



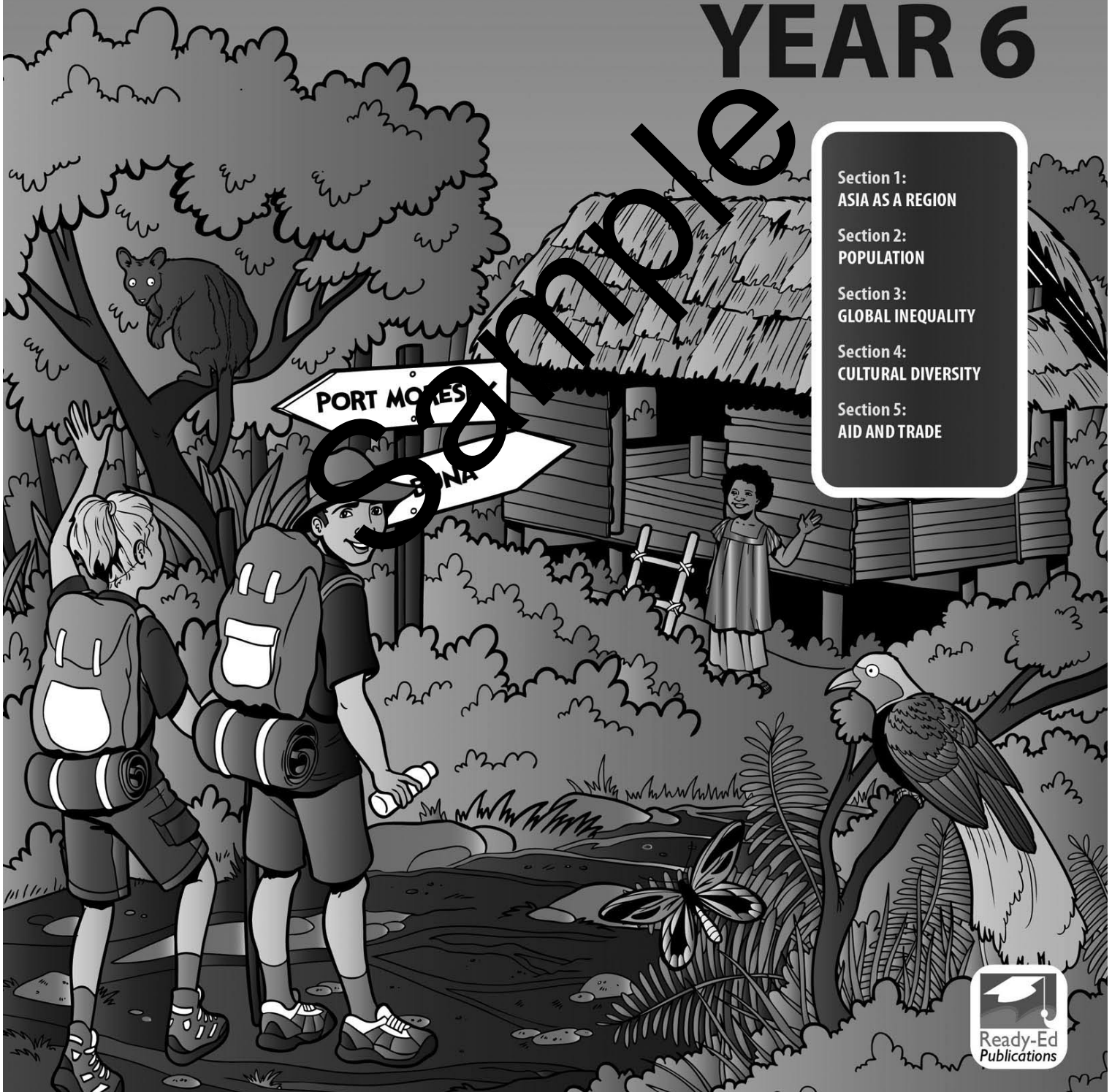
Aligned with the Australian
National Curriculum.

