

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

COURSE MANUAL

SOC121_23A






LESSON PLANS - TESTS - QUARTER REPORT FORMS



Week One

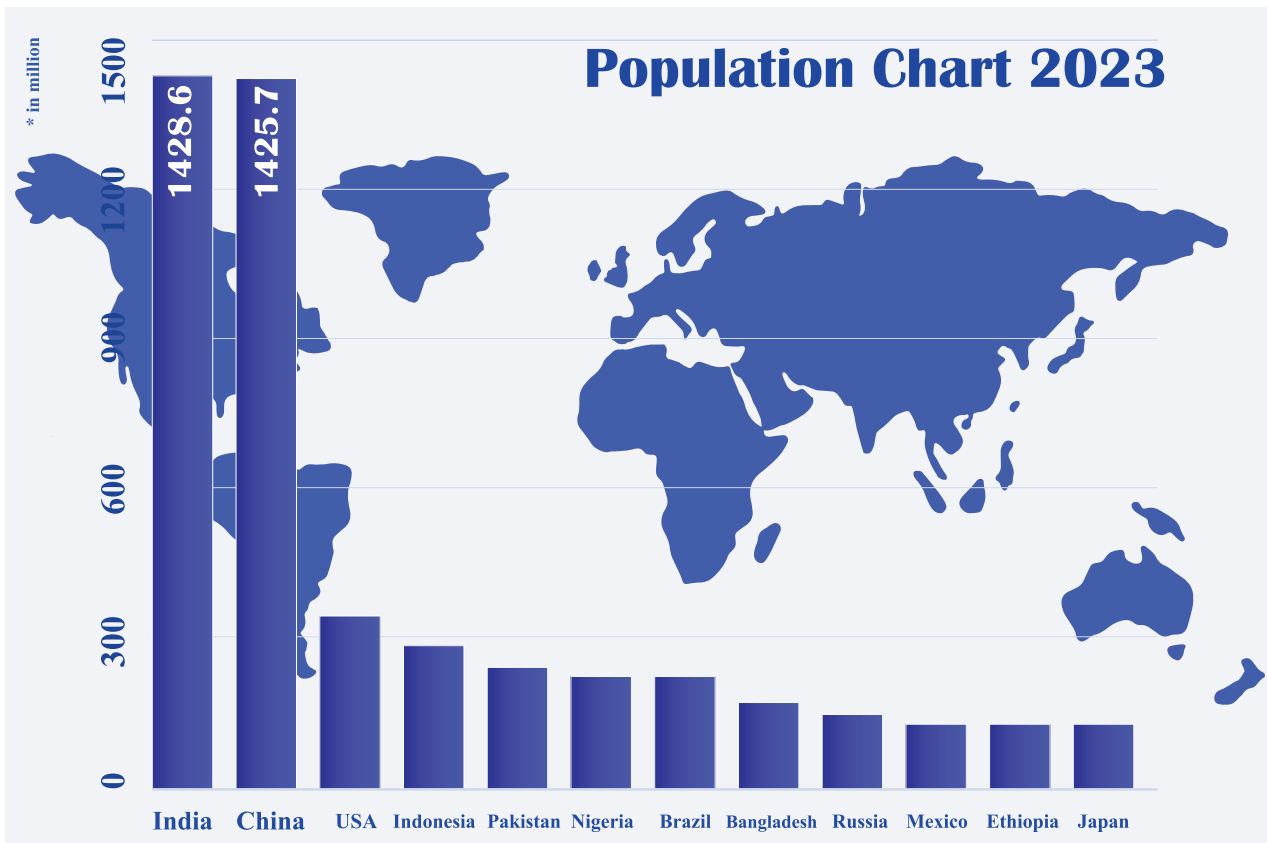
Day 1

You can check off work as you complete it!

-  **Read the Introduction** of this lesson plan.
-  **Skim the Table of Contents** pages vi to xix.
-  **Look at the maps** in the Reference Atlas section.

Notice that these maps were compiled by the National Geographic Society which was established in 1888 by 33 prominent scholars and scientists who were dedicated to the “increase and diffusion of knowledge.” The Society has accomplished a great deal and their maps are of the highest quality as you can see.

