NOTE TO PURCHASER

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Printed in the United States of America.
Do these *Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages* on your own, but feel free to ask your parents for help if you need it. You’ll explore both countries and regions as you put the Notebook together.

Make this project your own. Feel free to add more thoughts and images that relate to the topic. For example, you might want to jot down a few notes in the margin about something that caught your attention.

**Rationale (why you will study these areas)**

Out of the many countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, we needed to limit what we study.

1. We chose countries that are often in the news, so you will be an informed reader (i.e., North Korea, and we compare North Korea to South Korea).

2. We chose countries with strong economies (i.e., Japan).

3. We chose countries where significant historical events occurred (i.e., Vietnam, where the Vietnam War took place).

4. We chose countries with large populations that can impact our world (i.e., China and India).

5. We chose countries with different forms of government to compare with and learn from (i.e., Russia).

6. We chose places where key religions began (i.e., Israel and Saudi Arabia).

7. We chose countries that exemplify a region (i.e., New Zealand as a representative of a Pacific region).

8. We chose regions to help you learn the geography of the Eastern Hemisphere (i.e., Southeast Asia and the Middle East).

9. We chose continents (i.e., Africa, Australia, and Antarctica).

10. We start the year with China as one of the oldest civilizations, spend time in Asia, travel to the Middle East, followed by Africa, then the Pacific region, Australia, and end the year in Antarctica.

**How to use this tool**

Because you will visit many parts of the world that differ from your home country, please use this tool to help you remember what you have read. As you read, use the notebook pages to remind you of the various countries’ form of government, some key animals in the region, how the people live differently from you—all notes to solidify, in your mind, the places you read about. Your answers can be brief. At the end of the year, these pages can be an effective reminder of all you have learned.

On the first page of each country, region, or continent, see a photo of a key landmark, or picture that highlights the area (i.e., the Great Wall of China, or rice paddies for Vietnam).

- The cover page includes a picture of the country flag.
- It includes a thumbnail sketch of the world map with the country studied in dark print.
CHOOSE YOUR ADVENTURE

In each country you visit, you will get to choose at least one adventure. Adventures will help you become an expert about some aspect of that country and will require you to spend some time with outside resources.

Multiple Intelligences:

Individual students learn in different ways. There is not just one, but many different kinds of intelligence. Each “Choose Your Adventure” project reflects one or more of Howard Gardner’s Multiple Intelligences, depicted by the following icons:

- Linguistic Intelligence (word smart)
- Logical-Mathematical Intelligence (number and reasoning smart)
- Spatial Intelligence (picture smart)
- Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence (body smart)
- Musical Intelligence (music smart)
- Interpersonal Intelligence (people smart)
- Intrapersonal Intelligence (self smart)
- Naturalist Intelligence (nature smart)

Below are instructions for the “Choose Your Adventure” projects that may be found in more than one country. We have collected them here for easy reference:

Country Card

On a 5”x 8” sized index card, or half sheet of lined paper, include the following:

- The country’s official name
- Total area
- Population
- Location in the world: you can include a map, as long as the map also shows or includes a statement about where in the world this country is found, and does not simply depict the country itself.
- Capital city
- Type of government
- Languages spoken there
- Type of money
- Name one famous landmark
- Briefly describe the geography of this country
- Briefly describe the climate of this country
- Describe one interesting or unique custom or cultural tradition that is important to the people of this country
- Was this country ever controlled by another country? If so, when? By whom?
- Three important events in this country’s history and why they’re important
- Three fun or interesting facts about this country
Famous Person Card

On a 5"x 8" sized index card, or a half sheet of lined paper include the following:

» Person's full name

» His or her picture, if available

» Date and place of birth

» Family: what were the names of this person's parents? Did this person have any siblings? If so, what were their names?

» Childhood: where did this person grow up? Who did he or she live with? Were there any important world events that occurred during this person's childhood, such as wars or famines, etc.? Did these world events affect this person in any way?

» Education: where did this person go to school? Did he or she go to college? If so, where?

» Brief life history: this section should include major events in this person's life, as well as information about why this person is famous.

