

1. peninsula
2. hot, dry
3. summer, winter
4. southern
5. southern
6. north
7. lava
8. small, thick
9. ripe
10. butter
11. roots, ground
12. raisins
13. soap
14. soap, perfume
15. tourists
16. eastern

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## SWITZERLAND

## Major Understanding:

The people of Switzerland have adjusted their ways of living to an interior land of high mountains, long cold winters, short cool summers, beautiful scenery, much rain and snow, many glaciers, and many waterfalls. As a result of so doing, they build houses with sloping roofs, use water power for manufacturing, care for tourists, raise dairy cattle, and grow hay, potatoes, and other crops on scattered patches of valley land.

## Minor Understandings:

## Relationships

	Cultural	Natural
A.	Food:	
	Vegetables	Soil and climatic conditions favorable for their growth
	Fruits: apples, plums, grapes	Plenty of rain, fertile soil, and climatic conditions favorable
	Dairy products	Good pastures
	Very little meat except pork	Cattle too valuable to be killed and eaten
	Wheat, barley, rye, and oats	Plenty of rain, fertile soil, terraced fields, and short growing season
B.	Clothing:	
	Most people dress as we do. In some mountain regions the peasants wear the native contumes on Sundays and holidays	Travel and communication with the outside world. Senic beauty brings tourists
C.	Shelter:	
	Building houses with steep roofs	Much snow

Using stones and wood for building	Forests and rocky mountains
Flat roofs with stones in mountains	High winds
D. Work: Agriculture	Fertile soil, plenty of moisture, small farms
Wood carving	Plenty of wood and abundance of leisure time in the winter
Care of tourists	Beautiful scenery Healthful climate
Manufacturing: cheese, watches and clocks, machinery, cloth, embroidery, silk ribbon, condensed milk chocolate, musical instruments, and furniture	Raw materials near to them Plenty of water power Not enough land for everyone to farm Long cold winters keep them inside and give them opportunity to become highly skilled workers at different crafts
Grazing	Much of the land too mountain- ous for farming Grass plentiful
Building tunnels	Steepness of mountains
E. Transportation: Use of mountain passes Railroads	Steepness of mountains Mountain passes Tunnels
Cog-wheel railways Skis Automobiles and busses	Mountainous land Long cold winters Mountain passes

## VOCABULARY

landslide	plateau
avalanche	tree line
glaciers	watershead
pass	raw material
terminal moraine	growing season
altitude	mouth

source	Basle
valley	Como
lakes	Alps
tunnels	St. Gotthard
inland	

Read to find out:

1. Why the Swiss live in houses made of wood in some places and in houses made of stone in other places?
2. How they carry on commerce with other countries?
3. Why dairying is an important industry in Switzerland?
4. How the Swiss make cheese and why they make it?
5. How altitude affects the temperature of Switzerland and causes life in temperate regions to vary?
6. How the work and play of the people of Switzerland is determined by their environment?
7. Why Switzerland is sometimes called the "Playground of the World?"
8. How the people of Switzerland use their water power?
9. Why Switzerland has a cooler climate than Holland?
10. Why there are so many factories in Switzerland?
11. How the tourist trade helps Switzerland?
12. Why the large cities and the manufacturing centers are located in the plateau region of Switzerland?
13. Why Switzerland has developed a very good railroad system?
14. What Switzerland imports?
15. What Switzerland exports?
16. Why the Alpine passes are so important to the Swiss people?
17. Why Switzerland, with practically no raw materials or coal, has become highly industrialized?

18. What Switzerland has done to make the wisest possible use of her forests and water power?
19. The amount of rainfall in Switzerland?
20. How Switzerland is drained?
21. About the glaciers, avalanches, landslides, floods, and the dangers encountered by the Swiss mountaineers by severe lightening strokes.
22. Who owns the forests in Switzerland; who governs the use and replacement of the forests?
23. How the forests help to keep the soil of this mountainous country from being washed away?
24. Why so many people visit Switzerland each year?
25. About the dairying industry of Switzerland?
26. What kind of farming is carried on in Switzerland?
27. What products Switzerland manufactures?
28. How Switzerland transports her exports to other countries?
29. The different means of transportation found in Switzerland?
30. Why Switzerland does not use the rivers within her borders as avenues for shipping?
31. Who owns and operates the railroads, telephone, and telegraph systems?
32. Why railroads follow the valleys of the four great river systems of Switzerland?
33. Why did the Swiss develop woodworking and embroidering?
34. Why have different languages developed in Switzerland?

#### TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. Switzerland is nearer the Equator than the Netherlands but it has a cooler climate because of the altitude of the land.
2. In Switzerland the sun is always in the southern sky.
3. Switzerland is on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

4. When you travel from Genoa to Switzerland, you are traveling north.
5. It is easier to walk through the St. Gotthard Pass in winter than in summer.
6. In the summertime, many cows are herded up into the high mountains for pastures in Switzerland.
7. The Swiss herders and their cows stay all winter in the high mountain pastures.
8. When you travel from Genoa to Switzerland you are traveling to lower and lower land.
9. Travelers who walk through the St. Gotthard Pass first walk uphill for several hours and then walk downhill for several hours.
10. Much milk from Swiss cows is made into milk chocolate, cheese, and condensed milk in Swiss factories.
11. Most of the milk from Swiss cows is made into butter in the high mountain pastures.
12. One reason why there are many factories in Switzerland is because there are many waterfalls in Switzerland.
13. There are many waterfalls in Switzerland because there are many steep mountainsides and plenty of melted snow and ice.
14. One reason why there is so much beautiful scenery in Switzerland is because the weather is warm all the year round.
15. Many Swiss people earn their living by taking care of visitors from other lands who come to see the beautiful scenery of Switzerland.



16. A pass is a high place in the mountains which is lower than the mountain peaks on either side of it.
17. Going upstream is going against the current of the river.
18. Going downstream is going with the current of the river.
19. Switzerland is a low, level country.
20. Coal is the source of power used to operate all of the Swiss trains.
21. The large cities and manufacturing centers are located in the plateau region of Switzerland.
22. One language is spoken throughout the country of Switzerland.
23. Switzerland has no coal but much water power.
24. There are many beautiful lakes in Switzerland.
25. Switzerland is a seacoast country.
26. Switzerland, a mountainous country, has developed a very fine railway system.
27. Switzerland exports cheese, milk chocolate, watches, silk ribbon, and articles carved from wood.
28. It is necessary for the Swiss people to import much of their food.
29. It is easy for the Swiss to build railroads across their country.
30. When people have to cooperate to overcome difficulties they appreciate their country and home more.

## COMPLETION TEST

1. The streams tumble down the mountains and turn the water wheels that make ( ).
2. There are two ways to get to cooler places. One is to go ( ) or ( ) from the equator and the other is to go ( ) a mountain or in an airplane.
3. While in the mountains everyday the men milk the cows and make the milk into ( ).
4. The Swiss buy cotton and make ( ) and ( ).
5. They buy silk and make ( ).
6. We sell the Swiss ( ), ( ), and ( ).
7. ( ) runs their street cars, their factories, and lights their homes.
8. Travelers are sometimes lost in the deep winter snows and ( ) dogs are trained to hunt for them.
9. The deep snow and mountains help to explain why there are so many ( ) on the railroads.
10. Through the long, cold, snowy ( ) when the sun is ( ) in the sky and the days are short, the Swiss herders keep their animals in barns and feed them grain and hay raised in the rich valleys in ( ).
11. It is always cooler in ( ) than in ( ) at the same distance from the equator.
12. On lowlands near the equator where there is ( ) weather all year, the noonday sun is always ( ) in the sky.

13. The tops of the Alps Mountains are covered with snow  
( ) and ( ).
14. In summer when the ( ) is high in the sky, Swiss  
herders go with their cattle, sheep, and goats into the  
( ) pastures.
15. The ( ) are the chief reason for visitors coming  
to Switzerland.
16. The use of water ( ) by the Swiss is an example  
of the wise use of a ( ) resource.
17. A Swiss family uses ( ) electricity than a family  
in any other country in the world.
18. In climbing a mountain the higher we climb the ( )  
it gets.
19. Going toward the mouth of a river is going ( ).
20. Going away from the mouth of a river is going ( ).

