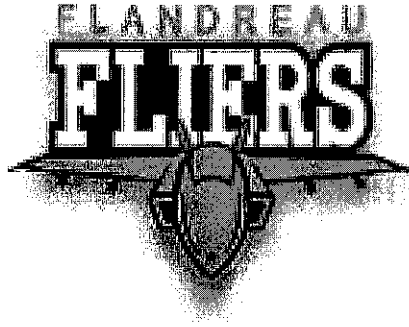


# Flandreau Middle School

## Distance Learning Plan



**3/23/2020 - 3/27/2020**

**7th grade Geography**

### Daily Checklist

- Guardian please initial upon completion
- Return this cover sheet with work

\_\_\_ Use and Create Databases/Analyzing Tables and Statistics

\_\_\_ Eastern Mediterranean Packet

\_\_\_ North Africa Packet

## Flandreau Middle School: Distance Learning Plan

Unit/Lesson: Middle East Unit Subject/Grade: 7th Grade Geography

Dates: March 23-27

What tasks do I need to complete?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mon, 3/23: Use and Create Databases/Analyzing Tables and Statistics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. Read Use and Create Databases Sheet and Complete Learn the Skills Questions #1-3 on the sheet.</li> <li>○ 2. Next view the backside of the sheet: Analyzing Tables and Statistics and complete Practice the Skill Questions #1-4 on the sheet</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Tues, 3/24: The Eastern Mediterranean</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. Read the Eastern Mediterranean Packet pg. 322-323</li> <li>○ 2. Complete the tasks in the boxes as you read</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Wed, 3/25: The Eastern Mediterranean</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. Complete the Questions on the Eastern Mediterranean Packet found on pg. 324 (Do not need to complete the Challenge Activity, last question can be answered on worksheet)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Thur, 3/26: North Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. Read the North Africa Packet pg. 337-338</li> <li>○ 2. Complete the tasks in the boxes as you read</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Fri, 3/27: North Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. Complete the Questions on the North Africa Packet found on pg. 399 (Do not need to complete the Challenge Activity on pg. 338)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
What will I need to bring back to school?	- Please return the entire geography packet
What standards am I learning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7.G.1.2 Construct maps or other geographic representations and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and/or physical characteristics</li> <li>- 7.G.3.1 Identify and differentiate between the human and/or physical characteristics that create a region</li> <li>- 7.G.4.1 Demonstrate understanding of the processes that result in the natural landscape</li> <li>- 7.G.6.1 Clarify how human groups adapt to, and depend upon, the natural environment</li> </ul>
What materials do I need?	- Geography packet, Pencil
What can I do if I finish early?	- View Middle East Resources on your Geography Class in Google Classroom (If available)
Who can I contact if I have questions?	- Josh Biever - <a href="mailto:josh.biever@k12.sd.us">josh.biever@k12.sd.us</a>
Notes from my teachers:	- All assignments can be completed on worksheets, please contact me if you have any questions.

## Social Studies Skills

### Use and Create Databases

Read

#### Define the Skill

Geographers use databases to learn about people and places and to identify patterns in various regions. A database is a collection of information about a topic that is organized so that it can be easily found. A database could be in print or electronic form, and it could be simple or complex. Almost any kind of information can be stored in electronic databases, including statistics, text, images, audio, and video. The table on this page is a database. So too is your library's electronic catalog. Learning how to read a database will help you learn how to create one.

- Look at the title to identify the topic.
- Read the column and row headings. These keywords tell what kind of data is included.
- Locate specific data where rows and columns intersect by reading across rows and down columns.
- Use critical-thinking skills to organize and interpret data, identify relationships, and note patterns.

Country	Literacy Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Iran	91.2	82.5	86.8
Iraq	85.7	73.7	79.7
Oman	93.6	85.6	91.1
Qatar	97.4	96.2	97.3
Saudi Arabia	97	91.1	94.7

Source: The World Factbook

#### Practice the Skill

Using the internet, an encyclopedia, or an electronic database, locate information on the population density, birthrate, and death rate for each country listed in the table above. Then create a print or electronic database to organize your information.

Complete

#### Learn the Skill

Use the database to answer the following questions.