**PHOTOCOPY
MASTERS**

GEOGRAPHY

For Australian Students

YEAR 6



Section 1:
ASIA AS A REGION

Section 2:
POPULATION

Section 3:
GLOBAL INEQUALITY

Section 4:
CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Section 5:
AID AND TRADE

Contents

Teachers' Notes	4	Water Project In Kenya	31
Curriculum Links	5	Water Project 1	32
		Water Project 2	33
SECTION 1: ASIA AS A REGION	6	Comparing Developing Countries	34
Exploring Asia	7	Jamaica	35
Asia 1	8	Mongolia And Australia	36
Asia 2	9	Rice Farming	37
Exploring North-East Asia	10		
North-East Asia 1	11	SECTION 4: CULTURAL DIVERSITY	38
North-East Asia 2	12	Original Inhabitants	39
Exploring South-East Asia	13	Indigenous Rights	40
South-East Asia 1	14	Indigenous People Around The	
South-East Asia 2	15	World	41
Exploring West Asia	16	Indigenous Tribes	42
West Asia	17	Languages And Religion	43
Exploring South Asia	18	Religion In Australia	44
South Asia	19	History Of Religion In Australia	45
		Places Of Worship	46
SECTION 2: POPULATION	20	Australian Migration	47
Continent Population	21	Exploring Migration	48
Population Watch	22		
Population Distribution	23	SECTION 5: AID AND TRADE	49
Desertification 1	24	Australian Trading	50
Desertification 2	25	Trade 1	51
		Trade 2	52
SECTION 3: GLOBAL INEQUALITY	26	Trade 3	53
Per Capita Income	27	Australian Aid	54
Life Expectancy	28	Aid 1	55
Energy Consumption	29	Aid 2	56
Water In Developing Countries	30		
		Answers	57-60

Teachers' Notes

Geography For Australian Students: Year 6 is linked to the latest version of the National Curriculum. It is part of a six book series created by the same author. There are five sections in this book altogether.

Asia As A Region is the first section in this resource. Children will learn about the different subregions of Asia and their relative locations. They will identify countries in each subregion and learn about the cultures, traditions and environments of these countries. They will understand that Asia – although grouped together by name and geographical location – is very diverse.

Population is the second section in this resource. The population of countries and continents is officially mapped and students can study these figures to investigate patterns and anomalies. Students will understand that events, lifestyle, government and other factors can influence population growth and decline. The terms 'densely populated' and 'sparsely populated' are introduced and linked to factors such as job opportunities; resources; climate and migration.

The third section in this book is *Global Inequality*. Students will understand that countries can be classified as either 'developed' or 'less developed' based on per capita income; energy consumption and life expectancy. Students will discern that people experience different levels of wealth and health and that inequity is a part of the world in which we live. Students will realise that clean water is not a given for some and the consequences of not having clean water are great.

Section four is entitled *Cultural Diversity*. Students will identify indigenous people around the globe and know that indigenous people are the first people to settle in a place and have special rights and connections to places. The many different religions that are practised on Earth are introduced to teach children acceptance of faiths. Places of worship linked to religions and specific religious beliefs are considered. An exploration of when different religions were introduced into Australia is examined.

Section five focuses on *trade and aid*. Students will review the concept of trade. What is commonly traded, between whom, the benefits of trade and fair trade are a focus. Coal as an Australian export is also looked at in some detail. Australian aid is explored in this section. How aid is used; the consequences of not giving aid and the importance of maintaining our relationship with other countries is examined.

Graph work, data analysis, mapping and sequencing exercises are just some of the ways that the students will demonstrate their knowledge, as they work through this resource. Activity answers are provided at the back of the book.

Curriculum Links

The geographical diversity of the Asia region and the location of its major countries in relation to Australia (ACHASSK138)

- using geographical tools (for example, a globe wall map or digital application such as Google Earth) to identify the geographical division of Asia into North-East, South-East, South Asia and West Asia (the Middle East)
- exploring the diversity of environments and types of settlement in the Asia region, or in part of the region, or in a country in either North-East, South-East or South Asia and discussing any patterns
- investigating the differences in the population size, density, life expectancy and per capita income between countries across the world
- describing the location of places in countries of the Asia region in absolute terms using latitude and longitude

Differences in the economic, demographic and social characteristics of countries across the world (ACHASSK139)