## KEY TO TESTS

## True-False Test

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. False
9. True
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. True
17. True
18. True
19. False
20. False
21. True
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. False
26. True

27. True

28. True

29. False

30. True

## Completion Test

1. electricity
2. north, south, up
3. cheese
4. cloth, embroidery
5. ribbon
6. petroleum, cotton, automobiles
7. Electricity
8. St. Benard
9. tunnels
10. winter, low, summer
11. mountains, lowlands
12. summer, high
13. winter, summer
14. sun, high
15. mountains
16. power, natural
17. more
18. colder
19. downstream
20. upstream

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## NETHERLANDS

## Major Understanding:

The people of The Netherlands have adjusted their ways of living to very low lands, much rain, short winter days, long summer days, cool summers, cold winters, abundance of grass, many waterways, and good harbors. As a result of so doing, they live in houses with sloping roofs, do intensive and careful farming, raise dairy cattle, use much of the land for raising hay, potatoes, and vegetables, build and repair dikes and canals, drain lands below sea leve, trade by sea with many parts of the world, and do much manufacturing and fishing.

## Minor Understandings:

## Relationships

Cultural	Natural
<p>A. Food</p> <p>Vegetables</p> <p>Dairy products</p> <p>Fish</p> <p>Use of rye bread</p>	<p>Soil and climatic conditions favorable for their growth</p> <p>Abundance of grass</p> <p>Nearness to the sea</p> <p>Conditions more favorable for growing rye than wheat</p>
<p>B. Clothing</p> <p>In trading centers wearing, clothing which is similar to that worn in our country</p> <p>On some of the islands that skirt the coast of Holland and in some of the farming districts people still wear the type of clothing worn by their great grand-fathers</p> <p>Wearing of wooden shoes</p>	<p>Location of cities favorable to development of centers for trade with many parts of the world</p> <p>Their work takes them away from contacts with the outside world</p> <p>Leather shoes suffer great damage in a land that is so damp</p>

- C. Shelter
- Building houses with steep roofs. Much rain
- Making barges into homes Canals
- Very few tall buildings are to be found The buildings stand on foundations made of piles driven down side by side into the soft soil, and are not solid enough to support a skyscraper
- Use of thatched roofs Soil is particularly well adapted to growing rye and rye straw is good for thatching purposes.
- Use of tiled roofs Abundance of clay
- Brick is the great building material of the Dutch Abundance of clay and lack of a sufficient supply of wood and stone.
- D. Work
- Farming
- Yield per acre in Holland is very high Much of Holland is made up of clay soils washed down by rivers or deposited by the sea. These clays are extremely fertile.
- Growing of vegetables, flowers, rye, barley, oats, and hay Low level lands, much rain, good soil where peat has been cut
- Dairying
- Dairying is important Much rainfall, sandy soil on which grass grows abundantly
- Use of Holstein cows Produce large quantity of milk
- Transporting goods Location favorable for foreign trade. Rainfall and soil conditions favorable to the production of vegetables, flowers, and dairy products
- Fishing, marketing fish Nearness to the sea
- Manufacturing Location favorable to shipping, ease of importing coal
- Making brick, tile, pottery, and china-ware Plentiful clay deposits
- Butter and cheese Favorable conditions for dairying
- Reclaiming land
- Building polders Low land, much of it below sea level
- Using windmills to pump water Wind strong and steady enough to run windmills
- Mining Deposits of peat and coal



E. Transportation	
Use of many boats for traveling within the country	Canals easy to build in a lowland, navigable rivers, nearness to the ocean
Use of sleds	Cold winters, canals
Use of many kinds of boats	Location favorable to foreign trade
Skating	Cold winters, canals
Foreign trade is very important	Lack of raw materials for factories, more vegetables, flowers, and dairy products produced than needed in Holland, good sea ports
Chief imports are wheat, corn, cotton, sugar	Climate and soil not suitable for their production
Diamonds	No rough diamonds found here
Raw iron, steel, and copper	Lack of deposits in Holland
Chief exports are dairy products, vegetables, and flowers	Climate and soil is suitable for their production

## VOCABULARY

polders	Rhine River
peat	Waal River
bulbs	North Sea
tulips	Holstein
hyacinths	Netherlands
delta	Holland
dikes	Amsterdam
swamps	Rotterdam
sand dunes	The Hague
canals	Dutch
engineer	Zuider Zee
drainage	
locks	
sluices	

Read to find out:

1. Why the Netherlands is called the "dairy farm" of Great Britain?
2. Why the people of the Netherlands are called the "World's traders."?
3. Why is the location of the Netherlands excellent for trading?
4. Why have the Dutch been great explorers?
5. Which of her colonies are most helpful to the Netherlands?
6. What products does the Netherlands receive from these colonies?
7. What does the Netherlands do with these products?
8. What are the two most important trading centers?
9. From where do the diamonds cut in Amsterdam come? What country buys most of them?
10. How many advantages has the Netherlands, then, as a great trading nation?
11. What is it that is both like an enemy and like a friend of the Netherlands?
12. What are the outstanding characteristics of the Dutch?
13. In what ways are Holland and Switzerland different?
14. In what ways are Holland and Switzerland alike?
15. Why is Holland densely populated?
16. Why are most homes and public buildings made of brick and stone?
17. What are the important crops of Holland?
18. Why isn't wheat grown extensively in Holland?
19. List the types of products manufactured in Holland. Tell the source of raw material for each product
20. What products must Holland import?
21. What products must Holland export?
22. Why does Holland need more land?

23. How necessary it is for the Dutch to make use of their natural resources?
24. How the dikes of Holland are constructed?
25. The recent developments in the draining of the Zuider Zee.
26. How the Dutch are engaged in a war with the sea.
27. How the famous Delft china is made.
28. How Holland has been formed by the action of the water and wind.
29. How the Dutch people in the early days built their dikes; read to find out how they build their dikes today; find out why they have changed their methods?
30. What kinds of power were used by the Dutch in the early days to drain their lands; what kinds of power are used today; why they changed?
31. All you can about the draining of the Zuider Zee; find out why the Dutch didn't build this big dam across the Zuider Zee long ago?
32. Why the Dutch are not draining all of the Zuider Zee and what they call the lake that is left?
33. Why so much of the farm land of Holland is used as pasture for cattle?
34. Read to find out how deltas are formed.
35. What kind of cattle are raised in Holland and what the chief purpose is for which they are raised?
36. How the Dutch farmer provides his cattle with shelter, and why he is so particular about their shelter?
37. What the chief grain crop of Holland is; list all the ways in which this grain is important to the Dutch people.
38. What other grain crops are raised in Holland and the uses of each?
39. Why the Dutch raise such wonderful flowers and bulbs, why they waste the flowers, how the bulbs are cared for, and how and where they are marketed?

40. The kinds of vegetables raised in Holland and how the Dutch prepare them for market.
41. Why dairy cattle are more valuable than beef cattle in a thickly populated country?
42. About the present-day dress of the Dutch; their houses and furniture.
43. What Holland has contributed to the world in the way of art and literature.
44. The kind of transportation devices that are used in Holland; make a list of these devices and write opposite each the kind of power used to operate it.
45. From what countries Holland gets the iron, steel, and copper which the Dutch use to manufacture their tools, machinery, and electrical equipment?
46. About the diamond industry in Holland: (a) where the Dutch get their uncut diamonds; (b) how they cut the diamonds; (c) the countries to which the Dutch sell diamonds.
47. Whether it is important that Germany and Holland agree on the use of the Rhine?
48. Why Holland sells a great deal of her coal to Belgium and then buys an almost equivalent amount from Germany?

#### TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. A common danger, such as the sea, causes men to work together for the good of all and become more united and useful citizens.
2. When a country is small and the population dense as in Holland, more effort is put forth by the people to use the resources at hand and to raise more crops on small tracts of land.
3. Christmas comes in the winter in both Holland and the United States because both countries are north of the equator.
4. All of the people in Holland wear wooden shoes.

5. The people of Holland raise Holstein cows due to the quantity of milk they give.
6. The climate is more suitable for raising rye, oats, and potatoes than for the raising of wheat and corn.
7. Some of the people in Holland earn their living by the raising of many cattle. The climate and soil are suitable for the growth of grass.
8. The climate of Holland is not favorable for the raising of cotton or sheep since it is so cool and moist. So Holland must import wool and cotton.
9. Some of the land in Holland is below sea level.
10. There are about as many canals in Holland as there are roads.
11. Holland is a land of many forests.
12. The larger canals are good highways for boats.
13. The cheese is taken from farms to the city markets on barges.
14. On most of the farms grass grows very well since it can stand more rain than most other crops.
15. Some barges are used for homes.
16. There is little harm done when a dike breaks.
17. The storks are useful for they eat animals that burrow in the dikes.
18. Rotterdam is a city of many boats.
19. Amsterdam is more famous than any other city in the world for cutting and polishing of diamonds.
20. The rivers of Holland flow to the south.