As noted, the maps on pages RA 38-39 are outdated. We have included the most recent population figures in the chart below. China and India are the two most populous nations. They are the only two countries with populations in excess of one billion people. Each has a population estimated at about 1.4 billion, although India’s population has grown faster since 2005.



Day 2

Read, study pages 1-15, Geography Skills Handbook. Pay special attention to the definitions on pages 14 and 15. Many of these definitions will appear on tests. You will encounter these terms throughout the course, so at least familiarize yourself with them.

Day 3

Read, study pages 16-28: Chapter 1: How Geographers Look at the World. Unless assigned in the lesson plans, ignore all tasks assigned in the text book, such as the one on page 18 which suggests keeping a GeoJournal and visiting the Glencoe website.



The Section Assessments on pages 22 and 27 are **optional**.



Study page 28 on graphs. Understanding graphs is an important aspect of geography.

Day 4

In the Summary and Study Guide on page 29, **define the “Terms to Know.”** Write the definitions in a notebook which will become your study guide for the chapter tests.



On page 30, answer Reviewing Key Terms. Make sure that you can locate the various continents and oceans identified on the map on page 30. Maps like this, where you need to identify regions, nations, or cities, will appear on chapter tests.

Day 5

Read, study pages 32-43, Chapter 2: The Earth.

On pages 37-43, the authors discuss various internal and external Forces and how the Earth’s landmasses have changed. They note that these changes have been occurring “for hundreds of millions of years.” While all Catholics agree that God is the Author of all that exists, there is disagreement over the means and time He used. For Catholics, the fundamental issue is far simpler than the age of the Earth or how it came to exist. In October 1981, in an address to the Pontifical Academy of Science, Pope St. John Paul II said:



“The Bible itself speaks to us of the origin of the universe and its make-up, not in order to provide us with a scientific treatise but in order to state the correct relationships of man with God and with the universe. Sacred Scripture wishes simply to declare that the world was created by God, and in order to teach this truth it expresses itself in the terms of the cosmology (the science of the origin and development of the universe) in use at the time of the writer. The Sacred Book likewise wishes to tell men that the world was not created as the seat of the gods, as was taught by other cosmogonies and cosmologies, but was rather created for the service of man and the glory of God. Any other teaching about the origin and make-up of the universe is alien to the intentions of the Bible, which does not wish to teach how heaven was but how one goes to heaven.”

We should let John Paul’s words be our guide. Our concern should be less on how the Earth and heavens were made and more on how we get into Heaven.

Pope St. John Paul II in 1981



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Week 26

Day 1



Read, study pages 600-605: Cultures and Lifestyles. You can ignore the terms on page 605. You will not be tested on them.

Update on the graph on page 603:

According to India's *official* 2011 census, India's population consists of about 966.4 million Hindus which represents 80% of the total population of 1,210,854,977. [Note: the 2021 census was postponed. Unofficially, as of 2021, India has about 1.4 billion people.] Muslims account for 172 million people, 14.2%. Christians number about 28 million, or 2.3% of the total population. Catholics account for about 23 million of the 28 million. India has about 20 million Sikhs (1.7%) while approximately 8.4 million Buddhists (0.7%) live in India. **The Indian government believes that most Buddhists are former lower caste Hindus who converted from Hinduism because of discrimination in the caste system.** Other religions account for about 12.4 million people (about 1%).

Day 2



Read the following supplement.

**A short history of Catholicism in India:
From India's Independence to the present day**

When India received its independence from Great Britain in 1947, it underwent incredible political, social, and religious changes. As we have read, the Church in India also achieved independence, becoming more self-reliant and self-governing. Although always under the authority of the Pope, the Church in India could no longer rely on Portugal for financial assistance.

