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PASSPORT TO THE WORLD

FOR YOUNG CATHOLICS

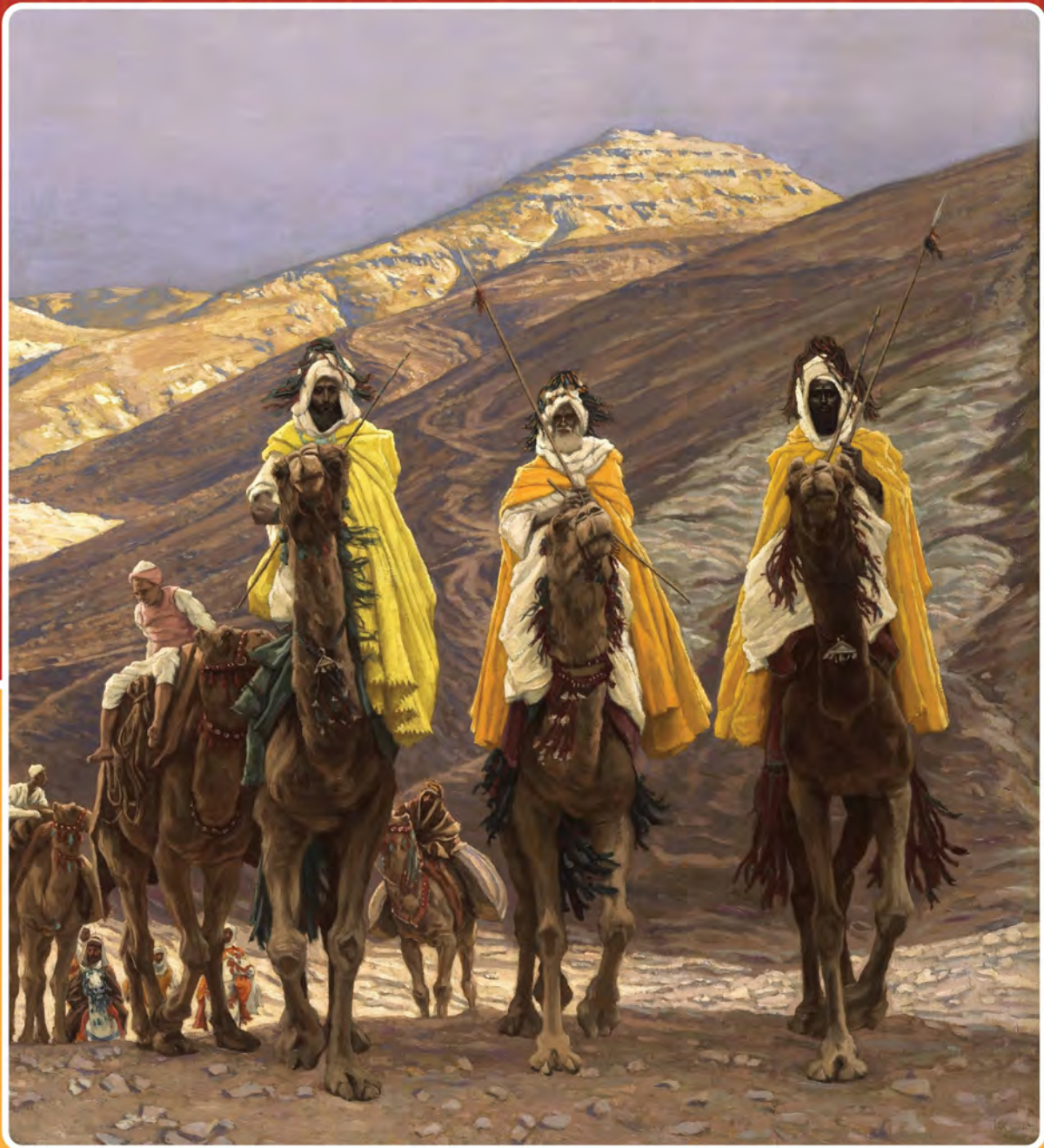


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UNIT 1: THE EARTH



Chapter 1

LANDFORMS



Sierra Nevada Mountains

WORDS TO KNOW:

Landforms

Mountain

Volcano

Lava

Mountain range

Hill

Summit

Erosion

Plateau

Sea level

Plain

Continent

God created the Earth as the place for humans to live, and filled it with everything we need. Land, air, water, plants, and animals are all part of God's loving care for us. Sometimes rain, flowing water, or a big storm can change what the land looks like. The wind can change the land, too. Strong winds can move around sand, dirt, and even rocks. So, the land forms itself into different shapes and sizes, depending on many things that occur in nature. The name for these different shapes and sizes of the land is **landforms**. Landforms are the features of the Earth's surface resulting from natural causes. There are four main types of landforms: mountains, hills, plateaus (pla-TOES), and plains.