21. Agriculture has always been important in Holland, due to the fertile soil and plenty of moisture.
22. A large arm of the North Sea cuts right into the very heart of the country, forming a shallow body of water called the Zuider Zee.
23. Holland has plenty of timber and stone to use for building purposes.
24. Trees are planted on the dikes so that the network formed by their roots will help to strengthen the dikes.
25. Amsterdam was named from the dam across the Amstel River; Rotterdam from the dam across the Rotte River.
26. The population of Holland is still growing and the Dutch still feel the need for more land.
27. Holland is gaining more land by draining the Zuider Zee.
28. About half of the farm land of Holland is used as pasture for cattle since the soil is too wet for other crops.
29. In the higher regions of eastern Holland and among the dunes are some dry sandy tracts unfit for crops.
30. The cattle of Holland are raised chiefly for their meat.
31. No part of the United States is as far north as Rotterdam.
32. The farmer in Holland takes very good care of his cows.
33. Dutch butter is sent to all parts of Europe and some of it is canned and sent to tropical countries.
34. Scientists employed by the Dutch government are constantly making experiments with the different kinds of soil in Holland to find out how to get the best results, and every farmer gets the advice of these scientists free.

35. In the few places where the Dutch farmer can grow wheat, he manages to hold the world's record for the yield per acre.

#### COMPLETION TEST

1. Fields that have been drained are called (            ).
2. The Dutch found that the winds were (            ) and (            ) enough to keep (            ) working much of the time.
3. Some farmers, instead of making (            ), sell their (            ) to factories where cheese is made.
4. A layer of partly (            ) plants has been found at the (            ) of some of the (            ) drained to make polders and is called (            ).
5. Most of the dikes are built of (            ).
6. Trees are planted along the dikes so that their (            ) will help to make the dikes (            ).
7. Ocean ships can reach the (            ) of Amsterdam by way of a (            ) from the (            ).
8. Some of the ships bring (            ) from other (            ) to run the Dutch factories since they have no (            ) power.
9. (            ) destroy (            ) animals which (            ) the dikes.
10. (            ) are the kind of cattle raised in Holland due to the (            ) of (            ) they produce.
11. Rich (            ) deposited in fan shape near the (            ) of a river is called a (            ).
12. Due to the great amount of (            ) houses have been built with (            ) roofs.

13. The Netherlands have been ( ) for hundreds of years for its ( ), and ( ) are the most important salt-water fish which they catch.
14. The cattle in Holland are raised chiefly for their ( ) since it does not pay to grow ( ) cattle on small farms where land is valuable.
15. In the Netherlands, people are fitting their ways of living and of earning their living to a ( ) land with short, cool ( ), long ( ), and much ( ) and snow.
16. Rotterdam is a city where ( ) from rivers, canals, and the ( ) can meet, because it is near the sea and a great ( ) which many canals enter, and that work connected with these ships help many ( ) to earn a living.
17. This delta land, whose very name means ( " " ), is far enough ( ) so that the noon sun on any given day is considerably lower in the ( ) sky than it is in the Mediterranean lands and so less ( ) is received from it.
18. Most of Holland's milk is used to make ( ) and ( ).
19. Much of Holland is made up of ( ) soils washed down by ( ) or deposited by the ( ).
20. The flax crop provides Holland with linseed ( ), with oil cake for feeding ( ), and with the fine ( ) of which the Dutch housewife is so proud.



## KEY TO TESTS

## True-False Test

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. False
17. True
18. True
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. True
23. False
24. True
25. True

## Completion Test

1. polders
2. strong, steady, windmills
3. cheese, milk
4. decayed, bottom, lakes, peat
5. clay
6. planted, roots, stronger
7. harbor, canal, North Sea
8. coal, countries, water
9. storks, boring, ruin
10. Holstein, quantity, milk
11. soil, mouth
12. rainfall, steep
13. famous, fishermen, herring
14. milk, beef, small
15. delta, summers, winters, rainfall
16. boats, sea, river, people
17. low, north, southern, heat
18. butter, cheese
19. clay, rivers, sea
20. oil, cattle, linen

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## NORWAY

## Major Understanding:

The people of Norway have adjusted their ways of living to a land of many mountains, much forest, little lowland, long cold winters, short cool summer, much rain and snow, a rugged coastline, good harbors, and many water falls. As a result of so doing, they are fishermen, seamen, raise dairy cattle, use water power for manufacturing, make many wood products, herd reindeer, and raise potatoes, oats, and hay on their farm lands.

