

Table of Contents

Chapter 1

Geography and Maps

Lesson 1: Basic Geography

Lesson 2: Physical Geography

Lesson 3: Human Geography

Lesson 4: Environmental Geography

Lesson 5: Geographical Techniques

Lesson 6: The Earth

Lesson 7: Plate Tectonics

Chapter 2

The Far East

Lesson 1: The Far East

Lesson 2: The People's Republic of China

Lesson 3: Republic of India

Lesson 4: Republic of Indonesia

Lesson 5: Malaysia

Lesson 6: Pakistan

Chapter 3

The Arab League

Lesson 1: The Arab League

Lesson 2: Members of the Arab League

Lesson 3: Council of the Arab League

Lesson 4: Contributions of the Arab League

Chapter 4

Petroleum

Lesson 1: What is Petroleum?

Lesson 2: Drilling for Petroleum

Lesson 3: Refining Petroleum

Lesson 4: Global Oil Production and Consumption

Lesson 5: The Middle East Oil Production

Chapter 5

History

Lesson 1: History

Lesson 2: Historians Methods of Study

Lesson 3: Famous Historians

Lesson 4: Anthropology and Archaeology

Lesson 5: Civilization

Chapter 6

Global Issues

Lesson 1: Deforestation

Lesson 2: Desertification: A Global Challenge

Lesson 3: Arab Agricultural Production and
Trade Pattern

Chapter 2

The Far East

Lesson 1: The Far East

Lesson 2: The People's Republic of China

Lesson 3: Republic of India

Lesson 4: Republic of Indonesia

Lesson 5: Malaysia

Lesson 6: Pakistan

The Far East






The Far East is an old European term which refers to East Asia and Southeast Asia. It may also include South Asia for economic and cultural reasons.

“Far East” was used to denote that Eastern Asia is the “farthest” of the “three easts”, which are the Near East, the Middle East and Eastern Asia. Today terms like East Asia and the Orient are more common.



Significantly, the term shows not only geographic separation, but also cultural difference. Hence, the Far East is not just geographically distant, but also culturally exotic. For example, Dharmic religions such as Buddhism are a common cultural feature of the Far East.

Some of the countries and regions which are conventionally included under the term Far East.

Name of region and territory, with flag	Population (2009 est.)	Capital	Government	Currency
 People's Republic of China (PRC) (Tibet and Xinjiang are often excluded from Far East)	1,338,612,968	Beijing	Single-party state, Socialist republic	Yuan (Renminbi)
 India	1,198,003,000	New Delhi	Federal republic, Parliamentary democracy	Indian rupee
 Indonesia	237,512,355	Jakarta	Presidential republic	Rupiah
 Malaysia	27,730,000	Kuala Lumpur	Federal constitutional monarchy, Parliamentary democracy	Ringgit
 Pakistan	180,808,000	Islamabad	Islamic Republic	Pakistani rupee

The People's Republic of China

Identity card:



Geography



The capital: Beijing.

Main cities: Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chongqing and Shenyang.

Area: 9,596,961 km² 596,960 sq km 9,596,960 sq km.

Population: 1,338,612,968 (in 2009).

Rivers: Yellow River, Yangtze River(Chang Jiang), the Xi River, Hai River, Huai River, Pearl River, Red River, Huangpu River, Indus River, Ayeyarwady River, Burma River, Yuan River, Yurungkash River, Tumen River, Tuo river, Zijiang River, Irtys River, Mekong River, Brahmaputra River and Amur River.

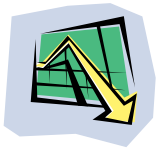


History

Independence Day: 1 October 1949 (the establishment of People's Republic of China)

Government System: Communist state

Head of the country: _____



Economy

Main resources: Coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, the world's largest hydropower potential.

Currency: Yuan (Renminbi).



Social Information

Religion: Taoist and Buddhist 94%, Christians 4%, and Muslims 2%.

Language: Standard Chinese or Mandarin, Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan and Hakka dialects.

Literacy rate: 90.9%.



The People's Republic of China (PRC), commonly known as China, is a country in East Asia. It is the second largest country in the world by land area. It also borders 14 nations, more than any other country in the world.



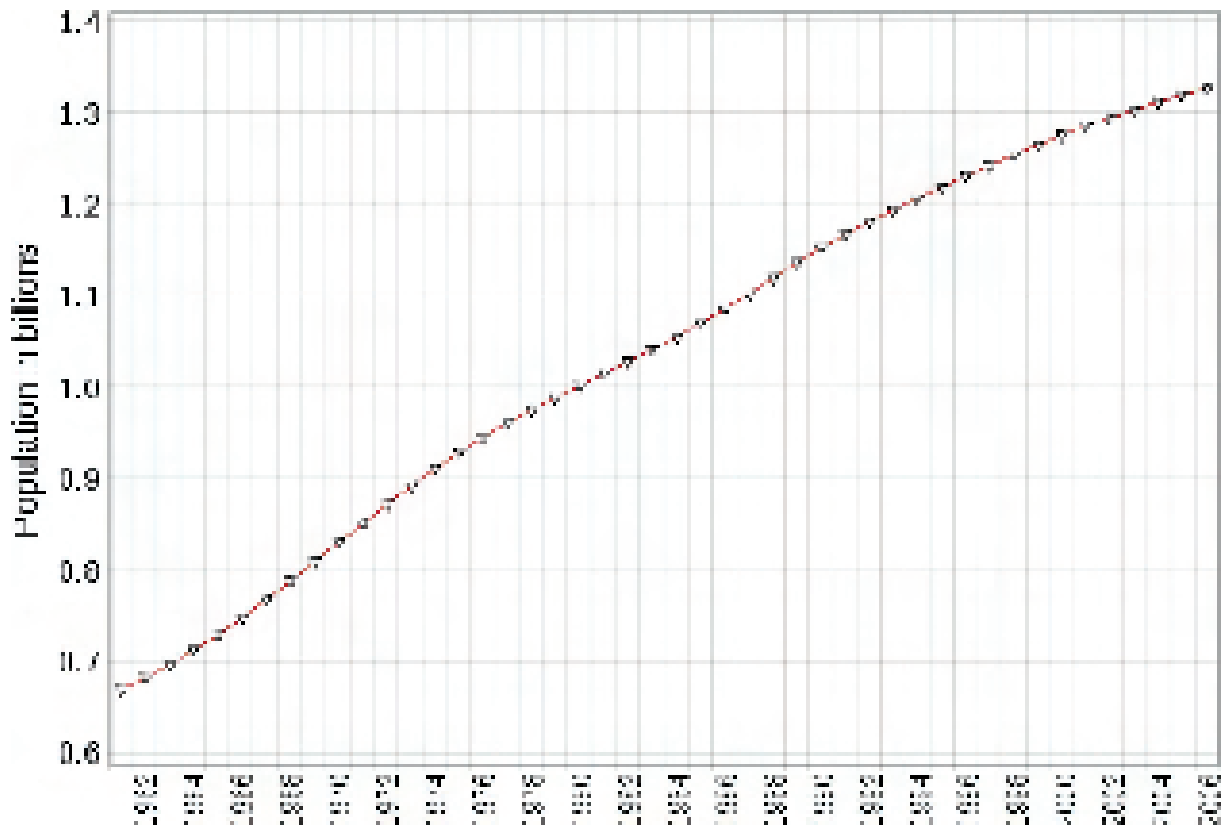
China contains a large variety of landscapes. There are alluvial plains in the east along the shores of the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea. Deltas of the Yellow River and the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang) are found in the central-east. Grasslands stretch along the sides of the Mongolian plateau in the north, whereas hills and low mountain ranges dominates Southern China. To the west, the Himalayas and high plateaus feature among the more arid landscapes such as the Taklamakan and the Gobi Desert.