1. Which country has the highest total literacy rate?
2. Which country has the largest difference between the literacy rate among men and the literacy rate among women?
3. Organize information from the database into a list that shows the countries in order of highest literacy rate to lowest literacy rate.

Answer Here

# **The Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, and Iran** Social Studies Skills

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## **Chart and Graph**

### **Analyzing Tables and Statistics**

#### **LEARN THE SKILL**

Learning to analyze tables and statistics is an important skill that can help you understand many social studies topics. Tables present statistics in an organized way for easy reference and comparison. When you come upon a table in your reading, first look at the table's title, headings, and other labels to identify what the table is about and how the data is organized. Use your critical thinking skills to analyze the data in the table: look for comparisons, relationships, and trends.

#### **PRACTICE THE SKILL**

Review the following table showing economic data about three countries in the Arabian Peninsula. Then answer the questions that follow.

**Labor Force in the Arabian Peninsula**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Total Labor Force</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>
Saudi Arabia	6.62 million	25%
Yemen	5.98 million	35%
Oman	920,000	15%

1. Which country has the highest unemployment rate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which country has the lowest unemployment rate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which country has the smallest workforce? Which has the largest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What inference can you make about employment in these countries?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# The Eastern Mediterranean

## Lesson 1



### MAIN IDEAS

1. The Eastern Mediterranean's physical features include the Bosphorus, the Dead Sea, rivers, mountains, deserts, and plains.
2. The region's climate is mostly dry with little vegetation.
3. Important natural resources in the Eastern Mediterranean include valuable minerals and the availability of water.

### Key Terms and Places

**Dardanelles** body of water that connects the Sea of Marmara and the Mediterranean Sea; part of the narrow waterway that separates Europe and Asia

**Bosphorus** body of water that connects the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara; part of the narrow waterway that separates Europe and Asia

**Sea of Marmara** body of water that connects the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; part of the narrow waterway that separates Europe and Asia

**Jordan River** river that begins in Syria and flows south through Israel and Jordan, finally emptying into the Dead Sea

**Dead Sea** lowest point on any continent and the world's saltiest body of water

**Syrian Desert** desert of rock and gravel covering much of Syria and Jordan

### Lesson Summary

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

A narrow waterway separates Europe from Asia. It is made up of the **Dardanelles**, the **Bosphorus**, and the **Sea of Marmara**. Ships travel through the waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The Bosphorus splits Turkey. A small part of Turkey lies in Europe. The larger Asian part is called Anatolia.

The **Jordan River** flows from Syria, through Israel and Jordan, then empties into the **Dead Sea**. The Dead Sea is the world's saltiest lake. It lies below sea level and only bacteria can live in it.

Two mountain systems stretch east to west across Turkey. The Pontic Mountains lie in the north, and the Taurus Mountains lie in the south.

What three bodies of water separate Europe and Asia?

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Which two mountain systems stretch across Turkey?

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**Lesson 1, continued**

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A narrow plain runs from Turkey into Syria. The Euphrates River flows south-east through this plain. Farther inland are hills, valleys, and plateaus. A rift valley extends into Syria all the way from Africa. Two mountain ridges run north to south. One runs from Syria through western Jordan. The other runs through Lebanon and Israel near the coast.

**CLIMATE AND VEGETATION**

The Eastern Mediterranean is a mostly dry region. However, there are important variations. Turkey's Black Sea coast and the Mediterranean coast to northern Israel have a Mediterranean climate. Turkey's interior has a steppe climate, but a small area in the northeast has a humid subtropical climate. Central Syria and lands farther south have a desert climate.

The driest areas are the deserts. The **Syrian Desert** covers much of Syria and Jordan. The Negev Desert lies in southern Israel. Only shrubs can grow in the deserts' high temperatures and dry conditions.

Circle the four words and phrases that describe climates in the Eastern Mediterranean.

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

Because the region is so dry, water is a valuable resource. Many people are farmers. However, commercial farms can only grow crops where there is irrigation or rain. In drier areas, people do subsistence farming and herding.

The region has little oil, but it does have valuable minerals, including sulfur, mercury, and copper. Phosphates are produced in Syria, Jordan, and Israel. They are used to make fertilizers. The area also produces asphalt, the dark tarlike material used to pave streets.