- researching the population size and density of a selection of countries around the world
- investigating the relationship between per capita income, health (as measured by life expectancy) and energy consumption in a selection of countries around the world, including at least one country from the Asia region
- comparing people's lives in places with different levels of income

The world's cultural diversity, including that of its indigenous peoples (ACHASSK140)

- identifying examples of indigenous peoples who live in different regions in the world (for example, the Maori of Aotearoa New Zealand, the First Nations of North America and the Orang Asli of Malaysia and Indonesia), appreciating their similarities and differences and exploring the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- investigating the similarities and differences in official languages, religions and spiritual traditions between Australia and selected countries of the Asia region and other parts of the world
- researching the proportion of the Australian population and of the population from their local area who were born in each world cultural region, using data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and then comparing aspects of selected cultures

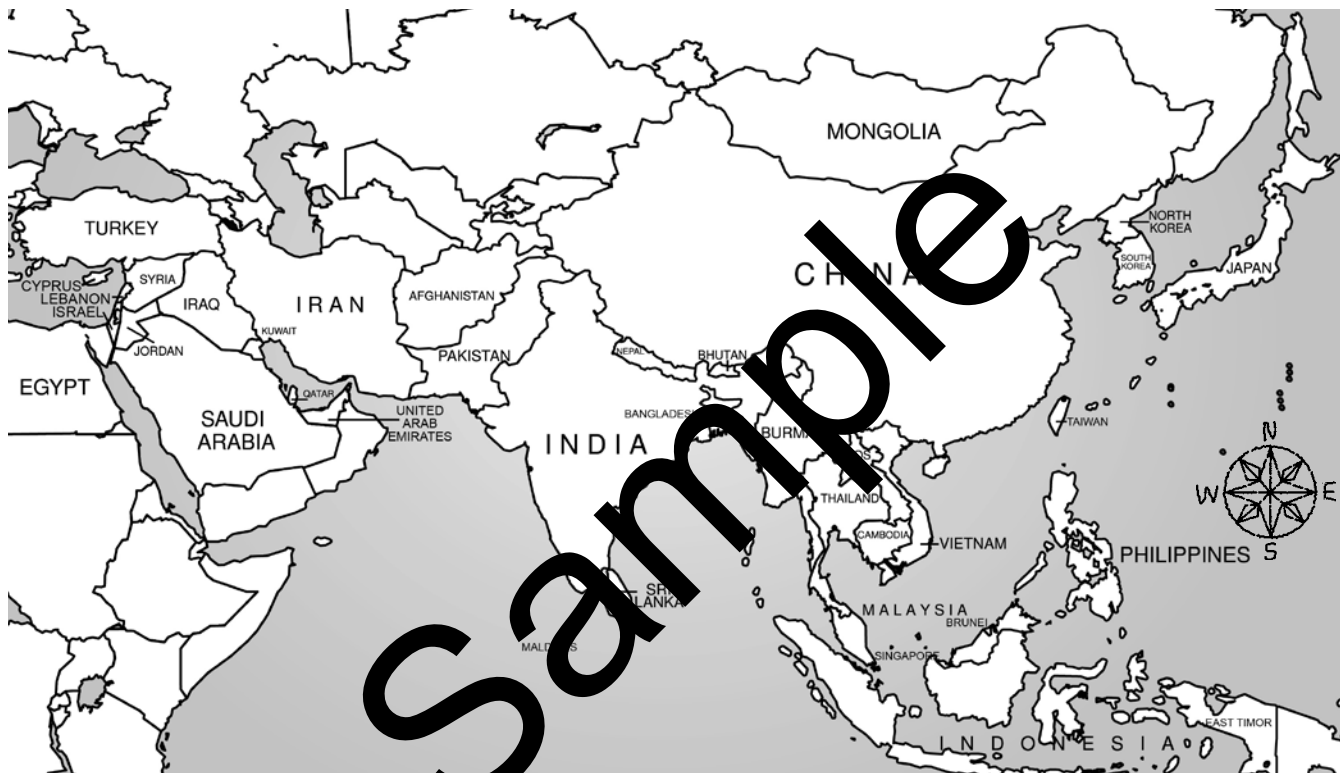
Australia's connections with other countries and how these change people and places (ACHASSK141)

- researching connections between Australia and countries in the Asia and Pacific regions (for example, in terms of migration, trade, tourism, aid, education, defence or cultural influences) and explaining the effects of at least one of these connections on their own place and another place in Australia
- exploring the provision of Australian government or non-government aid to a country in the Asia and Pacific region or elsewhere in the world and analysing its effects on places in that country

Use the information on page 7 to complete this activity sheet.