## Minor Understandings:

## Relationships

	Cultural	Natural
A.	Food	
	(Norway)	
	Potatoes, oats, barley	Short growing season
	Milk and Butter	Highland pastures
	Fish	Nearness to the sea
	(Lapland)	
	Reindeer meat and milk	Severe winters
	Fish	
B.	Clothing	
	(Norway)	
	Same as we do except in the far north	Warm summers, and cold winters
	(Lapland)	
	Clothing of reindeer skins	Severe winters Reindeer
C.	Shelter	
	(Norway)	
	Houses built of wood	Material available
	Houses built with sloping roofs	Much rain and snow

## (Lapland)

Tents for summer homes	Reindeer, sparse vegetation
Cane-like houses for winter. (Built of birch boughs and stones)	Stone for building
	Lack of lumber
	Severe winters

## D. Work

Catching salt-water fish	Nearness to the sea
Making boats	Forests and nearness to the sea
Transporting passengers and freight	Nearness to the sea
Raising potatoes, oats, barley, and hay	Short growing season. Valleys
Drying hay on racks	Moisture
Grazing dairy cows	High pasture lands
Making butter and cheese	Cows
Manufacturing	Waterfalls
	Forests
Lumbering and the manufacturing of paper	Forests
Making fish oil	Nearness to the sea
Herding reindeer	Cold, snowy, barren lands

## E. Transportation

Automobiles, trains, and ships	Good harbors, many bays, and fiords. Forests
Reindeer used as a beast of burden	Moss and grass which furnish food for reindeer
Sleds	Much snow and ice

## VOCABULARY

fiords	Arctic Ocean
bays	Oslo
reindeer	Norwegian
moss	Viking
peninsula	Norwegians
Norway	
North Sea	
Bergen	
Hammerfest	
Lapland	

Read to find out:

1. How is Norway like Switzerland?
2. How is Norway like Holland?
3. How is the coast of Norway different from the coast of Holland?
4. Who were the Vikings?
5. What materials are used for building houses in Norway?
6. Why are the farms so small in Norway?
7. Why is the northern part of Norway sometimes called "The Land of the Midnight Sun?"
8. What type of work do the people of Norway do?
9. What do the Laplanders do for a living?
10. Why don't they raise wheat and corn in Norway?
11. Why do they put their hay on racks after cutting it?
12. Why do the Laplanders move from one place to another?
13. Why did the people of Norway become brave seamen?
14. Why is the reindeer so important to the Laplanders?
15. Why do the people of Norway take the cattle to the higher pastures in the summer time?
16. What does Norway manufacture in her factories?
17. Why had Oslo become such a large city?
18. Why do we find more people living in southern Norway than we do in northern Norway?
19. Why do the Lapps live in tents?
20. Why do the Lapps eat a great deal of meat?

TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. Since there is so little low land near the sea, many of the people who live along the coast of Norway make their living from the sea rather than from the land.

2. Houses in Norway are built with sloping roofs because there is much rain and snow.
3. In Norway the farms are large since there is much level land.
4. Norway is south of the Congo Region.
5. Norway is north of the Netherlands.
6. Norway has many hundred of miles of seacoast.
7. Norway is a part of a large peninsula.
8. There are no mountains in Norway.
9. Many people make their living by herding dairy cows in high pastures.
10. Ocean ships go from this land to many parts of the world.
11. The winter days in Norway are longer than the winter days in Switzerland.
12. In Norway many of the houses and boats are made from wood which is out from the forests.
13. Many people in this land raise potatoes, oats, barley, and hay, in part because these crops grow well in the short, cool, rainy summers.
14. Christmas is very warm in Hammerfest.
15. The summer days in Norway are longer than the summer days in the Mediterranean Lands.
16. Norway is a land of many waterfalls.
17. At noon in Norway the sun is in the northern sky.
18. The waterfalls, the mountain pastures, and forests, and the sea help to explain why Oslo is a large city.
19. In Bergin the sun at noon on Christmas day is higher

in the southern sky than it is in the Netherlands.

20. In Hammerfest, from about the middle part of November till the latter part of January, the sun is below the horizon all of the time.

