

9th Grade Global Summer Assignment

Name: _____

History is the record of past events. It is the story of people and what happened to them. Each group of people has its own history. In Global History and Geography, the history of humanity in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America is studied. By studying the history of these regions, many lessons are learned. It is said that by studying the past, people can learn to avoid the mistakes of the past and to emulate or try to equal the achievements of the past. When writing history, historians ask themselves some of the following questions: What happened? When and where did it happen? Who were the participants? Why did it happen? Historians use primary and secondary sources to determine answers to these questions. Primary sources are first-hand or eyewitness accounts of events. Diaries and autobiographies are examples of primary sources. Secondary sources are recorded after the event by individuals who did not personally experience or witness the event. Our Global History and Geography textbook is an example of a secondary source.

1. What is history?

2. What do historians study to learn about the past?

3.

What is it?	A Primary Source	A Secondary Source
Definition:		
Examples:		

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of primary and secondary sources?

Advantages and Disadvantages of Primary Sources:	Advantages and Disadvantages of a Secondary Sources:
<p>Advantage:</p> <p>Disadvantage:</p>	<p>Advantage:</p> <p>Disadvantage:</p>

Culture is a way of life of a group of people. It is sometimes referred to as a “blueprint for living”. A person is not born with culture but learns culture from his or her group. Food is a component or part of culture. Language and clothing are also components of culture.

5. What is culture?

6.

List Components of Culture:
<p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>E.</p> <p>F.</p> <p>G.</p>

Sometimes different cultures exchange ideas or objects. For example, Buddhism is a religion. It originated or began in India but it is popularly practiced in Japan. Therefore, Buddhism in Japan is an example of cultural diffusion.

7. What is cultural diffusion?

8. Provide examples of cultural diffusion:

A: _____
B: _____
C: _____

Sometimes a person thinks that his or her culture is superior to another culture. This is a harmful belief. It is called ethnocentrism.

9. Define ethnocentrism:

Which statement cites an example of cultural diffusion?

1. Venezuela has large reserves of oil
2. young people dance to rock music in Russia
3. students in China learn calligraphy in school
4. the Caste system is an important part of life in India

The study of culture primarily involves

1. observing the physical environment of people
2. learning why various peoples live as they do
3. understanding the technology of modern machinery
4. analyzing the personalities of children in the same family

The dominance of the Spanish language in Latin America and continued use of the French language in Senegal are examples of

1. cultural diffusion
2. social mobility
3. humanism
4. Marxism

During the centuries of dynastic rule, the Chinese rejected other cultures as inferior to their own. This situation illustrates the concept of

1. ethnocentrism
2. imperialism
3. social mobility
4. cultural diffusion

Let's Review!

Matching-Directions: match the term on the left with the correct definition on the right.

History	A. It is located in South America. The trees make farming difficult. Slash and burn farming occurs.
Primary Source	B. It is a way of life of a group of people. It includes language, religion, clothing, food, etc.
Secondary Source	C. Indian, Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic...They cover much of the earth's surface.
Culture	D. They are the highest mountains on the surface of the earth. They separate India and China.
Cultural Diffusion	E. It is written by a person who experienced or witnessed the event. A diary and autobiography are examples.
Ethnocentrism	F. It is the largest desert on the surface of the earth. It separates North Africa from the rest of Africa.
The Seven Continents	G. It is written by a person who did not experience or witness the event. The textbook is an example.
The Four Oceans	H. It is the exchange of cultural ideas or objects. Buddhism in China is an example.
Himalayas	I. It is the belief that one culture is superior to another culture. The Chinese and Romans exhibited it.
Sahara Desert	J. Australia, North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia and Antarctica.
Amazon Rain Forest	K. It is the record of past events. It is written. It records information the past.

Archaeologists and Anthropologists

1. How do we learn about earlier people when they did not write books, newspapers, or letters? We read the findings of archaeologists and anthropologists. Archaeologists are scientists who find and study artifacts or objects that people left behind. Artifacts include tools, weapons, pottery, and jewelry. In addition to the work of archaeologists, anthropologists provide insights into earlier people. Anthropologists are scientists who study the origins of humanity (where humans first developed) and the world's different cultures.

