

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Discuss how it is important to know where we come from and how different cultures influence our everyday lives.
2. Try and determine (with the class) what life would be like if Pythagoras, or another person in the tape had not lived. Would someone else eventually have made the same discovery?
3. Compare the different types of man. (Modern and Ancient.) Diagram their development.
4. Discuss how legends get started? Perhaps in the school someone has done something spectacular and it is legendary. Is it just a rumor?
5. Research other people that have contributed to the world. (Einstein, Bolivar, Martin Luther King)
6. What places would the class like to visit and why? Either in the tape or another place not mentioned.
7. Discuss how people actually affect the places they visit?
8. Discuss if the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World are documented. How do we know if they really existed? What Modern Wonders Exist?
9. Discuss the significance of the Seven Wonders. (Such as why was there a Lighthouse and what was its purpose.
10. Draw a map to show how American Indians came to North America.
11. Discuss other walls that were built to keep out intruders. (Berlin Wall, Walls Around Castles, Fences around Schools, USA- Mexico Border)
12. Discuss how the Pyramids or other ancient wonders could have been built.

• • • CONCEPTS AND TERMS • • • TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR:

CIVILIZATION
HYPOTENUSE
GEOMETRY
CAMELOT
NORMANS
SAXONS
AMPHITHEATERS
FOUR CORNERS
CASCADE
CATARACT

HIEROGLYPHICS
OBELISK
DRUIDS
GONDOLA
CLIMATE
EQUATOR
SOYBEANS
SLAVE
AXIS
ROTATION

SOLAR SYSTEM
SUB-TROPICAL
ANTARCTIC
GLADIATOR
CODE NAPOLEON
EGYPTIAN
MONUMENT
MATHEMATICIAN

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, AND FURTHER STUDY

1. What is the purpose to study man and his history?
2. Why should we care about the Seven Wonders of the World?
3. What would happen if the deserts didn't exist?
4. Can you name some of the items that are used in everyday life that come from plants?
5. Why do we harness waterfalls?
6. Can you name some other famous African-Americans? Hispanic Americans? Asian Americans?
7. What does an archeologist do?
8. Why do you think the Incas disappeared? The Aztecs? The Cliff Dwellers?
9. Why is Napoleon so important?
10. Why do you think they built Venice?
11. Are there other Canyons as famous as the Grand Canyon?
12. What is a mathematician?
13. Can you name some other famous people?
14. Do you know of another famous legend?
15. Why is the Statue of Liberty green? What is it made of?
16. Why do you think Gladiator Fighting was popular?

• • • CAREER OPPORTUNITIES • • •

ANTHROPOLOGIST
ARCHEOLOGIST
ASTRONOMER
BIOLOGIST
BOTANIST
CONTRACTOR
ENGINEER
EXPLORER

HISTORIAN
LIBRARIAN
LINGUIST
MATHEMATICIAN
MUSEUM CURATOR
PALEONTOLOGIST
TEACHER
TRANSLATOR

GLOSSARY

1. AMPHITHEATER - A building with seats rising in curved rows around an open space on which games and plays take place.
2. ANCESTOR - A person from whom one descended.
3. ANTARCTICA - Body of land around the South Pole; plateau covered by great ice cap.
4. ANTHROPOLOGY - The study of Man.
5. ARCHEOLOGIST - A person who studies material remains of past human life and activities.
6. ASTRONOMY - The study of the Universe.
7. AXIS - A straight line about which a body or a geometric figure rotates or may be supposed to rotate.
8. BASALT - A dark gray to black usually fine-grained igneous rock.
9. BOTANY - The study of plant life.
10. CANYON - A deep narrow valley with steep sides and often with a stream flowing through it.
11. CASCADE - A steep usually small waterfall.
12. CATARACT - A large waterfall.
13. CATHEDRAL - A church.
14. CIVILIZATION - The way of life of a people.
15. CLIMATE - A region with specified weather conditions.
16. CODE NAPOLEON - Basis for French Law.
17. COMPOSER - One that composes; especially: a person who writes music.
18. CONTINENT - One of the great divisions of land (as North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or Antarctica) on the globe.
19. CREMATATION - Burned remains of a person or animal.
20. CRO-MAGNON - A region in the south of France.
21. CUNEIFORM - Form of writing made on clay tablets.
22. DESERT - Dry land with few plants and little rainfall.
23. DRUID - A member of an ancient Celtic priesthood.
24. EGYPTIAN - A person born or living in Egypt.
25. EQUATOR - An imaginary circle around the earth everywhere equally distant from the north pole and the south pole.
26. EXCAVATION - Something un-earthed by digging.
27. FOUR CORNERS - The area where Utah, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico meet.