21. The days in midsummer in any country are as long as the nights in midwinter in the same country.

22. In lands where the sun is low in the sky even at noon, the days are not so warm as they are in the lands where the sun is high in the sky at noon.

#### COMPLETION TEST

1. Houses in Norway are built with ( ) roofs because there is much ( ) and ( ).
2. The ( ) days in this country are longer than the ( ) days in any other land which you have visited.
3. Many people in this country earn their living by catching ( ) fish.
4. It is a land of many ( ).
5. A boy living in Norway has a ( ) sun shadow at noon than does a boy living in the Mediterranean Lands.
6. A narrow, steepwalled bay is called a ( ).
7. Norway has many hundreds of miles of ( ).
8. Some of the brave seamen of Norway go to sea to ( ) but others go to sea in ships that carry ( ) and ( ) from one country to another.
9. Bergen and Hammerfest are both on the ( ).
10. In Bergen the sun at noon is ( ) in the ( ) sky than it is in the Netherlands.



11. In Hammerfest one cannot see the ( ) at all on Christmas day.
12. As you go north from the Congo the days near Christmas grow ( ) and ( ).
13. The farther you are north of the equator, the ( ) the summer days.
14. In Norway the farms are ( ) because there is so little ( ) land.
15. Norway is part of a large ( ).
16. Many people make their living by herding cows in ( ) ( ).
17. This land has a long seacoast with many ( ).
18. In this land many of the houses and boats are built of ( ) which is cut from the ( ).
19. Many people make ( ) and ( ) out of the milk from their cows.
20. Grass grows in some places where it is too ( ) or ( ) for other crops to grow.

## KEY TO TESTS

## True-False Test

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. True
17. False
18. True
19. False
20. True
21. True
22. True

## Completion Test

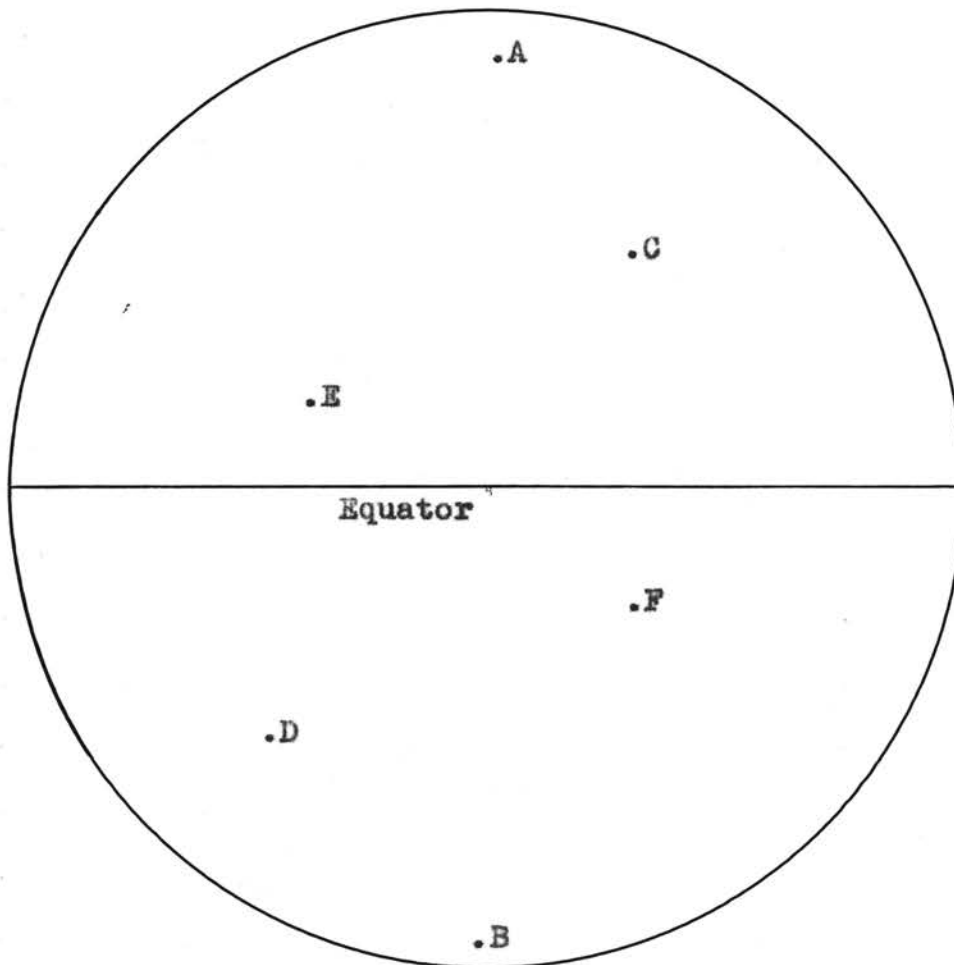
1. sloping, rain, snow
2. summer, summer
3. salt-water
4. waterfalls
5. longer
6. fiord
7. seacoast
8. fish, passengers, freight
9. seacoast
10. lower, southern
11. sun
12. shorter, shorter
13. longer
14. small, level
15. peninsula
16. high pastures
17. fiords
18. wood, forests
19. butter, cheese
20. high, steep