The climate in China differs from region to region because of the country's extensive and complex topography. Generally, the climate is dry in summer with southern winds, from sea areas at lower latitude, which are warm and moist. On the other hand, wet monsoons, coming from high latitude areas, result in cold and dry winters.



Longsheng Rice Terrace

China is the most populous state in the world with over 1.3 billion people. As a result, the PRC has attempted to implement a strict family planning: one child per family. Policy, with flexibility in rural areas. It is expected to have an estimated population of 1.6 billion by 2025.



Population of China from 1961 to 2006

China is one of the leading civilizations in the world in the arts and sciences, but in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the country suffered from a civil war, famines, and foreign occupation. On 1 October 1949, the Communists under MAO Zedong proclaimed the People's Republic of China or "Red China". They established an autocratic socialist system that ensured China's sovereignty.



The Grand Theater in Shanghai, the largest city in China with over 20 million citizens.

After 1978, MAO's successor DENG Xiaoping and other leaders changed the economy from a centrally planned system to a market-oriented economy system. As a result, China has become the world's fastest growing major economy, the world's largest exporter and the second largest importer of goods.

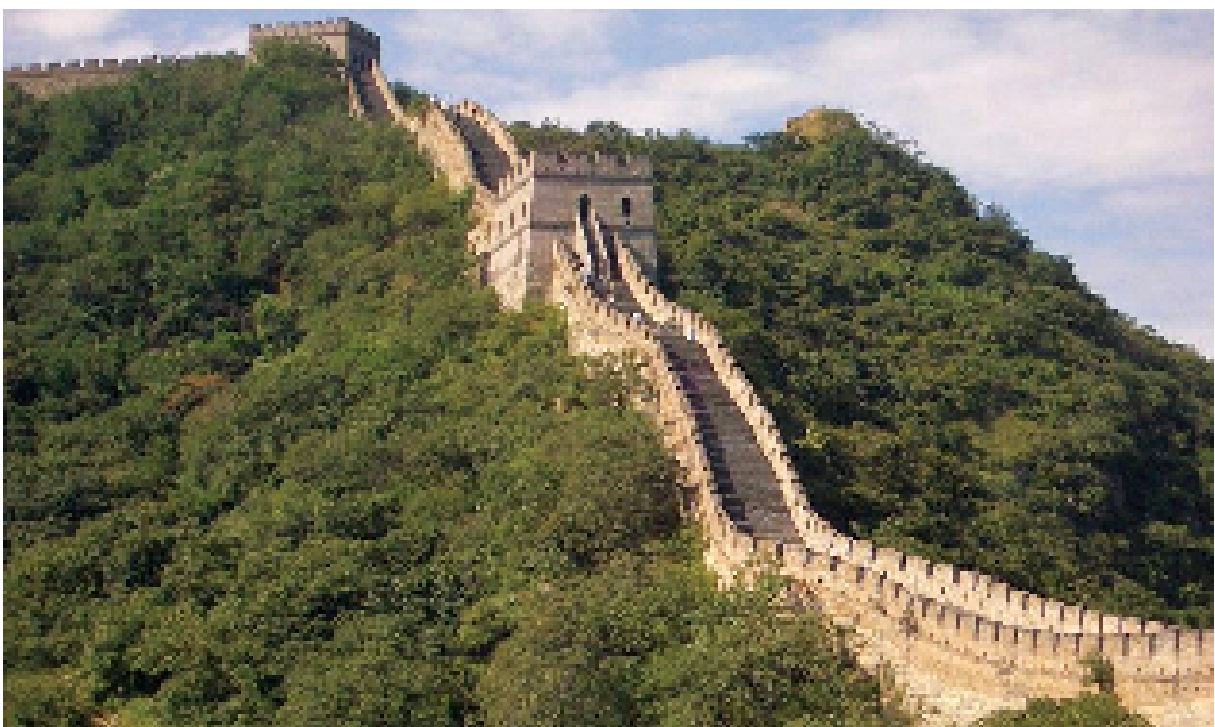
The Chinese produce rice, wheat, corn, peanuts, barley, potatoes, tea, millet, cotton, apples, oilseed and fish. Their major exports are electrical and other machinery, including data processing equipment, apparel, textiles, iron and steel, optical and medical equipment. On the other hand, they import oil and mineral fuels, optical and medical equipment, metal ores, plastics and organic chemicals.

China is ruled by the Communist Party of China under a single-party system. The CPC exercises jurisdiction over 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four directly administered municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing), and two highly autonomous special administrative regions (SARs) - Hong Kong



Did
You
Know?

- The Great Wall of China which was built between the 5th and the 16th century B.C. is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
- The highest point in the Himalayas is Mount Everest which is 8,850 m. It is the highest peak in the world.



Republic of India

Identity card:



Geography



The capital: New Delhi.

Main cities: Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Pune, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Bhopal.

Area: 3,287,590 km².

Population: 1,198,003,000.

Rivers: Indus River, Ganges River, Yamuna River, Chenab Jhelum River, Bhagirathi River, Brahmaputra River, Godavari River, Narmada River, Tapti River, Ravi River, Beas River, Sutlej River, Dudh Kosi River, Padma River, Sarasvati River, Sharda River, Krishna River, Kaveri River, Kali River, Meghna River, Mahanadi River, Mahaweli River, Son River, Ghaghara River, Betwa River, Chambal River, Kosi River, Sapt Koshi River, Tamur River, Mo Chhu River, Sankosh River, Drangme Chhu River.

