



**ALNOOR
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL**

**SOCIAL STUDIES BOOKLET
GRADE8**

Student's Name

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COURSE INTRODUCTION

Welcome to your Social Studies 8 journey!

It's Grade 8, a new stage and a new year for you to explore more social studies topics. It's time to learn some interesting facts about history, geography, economics, and ethics. You will also learn some interesting tips that will help you in your everyday life. Try to benefit the most from your experience.

Enjoy your year.

What Students Will Learn

Students will explore:

- **UNIT 1: Development in Arab Countries**
Students will learn about the history, culture, and modern development of Arab countries. They will examine political and economic challenges in the Middle East, explore economic opportunities in the Arab region, and understand how the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia plans for future growth and national development.
- **UNIT 2: Beyond Earth**
Students will explore space, Earth's natural resources, oceans, and natural disasters. They will learn about the solar system, the importance of Earth's resources, different types of disasters, and how oceans and outer space influence life on Earth.
- **UNIT 3: In Their Shoes**
Students will develop an understanding of positive values and character formation. They will learn about personal contentment, modesty, forgiveness, empathy, and respect for others, while recognizing the importance of practicing good values in daily life.
- **UNIT 4: Economy Matters**
Students will learn basic economic concepts related to consumers, businesses, and global trade. They will understand consumer rights and responsibilities, how businesses are created, the role of international trade, and the differences between developed and developing nations.
- **UNIT 5: Europe Under the Scope**
Students will study major historical events and transformations in Europe. They will learn about the Renaissance, changes in political power, important wars and revolutions, and how Europe worked toward stability and development.
- **UNIT 6: Continents Overview**
Students will explore the physical and cultural features of the world's continents. They will learn about Asia, Africa, and the Americas, while understanding how geography, culture, and location influence the lives and experiences of people around the world.

Importance of Social Studies

Social Studies helps students understand history, geography, government, economics, and culture. It teaches how people and societies have changed over time and how past events shape the world today.

This subject develops critical thinking, decision-making, and problem-solving skills. It also encourages students to respect different cultures and become informed, responsible citizens.

By studying Social Studies, students gain the knowledge they need to better understand their community, their country, and the world.

Ultimately, Social Studies empowers students to understand the past, make sense of the present, and prepare for the future. It encourages them to become knowledgeable citizens who can contribute positively to their communities, their country, and the world.

Expected Skills

By completing this course, students will strengthen:

- **Critical Thinking**
- **Research Skills**
- **Citizenship Awareness**
- **Historical Understanding**
- **Global Awareness**

UNIT 1: DEVELOPMENT IN ARAB COUNTRIES

Essential Questions

1. How have historical events shaped the development of Arab countries today?
2. What social, political, and economic challenges affect development in the Arab world?
3. How are Arab countries working toward economic growth, stability, and future development?
4. Why is cooperation, innovation, and sustainable planning important for the future of the Middle East?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to identify the major social, political, and economic challenges facing Arab countries.
2. Students will be able to explain the importance of development programs, economic diversification, and Vision 2030 in Saudi Arabia and the Arab region.

Skills

1. Students will be able to analyze the causes and effects of instability and development in Arab countries.
2. Students will be able to interpret maps, statistics, timelines, and case studies related to development in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. **Values**

1. Students will appreciate the importance of peace, cooperation, and sustainable development in improving people's quality of life.
2. Students will develop respect for innovation, national progress, and responsible citizenship in supporting future development goals.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Development	The process of improving the economic, social, and political conditions of a country
Capacity Building	Improving the abilities and skills of individuals and organizations
Diversification	Expanding an economy into different industries instead of depending on one source
Infrastructure	Basic systems such as roads, transport, communication, and electricity
Digitalization	Using digital technology to improve services and economic activities
Competitiveness	The ability of a country to succeed economically compared to others
Sustainability	Meeting present needs without harming future generations
Renewable Energy	Energy from natural sources such as the sun and wind
Industrialization	The development of industries and factories in a country
Vision 2030	Saudi Arabia's national plan for economic and social development

Lesson Content Lesson 1: Arabs: Past and Present

Key Background Facts

- The first Arabs lived in the Arabian Peninsula.
- Early Arabs were mainly nomadic people who raised sheep, goats, and camels.
- Oases became important trade centers connecting different civilizations.
- Islam united many Arab tribes during the 7th century.
- Today, the Arab world includes 22 countries where Arabic is widely spoken.
- The Arab region stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean.

Major Challenges in the Arab Region

Social Challenges

- Several countries face political instability and internal conflict.
- Poverty and unemployment remain serious issues in many Arab countries. □ Large rural populations depend on agriculture for survival.

Economic Challenges

- Some economies depend heavily on oil and natural resources.
- Youth unemployment remains among the highest in the world.
- Countries are working to improve competitiveness and create new job opportunities.

Environmental Challenges

- Water scarcity affects many Arab countries.
- Thirteen Arab countries experience severe shortages of water resources.

Why It Is Important

Understanding the history and challenges of the Arab world helps explain the need for development, cooperation, and modernization.

Lesson 2: A Land of Turbulence

Important Facts

- Several Arab countries experienced wars and conflicts after World War II.
- Conflicts affected Lebanon, Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Libya, and Palestine. □ Wars increased poverty, unemployment, migration, and instability.

Major Conflicts

Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990)

- Conflict involved different religious and political groups. □ Ended with the Taif Accord in 1989.

Yemeni Civil War

- Caused by economic and political problems.
- Led to long-term instability and humanitarian crises.

Sudan Civil War

- Lasted for 22 years.
- Resulted in the independence of South Sudan in 2011.

Palestinian Conflict

- The establishment of Israel in historic Palestine created long-term regional conflict. □ Millions of Palestinians became refugees.

Arab Spring Uprisings

- Began in Tunisia in 2010.
- Spread to Egypt, Libya, Syria, Yemen, and other countries.
- Many countries faced economic and political instability afterward.

Why It Is Important

Political instability and conflict slow development and negatively affect people's quality of life.

Lesson 3: Development in the Middle East

Important Facts

- The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is rich in oil, gas, minerals, and renewable energy resources.
- The region has a strategic location connecting Asia, Africa, and Europe.
- Several countries invested in infrastructure, technology, and modernization programs.

Factors Affecting Development

- Positive Factors
 - Natural resources □ Strategic location
 - Technological modernization
 - Renewable energy opportunities
- Negative Factors
 - Political instability
 - Corruption
 - Unemployment
 - Weak healthcare and social security systems

The Role of Gulf Countries

- UAE and Saudi Arabia play major roles in strengthening regional economies.
- Countries are investing in renewable energy, healthcare, tourism, and digital technology.

Why It Is Important

Development improves living standards and creates opportunities for future generations.

Lesson 4: Economic Pathways in the Arab Region

Key Economic Indicators

- Competitiveness
- Measures productivity and economic performance.

Inclusive Development

Measures quality of life, opportunities, and economic security.

Network Readiness

Measures a country's use of digital technology.

Enabling Trade

Supports the movement of goods and services.

Economic Diversification

- Many Gulf countries are reducing dependence on oil.
- Saudi Arabia and UAE invested in industries, tourism, logistics, and renewable energy.

Industrial Development in Saudi Arabia

- Development of Jubail and Yanbu industrial cities
- Support through the Saudi Industrial Development Fund
- Launch of the National Industrial Development and Logistics Program

Economic Development in UAE

- Strong oil industry
- Investment in construction, manufacturing, food processing, and energy sectors

Why It Is Important

Economic diversification creates stability and protects countries from changes in oil prices.

Lesson 5: KSA Sets Future Goals

Vision 2030

Vision 2030 is Saudi Arabia's national development plan launched in 2016.