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## SUMMARY TESTS



## TRUE-FALSE TEST

1. When it is summer at C it is winter at D.
2. Days and nights at F and E are about equal in length all the year round.
3. People at B wear very little clothing in the summer.
4. People at C always see the sun at noon in the southern sky.

5. June, July, and August are winter months at D.
6. It is always winter weather at A.
7. People at E always see the noonday sun in the southern sky.
8. December, January, and February are summer months at D.
9. It is always summer weather at E. and F.
10. People at D always see the noonday sun in the southern sky.
11. Noonday sun shadows at C are longer than sunshadows at E.
12. The sun is out of sight for many days near Christmas at A.
13. Winters at B are longer than winters at D.
14. Winters at E are longer than winters at C.
15. Summers at F are longer than summers at D.
16. Winters at C and D are probably about the same length.
17. When it is summer at D it is summer at C.
18. Sun shadows are longer at D than at F.
19. Summer days at C are longer than the same days at E.
20. People at E see the noonday sun higher in the sky than do the people at C.

## MATCHING TEST

Match the group of words in the first column with the correct word or group of words in the second column.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. the place where the earth and sky seem to meet.                                   | ( ) source of the river   |
| 2. the beginning of a river  | ( ) delta                 |
| 3. hot, liquid rock  | ( ) zenith                |
| 4. an icefield   | ( ) mouth of the river    |
| 5. <u>against</u> the current in the river.  | ( ) tunnel                |
| 6. <u>with</u> the current in the river  | ( ) volcano               |
| 7. the point in the sky which is directly overhead                                   | ( ) strait                |
| 8. the place where the river empties   | ( ) horizon               |
| 9. a narrow gateway of water between two seas  | ( ) glacier               |
| 10. land which is surrounded on all sides by water                                   | ( ) dikes                 |
| 11. narrow bays which have steep walls   | ( ) fiords                |
| 12. sand hills   | ( ) upper part of a river |
| 13. an opening which men build inside a mountain                                     | ( ) downstream            |
| 14. land built of mud and sand which the river dropped near its mouth                | ( ) island                |
| 15. Land which has water on three sides and land on the other side.                  | ( ) a pass                |
| 16. A mountain which sometimes pours out steam and hot, liquid rock.                 | ( ) upstream              |
| 17. a high place in the mountains which is lower than the peaks on either side of it | ( ) a harbor              |

18. the part of the river which is near the source of the river ( ) dunes
19. the part of the river which is near the mouth of the river ( ) a dam
20. wall of earth which men build along the banks of a river to keep the low lands from being flooded when the water in the river is high ( ) peninsula
21. a large basin of quiet water where ships can load and unload their cargoes ( ) lava
22. something which men build across a river or canal to hold back the water until it is needed ( ) lower part of a river



## KEY TO TESTS

## True-False Test

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. True
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. True
17. False
18. True
19. True
20. True

## Matching Test

1. ( 2) source of the river
2. (14) delta
3. ( 7) zenith
4. ( 8) mouth of the river
5. (13) tunnel
6. (16) volcano
7. ( 9) strait
8. ( 1) horizon
9. ( 4) glacier
10. (20) dikes
11. (11) fiords
12. (18) upper part of a river
13. ( 6) downstream
14. (10) island
15. (17) a pass
16. ( 5) upstream
17. (21) a harbor
18. (12) dunes
19. (22) a dam
20. (15) peninsula
21. ( 3) lava
22. (19) lower part of a river

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