» Three fun facts you learned about this person that you didn't know before.

Nature Fact Card

On a 5"x 8" index card or a half sheet of lined paper, include the following:

» The name of the plant or animal and its scientific classification.

» A colored picture of the plant or animal from a magazine or draw and color your own.

» Location where the plant or animal lives.

» What the animal eats and if it is an “omnivore,” “herbivore,” or “carnivore.”

» The plant’s or animal’s average life span.

» Its natural predators—does anything eat this plant or animal?

» 3-5 Fascinating facts about your animal or plant.

» A brief statement about why you chose to research this plant or animal.

We hope that you enjoy your adventure this year and that it helps you learn more about the world we live in.
<table>
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THE BIG PICTURE

Write three things you learned about China:

1. 

2. 

3. 

CHINA
China Timeline

Shang Dynasty
List discoveries:

Zhou Dynasty
Key person:
What that person taught:

Han Dynasty
Cultural advancements and influences:

Qin Dynasty
List accomplishments:

Confucius
Lived

Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages
**SUI DYNASTY**
581–618 CE
Known for:

**TANG DYNASTY**
618–907 CE
List accomplishments:

**MONGOL RULE**
1279–1368 CE
Known For:

**SONG DYNASTY**
960–1127 CE
List accomplishments:

**MING DYNASTY**
1368–1644
Known for:

**MANCHUS (QING)**
1644–1912 CE
List accomplishments:
CHINA TIMELINE

TAIPING REBELLION
Two Facts:

1850–1864 CE

OPEN DOOR POLICY
Two Facts:

1899 CE

BOXER REBELLION
Two Facts:

1900 CE

CHINA AS A REPUBLIC
Two facts about the early republic:

1911

DYNASTIES END
Two facts about the end of the Chinese dynasties:

1911

CHINA

Asia

8 | China | Asia
**Communists Win Control**

Two facts about Mao Zedong:

1949

**The Cultural Revolution**

One Fact:

1966

**The Great Leap Forward**

One Fact:

1958

**Tiananmen Square Massacre**

What was it?

1989

**Hong Kong Becomes a Part of China**

1997

**China Today**

Write two recent developments about China today.

1997 Present

MAP IT

Label the following locations on your China map on the following page. Use the coordinates we provide you to help you easily locate the cities, bodies of water, or point of interest. To correctly label your map, remember to use the symbols on the map key provided.

BODIES OF WATER
Pacific Ocean (F12)  South China Sea (H8)

THE CAPITAL OF CHINA
Beijing (D7)

REGIONS
Shade the following regions, each with their own color or pattern.
Manchuria (B7–C9)  Tibet (E2–E4)
Gobi Desert (D4–D5)  Xinjiang (D1–C3)
Inner Mongolia (D5–C6)

MOUNTAIN/MOUNTAIN RANGE
Mount Everest (F4)  Himalayan Mountains (E2–F4)

RIVERS
Yellow River (E7)  Yangtze River (F6)

POINT OF INTEREST
The Great Wall of China (D3–C8)

FERTILE TRIANGLE
Draw the Fertile Triangle in green on your map using these three cities:
Shanghai (F9)  Nanjing (F8)
Hangzhou (F8)

KEY CITIES
Suzhou (E9)  Wuhan (F8)
Xi’an (E6)  Hong Kong (G8)

COUNTRIES THAT SURROUND CHINA
North Korea  Afghanistan
Nepal  Vietnam
Bhutan  India
Myanmar (Burma)  Kazakhstan
Pakistan  Laos
Tajikistan  Mongolia
Kyrgyzstan  Russia
Taiwan
Eastern Hemisphere Notebook Pages

MAP KEY

= Mt. Everest
= Himalayan Mountains
= Capital
= Cities
= The Great Wall of China (approximate location)
MEET THE PEOPLE OF CHINA

Write three facts that caught your attention:

1.

2.

3.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN CHINA

Write two ways Chinese culture differs from your own:

1.

2.

FUN FACTS

Did you know that China is one of five communist nations on Earth? Can you list the four other nations?

1.

2.

3.

4.

MEET THE PEOPLE OF CHINA

Write three facts that caught your attention:

1.