What mineral resources are found in the region?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 1, *continued*

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Draw Inferences:** Based on what you have learned about the climates in the Eastern Mediterranean region, write an essay describing which location you think would be best for farming. What crops would you expect to grow well there?

Bosporus	Dardanelles	Dead Sea	Jordan River
Negev Desert	phosphates	Sea of Marmara	Syrian Desert

**DIRECTIONS** On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term from the word bank on the line after each sentence to make the sentence a true statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Sea of Marmara, the Bosporus, and the Negev separate the European and Asian parts of Turkey.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Phosphates are produced in Syria, Israel, and Jordan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Syrian Desert lies below sea level.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Bosporus connects the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Dardanelles empties into the Dead Sea.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS** Choose four terms from the word bank. On a separate piece of paper, use these words in a written summary of what you learned in the lesson.

## North Africa

### Lesson 1



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Major physical features of North Africa include the Nile River, the Sahara, and the Atlas Mountains.
2. The climate of North Africa is hot and dry, and water is the region's most important resource.

### Key Terms and Places

**Sahara** world's largest desert, covering most of North Africa

**Nile River** world's longest river, located in Egypt

**silt** finely ground fertile soil good for growing crops

**Suez Canal** strategic waterway connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas

**basis** wet, fertile area in a desert where a natural spring or well provides water

**Atlas Mountains** mountain range on the northwestern side of the Sahara

## Lesson Summary

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt are the five countries of North Africa. All five countries have northern coastlines on the Mediterranean Sea. The largest desert in the world, the **Sahara**, covers most of North Africa.

The **Nile River**, the world's longest river, flows northward through the eastern Sahara. Near its end, the Nile becomes a large river delta that empties into the Mediterranean Sea. The river's water irrigates the farmland along its banks. In the past, flooding along the Nile left finely ground fertile soil, called **silt**, in the surrounding fields. Today, the Aswan High Dam controls flooding and prevents silt from being deposited in the nearby fields. Farmers must use fertilizer to aid the growth of crops.

East of the Nile River is the Sinai Peninsula, which is made up of rocky mountains and desert.

Name the five countries of North Africa.

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Describe the Nile River.

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Lesson 1, *continued*

The **Suez Canal**, a narrow waterway, connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Today large cargo ships carry oil and other goods through the canal.

The Sahara has a huge impact on all North Africa. It is made up of sand dunes, gravel plains, and rocky, barren mountains. Because of the Sahara's harsh environment, few people live there. Small settlements of farmers are located by **oases**—wet, fertile areas in the desert that are fed by natural springs. Oases provide a shady place to rest in the desert. The Ahaggar Mountains are located in central North Africa. The **Atlas Mountains** are in the northwestern part of North Africa.

Why would an oasis be valuable to someone traveling in the desert?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**CLIMATE AND RESOURCES**

Most of North Africa has a desert climate. It is hot and dry during the day and cool or cold during the night. There is very little rain. Most of the northern coast west of Egypt has a Mediterranean climate. There it is hot and dry in the summer and cool and moist in the winter. Areas between the coast and the Sahara have a steppe climate.

Important resources include oil and gas, particularly for Libya, Algeria, and Egypt. In Morocco, iron ore and minerals are important. Coal, oil, and natural gas are found in the Sahara.

What kind of climate covers most of North Africa?

\_\_\_\_\_

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Evaluate** Why do you think almost all of Egypt's population lives along the Nile River? Write a brief paragraph that explains your answer.

**Lesson 1, continued**

Aswan High Dam	Atlas Mountains	delta
Nile River	oasis	Sahara
silt	Sinai Mountains	Suez Canal

**DIRECTIONS** On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the term from the word bank on the line provided below the sentence to make the sentence a true statement.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Aswan High Dam connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Nile River is the world's longest river.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Annual floods along the northern Nile River have left fertile soil called silt in the surrounding fields.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Atlas Mountains are in the northwestern part of North Africa.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. In a desert such as the Sahara, the delta is a wet, fertile area where a natural spring, or well, provides water.

\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS** Write three words or phrases that describe each term.

6. Sahara \_\_\_\_\_

7. Nile River \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. silt \_\_\_\_\_

9. oasis \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Suez Canal \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_