Three Main Pillars of Vision 2030

1. A Vibrant Society

- Strengthening culture and quality of life
- Supporting tourism and entertainment
- Improving healthcare services

2. A Thriving Economy

- Diversifying the economy
- Supporting businesses and industries
- Increasing employment opportunities

3. An Ambitious Nation

- Improving government efficiency
- Expanding international trade
- Using Saudi Arabia's strategic location

Major Achievements of Vision 2030

- Development of tourism projects
- Expansion of renewable energy programs
- Digital government services through platforms like Meras
- Improvement of transportation and airport services
- Support for small businesses and entrepreneurship

Renewable Energy Development

- Solar energy projects expanded across Saudi Arabia.
- Renewable energy programs aim to reduce dependence on oil.

Why It Is Important

Vision 2030 aims to build a stronger, more sustainable, and globally competitive Saudi Arabia.

Timeline of Activity

Important Dates and Events in Development in Arab Countries

Date / Year	Event	Importance
7th Century	Spread of Islam	United Arab tribes and expanded Arab civilization
1945	Formation of the Arab League	Strengthened cooperation among Arab countries
1975–1990	Lebanese Civil War	Caused major instability in Lebanon
1980s–2005	Sudan Civil War	Led to major humanitarian crises
2010	Arab Spring Begins in Tunisia	Triggered uprisings across the Arab world
2011	Syrian Civil War Begins	Created regional instability and migration
2011	South Sudan Independence	Ended long civil conflict in Sudan
2016	Launch of Vision 2030	Began Saudi Arabia's modernization program
2018	Renewable Energy Projects Expanded in KSA	Increased focus on sustainability
Present	Economic Diversification Programs	Reduce dependence on oil economies

Map Section



Case Study

Vision 2030 and Saudi Arabia's Development

Saudi Arabia launched Vision 2030 to strengthen the country's economy and improve quality of life. The plan focuses on reducing dependence on oil by investing in tourism, renewable energy, technology, and industry. Programs under Vision 2030 improved digital services, transportation, renewable energy projects, and employment opportunities. The initiative also supports entertainment, culture, and tourism to create a vibrant society and sustainable future.

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	Leader who supported Saudi Arabia's modernization and development plans
Mohammed bin Salman	Led major reforms and economic diversification programs
Yasser Arafat	Important figure in the Palestinian national movement
Habib Bourguiba	Influenced modernization and reforms in Tunisia
Gamal Abdel Nasser	Promoted Arab nationalism and regional cooperation

Activities Section Individual Activities

Reflection Question

How can development programs such as Vision 2030 improve the future of Arab countries and the lives of their citizens?

Vocabulary Exercise

Direction: Match column A and B. Write the correct letter on the space provided before each number.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Diversification | A. Improving abilities and skills |
| _____ 2. Sustainability | B. Expanding the economy into different industries |
| _____ 3. Capacity Building | C. Energy from natural resources such as sun and wind |
| _____ 4. Renewable Energy | D. Meeting present needs without harming future generations. |
| _____ 5. Infrastructure | E. Basic systems such as roads and communication |

Group Activities

Talk Show

Topic: Development in Arab Countries

Activity Title:

“Voices of the Arab World” Talk Show

Objective: Students will discuss the challenges, conflicts, and development efforts in Arab countries through a simulated television talk show.

Directions

- Form groups of 5–6 students.
- Each group will create a 5–8-minute talk show presentation.
- Assign roles to each group member.
- Discuss important issues related to development in the Arab world.
- Use facts and examples from the lesson.
- Present your talk show in front of the class. **Suggested Roles**
- Host / Moderator – Leads the discussion and asks questions
- Government Official – Explains development plans and solutions
- Economist – Discusses economy, oil, and employment
- Youth Representative – Talks about education and youth opportunities
- Environmental Expert – Discusses water scarcity and renewable energy
- Journalist / Reporter – Gives updates about conflicts and regional issues

Guide Questions

1. What are the major challenges facing Arab countries today?
2. How do wars and political instability affect development?
3. Why is economic diversification important?
4. How can technology and education improve the future?
5. What are the goals of Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030?
6. How can Arab countries achieve sustainable development?

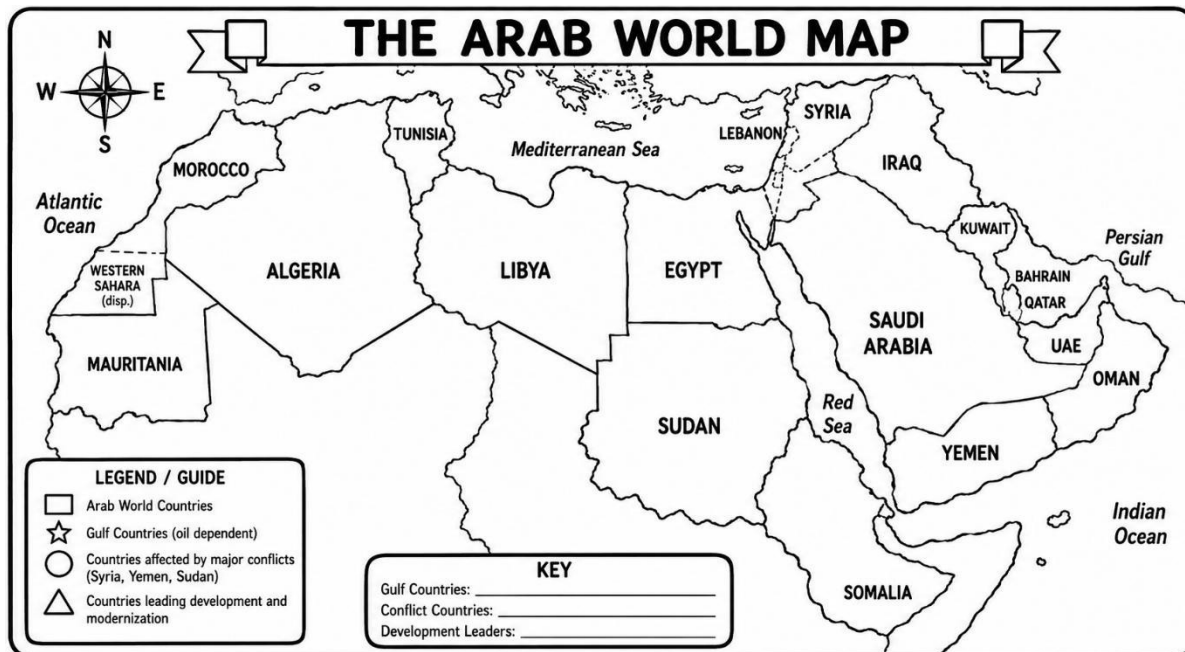
Requirements

- ✓ Your talk show must include:
- ✓ At least 3 lesson concepts
- ✓ Discussion of one Arab country
- ✓ One development challenge
- ✓ One possible solution
- ✓ Participation from all group members

Criteria	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Fair (3)	Needs Improvement (2)
Content Accuracy	Information is accurate	Mostly accurate and detailed	Limited understanding	Some inaccuracies
Participation	All members actively participate	Most members participate	Few members participation	Very limited participate
Creativity	Very creative and engaging	Creative	Some creativity	Minimal creativity
Communication Skills	Clear, confident, organized	Mostly clear	Sometimes unclear	Difficult to understand
Use of Lesson Concepts	Many lesson concepts included	Several concepts included	Few concepts included	Very limited concepts

Skills Activities

A. Map Interpretation



Direction: Using the Legend or Guide, draw the indicated shapes for the following:

1. Locate the countries of the Arab world on a map.
2. Identify Gulf countries that depend heavily on oil production.
3. Locate countries affected by major conflicts such as Syria, Yemen, and Sudan.
4. Identify countries leading development and modernization programs in the region.

B. Timeline Creation

Direction: Create a timeline showing 10 major events related to development and conflict in the Arab world. Use the table below.

Year	Event and Importance

C. Data Analysis

Directions: Research and answer the following question:

Analysis Question:

How does oil dependency affect the economies of Arab countries during periods of declining oil prices?