Unlike the United States, and a growing number of western European nations, despite its numerous religions, Indians do not seem to feel the need to confine religion to one hour on Sunday or the privacy of their homes, never mentioning faith in public. Rather, visitors to India comment on how the various religious traditions are on public display, often side by side, without the shame that westerners seem to feel. On the other hand, because 80% of the nation is Hindu, the national government, as well as several state governments, have proposed legislation to oppose any conversion from Hinduism to another religion. Legislation has been proposed which, in effect, would make Hinduism India's state religion. This has caused concern among Muslims and Christians, especially Catholics who have seen churches desecrated.

Although India remains a secular state, its people rank among the most religious in the world, both in public and in private. According to a June 2021, Pew Research Center survey, 60% of Indian adults pray daily; 71% visit a "house of worship" at least once a month; and 84% say that religion plays a very important part in their lives. [Sadly, these numbers far outstrip Catholic and Christian nations.] According to Pew, 76% of India's Christians say religion plays a very important in their lives, and that number is further supported by the 77% who say they pray daily. More

than half (55%) of Indian Christians attend church at least once a week, and more than three-fourths (78%) read the Bible every week. Christians are also generous, with 55% saying that they financially support their church.

Indians do more than merely internalize their religious beliefs, they externalize them as well. Whether Christian or non-Christian, statues, candles, and other religious symbols are omnipresent in India. Public religious ceremonies are common place. Visitors to India note the overwhelming presence of roadside shrines in any area with a Christian population. **Most of these Christian areas are found in the south of the country, notably in states like Goa, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.**

Despite being only about 2.5% of the population, Christians have had a disproportional impact on educational and charitable efforts in India. According to statistics from 2006, Christian communities run 20% of the private educational institutions, and more than 30% of the private medical services in India. Catholic schools and colleges are appreciated and attended by many non-Catholics. The works of charity conducted by Catholics in India are legendary. The most-well known Catholic to work in India since St. Francis Xavier is St. Teresa of Calcutta, who founded the Missionaries of Charity.

The life of St. Teresa of Calcutta is one of heroic virtue. She dedicated her life to helping “the poorest of the poor.” A small woman, she strode the Earth like a colossus, time and again standing up to the most powerful in defense of the most powerless. In describing herself, Teresa said, “By blood, I am Albanian. By citizenship, an Indian. By faith, I am a Catholic nun. As to my calling, I belong to the world. As to my heart, I belong entirely to the Heart of Jesus.”

St. Teresa was born on August 26, 1910, in Skopje, in the Balkans, at the time a part of the Ottoman Empire. The youngest child of Nikola and Drane Bojaxhiu, she was baptized Agnes Gonxha. Her father died suddenly when she was about eight years old leaving Drane to raise the children by herself with limited financial means. During her youth, Agnes developed a great love for the Faith which was nurtured at her local Jesuit parish.

At the age of eighteen, Agnes wished to become a missionary. In September 1928, she left her home for Ireland where she joined the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, known as the Sisters of Loreto. Upon entering the Order, she received the name Sister Mary Teresa, in honor of St. Therese of Lisieux. After a brief period in Ireland, she left for Calcutta where she arrived on January 6, 1929. Sister Teresa was assigned to the Loreto community in Calcutta and taught at St. Mary’s School for girls. On May 24, 1937, Sister Teresa took her final vows. As per the custom of the Sisters of Loreto, she would now be called Mother Teresa. She continued teaching at St. Mary’s, becoming the school’s principal in 1944.



On September 10, 1946, during the train ride from Calcutta to Darjeeling for her annual retreat, Mother Teresa received the first of several visions in which Our Lord revealed to her a new purpose or, as she later said, “a call within a call.” **Christ revealed His pain at the neglect of the poor, and asked Mother Teresa to establish a religious community, the Missionaries of Charity, dedicated to serving the poorest of the poor.** After two years, Mother Teresa received permission to begin her new mission. On August 17, 1948, she dressed for the first time in the habit which would make her, and her Missionaries, world famous: a white, blue-bordered **sari**. [Note: the sari is a traditional form of dress for Indian women. Its modesty and history would allow her to travel anywhere without offending Christians, Hindus, or Muslims.] As her biographer would later write, this was the first step to truly becoming *Mother Teresa*.

Having no medical background, Mother Teresa spent some time with the Medical Mission Sisters in Patna, India.