28. GEOMETRY - A branch of mathematics that deals with points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids.
29. GLADIATOR - Brutal combatants in ancient Rome.
30. GONDOLA - A long narrow boat with a high prow and stern used on the canals of Venice.
31. HARMONY - The combination of simultaneous musical notes in a chord.
32. HELIOS - God of the sun in Greek mythology.
33. HIEROGLYPHICS - Egyptian form of writing with pictures.
34. HISTORIAN - A student or writer of history.
35. HOMO SAPIENS - Modern Man.
36. HUMBUGGING - Fooling the people.
37. HYPOTENUSE - The side opposite the right angle of a triangle having a right angle.
38. LEGEND - A story coming down from the past whose truth is popularly accepted but cannot be checked.
39. LINGUIST - A person accomplished in languages.
40. MATHEMATICS - The science that is concerned with numbers and their properties, relations, and operations and with shapes in space and their structure and measurement.
41. MOAI - The statues of Easter Island.
42. MONUMENT - Something that serves as a memorial.
43. NAVAHO - A member of an American Indian people of northern New Mexico and Arizona.
44. NEANDERTHAL - Group of people living in the Neander Gorge area of Germany.
45. NORMAN - One of the Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century.
46. NORTH POLE - The northernmost point of the earth.
47. OBELISK - A four-sided pillar that becomes narrower toward the top and ends in a pyramid.
48. ORATOR - A public speaker noted for skill and power in speaking.
49. PEDESTAL - The base of something upright.
50. ROTATION - The act of rotating especially on an axis.
51. SAXON - A member of a Germanic people conquering England with the Angles and Jutes in the 5th century A.D.

52. SIBERIA - A region in northern Asia .
53. SLAVE - A person who is owned by another person and can be sold at the owner's will.
54. SOLAR SYSTEM - A system of planets revolving around a star.
55. SOUTH POLE - The southernmost point of the earth.
56. SOYBEAN - A hairy annual Asian plant of the legume family widely grown for its edible seeds rich in oil and proteins, as food for livestock, and for soil improvement.
57. SUB-TROPICAL - Of, relating to, or being the regions bordering on the tropical zone.
58. THEOREM - An idea accepted or proposed as a demonstrable truth.
59. ZEUS - Chief god, ruler of the sky and weather (as lightning and rain) and husband of Hera in Greek mythology.

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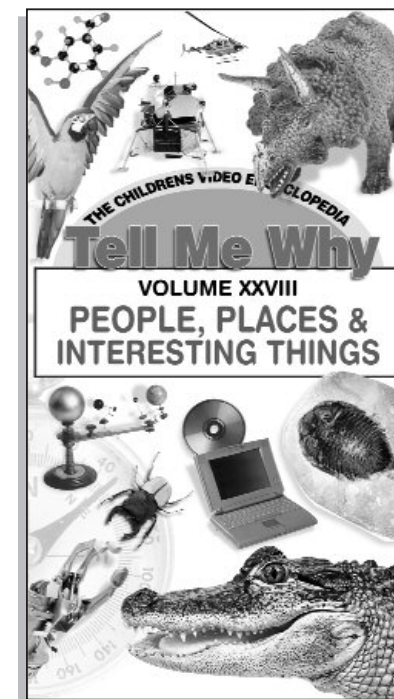
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THE CHILDRENS VIDEO ENCYCLOPEDIA