Assessment Section

Quiz: Development in Arab Countries

Part A: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which region is considered the original homeland of the Arabs?
A. Europe C. South America
B. Arabian Peninsula D. Central Asia
2. What is one major environmental challenge facing many Arab countries?
A. Heavy snowfall C. Overpopulation of forests
B. Water scarcity D. Volcanic eruptions
3. Which conflict led to the independence of South Sudan in 2011?
A. Lebanese Civil War C. Sudan Civil War
B. Gulf War D. Syrian Civil War
4. What does economic diversification mean?
A. Depending only on oil production
B. Expanding the economy into different industries
C. Reducing trade with other countries
D. Increasing military spending
5. Which country launched Vision 2030?
A. Qatar C. Saudi Arabia
B. Egypt D. Jordan
6. Which renewable energy source is strongly promoted in Saudi Arabia?
A. Coal C. Solar energy
B. Nuclear energy D. Wood fuel
7. What is one major effect of political instability in Arab countries?
A. Increased tourism
B. Higher agricultural production
C. Economic decline and unemployment
D. Expansion of forests
8. Which Arab country is known for major modernization and development programs in the Gulf region?
A. Libya C. United Arab Emirates
B. Sudan D. Syria
9. What does “capacity building” mean?
A. Building military camps
B. Improving the abilities and skills of people and organizations
C. Constructing more roads only
D. Limiting education programs
10. Why is the Middle East considered strategically important?
A. It has no natural resources C. It is isolated from world trade
B. It connects Asia, Africa, and Europe D. It only depends on agriculture

Part B: True or False

Direction: Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- _____ 1. The Arab world consists of 22 countries.
- _____ 2. Most Arab countries have abundant water resources.
- _____ 3. Vision 2030 aims to diversify Saudi Arabia's economy.
- _____ 4. Political instability can slow economic development.
- _____ 5. The Arab Spring began in Tunisia in 2010.
- _____ 6. Oil is the only economic activity in all Arab countries.
- _____ 7. Renewable energy projects are increasing in the Arab region.
- _____ 8. Youth unemployment is one of the major challenges in the Arab world.
- _____ 9. Gulf countries are working to reduce dependence on oil.
- _____ 10. Education and technology can help improve development in Arab countries.

Part C: Identification

1. This Saudi program aims to modernize the country and diversify the economy.

2. This region includes the Middle East and North Africa.

3. This resource is limited in many Arab countries because of arid climates.

Part D: Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why is political stability important for economic and social development?

2. How can technology and renewable energy improve the future of Arab countries?

Part E: Essay Question

Explain how Vision 2030 aims to transform Saudi Arabia socially and economically.

REFLECTION PAGE

Student Reflection

What did I learn?

What challenged me?

How can I apply this lesson in real life?

What do I want to learn more about?

Performance Task

Imagine you are a development advisor in an Arab country. Create a presentation, poster, or written report explaining the challenges and future opportunities for development in the Arab world.

Your task must include:

- ✓ Major social and economic challenges
- ✓ Examples of conflicts that affected development
- ✓ A timeline of important events
- ✓ A map of Arab countries
- ✓ Examples of development programs such as Vision 2030 ✓ Suggestions for improving the future of the region.

UNIT 2: BEYOND EARTH

Essential Questions

1. How does space exploration help humans understand the universe and Earth itself?
2. Why is it important to protect Earth's natural resources and prepare for disasters?
3. How do oceans and outer space continue to shape scientific discovery and human survival?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to identify important concepts related to outer space, disasters, Earth's resources, and ocean life.
2. Students will be able to explain the importance of space exploration, disaster preparedness, conservation of resources, and marine ecosystems.

Skills

1. Students will be able to interpret maps, timelines, diagrams, and scientific information related to space, disasters, and oceans.
2. Students will be able to analyze real-world environmental and scientific issues through discussions, research, and problem-solving activities.

Values

1. Students will appreciate the importance of protecting Earth's resources and environment.
2. Students will develop awareness of disaster preparedness, scientific exploration, and responsible use of natural resources.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Galaxy	A huge collection of stars, gas, and dust held together by gravity
Quasar	A very bright object in space powered by a black hole
Satellite	An object that orbits another object in space
Asteroid	A rocky object that revolves around the Sun
Extraterrestrial Life	Life that may exist outside Earth
Disaster	An event causing serious damage or loss
Renewable Resource	A resource that can naturally be replaced
Non-renewable Resource	A resource that cannot easily be replaced
Desalination	Removing salt from seawater
Conservation	Protection and careful use of resources
Marine Life	Living organisms found in oceans
Ocean Zones	Layers of the ocean based on depth
Tsunami	A giant sea wave caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
Wildfire	An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetation

Lesson Content

Lesson 1: What is in Space?

Key Background Facts

- Space is mostly a vacuum with gas, dust, and radiation.
- The Milky Way is the galaxy where Earth is located.
- Galaxies contain billions of stars and planets.
- Quasars are among the brightest objects in the universe.
- Satellites may be natural or human-made.
- The Moon helps maintain Earth's tides and climate.

Exploring the Moon

Important Facts

- Galileo Galilei discovered moons orbiting Jupiter in 1610.
- Luna 1 became the first spacecraft to reach the Moon in 1959.
- Apollo 11 landed the first humans on the Moon in 1969.
- NASA continues to study the Moon using robotic spacecraft.

Why It Is Important

Moon exploration helped humans understand space travel, technology, and Earth's environment.

Negative Effects of Space Exploration

Important Facts

- Space radiation is dangerous to astronauts.
- Low gravity weakens muscles and bones.
- Space missions are expensive.
- Rocket launches may affect the environment.

Why It Is Important

Scientists must balance scientific discovery with safety, environmental protection, and economic costs.

Lesson 2: Outer Space

Extraterrestrial Life

Important Facts

- Scientists study the possibility of life outside Earth.
- NASA's Dragonfly mission will explore Titan, Saturn's moon. □ Some scientists believe bacteria-like life may exist elsewhere.

Why It Is Important

Searching for extraterrestrial life expands human understanding of the universe.

Asteroids

Important Facts

- Asteroids are rocky objects orbiting the Sun.
- Galileo spacecraft captured asteroid images in 1991. □ Some asteroids have moons.

Why It Is Important

Studying asteroids helps scientists learn about the origins of the solar system.

UFOs and Aliens

Important Facts

- UFO sightings have no scientific proof of alien life.
- Many UFOs are explained as ordinary objects.
- Movies and media influence people's beliefs about aliens.

Why It Is Important

Scientific evidence is important before accepting extraordinary claims.

Famous Space Missions

Mission	Importance
Apollo 11	First humans landed on the Moon
ISS Missions	Built the International Space Station
Venera Probes	Explored Venus
Curiosity Rover	Studied Mars and signs of water

Lesson 3: Types of Disasters

Natural Disasters

Types of Natural Disasters

1. Floods
2. Tornadoes
3. Tsunamis
4. Earthquakes
5. Hurricanes/Typhoons
6. Volcanic Eruptions
7. Avalanches
8. Wildfires
9. Droughts

Why They Are Important

Natural disasters affect human life, the economy, and the environment.

Man-made Disasters

Important Facts

- Caused by human actions or mistakes.
- Examples include wars, explosions, spills, and fires.

Technological Disasters

Important Facts

- Caused by failure of technology or human error.
- Examples include power outages and gas explosions.

Disaster Safety Guidelines

- ✓ Listen to emergency updates.
- ✓ Prepare evacuation routes.
- ✓ Keep first aid kits ready.
- ✓ Avoid dangerous areas. ✓ Stay calm and alert.

Lesson 4: Earth's Resources

Types of Natural Resources

Renewable Resources

- Can naturally be replaced.
- Examples: water, plants, animals, wind.