The next time you have a windy day, ask your mom if you can go outside and make a few piles. Pile up some sand, then make a pile of dirt, and lastly make a pile of leaves and twigs. See what happens to each pile in the wind. You can do the same thing the next time there is rain. See what the rain does to your piles. Do they move about? Do they get smaller? Did the piles wash or blow away?

so it's harder to breathe. Traveling is also more difficult. Roads are winding, and they are sometimes blocked by snow, ice, and falling rocks.

Hills

A **hill** is a naturally raised area of land that is not as high or steep as a mountain. Hills are not usually as rough or uneven as mountains, and they tend to slope gradually. Are there any hills where you live?

Hills have distinct summits. A **summit**, or peak, is the highest point, or one of the highest points, of a hill or a mountain. Actually, a mountain can have more than one peak. Summits on mountains are rough, uneven, and often very difficult to reach. Hills are less high and the summit is usually flatter and easier to move around. Some hills are so high that it is hard to tell if they are mountains or hills. The Appalachian mountain range in the United States has both hills and mountains.



Erosion on a creek bank

One way that hills are formed is through something called **erosion**. Erosion is the process in which dirt, rocks, and sand on the Earth's surface are gradually worn away by water, wind, and other natural forces. But what happens to the dirt, rocks, and sand that are worn away? They do not just disappear. They end up being moved to some other place. Over time, hills may be formed where the dirt, rocks, and sand have settled. Have you ever been at the beach and made sand castles or hills of sand which the ocean washed away? That's how erosion works. Natural forces, such as water and wind, change the way the land looks.



SECTION REVIEW

List the four major landforms.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Landforms on the Bottom of the Ocean

All the landforms we have studied can also be found at the bottom of the ocean. There are mountains, plateaus, plains, and hills beneath every ocean in the world. These landforms also exist on the moon and on many of the planets in our solar system. So, while you have been learning facts about our beautiful Earth, you have also been learning about other planets. God's creation is truly amazing!

Underwater
canyon in Iceland

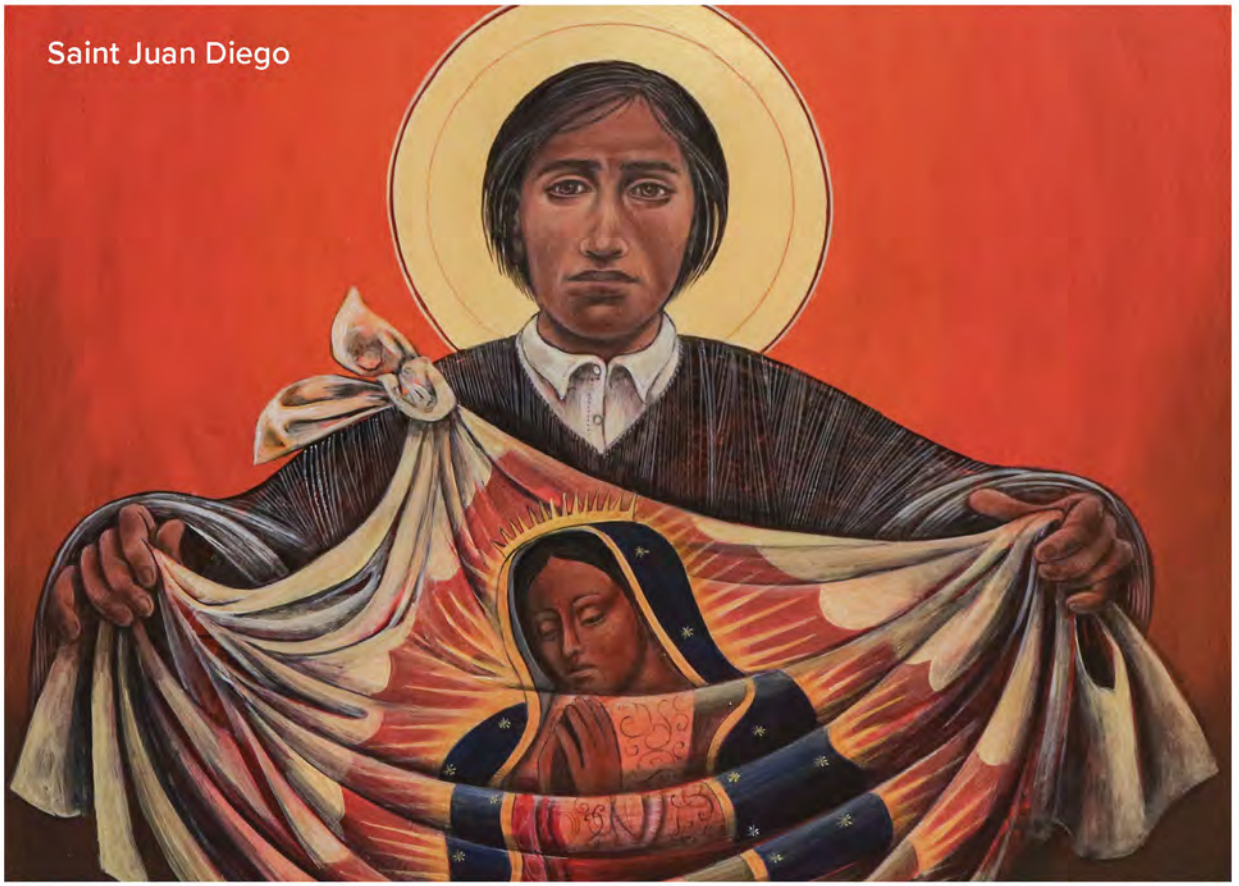
ACTIVITY

Try to find all seven continents on a globe or a map of the world.
Copy the names of the continents onto the blank map below.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Saint Juan Diego