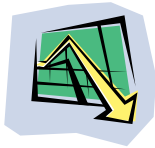


History

Independence Day: 15 August 1947 (from UK)

Government System: Federal Republic

Head of the country: _____



Economy

Main resources: Coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron

ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone and arable land.

Currency: Indian rupee (INR)



Social Information

Religion: Hindu 81.3%, Muslim 12%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, other groups including Buddhist, Jain, Parsi 2.5%.

Languages: English and Hindi. In addition to 14 other official languages which are: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Sanskrit.

Literacy rate: 59.5%.





India is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country in the world by land area. It consists of 28 states and seven Union Territories. It was known in history for its commercial and cultural wealth and also as a region of historic trade routes and vast empires.

India contains a large variety of landscapes. The Himalayas abut India in the north and the north-east. To the south of the Himalayas, the Indo-Gangetic Plain is found. The Aravalli Range and the Thar Desert lie to the west of this plain. The Satpura and Vindhya ranges in central India run parallel to the Arabian Sea coast in Gujarat in the west and the coal-rich Chota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand in the east. To their south, the Deccan Plateau, is flanked t by the coastal ranges, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats respectively. Moreover, the marshy Rann of Kutch is found in western India, in addition to the alluvial Sundarbans delta, which India shares with Bangladesh. India has also two archipelagos: the Lakshadweep, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



The Himalayas form the mountainous landscape of Northern India. This is Ladakh in Jammu & Kashmir.

The climate of India is affected by the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. The Himalayas prevent the cold Katabatic wind from blowing in India keeping the country warm. The Thar Desert, however attracts the summer monsoon winds between June and October. The monsoons provide the majority of India's rainfall. There are four major dominant climates in India which are: tropical wet, tropical dry, subtropical humid, and montane.



Regarded as the “queen of Indian flowers”, the Lotus is the national flower of India and is considered sacred by Hindus and Buddhists.

India is the world’s second most populous country. Cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore have a population of more than 10 million. Although the population is increasingly concentrated in large cities, more than 70% of India’s population continues to reside in rural areas.

The Mahabodhi temple in Bodhgaya, India. This temple is the number 1 pilgrimage site of Buddhism in the world.

India has the world’s twelfth largest economy at market exchange rates and the fourth largest in purchasing power. It is also one of the fastest growing economies in the world in spite of poverty, diseases and malnutrition. A large number of the Indians are well-educated and skilled in the English language; in addition to software services. Thus, India is one of the major exporters of software services and software workers. Moreover, India exports textile goods, gems and jewelry, engineering goods, chemicals and leather manufactures. In addition ,to produces rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry and fish. On the other hand, the Indians import crude oil, machinery, gems, fertilizer, and chemicals.



By the 19th century, Britain controlled the Indian lands. Mohandas GANDHI and Jawaharlal NEHRU led the country to independence by the nonviolent resistance to the British. India earned its independence in 1947. The subcontinent, however, was divided into India and the smaller Muslim state of Pakistan. In 1971, and as a result of a war between India and Pakistan, East Pakistan became a separate country called Bangladesh.

India is the most populous democracy in the world. It is a republic consisting of 28 states and seven union territories with a parliamentary system of democracy.



The Taj Mahal



Did
You
Know?

- The Deccan Plateau contains the oldest rock formations in India, some over one billion years old.
- India has the third-highest Muslim population in the world and the highest population of Muslims for a non-Muslim majority country.
- The Taj Mahal Agra was built by Shah Jahan as a memorial to his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site considered to be of “outstanding universal value”.
- The Indian civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. It goes back at least 5,000 years ago.

Republic of Indonesia

Identity card:



Geography



The capital and largest city: Jakarta.

Main Provinces: Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku Islands and Western New Guinea.

Area: 1,919,440 km².

Population: 237,512,355 (in 2009).

Rivers: Asahan River, Mahakam River, Mamberamo River, Barito River, Batang Hari River, Brantas River, Ciliwung River, Citarum River, Noel Besi River, Ok Tedi River, Opak River, River Aceh, Sepik River, Sesayap River, Solo River, Tariku River, Taritatu River, Kahayan River, Kapuas River, Krio River, Maro River, Mas River, Musi River, Indragiri River, Van Daalen River, Lawa River, Fly River, Eilanden River, Ayung River and Digul River.



History

Independence Day: 17 August 1945 (from the Netherlands).

Government System: Republic.

Head of the country: _____



Economy

Main resources: Petroleum and natural gas, tin, copper, gold, textiles, apparel, mining, palm, rice, tea, coffee, spices and rubber.

Currency: Indonesian rupiah.