<u>Archaeologist</u>	An archaeologist is a scientist who _____ _____ _____	An archaeologist studies <u>artifacts</u> or _____ _____ An example is _____ _____
<u>Anthropologist</u>	An anthropologist is a scientist who _____ _____ _____ _____	An anthropologist might study _____ because it _____ _____ _____ _____

2. Dates help us mark time. Calendars help us keep track of time. However, there are many different calendars in the world.

The Calendar Most Used in the World is based on the birth of:	This calendar lists some events as:
	B.C. _____ A.D. _____

3. When archaeologists find an artifact, they want to determine the age of the artifact. Scientists use radiocarbon dating to determine the age of an artifact. Since all living things contain carbon and a small number of carbon

atoms are radioactive, radiocarbon dating measures the amount of radioactivity left in an artifact. By doing this, the artifact can be dated.

Radiocarbon dating:
Definition: _____
How it works: _____

4. Louis and Mary Leakey were important anthropologists. They made exciting discoveries about early humans in the Great Rift Valley of East Africa. The Great Rift Valley is a series of canyons. The Leakeys collected stone tools and pieces of bone, skulls, and teeth in the Valley. Mary Leakey found a large skull in Olduvai Gorge. Tests showed that the skull was 1.75 million years old. Later she found footprints more than 3 million years old. All of these discoveries led the Leakeys to believe that human life evolved or began in East Africa.

Louis and Mary Leakey:
Who were they? _____ _____
Where did they work? _____
What did they find? _____ _____ _____
Why is it important? _____ _____ _____

A Reading on Mary Leakey

Mary Douglas Nicol Leakey was born February 6, 1913 in London, England. Because of her father's profession as a painter, she and her family rarely lived in one town for very long. She grew up in many countries including England, France and Italy. Though it was a difficult childhood, she was thankful they moved to the Dordogne, France. It was there at age eleven that her interest was sparked in prehistory after meeting an archaeologist.

Though Mary's childhood, education was not at all impressive, she had resolved to earn a degree in prehistory after seeing the caves of the Dordogne. She began attending lectures at the University of London concerning archaeology and geology.

However, Mary's first opportunity to actually enter the field occurred after she wrote countless letters to archaeologists begging them to allow her to dig with them. Mary realized that this was the only way she would get experience in the field. After many letters, Dorothy Liddell, who was in charge of excavations at Windmill Hill, accepted her offer and Mary became Liddell's personal assistant. Mary's sketches as Liddell's personal assistant caught Dr. Canton-Thompson's eyes. Dr. Canton-Thompson then asked Mary Leakey to do the illustrations for her new book. Dr. Canton-Thompson also played matchmaker for Mary by arranging for her to meet Louis Leakey, her future husband, while he was giving a talk at the Royal Anthropologist Institute. Mary impressed Louis Leakey by showing him her illustrations. Their relationship grew from there.

In May of 1934, Mary began her first important excavation at Hembury Fort in Devon. Her leader, Dorothy Liddell, was an expert in excavation techniques and taught Mary many things which proved very useful in her later work in Africa. In September of 1934, Mary performed her own excavation at Jaywick Sands near Clacton in Essex and published her first scientific paper.

Mary and Louis spent from 1935 to 1959 at Olduvai Gorge in the Serengeti Plains of northern Tanzania where they worked to reconstruct many Stone Age cultures dating as far back as 100,000 to two million years ago. They documented stone tools from primitive stone-chopping instruments to multi-purpose hand axes. In October of 1947, while on Rusinga Island, Mary unearthed a Proconsul Africanus skull which was the first skull of a fossil ape ever to be found. It was dated to be twenty million years old. Today only three others are known. In 1955, Mary and Louis were jointly awarded the Stopes Medal from the Geological Association for their hard work and discoveries.

“Archaeology is the study of humanity itself, and unless that attitude towards the subject is kept in mind archaeology will be overwhelmed by impossible theories or a welter of flint chips.”

Margaret Murray

1. The main purpose of a time line is to show the

- (1) causes and effects of wars**
- (2) location of important places**
- (3) benefits of modern civilizations**
- (4) chronological relationship between events**

2. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I.....