She also became an Indian citizen. After her medical training, Mother Teresa returned to Calcutta where she began living with the Little Sisters of the Poor. On December 21, 1948, she began her new mission, caring for the sick and dying in Calcutta's slums.

On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa's new order, the Missionaries of Charity was officially established in the Archdiocese of Calcutta. By the early 1960s, she was sending her Sisters throughout India. In February 1965, Pope Paul VI encouraged her to open a mission in Venezuela. Eventually, the Missionaries of Charity had Sisters working on every continent but Antarctica.

Mother Teresa's work began to draw the attention not only of Catholics and Indians, but of people all over the world. **In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.** She gave the money to the poor. On February 5, 1994, Mother was asked to speak at the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC. Standing at the podium, over which she could barely see, in front of President Bill Clinton and Hilary Clinton, long-term supporters of abortion, as well as an audience of about 4,000 other people, Mother Teresa boldly declared, *"I feel that the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a war against the child, a direct killing of the innocent child, murder by the mother herself. And if we accept that a mother can kill even her own child, how can we tell other people not to kill one another?... Any country that accepts abortion is not teaching its people to love, but to use any violence to get what they want. This is why the greatest destroyer of love and peace is abortion."*

By 1997, the Missionaries of Charity numbered more than 4,000 members and had 610 missions in one-hundred-twenty-three nations. In March 1997, following a series of health problems, and realizing that her time on Earth was drawing to a close, Mother Teresa resigned as head of the Missionaries of Charity. She died on September 5. On December 20, 2002, Pope St. John Paul II canonized her. In 2017, she was named co-patron, along with Francis Xavier, of the Calcutta (Kolkata) Archdiocese.

Following Mother Teresa's resignation, Nirmala Joshi became head of the Order. She led the Missionaries until she died of a heart attack in 2015. Following her death, Sister Mary Prema Pierick, a German nun, became Superior General of the Missionaries of Charity. Sister Pierick served for eight years. In March 2022, Sister M. Joseph Michael, from heavily-Catholic Kerala, was elected the new Superior



Ronald Reagan presenting Mother Teresa with the Medal of Freedom, 1985

General, becoming the Order's fourth Superior General and the first native born Indian. As of 2020, the Missionaries of Charity numbered 5,281.

The Catholic Church in India today remains small but vibrant. In a nation of more than one billion people, Catholics account for about 23 million. Most additions to the Faith come from children of Catholics. In a nation that discourages proselyting, only about 50,000 Indians convert each year. Catholic schools are also strong. The latest statistics show that more than 4.7 million students are enrolled in Catholic Primary Schools, and an additional 4 million are enrolled in Catholic Secondary Schools. About nine hundred thousand students attend Catholic colleges and universities in India. Latest statistics show that India has 33,048 priests, for 11,179 parishes, and 99,505 nuns and sisters. The Church operates 752 Catholic hospitals, and 1,195 Homes for the aged and handicapped. By comparison, the United States has 37,434 priests in 16,722 parishes and 39,912 Nuns and Sisters, as well as 543 Catholic hospitals, and 996 Homes for the aged and handicapped.

Let us pray to Francis Xavier and Mother Teresa for the people of India and the United States.

Day 3



Study for Test 23, Chapter 24.



Review the Key Points on page 607. You can ignore the Terms to Know on page 607. Study the Reviewing Facts on page 608 to help you study but you can skip question #8. Ensure that the definitions are in your notebook/study guide. Study the map on page 608. Return to page 561 and study the map if you need more assistance. Study the supplements that you read for this chapter, much of the test will come from these supplements.

Day 4



Take Test 23: Chapter 24.



IMPORTANT NOTE: The weekly online tests for this course are delivered in SetonOnline, not MySeton. To locate an online test, login to the course within SetonOnline, click on "Content" in the main course menu, then navigate to the week in which the test is assigned. You must be logged in using your student account in order to take the test. For more information on setting up your SetonOnline account or using SetonOnline, visit setonhome.org/online-help.

Day 5



Read, study pages 610-617: Chapter 25, South Asia Today, Section 1, Living in South Asia.