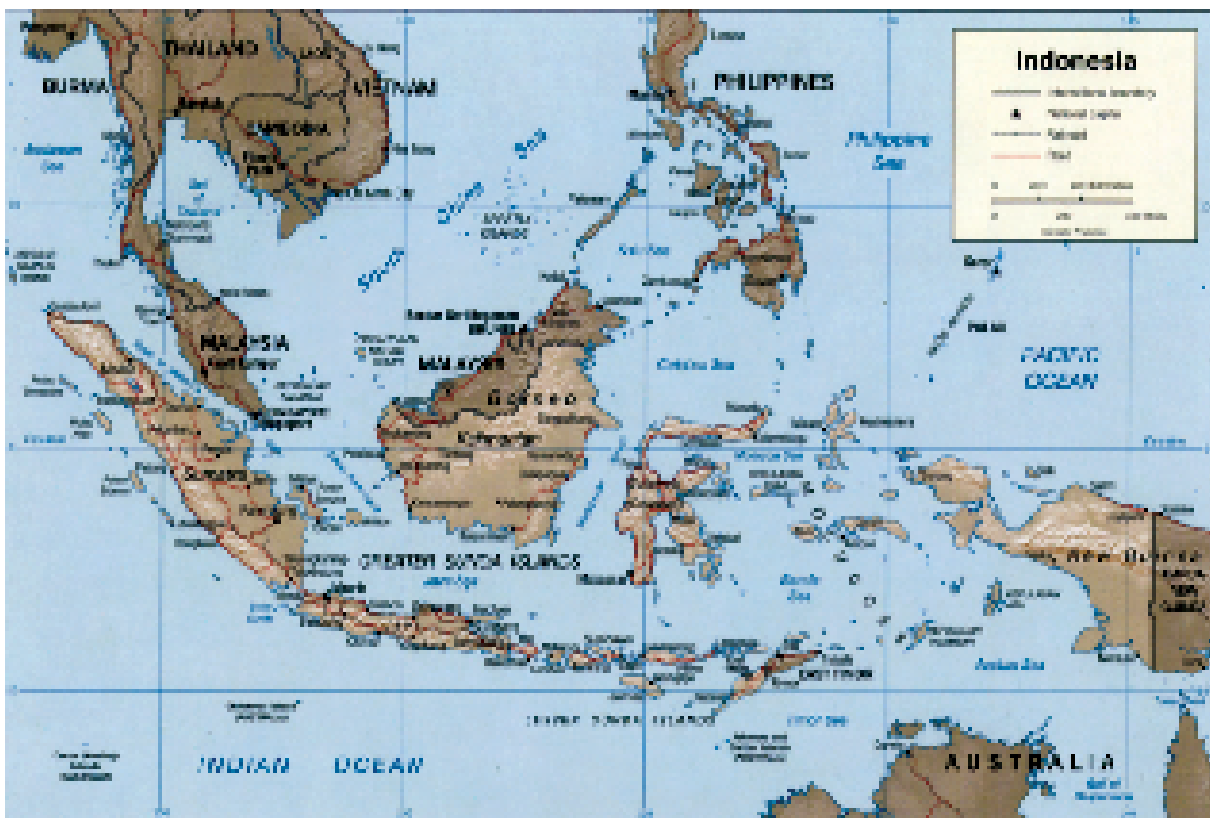


Social Information

Religion: Muslim 88%, Christian 8%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist 1%, other 1%.

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, and Javanese, the local dialect.

Literacy rate: 88.5%.





The Republic of Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia and Oceania. It is the world's largest archipelago. Indonesia comprises 17,508 islands about 6,000 of which are inhabited. The five largest islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, New Guinea and Sulawesi. The capital, Jakarta, is on Java and is the nation's largest city, followed by Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, and Semarang. Indonesia shares land borders with 8 countries.



Jakarta City and Stadium

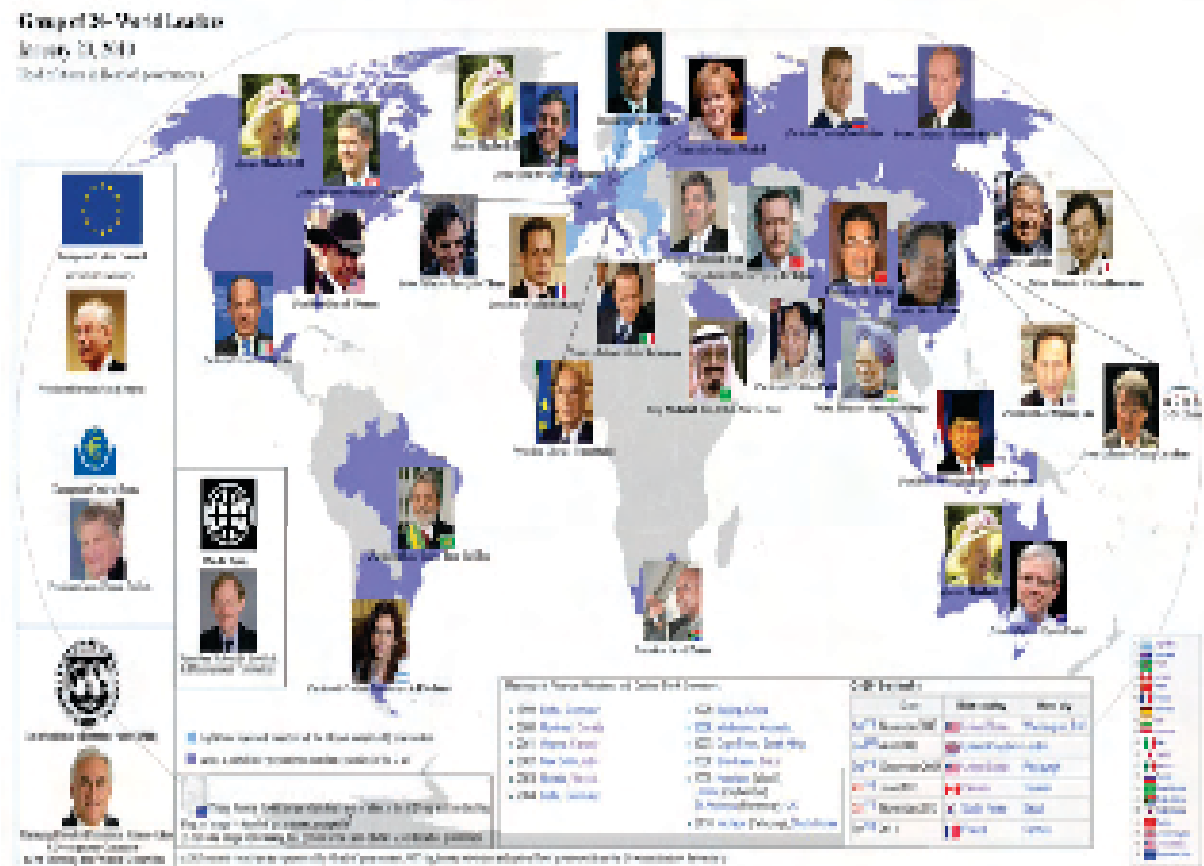
Indonesia's location, on the edges of the Pacific, Eurasian, and Australian tectonic plates, makes it the site of many volcanoes and earthquakes. Indonesia has a tropical climate since it lies along the equator. Although the country has two monsoonal seasons, the wet and the dry, temperatures don't vary that much throughout the year. Humidity is generally high, averaging about 80% and the mountainous areas receive the highest rainfall.



Mount Semeru and Mount Bromo in East Java.

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, and has the world's largest population of Muslims. With a population of 130 million, the island of Java is considered the most populous island in the world. The population is expected to grow to around 254 million by 2020.

Indonesia relies heavily on domestic consumption as the driver of economic growth such as petroleum, natural gas, footwear, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, food and tourism. While it exports oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, textiles and rubber, it imports machinery, equipment, chemicals, fuels and foodstuffs. Although Indonesia is the largest economy in South-east Asia and a member of the G-20 major economies, it is still struggling with poverty, unemployment, inadequate infrastructure and unequal resource distribution among regions.



Indonesia has been an important trade region, hence, Islam was brought by Muslim traders and European powers fought one another to monopolize trade in this country. After World War II Indonesia got its independence. Nowadays, Indonesia is a republic, with an elected legislature and a president.



Did
You
Know?