Tell Me Why

TEACHER'S GUIDE



VOLUME XXVIII

PEOPLE, PLACES & INTERESTING THINGS

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Make a map of the world, labeling the four (4) hemispheres, latitude and longitude lines, poles, continents, oceans, etc....
2. Determine how your life would be different if you lived north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle.
3. Make a variety of maps of your city, starting with a broad view, gradually getting more detailed about your neighborhood.
4. Get a variety of road maps of the same area. Plan a trip. Use each map's scale to see if the distances are the same.
5. Using road maps, plot-out routes from a variety of cities to their airports.
6. Create a Political Map of the United States. Be sure to mark state capitals, major cities, rivers, interstate highways, etc....
7. List the ten (10) longest rivers in the world, starting with the longest, noting their lengths.
8. Track the weather in your area for an extended period of time. Determine if the weather is congruous with the climate of your area.
9. Compare the climates in parts of the world that are the same distance from the equator but in different hemispheres.
10. List the different causes of pollution.
11. Discuss the "Greenhouse Effect" and its effect on global warming.
12. Research the medical benefits that have come from the Rain Forest.
13. Discuss ways to conserve our Nonrenewable resources.

CONCEPTS AND TERMS TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR

GLOBE
CARDINAL DIRECTIONS
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
WEATHER
LATITUDE
CLIMATE
DISTORTION
ATMOSPHERE
ROAD MAPS
EQUATOR
HEMISPHERE
PHYSICAL MAPS
TROPIC OF CANCER
FOSSIL FUELS
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
GREENHOUSE EFFECT
DIRECTION FINDER
RAIN FORESTS
NATURAL RESOURCES

MAP
LONGITUDE
GRID
PRIME MERIDIAN
SCALE
METEOROLOGY
LEGEND
DEGREES
TORNADO
POLITICAL MAPS
HURRICANE
POLLUTION
CONTINENTS
OCEAN
ACID RAIN
MOUNTAINS
HILLS
GLOBAL WARMING
PLAINS
COMPASS ROSE
PLATEAUS

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION AND FURTHER STUDY

1. Why do we use maps instead of globes when we travel?
2. Why do we call latitude lines "parallels"?
3. What is the equator?
4. Where are the two (2) places on the earth that are without sunlight at certain times of the year?
5. Why do maps have legends?
6. What information is in a typical map legend?
7. What are the latitude and longitude degrees of your city?
8. Why is a colored Political Map easier to read than a black and white one?
9. What is scale?
10. Why would you not use a Physical Map when travelling to a new place?
11. What are the Cardinal Directions?
12. What are the seven (7) continents?
13. List and define the four (4) major types of land forms?
14. What percentage of the earth's surface is covered by water?
15. What is the purpose of a continental divide?
16. What is climate?
17. What are the climate conditions of Autumn? Winter? Spring? Summer?
18. Why do a Northern and Southern hemispheres have opposite seasons?
19. What is a Warm front? Cold front? Stationary front?
20. What is pollution?
21. What are some of the causes of air pollution?
22. Why is the Greenhouse Effect necessary for our survival?
24. How can we help slow the global warming caused by the Greenhouse Effect?
25. Why are the Rain Forests so important? What are some of the benefits derived from them?
26. What are renewable resources? nonrenewable resources?
27. What are some ways we can help preserve the Rain Forests?
28. How is Acid Rain formed?