- A. Personal letter**
- B. Autobiography**
- C. Diary**
- D. Driver's license**

- (1) Primary Sources**
- (2) Secondary Sources**
- (3) Official Records**
- (4) Published Records**

3. Recent archeological studies suggest the theory that

- 1. the earliest humans evolved in the Rift Valley in Africa**
- 2. farming societies developed before hunting and gathering societies**
- 3. all the continents were settled at about the same time**
- 4. the wheel was used by all ancient societies**

4. Which statement cites an example of cultural diffusion?

- 1. Venezuela has large reserves of oil**
- 2. young people dance to rock music in Russia**
- 3. students in China learn calligraphy in school**
- 4. the Caste system is an important part of life in India**

5. The study of culture primarily involves

- 1. observing the physical environment of people**
- 2. learning why various peoples live as they do**
- 3. understanding the technology of modern machinery**
- 4. analyzing the personalities of children in the same family**

Geography

Can You Identify...?

The Seven Continents:	
*	_____
*	_____
*	_____
*	_____
*	_____
*	_____
*	_____

The Four Oceans:

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____

Geography is the study of the earth's surface. It includes people's responses to topography, climate, soil, and vegetation. Topography is the study of the earth's surface features such as mountains, deserts, and rivers. Climate is weather average over a period of time. Think summer.

Important Definitions:			
Geography: _____			
Topography: _____			
Climate:			
Geographic	Definition:	Location:	Effects on the

Feature:			Development Of Culture:
Desert	It is a region that receives very little rainfall. It is arid or dry.	The _____ desert is the largest desert in the world.	<p>1- Farming is _____ due to a scarcity of water.</p> <p>2- Nomads move from place to place looking for _____.</p>
Tropical Rain Forest	Rainforests are warm, wet forests. They are dominated by trees and vegetation.	The _____ rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world.	<p>1- Farming is _____ due to dense vegetation.</p> <p>2- Farmers use slash and burn farming in order to _____ the trees. However, this can lead to _____ soil.</p>
Savanna:	Savannas are tropical grasslands. They experience a dry season and a rainy season.	Many of the world's savannas are located in _____.	<p>1- Herders can raise animals due to the many _____.</p> <p>2- Farming can also _____.</p>
Mountains:	A mountain is a large land mass that projects well above its surroundings.	The _____ are the highest mountains on the surface of the earth. The _____ are the	<p>1- Mountains are _____ to farm because they are not _____.</p>

		second highest mountains on the surface of the earth. However, the highest mountains in the world are _____.	2- People use terrace farming or they cut _____ into the mountain to create _____ land for farming.
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Steppes: A steppe is semiarid grassland found in Central Asia and southeastern Europe. Steppes are like _____. They both are grasslands. Therefore, the effects are similar. They are _____.

Does Geography Still Affect People Today? Explain your answer.

Geographers study the where and why of places, and this involves much more than just memorizing state capitals. Geographers study location and interaction, and maps are crucial for showing geographic information. Another focus of geography is the relationship between human beings and their environment. Geographers also examine cultural differences and similarities around the globe. In truth, geography may be one of the most useful subjects offered in school.

The world is changing rapidly and people are now adopting a more global perspective. Indeed, they are learning that the earth's resources are not limitless and that the impact of human beings on the environment is far greater than had been anticipated as little as a decade ago.

Directions: match the term on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Savanna	A. It is treeless grasslands. The Mongols lived in these grasslands of Central Asia.
Himalayas	B. It is the longest river in the world. It is surrounded by desert. The river provides fertile soil and irrigation.
Nile	C. It is an arid or dry region. It has little rainfall. The Sahara is the largest in the world.
Geography	D. It is the study of the earth. It examines geographic features, climate, and impact on societies.
Desert	E. It is weather conditions over a period of time. It includes temperature and precipitation.
Tropical Rain Forest	F. They are the highest mountains on the surface of the earth. These mountains separate India and China.
Steppes	G. They are flat lands. Generally, they are good for farming.
Plains	H. It is the study of the earth's surface. It examines mountains and other geographic features.
Topography	I. They are the second highest mountains on the surface of the earth. They are the backbone of South America.
Climate	J. They are rivers in present-day Iraq. In the ancient world, the land between these rivers was called Mesopotamia.
Andes	K. An example is the Amazon. It is hot, rainy, and has lots of vegetation. Slash and burn farming occurs.
Tigris and Euphrates	L. They are tropical grasslands. They have two seasons: a dry season and a rainy season.