Non-renewable Resources

- Difficult to replace once used.
- Examples: fossil fuels, minerals, rocks.

Water Resources

Saltwater

- Found in oceans and seas.
- Must be desalinated for drinking.

Groundwater

- Stored underground in aquifers. □ Accessed through wells.

Surface Water

- Found in lakes and rivers.
- Used for agriculture and daily needs.

Conservation of Natural Resources

- ✓ Important Methods
- ✓ Government policies
- ✓ Public awareness
- ✓ Recycling and reducing waste

Why It Is Important

Conservation protects resources for future generations.

Lesson 5: Deep into Our Oceans

Ocean Layers

Zone	Depth	Characteristics
Epipelagic	0–200 m	Receives sunlight
Mesopelagic	200–1000 m	Very little light
Bathypelagic	1000–4000 m	Complete darkness
Abyssopelagic	4000–6000 m	Freezing temperatures
Hadalpelagic	6000-10,994 m	Deep Ocean trenches
Ocean Facts ✓ Oceans cover over 70% of Earth. ✓ More than 50% of oxygen comes from oceans. ✓ Only 5% of oceans have been explored.		
Underwater Weird Creatures		
Creature	Special Feature	
Clown Frogfish	Changes color for camouflage	
Sea Pen	Anchors itself to the sea floor	
Vampire Squid	Survives in low oxygen	
Leafy Sea Dragon	Leaf-like fins for camouflage	

Timeline of Activity

Important Events in Space Exploration and Earth Science

Date / Year	Event	Importance
1610	Galileo discovered moons of Jupiter	Expanded knowledge of space
1959	Luna 1 reached the Moon	First spacecraft to reach the Moon
1961	Venera probes launched	Began Venus exploration
1969	Apollo 11 landed on the Moon	First humans on the Moon
1991	Galileo captured asteroid images	Improved asteroid studies
1998	ISS construction missions began	International cooperation in space
2011	Curiosity launched to Mars	Studied water on Mars
2026	Dragonfly mission launch	Search for life on Titan

Image Section

Underwater Weird Creatures



Clown Frogfish



Sea Pen



Vampire Squid



Leafy Sea Dragon

Case Study

The Apollo 11 Moon Landing

In 1969, the United States launched Apollo 11, the first mission that successfully landed humans on the Moon. Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the lunar surface while Michael Collins remained in orbit. The mission demonstrated scientific advancement and inspired future space exploration. Millions of people around the world watched the historic event live on television. Apollo 11 proved that humans could travel beyond Earth and safely return home.

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Galileo Galilei	Scientist who discovered moons orbiting Jupiter
Neil Armstrong	First human to walk on the Moon
Buzz Aldrin	Astronaut on Apollo 11
Michael Collins	Apollo 11 command module pilot
Carl Sagan	Astronomer who studied extraterrestrial life
Stephen Hawking	Physicist who explored theories about the universe

Activities Section Individual Activities

Reflection Question

Why do you think humans continue exploring outer space and the deep oceans despite the dangers and costs involved?

Vocabulary Exercise

Direction: Match column A and B. Write the correct letter on the space provided before each number.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Galaxy | A. Careful protection of resources |
| _____ 2. Conservation | B. A rocky object orbiting the Sun |
| _____ 3. Asteroid | C. A huge collection of stars and planets |
| _____ 4. Tsunami | D. A giant ocean waves |
| _____ 5. Renewable Resource | E. A resource that can naturally be replaced |

Group Activities

Debate

Topic:

“Space exploration is more important than ocean exploration.”

Objective:

Students will debate whether governments should spend more money on space missions or ocean research.

Directions:

1. Divide the class into two groups:
 - **Group A:** Supports space exploration □ **Group B:** Supports Ocean exploration
2. Each group must:
 - Research facts and examples to support their side.
 - Explain the benefits of their chosen exploration.
 - Discuss how it helps people, science, technology, and the environment. □ Identify possible dangers or disadvantages.
3. During the debate:
 - Choose one speaker at a time.
 - Speak clearly and respectfully.
 - Listen carefully to the opposing group.
 - Respond using facts and logical explanations.

4. At the end of the debate:

- Each group will give a short closing statement explaining why their exploration should receive more government funding.

Guide Questions:

1. Which exploration benefits humanity more?
2. Which one improves life on Earth the most?
3. Which exploration is more urgent today?
4. How can exploration help future generations?

Expected Output:

A class debate presentation supported with facts, examples, and teamwork.

Skills Activities

A. Labelling

B. Timeline Creation

Direction: Create a timeline showing 8 major events in space exploration and Earth science discoveries.

Year	Event and Importance

LAYERS OF THE OCEAN

Directions: Label the layers of the ocean by writing the correct term from the box on each blank. Then, write the depth range for each layer.

The diagram shows a cross-section of the ocean with five layers, each containing illustrations of marine life. The layers are numbered 1 to 5 from top to bottom. To the right of the diagram is a 'DEPTH RANGE' column with five rows, each with a blank line followed by 'meters'. To the right of that is a 'WORD BANK' box containing five terms in rounded rectangles: Epipelagic (Sunlight Zone), Mesopelagic (Twilight Zone), Bathypelagic (Midnight Zone), Abyssopelagic (Abyss Zone), and Hadalpelagic (Trench Zone). Arrows point from each layer to its corresponding depth range and word bank entry.

Layer Number	Depth Range	Word Bank
1	_____ meters	Epipelagic (Sunlight Zone)
2	_____ meters	Mesopelagic (Twilight Zone)
3	_____ meters	Bathypelagic (Midnight Zone)
4	_____ meters	Abyssopelagic (Abyss Zone)
5	_____ meters	Hadalpelagic (Trench Zone)

C. Data Analysis

Directions: Research and answer the following question:

Analysis Question:

Which natural disaster causes the greatest damage worldwide each year?

Which country spends the most on space exploration?

Why are water resources becoming limited in some regions?

Assessment Section

Quiz: Beyond Earth

Part A: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What is a galaxy?

A. A rocky object in space

B. A huge collection of stars and planets

C. A type of satellite

D. A layer of the ocean

Which mission first landed humans on the Moon?

A. Curiosity

B. Dragonfly

C. Apollo 11

D. Venera

3. What is the deepest layer of the ocean?

A. Mesopelagic

B. Bathypelagic

C. Hadalpelagic

D. Epipelagic

4. Which resource is non-renewable?

A. Wind

B. Water

C. Fossil fuels

D. Plants

What is desalination?

A. Collecting rainwater

B. Removing salt from seawater

C. Cleaning polluted rivers

D. Recycling water bottles

6. Which disaster is caused by tectonic plate movement?

A. Wildfire

B. Drought

C. Earthquake

D. Avalanche

What is a satellite?

A. A star

B. An object orbiting another object

C. A comet

D. A galaxy

8. Which spacecraft explored Mars?

A. Apollo 11

B. Curiosity

C. Luna 1

D. Venera

9. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by oceans?

- A. 20% C. 70%
B. 40% D. 90%

10. Which organization studies space in the United States?

- A. UNESCO C. NASA B. WHO D. NATO **Part B: True or False**

Direction: Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- _____ 1. The Moon is Earth's natural satellite.
- _____ 2. Renewable resources can naturally be replaced.
- _____ 3. UFOs have been scientifically proven to contain aliens.
- _____ 4. Oceans produce more than half of Earth's oxygen.
- _____ 5. Tsunamis are caused by ocean pollution only.
- _____ 6. Groundwater is stored underground in aquifers.
- _____ 7. Wildfires are always caused naturally.
- _____ 8. Space exploration can expose astronauts to radiation.
- _____ 9. The Hadalpelagic Zone receives large amounts of sunlight.
- _____ 10. Conservation helps protect Earth's resources.