The biggest continent on our planet, Asia is home to 48 countries and diverse environments such as: rainforests, snowy mountains and desert areas. It is a region rich in history, culture and traditions which have influenced the world. Asia is home to billions of people in some of the most populated cities in the world, such as: Delhi and Shanghai. It is a place of rapid change as development improves the lives of its citizens and problems are addressed.

◆ Use four different coloured pencils to shade the four regions of Asia: West Asia, North-East Asia, South-East Asia and South Asia.



◆ In pairs, locate as many of the Asian countries as you can on the map above. Tick the countries off as you locate them. Colour red any places you have visited.

North-East Asia:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> China | <input type="checkbox"/> South Korea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mongolia | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North Korea | |

South-East Asia:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia | <input type="checkbox"/> Singapore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar (Burma) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> Laos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input type="checkbox"/> East Timor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brunei | <input type="checkbox"/> Philippines |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Cambodia |

South Asia:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> India | <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan | <input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nepal | <input type="checkbox"/> Maldives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bhutan | |

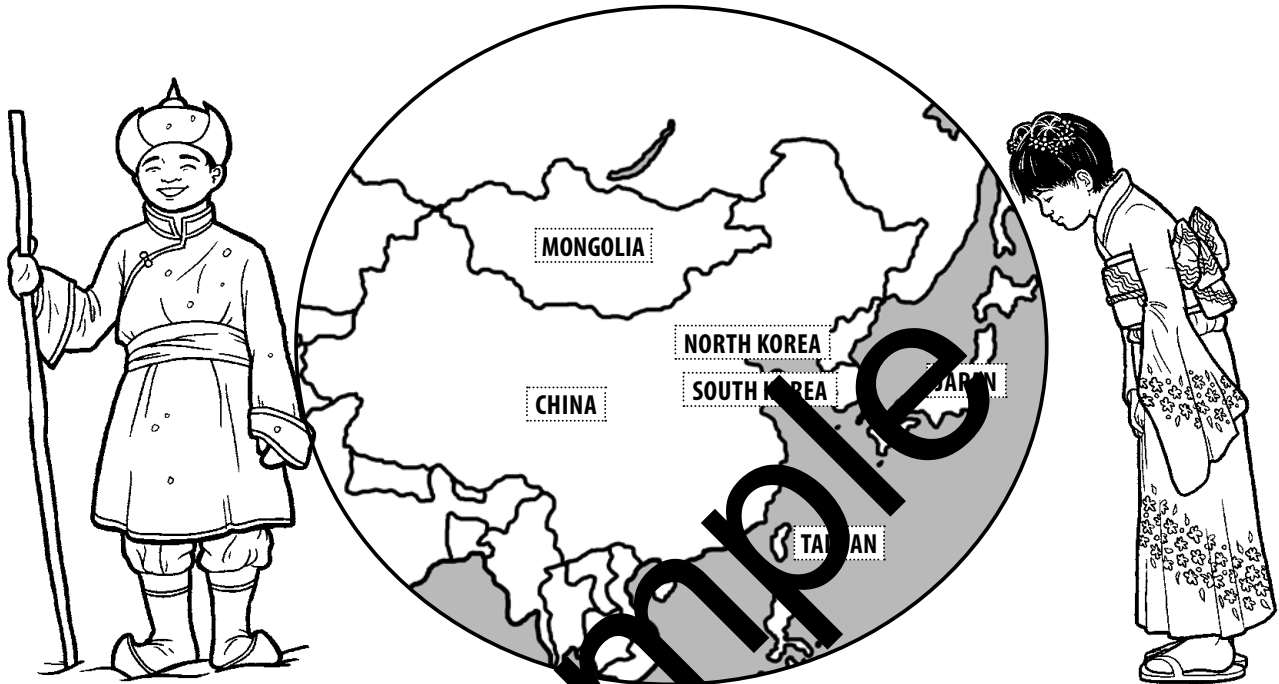
West Asia:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus | <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input type="checkbox"/> Kuwait | <input type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iran (Islamic Republic of) | <input type="checkbox"/> Israel | <input type="checkbox"/> Lebanon | <input type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Jordan | <input type="checkbox"/> Qatar | <input type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |

Exploring North-East Asia

Read the information, then complete the activity sheets which follow.