SECTION REVIEW

List the seven continents on the lines below. (We have given the first letter of each as a hint.)

1. A _____
2. A _____
3. N _____
4. S _____
5. E _____
6. A _____
7. A _____

Chapter 5

PERU



Capital: Lima (LEEh-mah)

Languages (Most Common): Spanish

Population: Almost 34 million people
(as of December 2021)

Size: About 496,000 square miles
(the 3rd largest country in South America)



WORDS TO KNOW:

Ecosystem

Inco Empire

Textile

Lima

Ceviche

*The Lord
of Miracles*

Machu Picchu

Amazon River

Llamas

Andes

Culinary

Peru is the third largest country in South America. Only Brazil and Argentina are larger. Most of the people in Peru live along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. That is where the capital, **Lima**, is located. More people in Peru live in cities than in the country areas.

Peru is situated between the Pacific Ocean to the west and Brazil to the east. In the north, it borders Ecuador and Colombia. In the south, it borders Bolivia. Peru has many different **ecosystems**. An ecosystem is a group of creatures who live together in a certain area, and interact with one another and with their surroundings. Because Peru has many different ecosystems, it has a very wide variety of plants and animals. Since most of the people in Peru live in cities near the coast, they tend not to disturb these ecosystems. Thus, they flourish in a way that does not happen in other countries.

The world's largest rainforest, the Amazon Rainforest, covers about half of Peru. The Amazon Rainforest is filled with thousands of different kinds of plants and animals. As we have learned, a rainforest

Since much of Peru is along the coast, fish dishes are popular there. In fact, **Peru's national dish is a seafood called ceviche** (seh-VEE-chay). Ceviche is raw fish with fresh lime juice and chilis. Would you like to try that?

People in Peru eat many kinds of meat as well. They eat chicken, beef, and pork, which are common in other parts of the world. They also eat some kinds of meat that are probably not as familiar to you—such as alpaca meat. Another traditional food in Peru is guinea (GINN-eeh) pig. It is stuffed with herbs and baked. Would you like to see that on your dinner table?

Popular vegetables in Peru include corn, potatoes, peppers, tomatoes, and asparagus. A very important vegetable is **cassava** (cah-SAW-vah), a starchy vegetable that can be made into flour. Another popular vegetable is **maca** (MAH-cah). Maca is a root vegetable that looks like a turnip.



Cassava



Beautiful tropical fruits are plentiful in Peru. One example of a very interesting fruit in Peru is **pacay** (pah-KAY). People all over the world call pacay the “ice cream bean.” It looks like a huge peapod. Inside are black seeds surrounded by white pulp. This white pulp is the “ice cream.” It tastes like vanilla cotton candy.

"Ice Cream Bean," a Popular Fruit in Peru

SECTION REVIEW

Underline the correct answer.

1. Most of the living creatures in the Amazon Rainforest are (insects, panda bears).
2. (Camels, Llamas) are used as pack animals in Peru.
3. (Alpacas, Piranhas) are gentle animals covered in soft wool.
4. A small fish with very sharp teeth called a (piranha, trout) lives in the Amazon River.
5. The Capital of Peru is Lima which is known for being a (culinary, education) capital of South America.
6. (Ceviche, Teriyaki) is the national dish of Peru.
7. Flour made from a vegetable called (turnip, cassava) is an important part of Peru's cuisine.
8. The pacay bean is nicknamed the (jelly bean, ice cream bean).

The Catholic Faith in Peru

Almost all the people of Peru are Catholic. In fact, **Catholicism is the official religion of Peru.** Various celebrations combine the Catholic Faith with some of the cultural traditions that are unique to the people of Peru. Two of the most famous saints from Peru are St. Rose of Lima and St. Martin de Porres.

Another saint honored in Peru is St. Turibius of Mogrovejo (Moe-grow-VAY-hoe). He was born in Spain, but sent to Lima in 1581. For more than 25 years, he was the archbishop of Lima. He worked tirelessly, traveling thousands of miles on foot to defend the rights of the people in his care. In 1591, he established the first seminary in the Americas. He also founded hospitals, schools, and churches. At least three saints received the Sacrament of Confirmation from him: Saint Rose of Lima, St. Martin de Porres, and St. John Massias.

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