Part C: Identification

1. The first spacecraft to reach the Moon.

2. The process of removing salt from seawater. _____
3. The deepest ocean zone. _____
4. The rover launched to Mars in 2011. _____
5. The study of life outside Earth. _____

Part D: Critical Thinking Questions

1. Should governments spend more money on space exploration or solving environmental problems on Earth? Explain your answer.

2. Why is it important for humans to conserve Earth's natural resources even while exploring outer space?

Part E: Essay Question

Explain how space exploration and ocean exploration help scientists understand Earth and the universe.

REFLECTION PAGE

Student Reflection

What did I learn?

What challenged me?

How can I apply this lesson in real life?

What do I want to learn more about?

Performance Task

Title: Space and Earth Science Exhibition

Objective:

Create an informative and creative project that explains an important topic related to space, Earth science, oceans, or natural resources.

Choose ONE Topic:

- Space Exploration
- Natural Disasters
- Ocean Layers
- Earth's Natural Resources

Directions:

1. Create a:
 - Poster
 - PowerPoint presentation
 - 3D model
 - Brochure
 - Written report
2. Your project must include the following:
 - ✓ Important facts and explanations about the topic
 - ✓ A timeline of important discoveries, events, or developments
 - ✓ A labelled map, chart, or diagram
 - ✓ Pictures, drawings, or illustrations
 - ✓ At least three (3) key vocabulary words with meanings
 - ✓ Your personal opinion explaining why the topic is important to humanity
3. Organize your work clearly and neatly.
4. Use reliable information and scientific facts.
5. Be creative in presenting your ideas.

Presentation Guidelines

- ✓ Speak clearly and confidently.
- ✓ Explain your project in 3–5 minutes.
- ✓ Be prepared to answer questions from the teacher or classmates.

Expected Output

A well-organized and creative science exhibition project demonstrating understanding of the chosen topic.

Scoring Criteria

Criteria	Points
Accuracy of Information	20
Creativity and Design	20
Organization and Neatness	20
Use of Required Elements	20
Presentation and Explanation	20
Total	100

UNIT 3: IN THEIR SHOES

Essential Questions

1. How do values influence the way people treat others in society?
2. Why are empathy, gratitude, modesty, and forgiveness important in building strong communities?
3. How can young people show social responsibility toward others in everyday life?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to explain the meaning and importance of values such as empathy, gratitude, modesty, forgiveness, and contentment.
2. Students will be able to identify ways people can support others in society, including refugees, beggars, and needy individuals.

Skills

1. Students will be able to analyze real-life situations and determine positive values that should be applied.
2. Students will be able to interpret scenarios, role plays, and case studies related to social responsibility and human values. **Values**

1. Students will appreciate the importance of kindness, empathy, and respect in everyday interactions.
2. Students will develop a sense of responsibility toward helping others and improving their communities.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Empathy	Understanding and sharing another person's feelings
Mercy	Showing kindness and compassion toward others
Gratitude	Being thankful and appreciative
Modesty	Being humble and not showing off
Forgiveness	Letting go of anger toward someone who made a mistake
Contentment	Feeling satisfied and happy with life
Refugee	A person forced to leave their country because of danger
Values	Principles that guide behavior and decisions
Social Responsibility	Helping and caring for people in the community
Humility	The quality of being modest and respectful

Lesson Content Lesson 1: An Overview of Values

Important Facts

- Values guide human behavior and decisions.
- Values help people build positive relationships.
- Values are learned at home, school, and through society.
- Parents, teachers, and peers influence children's values.
- Universal values include empathy, happiness, forgiveness, and appreciation.

Why Values Matter

Values help people:

- Make good decisions
- Respect others
- Build strong communities
- Develop positive attitudes

Lesson 2: Personal Contentment

Important Facts

- Contentment means feeling satisfied with life.
- Happiness does not only come from material things.
- Gratitude and honesty improve personal fulfillment.
- Comparing yourself to others can lead to unhappiness. □ Challenges and failures help people grow stronger.

Ways to Achieve Contentment

- Learn from failure.
- Stay honest with yourself and others.
- Practice gratitude daily.
- Avoid comparing yourself to others. □ Accept changes in life positively.

Lesson 3: Modesty and Forgiveness

Important Facts

- Modesty means being humble and respectful.
- Forgiveness helps people move forward peacefully.
- Forgiveness reduces anger and negativity.
- Modest people avoid bragging and respect others equally.

Steps Toward Forgiveness

- Acknowledge the mistake.
- Recognize your feelings.
- Communicate respectfully.
- Learn to let go and move on.

Why It Matters

Forgiveness and modesty help maintain peaceful relationships and emotional well-being.

Lesson 4: Values to Adopt

Important Facts

- Empathy means understanding other people's feelings.
- Mercy means showing compassion and kindness.
- Gratitude improves emotional and physical health. □ Good manners help strengthen relationships.

Examples of Gratitude

- Thanking someone sincerely
 - Helping others without expecting rewards
 - Showing appreciation to parents and teachers
- ### **Benefits of Gratitude**
- Reduces stress
 - Improves positivity
 - Strengthens friendships
 - Encourages emotional health

Lesson 5: Others Matter Too!

Important Facts

- Society includes people from different backgrounds and conditions.
- Helping others strengthens communities.
- Caring is not only about money; it also includes time and support. □ Refugees and needy people deserve kindness and respect.

Ways to Help Others

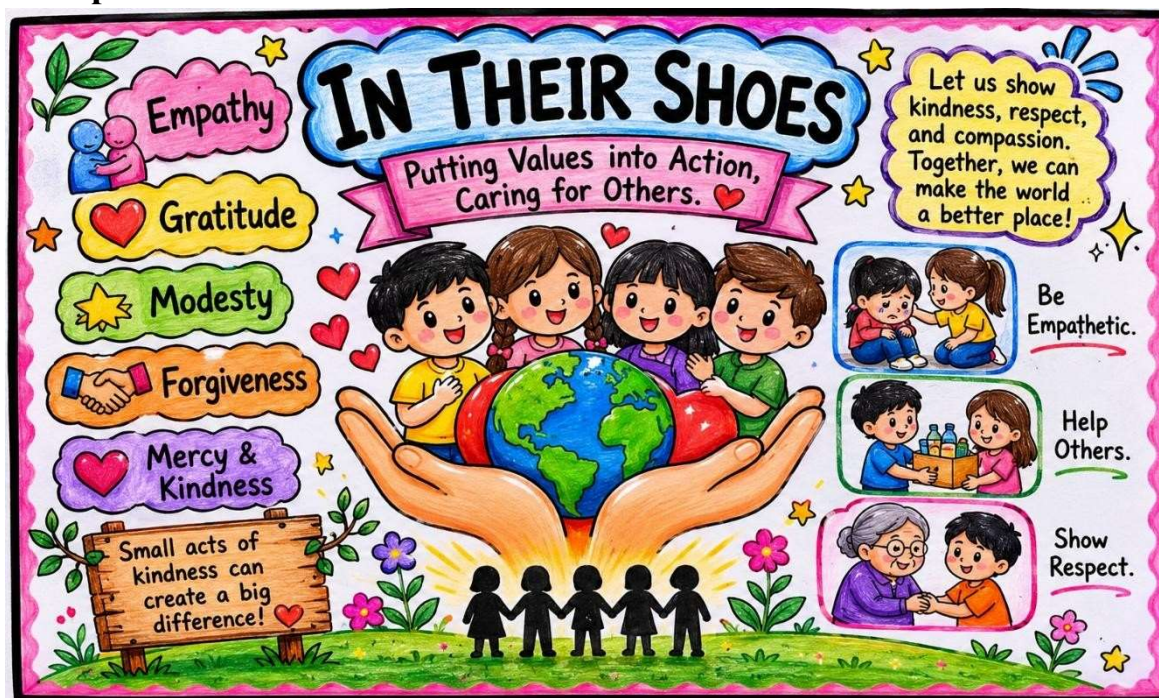
- Speak respectfully to everyone.
- Support charities and campaigns.
- Guide needy people toward help centers.
- Avoid discrimination and racism.
- Offer emotional support and encouragement.