Countries in North-East Asia are some of the most populous on the planet. Countries in this region include: China, Mongolia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea and Taiwan. Read more about these countries below.



China

The largest country in North-East Asia and home to more people than anywhere else on Earth!

Mongolia

Sometimes considered part of central Asia, Mongolia is covered in deserts and grasslands. Its people were traditionally nomadic and used eagles to help them hunt. The country is rich in natural resources.

Japan

One of Australia's most important trading partners, Australia and Japan enjoy good business relations. Made up of many islands, Japan has developed some of the world's most innovative technology.

North Korea

North Korea is located on a peninsula. North and South Korea were once a single country (Korea) before civil war divided it. Relations are still tense today.

South Korea

A very mountainous country, this presidential republic has a high standard of living in comparison to its neighbour North Korea. Samsung and LG are South Korean companies selling most of the world's mobile phones.

Taiwan

About half the size of Tasmania, Taiwan is seismically active and one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

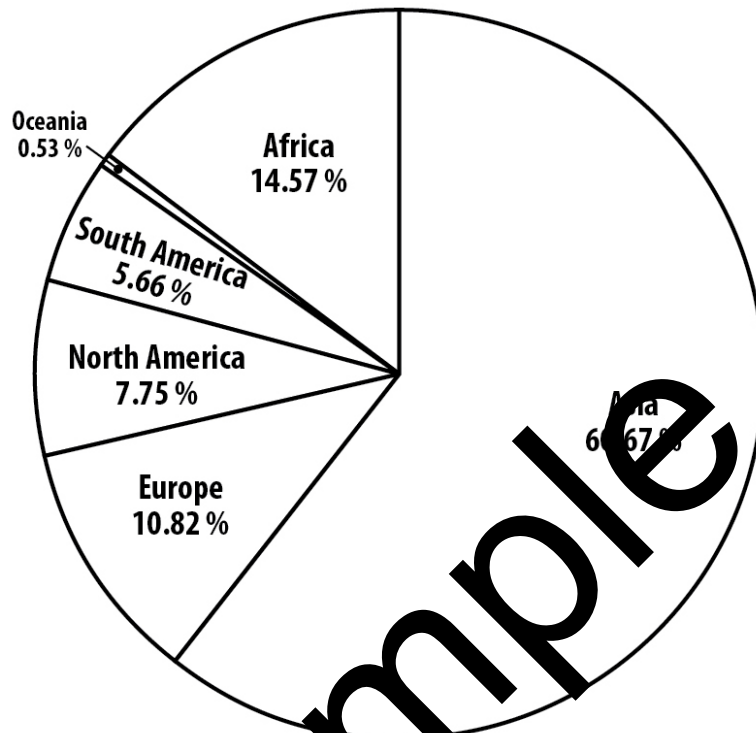
Use the information on page 16 to complete this activity sheet.

The countries named on this page are part of West Asia. These countries have diverse environments and cultures.

◆ Write down three facts about each country in West Asia listed below.

	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3
Turkey			
Iran			
Iraq			
Israel			
Jordan			
Cyprus			
Kuwait			
Lebanon			

There are believed to be seven continents on Earth, although some people join Asia and Europe together reducing this number to six. Study the pie chart. It shows how populated each continent is. The continent of Antarctica is not shown below because it has no permanent residents.



Answer the questions

1. Which continent has the smallest population? _____
2. Which continent has the largest population? _____
3. Which continent does Australia belong to? _____
4. What other countries are part of Oceania? _____

5. A census is the tool used to determine population and other key information about a country. On Australia, the national census is conducted every five years. How do you think a census is carried out?