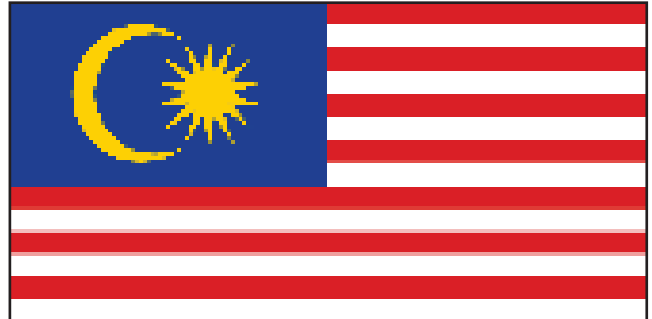
- The G-20 is a group of finance ministers and central bank governors from 20 economies: 19 countries plus the European Union. These economies comprise 85% of global gross national product, 80% of world trade (including EU intra-trade) and two-thirds of the world population.
- Java, the world's most populous island.
- The 2004 tsunami in northern Sumatra killed an estimated 167,736.

Malaysia

Identity card:



Geography



The capital and largest city: Kuala Lumpur.

Main Cities: George Town, Ipoh, Johor Bahru, Kuching, Kota Kinabalu, Miri, Alor Star, Malacca Town, Kuala Terengganu, Kota Bharu, Kuantan and Petaling and Jaya.

Area: 329,845 km².

Population: 28,310,000¹ (in 2009).

Rivers: Batu Pahat River, Endau River, Johor River, Kesang River, Mengkibol River, Mersing River, Muar River, Pelentong River, Pulai River, Sarang Buaya River, Segamat River, Segget River, Skudai River, Tebrau River, Kedah River, Merbok River, Muda River, Kelantan River, Melaka River, Linggi River, Kuantan River, Pahang River, Perak River, Rompin River, Tembeling River, Perai River, Ara River, Air Itam River, Juru River, Nipah River, Bernam River, Dinding River, Kerian River, Kinta River, Perlis River, Kinabatangan River, Labuk River, Liwagu River, Mulau River, Padas River, Papar River, Segama River, Sugut River, Balleh River, Balui River, Bangkit River, Baram River, Bintangor River, Igan River, Katibas River, Kemena River, Maong River, Padungan River, Rajang River, Sarawak River, Kemaman River, Terengganu River, Ampang River, Bernam River, Daman-sara River, Gombak River, Kemensah River and Penchala River

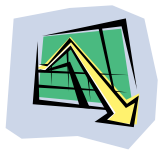


History

Independence Day: 31 August 1957 (from the United Kingdom)

Government System: Federal Constitutional Monarchy.

Head of the country: _____



Economy

Main resources: Rubber , palm oil, cocoa, pepper, pineapple, tobacco and timber. In addition to tin, petroleum, natural gas copper, bauxite, ironore coal clay, kaolin, silica, limestone, barite, phosphates, marble and granite.

Currency: Ringgit (RM).



Social Information

Religion: Muslims 60.4%, Buddhist 19.2%, Christians 9.1, % Hindu 6.3%, other 5%.

Languages: Malay, English and Chinese.

Literacy rate: 88.9%.





Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia . It borders Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei.

The country is near the equator and has a tropical climate characterized by the annual monsoons. It is separated by the South China Sea into two regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo (also known as East Malaysia). The two distinct parts share a largely similar landscape since they both have coastal plains rising to often densely forested hills and mountains.

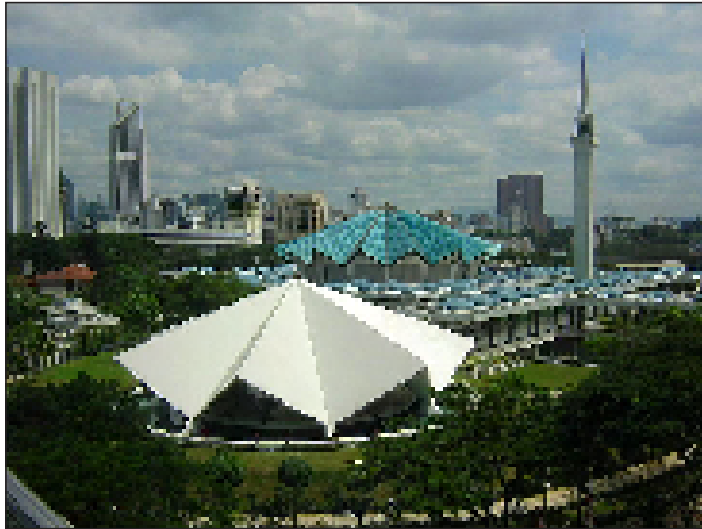


The Strait of Malacca is the most important shipping lane in the world.

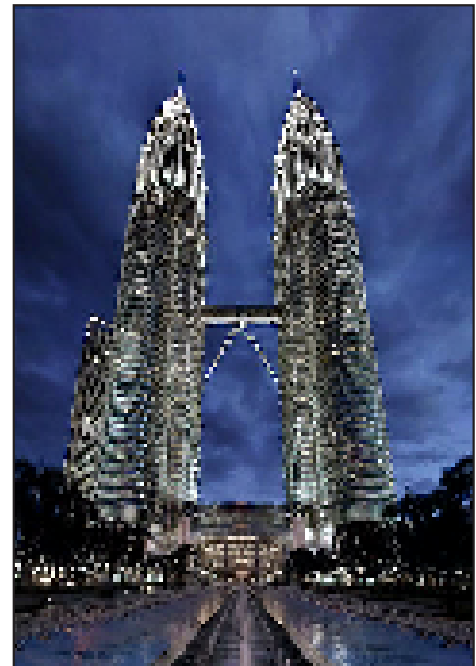


Georgetown

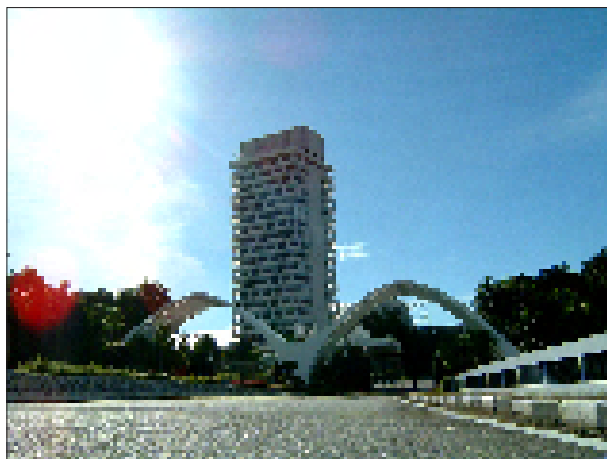
Malaysia's population comprises many ethnic groups. The Malays make up 50.4% of the population; whereas the Bumiputra make up 11%. 23.7% of the population are Malaysians of Chinese descent, while Malaysians of Indian descent comprise 7.1% of the population. The population is highly concentrated on the Malay Peninsula with about 20 million residents.