Timeline of Activity

Timeline of Human Values Development

Date / Year	Event	Importance
Imprint Period	0–7 years	Children learn right and wrong from parents
Modeling Period	8–13 years	Children imitate adults and role models
Socialization Period	13–21 years	Peers influence identity and behavior
Daily Practice of Values	Lifelong	Values continue developing through experiences

Image Interpretation



Case Study

Helping a New Student

A new student joins your school after moving from another country because of conflict in their homeland. The student struggles to speak the language and feels isolated during class activities. Some students ignore the new student, while others laugh at their mistakes.

- One group of students decides to help by:
- Sitting with the student during lunch
- Teaching simple classroom words
- Including the student in games and activities
- Helping the student feel welcome

Guide Questions

1. Which values are shown by the students helping the newcomer?
2. How can empathy improve the new student's experience?
3. Why is kindness important in schools and communities?
4. What would you do if you were in this situation?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Og Mandino	Promoted positive thinking and contentment
Mother Teresa	Dedicated her life to helping poor and sick people
Nelson Mandela	Promoted forgiveness and reconciliation
Mahatma Gandhi	Encouraged peace, humility, and nonviolence

Activities Section Individual Activities

Reflection Question

Why is empathy important when dealing with people from different backgrounds or difficult situations?

Vocabulary Exercise

Direction: Match column A and B. Write the correct letter on the space provided before each number.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Diversification | A. Feeling satisfied with life |
| _____ 2. Gratitude | B. Understanding another person's feelings |
| _____ 3. Modesty | C. Being thankful and appreciative |
| _____ 4. Forgiveness | D. Letting go of anger toward others |
| _____ 5. Contentment | E. Being humble and respectful |

Group Activities

A. Role Play: “Values in Action”

Objective

Students will demonstrate understanding of empathy, forgiveness, modesty, gratitude, and social responsibility through role play situations.

Directions:

Step 1: Form Groups

- Form groups of 4–6 students.
- Each group will receive or choose one situation/scenario.

Situation: A classmate accidentally damages another student’s project.

Task: Act out how the students should:

- Show honesty
 - Practice forgiveness
 - Solve the conflict peacefully
 - Demonstrate empathy and respect
- Step 2: Prepare Your Role Play** Your group must:
- ✓ Read and understand the assigned scenario.
 - ✓ Assign roles to each group member.
 - ✓ Plan a short role play lasting 3–5 minutes.
 - ✓ Show how positive values can solve the problem or improve the situation.

Step 3: Include These in Your Presentation

- ✓ Your role play must clearly show:
- ✓ The problem or conflict
- ✓ The feelings of the people involved
- ✓ At least 3 positive values from the lesson
- ✓ A positive solution to the situation
- ✓ Respectful communication and teamwork

Step 4: Presentation

- Perform your role play in front of the class.
- Speak clearly and confidently.
- Use simple props or costumes if available. □ Every group member must participate.

Reflection Questions

After the presentation, answer these questions:

1. Which values were shown in your role play?
2. Why are these values important in real life?
3. What lesson can people learn from your scenario?

Teacher Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Points
Understanding of Values	10
Creativity and Realism	10
Teamwork and Participation	10
Clear Communication	10
Positive Solution Presented	10
Total	50 Points

B. Research Presentation

Unit 3: In Their Shoes

Objective

Students will research and present information about important human values and social responsibility in society.

Directions:

Step 1: Form Groups

- Form groups of 3–5 students.
- Choose or be assigned one research topic from the list below.

Research Topics

1. How does gratitude improve mental and emotional health?
2. Why is forgiveness important in maintaining peace in society?
3. How can young people help refugees and needy people in their communities?
4. Why is empathy important in schools and communities?
5. How do values influence human behavior and decision-making?
6. What are the benefits of modesty and humility in society?

Step 2: Conduct Research Use:

1. Textbooks
2. Library resources
3. Trusted websites
4. Interviews or surveys (optional)

Your group should gather:

- ✓ Definitions and explanations
- ✓ Important facts
- ✓ Real-life examples
- ✓ Possible solutions or recommendations

Step 3: Prepare Your Presentation

Your presentation must include:

Required Parts

1. Introduction

- Introduce the topic clearly.
- Explain why the topic is important.

2. Main Information Include:

- Definitions
- Key facts
- Causes or effects
- Examples from real life

3. Visual Aids

Include at least one:

- Poster
 - PowerPoint
 - Chart or graph
 - Pictures or illustrations
 - Infographic
4. Values Connection Explain:
- Which values are connected to the topic
 - How these values help society

5. Conclusion

- Summarize the main ideas.
- Give your group's opinion or recommendation.

Step 4: Presentation Guidelines

- ✓ Presentation time: 5–7 minutes
- ✓ Every group member must speak.
- ✓ Speak clearly and confidently.
- ✓ Maintain eye contact with the audience. ✓ Use respectful and formal language. **Step 5:**

Question and Answer After the presentation:

- The audience or teacher may ask questions.
- Group members should answer politely and clearly.

Suggested Presentation Format

Slide/Section	Content
Title Slide	Topic and group members
Introduction	Overview of the topic
Main Facts	Important information and explanations
Real-Life Examples	Situations or case studies
Visuals	Photos, charts, posters, or diagrams
Values Connection	Related values and importance
Conclusion	Summary and recommendations
Teacher Evaluation Criteria	
Criteria	Points
Accuracy of Information	10
Understanding of Topic	10
Organization and Creativity	10
Visual Presentation	10
Teamwork and Participation	10
Speaking Skills and Confidence	10
Total	60 Points

Skills Activities

A. Poster Making

Directions: In an A4 paper,

1. Choose one topic from the unit.
2. Create a title or slogan for your poster.
3. Write the meaning and importance of the topic.
4. Include important facts or examples.
5. Add drawings, pictures, or illustrations.
6. Include at least 3 vocabulary words from the lesson.
7. Write a short personal message or opinion about the topic.
8. Make the poster neat, colorful, and creative.
9. Make sure all group members participate.
10. Present your poster to the class for 2–3 minutes.

Teacher Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Points
Understanding of Topic	10
Creativity and Design	10
Accuracy of Information	10
Use of Visuals and Vocabulary	10
Organization and Neatness	10
Presentation Skills	10
Total	60 Points

B. Scenario Analysis

Direction: Read each situation and identify the value shown and explain.

1. A student shares lunch with a hungry classmate.

2. A child apologizes after hurting someone's feelings.

3. A teenager volunteers at a charity center.

4. A student accepts criticism politely without bragging.

C. Gratitude Letter

Directions: In an A4 Paper

1. Think of a person you are thankful for (parent, teacher, friend, relative, or community member).
2. Write a short letter expressing your gratitude and appreciation.
3. Include the following in your letter: ✓ The person's name
 - ✓ Why you are thankful to them
 - ✓ Specific actions or kindness they showed
 - ✓ How they positively affected your life
4. Use respectful and sincere language.
5. Write neatly and organize your ideas clearly.
6. Decorate your letter if desired.
7. Be prepared to share or read your letter to the class (optional).
8. Submit your completed gratitude letter to the teacher.