6. Do you think we can ever be exact about a continent's population? Give reasons for your response.

Did You Know?

In most countries a census is conducted every 10 years.

Water Project In Kenya

Read how a water project in Kenya changed a little boy's life, then complete the following activity sheets.

Akili is ten years old. His name means 'wisdom' in Swahili. He is a member of the Pokot tribe. His family's wealth is their herd of goats. It's Akili's job to protect the goats and lead them to water every day. At times, Akili has to trek six kilometres under the scorching sun to a waterhole. Some of the younger goats do not survive the journey. Akili's mother, Ita, worries about her little boy while he is on his search for water away from the safety of home. He only has his bow and arrows to protect him from lions and armed bandits, who would try to take the goats from him.

A water project has brought hope for a better life for his community. A borehole has been drilled on the outskirts of Akili's village and a permanent well has been constructed. This clean water supply has brought many positive changes to the Pokots' lives. Water was always a priority for animals and vegetable crops, but not for people. Now, trained health workers have been able to work with the villagers to teach them how to manage their new resource. Using the new water to wash, has reduced diseases related to infected water. Ita says that she has never seen her five children's faces so clean.

Akili and other village children can now find time to attend classes in the new school, instead of herding goats all day looking for water. Akili has learnt about the importance of hygiene, especially washing his hands before eating. With water on their doorstep, the Pokots can look forward to a happier and healthier future.



Original Inhabitants

Read the information, then complete the activity sheet which follows.

Indigenous people are groups of people dispersed all over the world who have deep and connecting ties to places. They are believed to have settled in places first. We know that indigenous people first settled in a place because historians have found and dated their fossils. Unfortunately, some indigenous groups are either minority groups in their own country or no longer living. Look at the indigenous groups and the places where they first settled below.



Maoris from New Zealand	Ainu from Japan
Orang Asli from Malaysia	Native Americans from North America
Inuit from Arctic	Papuan from Papua New Guinea
Arawaks from Jamaica	San from South Africa
Hmong Peoples from South China	Australian Aborigines from Australia

Indigenous people have their own language, culture, traditions and beliefs. Some indigenous people have special rights to hunt, practise their own laws and own land.

Declaration On The Rights Of Indigenous People

In 2007, the majority of countries in the United Nations voted to pass the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. The purpose of this international declaration was to protect indigenous peoples and their rights around the globe. Look at the details of the declaration right.

Indigenous people are equal to all other people

Indigenous people should be free from discrimination of any kind

Indigenous people must have control over developments affecting them and their land

Respect for their knowledge and traditional practices will help sustainable management of the environment

Indigenous people vary from region to region and country to country and these differences must be respected

Sitting Bull. Image courtesy of Wikipedia.

Indigenous People Around The World

Read the information, then complete the activity sheet which follows.

NATIVE AMERICANS - NORTH AMERICA

The people indigenous to the United States of America are believed to have migrated from Asia around 50,000 B.C. Some Native Americans lived in teepees. Teepees were held up by wooden poles and covered with between eight to twenty different animal skins which made them extremely durable to the strong winds. Women were responsible for putting up and taking down teepees.



AINU – JAPAN

The Ainu are the original inhabitants of Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan; Sakhalin and the Kurils, islands that are near to, and belong to, Russia. Some people think that the Ainu people could be descendants of the prehistoric race that produced the Australian Aborigines because they have similar facial characteristics.



MAORI - NEW ZEALAND

Present day Maori tribes still trace their origins to a fleet of seven canoes from mythical Hawaiki that arrived in New Zealand around 1350 AD. Over the next few hundred years, the Maori developed a distinct and complex culture that today is celebrated by people all over the world.



SAMI – NORWAY

Europe's only indigenous people, the Sami, lived in a giant area of the continent named Sami. This area covered all land north of the Arctic Circle in Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland. To live in these freezing, harsh conditions, the Sami had to be super strong and super smart to survive. Herding reindeer, hunting and fishing were the basic occupations of the Sami people and some of them have continued this traditional way of life today.

THE SAN - KALAHARI DESERT, SOUTH AFRICA

The first people of the Kalahari in Africa are known as the San people. The San have a unique language that incorporates clicking sounds which are represented by the symbols /, #, ! and //.