Malaysia is the world's largest Islamic banking and financial centre. It is one of the top exporters of natural rubber, palm oil, timber, cocoa, pepper, pineapple and tobacco, tin and petroleum. Tin, natural gas and petroleum play a predominant role in the Malaysian economy.



Malaysia consists of thirteen states and three Federal Territories. The head of state is an elected monarch, and the head of government is the Prime Minister. The government is closely modelled on a parliamentary system.



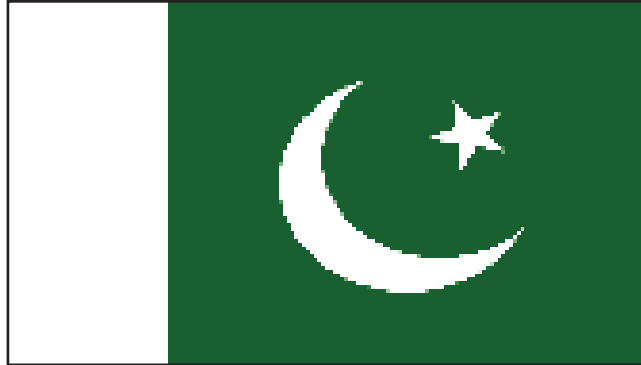
Malaysian Parliament

Pakistan

Identity card:



Geography



The capital: Islamabad.

Main Cities: Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan and Hyderabad.

Area: 796,095 km²

Population: 174,578,558 (in 2009)

Rivers: The Indus River and its tributaries, In addition to Dasht River, Dashtari River, Haro River, Hingol River, Hub River, Kech River, Lyari River, Malire River and Poonch River.



History

Independence Day: 14 August 1947 (from the United Kingdom)

Government System: Federal Republic.

Head of the country: _____



Economy

Main resources: Land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt and limestone.

Currency: Pakistani rupees (PKR).

Social Information

Religion: Muslims 95%, Christians and Hindu 5%.

Languages: Punjabi, Sindhi, Siraiki, Pashtu, Urdu and English.

Literacy rate: 49.9%.





Noor Mahal

Pakistan is a country in South Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan, Iran, India, China and Tajikistan. It occupies a crossroads position between South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East. As a result of the flowing of the Indus River and its tributaries through Pakistan from the Kashmir region to the Arabian Sea, an expanse of alluvial plains lies in Punjab and Sindh along the river. The northern and western highlands of Pakistan contain mountain ranges that incorporate some of the world's highest peaks. To the West the Balochistan Plateau lies, and in the east, the Thar Desert .

Pakistan has four seasons: a cool, dry winter; a hot, dry spring; a rainy summer with southwest monsoon period, and the retreating monsoon period of October and November. Rainfall varies from year to year, and successive patterns of flooding and drought are also not uncommon.



The Baltoro Glacier

Pakistan is the world's sixth most-populous country. The majority of southern Pakistan's population lives along the Indus River. By population size, Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan. More than 50% of the population, nowadays, are urban.

**Korangi Road Karachi.**

The 62 kilometer long Baltoro Glacier, in northern Pakistan, is one of the longest glaciers outside the Polar Regions

Chapter 5

History

Lesson 1: History

Lesson 2: Historians Methods of Study

Lesson 3: Famous Historians

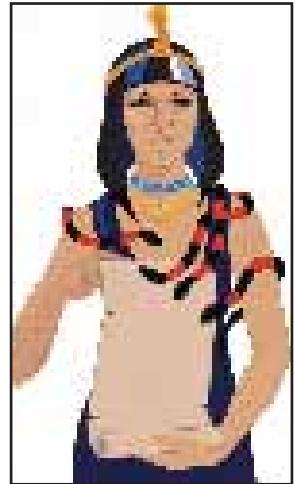
Lesson 4: Anthropology and Archaeology

Lesson 5: Civilization

History

A- What is History?

History refers to events that happened in the past. History consists of dates, timelines, facts, names and places.



B- Who are Historians?

Historians are specialists who study the past in an academic and scientific way using different methods.

C- Why do Historians Study the Past?

Historians study the past in order to figure out what happened and how specific events and cultural developments affected individuals and societies.

D- What do Historians Study from the Past?

Historians study the culture, religion, politics and economics of the past in order to compare societies and draw conclusions.



E- How do historians study the past?

- They ask questions about what happened in the past.
- They use a variety of methods to answer their questions.
- They study evidence based on critical analysis and draw conclusions.

Methods of Study

What methods do historians use to help them answer questions about the past?

Historians use a wide variety of sources to answer questions about the past. They use both primary sources and secondary sources.

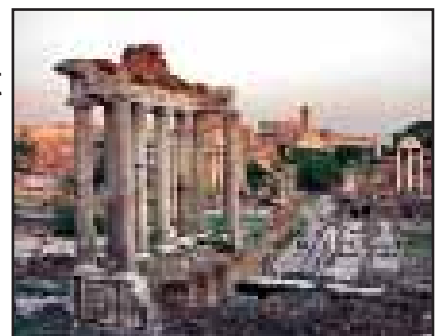
Primary Sources

Primary sources are actual, original records of events that have survived from the past. A primary source is created at the time of an event, or very soon after something has happened. Examples of primary sources include:

- Diaries
- Letters
- Photographs
- Art
- Maps
- Video and film
- Sound recordings
- Interviews
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Published first-hand accounts, or stories



Primary sources are more very important to the study of history.



1- Many old records have been lost. Some times, they get burned or reused.

2- Written records can be difficult to access because they are inscriptions on tombstones or other monuments.

3- Some written records were written by ancient historians who were themselves writing secondary historical material.

Secondary Sources

Secondary sources are accounts of the past created by people writing about events sometime after they happened.

Important Other Sources That Historians Study:

Oral history is one element that historians study to discover people's experiences in the past.

WHAT IS ORAL HISTORY?

History is not only found in documents and textbooks, great stories are found in the memories of people who lived through events.

Grandparents can be excellent sources of oral history. Have you ever asked your Grandparents about life in the past?



Oral history is history that is told verbally. It oral history the most traditional form of retelling and learning history. Comes in the form of stories, customs, songs and traditions that get passed from generation to generation.

Literature such as poetry, stories, **myths**, and novels are studied by historians to find out what life was like in the past.