Assessment Section

Quiz: In Their Shoes

Part A: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What are values?
 - A. Types of jobs
 - B. Rules for games
 - C. Principles that guide behavior and decisions
 - D. School subjects
2. What does empathy mean?
 - A. Ignoring others' feelings
 - B. Understanding another person's feelings
 - C. Being selfish
 - D. Competing with others
3. Which value helps people let go of anger and move on peacefully?
 - A. Pride
 - B. Gratitude
 - C. Forgiveness
 - D. Jealousy
4. What is contentment?
 - A. Feeling satisfied with life
 - B. Wanting more money
 - C. Being angry at others
 - D. Avoiding responsibility
5. Which of the following is an example of gratitude?
 - A. Ignoring someone's help
 - B. Saying "thank you" sincerely
 - C. Bragging about achievements
 - D. Refusing to help others
6. Why is modesty important?
 - A. It encourages showing off
 - B. It promotes humility and respect
 - C. It creates competition
 - D. It avoids teamwork
7. Which of the following can help refugees?
 - A. Excluding them from activities
 - B. Laughing at their mistakes
 - C. Supporting campaigns and awareness
 - D. Ignoring their needs
8. What is one benefit of gratitude?
 - A. Increased stress
 - B. Improved positivity and happiness
 - C. More conflicts with others
 - D. Less confidence
9. Which action shows social responsibility?
 - A. Bullying classmates
 - B. Helping needy families
 - C. Ignoring community problems
 - D. Refusing to cooperate
10. Why is forgiveness important?
 - A. It increases hatred
 - B. It weakens friendships
 - C. It helps people maintain peaceful relationships
 - D. It encourages revenge

Part B: True or False

Direction: Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- _____ 1. Values help guide human behavior and decisions.
- _____ 2. Gratitude can improve emotional health and happiness.
- _____ 3. Modesty means always seeking attention from others.
- _____ 4. Forgiveness helps remove negative feelings and anger.
- _____ 5. Empathy means understanding how another person feels.
- _____ 6. Caring for others can strengthen communities.
- _____ 7. Refugees are people who leave their country because of war or disaster.
- _____ 8. Comparing yourself constantly to others can lead to discontentment.
- _____ 9. Mercy means showing compassion and kindness toward others.
- _____ 10. Social responsibility means ignoring the needs of the community.

Part C: Identification

- 1. The ability to understand another person's feelings.

- 2. Feeling thankful and appreciative.

- 3. A person forced to leave their country because of war or disaster.

Part D: Critical Thinking Questions

- 1. Why do you think forgiveness can sometimes be difficult?

- 2. How can practicing empathy improve relationships in school and society?

Part E: Essay Question

Explain how values influence human behavior and relationships in society.

REFLECTION PAGE

Student Reflection

What did I learn?

What challenged me?

How can I apply this lesson in real life?

What do I want to learn more about?

Performance Task

Community Service Plan

Directions:

1. Create the plan in an A4 Paper
2. Choose one community service activity:
 - Donation Drive
 - Visiting Elderly People
 - School Clean-Up Campaign
 - Helping Refugees or Needy Families □ Create a simple action plan for your activity.
3. Include the following in your plan:
 - Goal or purpose of the activity
 - People who will help
 - Materials or resources needed
 - Date and location of the activity
 - Steps or procedures to complete the activity
4. Explain how your activity can help the community.
5. Include at least 3 values from the lesson (example: empathy, gratitude, mercy, responsibility).
6. Create a poster, chart, or short presentation showing your plan.
7. Present your community service plan to the class for 3–5 minutes.

UNIT 4: ECONOMY MATTERS

Essential Questions

1. How do customers influence businesses and the economy?
2. Why is it important for consumers to understand their rights and responsibilities?
3. How do businesses and international trade help improve economies?
4. What are the differences between developed and developing nations?
5. How can wise financial and economic decisions improve people's lives?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to identify different types of customers and explain their roles in the economy.
2. Students will be able to describe consumers' rights and responsibilities.
3. Students will be able to explain the basic steps in starting a business.
4. Students will be able to explain the importance of international trade.
5. Students will be able to compare developed and developing countries.

Skills

1. Students will be able to analyze customer behavior and economic decisions.
2. Students will be able to interpret charts, maps, case studies, and economic data.
3. Students will be able to create simple business plans and presentations.
4. Students will be able to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of international trade.

Values

1. Students will appreciate responsible spending and wise consumer behavior.
2. Students will develop awareness about fairness, responsibility, and ethical business practices.
3. Students will recognize the importance of cooperation and economic development among nations.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Consumer	A person who buys or uses goods and services
Disposable Income	Income available after taxes are paid
Discretionary Income	Money left after paying for necessities
Business Owner	A person who owns and manages a business
Import	Goods or services bought from another country
Export	Goods or services sold to another country
International Trade	Exchange of goods and services between countries
Developed Country	A country with advanced industry and high living standards
Developing Country	A country with lower industrial development and income
Entrepreneur	A person who starts and manages a business
Competition	Rivalry between businesses to attract customers
Technology	The use of scientific knowledge to improve products and services

Lesson Content Lesson 1: Types of Customers

Key Background Facts

- Customers are important parts of the economy.
- Customers buy products and services.
- Businesses study customer behavior to improve sales.
- Customers make different purchasing decisions based on needs, wants, and income.

7 Types of Customers

1. Need-Based Customers

Important Facts

- Buy products only when needed.
- Usually know what they want before shopping.
- Spend less time comparing products.

2. Loyal Customers

Important Facts

- Continue buying from the same brand.
- Recommend products to friends and family. □ Help businesses gain long-term success.

3. Discount Customers

Important Facts

- Look for sales and discounts.
- Compare prices carefully.
- Easily change brands for better deals.

4. Impulsive Customers

Important Facts

- Buy products suddenly without planning.
- Purchasing decisions depend on mood.
- Influenced by advertisements and recommendations.

5. Potential Customers

Important Facts

- Have not yet purchased a product.
- Need more information before buying.
- May become loyal customers in the future.

6. New Customers

Important Facts

- Purchase a product for the first time.
- Need guidance and support. □ May still compare products.

7. Wandering Customers

Important Facts

- Visit stores without a specific purpose.
- Often browse products casually.
- May not make purchases.

Managing Personal Income

Disposable Income

- Money left after paying taxes.
- Used for daily expenses such as food, clothing, and bills.

Discretionary Income

- Money left after paying for basic needs.
- Can be used for entertainment, savings, or luxury items.

5 Steps of the Decision-Making

Process

1. Recognizing a problem
2. Search process
3. Evaluating alternatives
4. Selection stage
5. Evaluation of decision

Lesson 2: consumers' Rights and Responsibilities

Important Facts

- Governments and organizations protect consumers.
- Consumers should know their rights before buying products.
- Responsible consumers help improve society and the economy.

Consumers' Rights

Right to Be Informed: Consumers should receive correct information about products.

Right to Choose: Consumers should have different product options.

Right to Safety: Products should not harm consumers.

Right to Be Heard: Businesses should listen to complaints and suggestions.

Right to Have Problems Corrected: Consumers may ask for refunds or replacements.

Right to Consumer Education: Consumers should learn how to compare products and prices.

Right to Service: Consumers should be treated fairly and respectfully.

Consumers' Responsibilities

Responsibility to Be Aware: Consumers should understand their rights.

Responsibility to Take Action: Consumers should report poor-quality products.

Responsibility to Evaluate: Consumers should compare products carefully.

Responsibility to Act Cautiously: Consumers should avoid unsafe or fake products.

Responsibility to Protect the Environment: Consumers should think about environmental effects.

Lesson 3: Starting a Business

Who Is a Business Owner?

Business owners are people or groups who manage businesses to earn profit.

Steps to Start a Business

Step 1: Conduct Research

- Study customer needs.
- Identify competitors.
- Estimate possible profits.

Step 2: Draft a Business Plan

- Organize goals and ideas.
- Decide business strategies.

Step 3: Plan Finances

- Estimate costs and expenses. □ Prepare investment plans.

Step 4: Set Business Structure

- Decide whether to work alone or with partners.

Step 5: Name, License, and Register the Business

- Create a business identity.

Step 6: Choose an Accounting System

- Manage budget and expenses properly.

Step 7: Choose the Best Location

- Select a place accessible to customers.

Step 8: Build a Team

- Hire skilled employees.

Step 9: Promote the Business

- Use advertisements and marketing strategies.