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

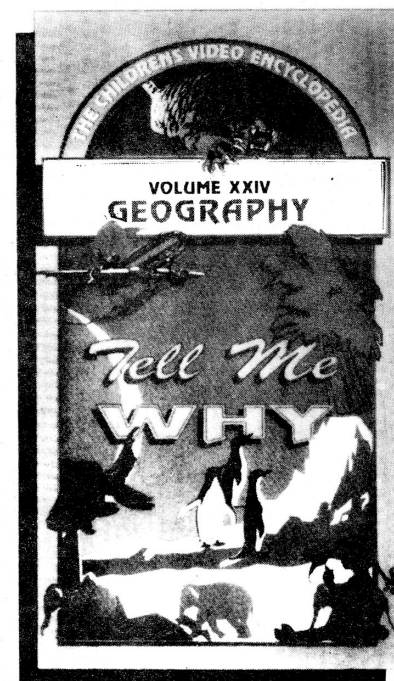
MAP MAKER
ECOLOGIST
FARMER
TRAVEL AGENT
CHEMIST
RESEARCHER
TOUR GUIDE

DEVELOPER
NAVIGATOR
ENVIRONMENTALIST
AGRICULTURE
TEACHER
METEOROLOGIST
BOTANIST

G L O S S A R Y

1. ANTARCTIC-of or at the South Pole
2. ARCTIC-of or at the North Pole
3. ATMOSPHERE-Air surrounding the earth
4. BOUNDARY-Borderline
5. CAPE-Projecting point of land
6. CIRCLE-Closed curve of uniform distance from its center
7. CLIMATE-Weather conditions
8. COASTLINE-The contour or outline of a coast
9. CONTINENT-Major land mass
10. CONTINENTAL DIVIDE-The ridge of the Rocky Mountains that separates rivers flowing toward the Atlantic from those flowing toward the Pacific
11. COUNTRY-Region, nation
12. DEGREE-360th part of a complete revolution
13. DISTANCE-Space between
14. EQUATOR-Imaginary circle around the earth midway between the poles
15. FRONT-The boundary between two masses of air that are different, as in density
16. GLOBE-Sphere depicting the earth
17. GREENHOUSE EFFECT-When the sun's energy strikes the earth's atmosphere and bounces most of it back into space
18. GRID-System of crossed lines
19. HEMISPHERE-Half of the earth or sky.
20. HURRICANE-Violent cyclone with winds moving from 70 to 100 miles an hour, usually accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning
21. LATITUDE-Distance from the equator
22. LONGITUDE-Distance east and west on earth's surface
23. MAP-Flat representation of the earth, etc.
24. MERIDIAN-Circle on earth's surface passing through the poles
25. METEOROLOGY-Science of atmospheric phenomenon, especially weather
26. METEOROLOGIST-Weather forecaster
27. NORTH POLE-Northern end of the earth's axis
28. OCEAN-Large body of salt water covering much of the earth
29. PARALLEL-Having the same direction
30. PENINSULA-Piece of land nearly surrounded by water
31. PHYSICAL MAP-Map showing the physical features of the subject area
32. POLITICAL MAP-Map showing the political boundaries
33. POLLUTION-Making foul or unclean
34. PRIME MERIDIAN-The Meridian taken as a starting point, from which to reckon longitude; it passes through Greenwich, England
35. RAINFOREST-Evergreen forest receiving at least 4000 millimeters of rainfall annually
36. RESOURCE-Something that a country, state, etc. has and can use to its advantage, i.e. natural resources such as coal and petroleum
37. RIVER-Large natural stream of water
38. SOUTH POLE-The southern end of the earth's axis
39. TIDE-Periodic rise and fall of ocean waters
40. TORNADO-Violent whirling wind especially in the central U.S. accompanied by a rapidly rotating funnel-shaped cloud that usually destroys everything along its narrow path
41. TROPIC OF CANCER-The parallel of latitude that is the northern boundary of the torrid zone; it is 23°27' north of the equator
42. TROPIC OF CAPRICORN-The parallel of latitude that is the southern boundary of the torrid zone; it is 23°27' south of the equator
43. SCALE-To measure by
44. SEASON-Any of the four distinct periods of the year (Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall)
45. SMOG-Smoke and fog
46. WEATHER-State of atmosphere as to moisture, temperature, etc.
47. WORLD-The earth

Tell Me **WHY** *TEACHER'S GUIDE*



VOLUME XXIV GEOGRAPHY

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