Apply what you learned:

A- Answer the questions:

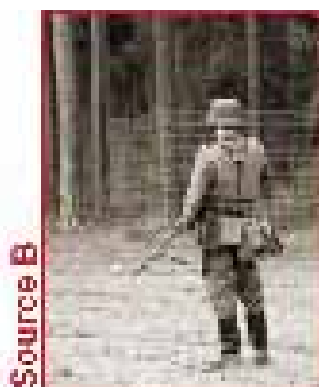
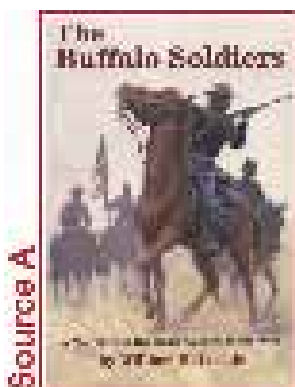
Is your history textbook a primary or secondary source? Give reasons.

Does your history textbook have any primary sources? Can you find them? _____

B- These primary and secondary sources are about the First World War.

1- For each source, decide if it is a primary or secondary source.

2- What kinds of information does each source provide?





Did
You
Know?

Imagine that you left your books, coins, paper money and your diary in your locker at school. 400 years from now, if archaeologists found the materials, what might the materials tell archaeologists about your life and your nation?



Artifacts are important to historical study. Artifacts are things such as paintings, tools, clothing and furniture.

People living in the past left many clues about their lives. These clues include both primary sources such as diaries, maps, photographs, artifacts, coins, stamps and government documents. Secondary sources include oral accounts, novels and short stories. Historians categorize these historical records.

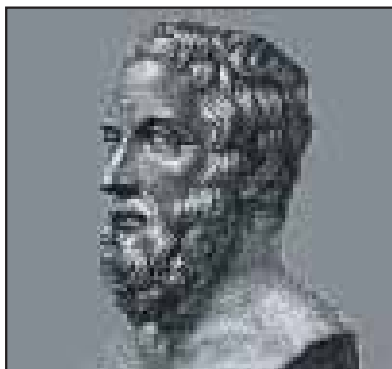
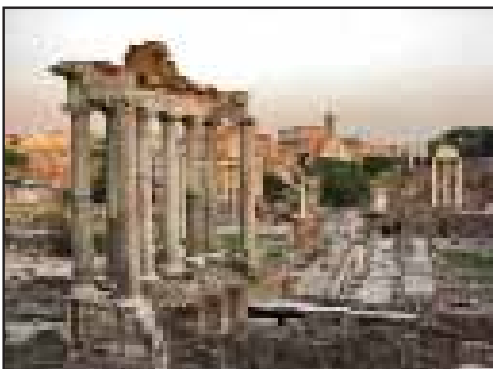
Famous Historians

A historian is an individual who studies history and who writes about history. In this lesson you will read about the **biography** of famous historians.

Herodotus was a Greek historian who lived in the 5th century (484 BC - ca. 425 BC) and is regarded as the "father of history".

Contribution:

Herodotus passed on a large amount of historical information. He wrote about the Greek victory over the Persians, and explained the origins of the conflict.



Herodotus, the Greek historian. The father of history.

Arab Participation in World History



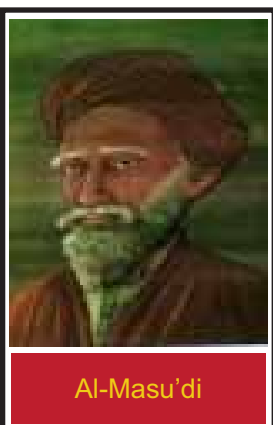
Abd al-Rahman Ibn Mohammad is generally known as Ibn Khaldun. Ibn Khaldun was a famous Arab historian, historiographer, demographer, economist, philosopher, sociologist and social scientist.

Life:

Ibn Khaldun was born in present-day Tunisia in 1332 A.D., where he received his early education and, entered the service of the Egyptian ruler Sultan Barquq. He was employed in court posts by various rulers in Tunis, Fès, and Granada. After retiring from politics in 1375, he wrote his masterpiece, The Muqaddimah (“Introduction”).

Contribution:

The Muqaddimah or (Prolegomena), is considered a masterpiece of the philosophy of history and sociology. The chief topic of this great work identified economic, environmental and social facts which contributed to the advancement of human civilization.



Abul Hasan Ali Ibn Husain Ibn Ali Al-Masu'di was a descendant of Abdallah Ibn Masu'd, a companion of the Holy Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him). He was a geographer, a physicist and an historian.

In his book Muruj-al-Zahab, Al-Masu'di described his experience of various countries, peoples and climates. He gave accounts of his personal contacts with the Jews, Iranians, Indians and Christians.

A-Reading Skills:**Biography:**

- Read this table about Ibn Khaldun and write a similar table about Herodotus.



Name:	Abd al-Rahman Ibn Muhammad Ibn Khaldun
Birth Date:	May 27, 1332
Death Date:	March 17, 1406
Place of Birth:	Tunis, Tunisia
Place of Death:	Cairo, Egypt
Nationality:	Tunisian
Gender:	Male
Occupations:	Statesman, historian, philosopher

Apply what you have learned

Read the Ibn Khaldun quotation from his book titled Al-Muqaddimah and answer the questions below.



“The sciences of only one nation, the Greeks, have come down to us, because they were translated through Al-Ma’mun’s efforts. He was successful in this direction because he had many translators at his disposal and spent much money in this connection.

Eventually, Aristotle appeared among the Greeks. He improved the methods of logic and systematized its problems and details. He assigned to logic its proper place as the first philosophical discipline and the introduction to philosophy. Therefore he is called the First Teacher.”

Muqaddimah, Translated by Franz Rosenthal, p.39 and p.383, Princeton University Press, 1981

- 1- Which nation does Ibn Khaldun describe?
- 2- What sources did Ibn Khaldun use to write the information?
- 3- What information does Ibn Khaldun give us about Aristotle?
- 4- Why is the information given in this quotation important to us?

Map and Globe Skills:

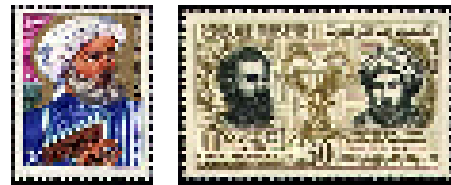
Study the map of Tunisia and answer the questions.

- Where is Tunisia?
- Ibn Khaldun left Tunisia and visited many places that he wrote about. What types of transportation did he use in his travels?



Citizenship Skills:

Why do you think Tunisia put Ibn Khaldun’s picture on its postal stamps? Why do you think countries put famous figures on postal stamps?



TUNISIAN POSTAL STAMPS

Apply what you know:

Go through lesson two and find the sources that the author used and fill in the table. The first line is complete.