2.

3.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN CHINA

Write two ways Chinese culture differs from your own:

1.

2.
Confucius is considered the most influential philosopher in Chinese history. Complete the project below to get to know him better.

Choose 3-5 Confucian sayings, either from the list below or from another site. Quote each one and then briefly explain what you think it means. Some sites may have a link to an annotation of the saying. Your job is to execute as much self control as possible not to click on these links and write what YOU think the sayings mean.

All sayings below were taken from www.confucius.org (6/12).

“Without steadfastness, the gentleman would not command respect, and his learning would not be sound. Advocating loyalty and trustworthiness, he has no friend who is not his equal. He would not hesitate to correct his faults.”

Ch. 1 Vs. 8

“Do not be concerned about others not appreciating you. Be concerned about your not appreciating others.”

Ch. 1 Vs. 16

“To learn and to practice what is learned time and again is pleasure, is it not? To have friends come from afar is happiness, is it not? To be unperturbed when not appreciated by others is gentlemanly, is it not?”

Ch. 1 Vs. 1

“Clever talk and a pretentious manner are seldom compatible with the benevolent.”

Ch. 1 Vs. 3

“In the home, the young should behave with filial piety, and out in the world, with brotherly love. They should be prudent and trustworthy. They should love all people and be close to the benevolent. Having so done, their remaining strength should be used to learn literature.”

Ch. 1 Vs. 6

“Nowadays, to provide for parents is considered filial piety. But dogs and horses are so provided. Without respect, what is the difference?”

Ch. 2 Vs. 7
**COMMUNISM**
Write three key ideas, tenets, or beliefs of Communism:
1. 
2. 
3. 

**CHINESE CULTURE**
Describe an art form you found interesting:
Add a picture of the art form

**CHINA’S ECONOMY**
Write one idea you have learned from your reading.

**CHINA’S WILDLIFE**
Write the name of an animal that reminds you of China.

China’s form of government is:
**CHOOSE YOUR ADVENTURE**

For a list of possible internet resources, see your IG Links page.

*Do not labor over these suggested projects. Use them as opportunities to dive deeper into each country or region.*

- Make egg rolls with Mom or Dad’s help.
  
  You should be a part of this project from start to finish—that includes shopping and clean-up. Find a recipe online.

- Learn calligraphy!
  
  Borrow an instruction book from the library, or purchase one from your local craft store (many come with pens and/or practice pages). Practice forming strokes and letters. Try to copy a passage in your best calligraphy. We schedule a calligraphy assignment in your Instructor’s Guide in the coming weeks.

- Write a Nature Fact Card for one of the endangered plants or animals native to China.
  
  In addition to the usual Nature Fact Card requirements, be sure to include how this plant or animal became endangered and what (if anything) is being done to preserve this species. (Are there any left in the wild? How many?) For more detailed instructions on Nature Fact Cards, see the Introduction.

- Learn to use chopsticks
  
  For detailed written instructions on how to use the chopsticks found in your China Kit, visit your IG Links page and look for keyword “Chopsticks.”

- Compose a song that uses only five notes.
  (Similar to the scale consisting of five notes used in Chinese music)

  If you have access to a piano, try using only the black keys in your song. Other possible musical instruments: five rubber bands of different sizes stretched over a shoebox, five glasses of water filled to different levels—tap gently with a spoon.

- Organize a 3-D Chinese Fashion Timeline.

  Research the attire for at least three periods of Chinese history. Keep in mind that people at different stations in life probably wore different attire, even in the same time period. Create 3-dimensional representations of at least three outfits. (“3-dimensional” means no drawings, paintings, or magazine cut-outs this time. Use clay, papier-mâché, Legos®, etc.) Then present your timeline to an audience. Your presentation should include:

  » Approximate dates of the selected time periods

  » Brief explanation of the outfits you constructed, including names of specific pieces

  » Explanation of the type of person who might have worn each outfit (male? female? peasant? scholar? upper class?)

Continued on the next page
Play Fishing

‘Fishing,’ a Chinese dominoes game, has players fish for matching dominoes. Originally, children would make their dominoes out of wood or bone. To make this yourself, use popsicle sticks, or use the domino cards in the China Kit.