Source	Type	Importance
Map	Primary	Shows Tunisia and its bodies of water.

Anthropology and Archaeology

A- What is Anthropology?

Anthropology is the field of inquiry that studies human **culture** and **evolutionary** aspects of human biology; it includes cultural anthropology, archaeology, **linguistics**, and physical anthropology.



B- What is Archaeology?

Archeology is the scientific study of past human culture and behavior. It begins with the origins of human life which is believed to have started 600,000 or 700,000 years ago.



C- How do Archaeologists study past human behavior?

Archaeologists examine material remains of previous human societies. These remains include the **fossils of humans**, food remains, the ruins of **buildings**, and human artifacts such as tools, pottery, and jewelry.



D- Examples of famous Archaeological research:

- Archaeologists have documented that the development of agriculture took place about 10,000 years ago.
- The first human settlements took place in Jericho in Palestine and in the Tehuacán Valley in Mexico.

E- Archaeologists Specialize in Different Time Periods

Archaeology covers such an enormous span of time that archaeologists specialize in different time periods and different cultures. They also specialize in particular methods of study. The followings are some examples.

- Archaeologists known as prehistorians deal with ancient cultures that did not have writing of any kind.
- Archaeologists who study ancient civilizations also often concentrate on particular regions. Egyptologists, for instance, study the civilization of ancient Egypt.
- Classical archaeology examines ancient Greek and Roman civilization.

F- Archaeology Tools of Study.

Archaeologists commonly use theoretical models, experiments, and observations of the world as it is today to try to explain what happened in the past.

Historical archaeology examines past cultures that used some form of writing. Although writing was invented thousands of years ago in some parts of the world, many historical archaeologists study only the past few hundred years. Historical archaeologists use written documents as part of their research, and they may work in collaboration with historians.

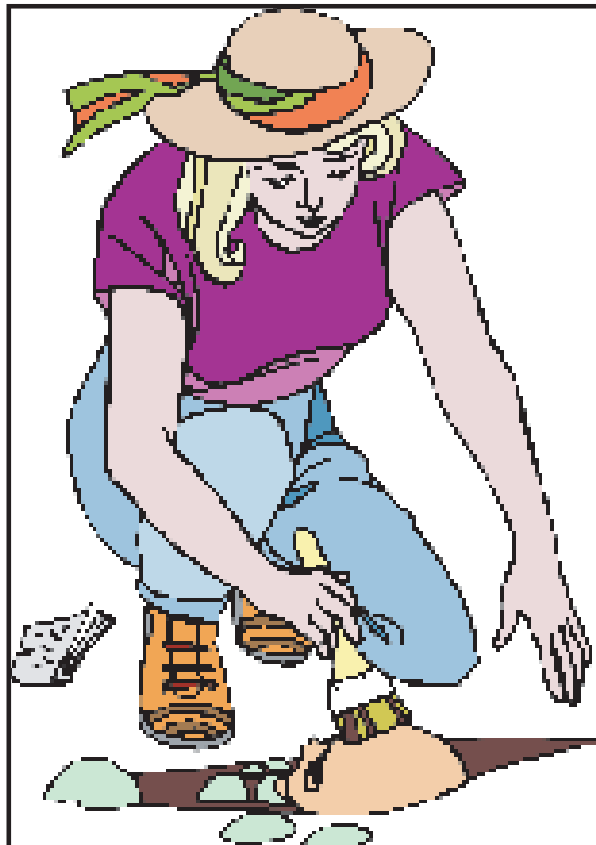
Underwater archaeology uses special methods to study shipwrecks and other archaeological sites that lie beneath water. Archaeologists may also try to recreate the artifacts and patterns they find in excavated sites in order to understand how artifacts were made and how patterns formed.



The Town of 'Ain Ghazal

'Ain Ghazal is a Neolithic site located near Amman, Jordan. It is currently being excavated by an American-Jordanian team. Archeologists have found a rich legacy of symbols including tokens of many shapes, animal and human figurines and modeled human skulls.

Kathleen Kenyon (1906-1978) was one of the great archaeologists of the twentieth century and is most famous for her careful excavation of the ancient city of Jericho.

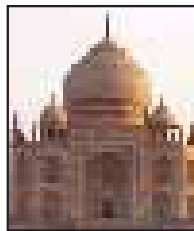
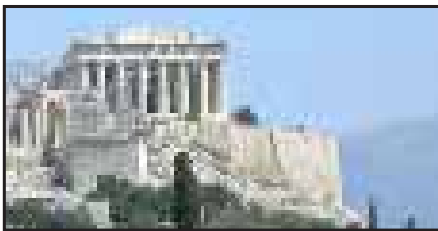


Civilization



What is Civilization?

The word “civilization” comes from the Latin word for townsman or citizen. To be “civilized” essentially meant that someone was a townsman, governed by the constitution and legal statutes of that community.



The Oxford English Dictionary defines civilization as “the action or process of civilizing or of being civilized; a developed or advanced state of human society.”

Civilization as Defined by Historians

A civilization is a highly organized society marked by advanced knowledge of trade, government, arts and science.

What are the main elements of a civilization?

Every civilization has its own identity, culture and religion. Measurement of the strength of a civilization is based on quality of life: behavior, art, ritual practices, faith, language, food habits, intelligence and economy. A civilization is comprised of eight features.

1. Cities
2. Well-Organized Central Government
3. Complex Religions
4. Job Specialization
5. Classes
6. Arts and Architecture
7. Public Works
8. Writings

How do historians study the earlier civilizations?

Historians study where early civilizations lived, stored food and produced tools. Religious practices, political organization and family relationships are all studied by historians.

The Rise of Civilization

The first early civilizations emerged shortly after farmers began cultivating fertile lands along river valleys and producing foods. The conditions of river valleys favored farming. As populations grew, some villages expanded into cities. These cities rose independently in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, the Yellow River and the Indus Valley. Ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China were the first ancient civilizations in human history.

GLOSSARY CHAPTER (5)

- **Aristotle:** Greek philosopher.
- **Artifacts:** Objects from a particular period.
- **Biography:** A written history of a person's life.
- **Conclusion:** A reasoned judgement.
- **Culture:** The set of shared attitudes, values, goals, and practices that characterizes an institution or organization.
- **Evidence:** Something that furnishes proof.
- **Evolution:** A process of change in a certain direction.
- **Fossils:** A remnant, impression, or trace of an organism that has been preserved in the earth's crust.
- **Linguistics:** The study of human speech including the units, nature, structure, and modification of language.
- **Myth:** A traditional story.
- **Society:** A part of a community that is distinguishable by particular aims or standards of living.