The object is to make as many pairs as possible using the 64 dominoes. To do this, you must match the total amount of dots on the dominoes, regardless of how they are arranged. For example, if there is a domino with a 6 and 1, it can match with the 5 and 2 domino, or the 4 and 3. You can also match the dominoes with identical numbers (a 6 and 1 with another 6 and 1, etc.). These are called “civil pairs” and some number combinations have 4 exact-matching dominoes. You may match a civil pair with a pair that another player already made. You take the other players’ civil pair, match it with your own, by adding the third or fourth domino—they all become yours.

To Play

1. Play with 2 or 3 players. Shuffle the dominoes and lay them on the table face down. Divide them into 16 piles of 4 dominoes each, called "woodpiles."

2. Take 4 of these woodpiles (16 dominoes total) and lay them face up between the players as the "pond."

3. From the dominoes in the woodpile, all players take their own hand. If there are 2 players, each player takes 3 woodpiles (12 dominoes for each player). If there are 3 players, each player takes 2 woodpiles (8 dominoes for each player).

4. The first player takes his turn. He looks in the pond to see if he can make any matches to the dominoes in his hand. If he can, he puts the matching dominoes in front of him, they become his pair. If he cannot make a pair he cannot lay any of his dominoes down. Remember that you can steal another person’s pair if they are civil pairs (identical matches).

Each player ends his turn by picking up a new domino from the woodpile, regardless if he makes a pair or not. If this new domino makes a pair, he places the matching pairs in front of him as his pair. If this new domino does not make a pair, he places it face up in the pond. His turn is finished.

5. Each player takes turns making pairs and picking up new dominoes from the woodpile until it is empty. To score the game and determine a winner, each player collects all of their pairs (not the single dominoes) and divides them into “minnows” and “large fish.” Minnows are the dominoes with a total of 7 dots or less. Large fish have a total of 8 dots and above. Minnows score one point for every red dot they have; no points are given for the black dots. Once you have the total minnow score, it is rounded up to the nearest 10. For instance, a score of 4 red dots becomes 10, 16 becomes 20, etc. Large fish score two points for every dot they have, regardless of color. Add the minnow and large fish score to get your total score. The player with the largest score wins!

1. Adapted from the instructions found on May 2010 at http://www.activityvillage.co.uk/tsu.htm.
Intro to the World: Cultures
Grades: K-2 | Ages: 3-7

Young adventurers: Explore God's big world

Set the stage for future learning with the world’s premier language arts program designed to teach a love of reading and learning about God and the world. Its 24-week program introduces your children to the rich, diverse cultures of the world and the present.

Listed here are ideas to get you started:

1. Have fun with your child and enjoy the learning experience together. Create a family activity around a culture you are learning about. For example, if you are studying Chinese, you could plan a family meal of Chinese food or watch a movie about China.

2. Use Sonlight’s multicultural books to teach about different cultures. You can find a list of multicultural books in the Sonlight catalog. These books are a great way to introduce different cultures to your child.

3. Explore the culture through music. You can find CDs or playlists of music from different cultures online. Listen to the music together and discuss what you hear.

4. Create a cultural display. Gather pictures, maps, and other resources about the culture you are studying. Display them in your home to help your child learn about the culture.

5. Go on a field trip. If possible, visit a museum or cultural center that showcases the culture you are studying. This can be a great way to learn about the culture in person.

6. Have a culture day. You can plan a day where your child learns about a specific culture. This could include learning about the language, food, and traditions.

7. Use the Internet to research the culture. You can find a wealth of information about different cultures online. Use this information to teach your child more about the culture.

8. Read books and articles about the culture. You can find books and articles about different cultures in the Sonlight catalog. These resources can help you learn more about the culture and share this knowledge with your child.

9. Use games and activities to teach about the culture. You can find games and activities about different cultures online. These can be a fun way for your child to learn about the culture.

10. Have a culture party. You can plan a party where your child learns about a specific culture. You can serve food from the culture, play games, and dress up in traditional clothing.

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