Tips for Successful Business Owners

- ✓ Set SMART goals.
- ✓ Stay confident and focused.
- ✓ Learn from success and failure.
- ✓ Improve weaknesses.
- ✓ Ask for help when needed.

Lesson 4: International Trade

Definition of International Trade

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries.

Types of International Trade

Export Trade: Countries sell goods and services to other countries.

Import Trade: Countries buy goods and services from other countries.

Re-export Trade: Countries import goods and export them again for profit.

Why Countries Need International Trade

- Unequal distribution of resources
- Increased production
- Better living standards

Advantages of International Trade

1. Lower prices for customers
2. Better products and services
3. Comparative advantage
4. Increased competition
5. More job opportunities
6. Technology transfer
7. Lower production costs
8. Disadvantages of International Trade
9. Overdependence on foreign goods
10. Challenges for local businesses
11. Pressure on natural resources

International Trade Law

International trade law regulates trade between countries.

Lesson 5: Developed vs. Developing Nations

Developed Countries

Important Facts

- High industrial development
- High GDP and living standards
- Advanced technology
- Lower unemployment and poverty rates

Examples

Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, United States

Developing Countries

Important Facts

- Lower industrial development
- Lower income levels
- Higher unemployment and poverty rates
- Dependence on developed countries

Examples

India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Economic Growth Factors

1. **Natural Resources** - Land, minerals, and natural materials.
2. **Human Resources** - Skilled workers and educated people.
3. **Capital Resources** - Tools, machinery, and buildings.
4. **Technology Resources** - Modern technology and innovation.

Timeline of Activity

Planning a Business

Step	Activity	Importance
Step 1	Identify a Business Idea	Think of a product or service people need or want.
Step 2	Conduct Research	Study customers, competitors, prices, and market demand.
Step 3	Create a Business Plan	Organize goals, strategies, and business ideas.
Step 4	Plan Finances	Calculate expenses, budget, profit, and investment needs.
Step 5	Choose a Business Structure	Decide whether to work alone or with partners.
Step 6	Name and Register the Business	Create a business identity and complete registration.
Step 7	Choose an Accounting System	Plan how to manage money, expenses, and records.
Step 8	Select a Business Location	Choose a suitable and accessible place for the business.
Step 9	Build a Team	Hire employees and assign responsibilities.
Step 10	Promote the Business	Advertise products or services to attract customers.
Step 11	Launch the Business	Open the business and begin operations.
Step 12	Evaluate and improve	Check customer feedback and improve the business.
Step	Activity	Importance
Step 1	Identify a Business Idea	Think of a product or service people need or want.

Map Section

Trade Route Map Case Study

The Rise of a Small Business

A student named Ahmad noticed that many students in his school needed affordable school supplies. He decided to start a small business selling notebooks, pens, and folders at reasonable prices. Ahmad first conducted surveys to understand what students wanted. He planned his budget carefully and used social media to advertise his products.

As his business became successful, Ahmad learned the importance of customer satisfaction, responsible spending, and good marketing. He also discovered that some products he sold were imported from other countries, helping him understand international trade.

Reflection Questions

1. What type of customer would most likely buy Ahmad's products?
2. Why was research important before Ahmad started his business?
3. How did international trade help Ahmad's business?
4. What qualities helped Ahmad become successful?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Adam Smith	Economist known as the "Father of Economics"
Henry Ford	Business owner who improved mass production
Jeff Bezos	Entrepreneur who developed online business systems
Elon Musk	Business innovator in technology and transportation
Muhammad Yunus	Founder of microfinance programs helping small businesses
Steve Jobs	Co-founder of Apple and technology entrepreneur
Warren Buffett	Investor and successful businessman
Ray Kroc	Expanded McDonald's into an international business

Activities Section Individual Activities

Reflection Question

How can being a wise consumer help improve both personal finances and the economy?

Vocabulary Exercise

Direction: Match column A and B. Write the correct letter on the space provided before each number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Export | A. Money left after paying for necessities |
| _____ 2. Consumer | B. Selling goods to another country |
| _____ 3. Disposable Income | C. A person who buys goods and services |
| _____ 4. Entrepreneur | D. Money available after taxes |
| _____ 5. Discretionary Income | E. A person who starts a business |

Group Activities

A. Debate

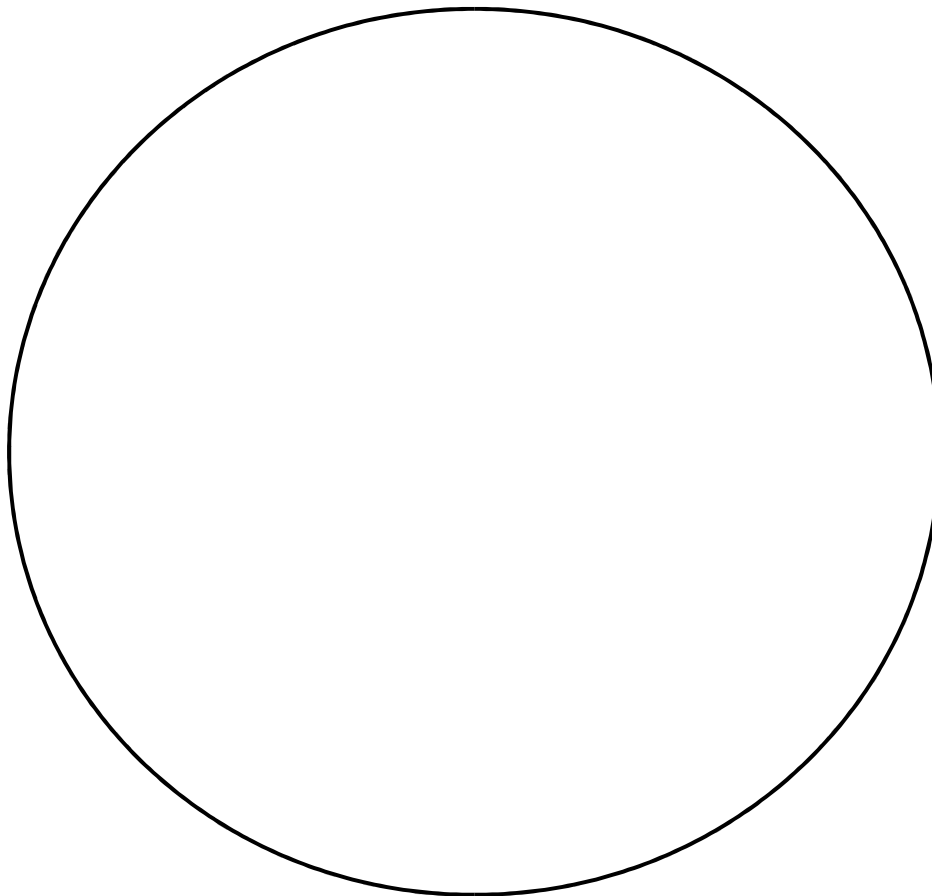
Topic: “International trade helps countries more than it harms them.”

Directions:

1. Divide the class into two groups:
 - Affirmative Team – supports the statement
 - Negative Team – disagrees with the statement
2. Research information about international trade, including its advantages and disadvantages.
3. Use the guide questions to prepare your arguments: □ What are the benefits of international trade?
 - What problems can international trade create? □ Should countries depend heavily on imports?
4. Each group must prepare:
 - An opening statement
 - At least three supporting arguments
 - Examples or evidence
 - A closing statement
5. During the debate:
 - Speak clearly and respectfully.
 - Listen carefully to the opposing team.
 - Respond politely to counterarguments. □ Allow all members to participate.

6. After the debate, write a short reflection explaining: □ Which side presented stronger arguments
- What you learned about international trade
 - Your personal opinion about the topic
- B. Budget Planning Directions:**

1. Create a pie graph using the graph below.
2. Imagine your group has a fixed weekly income or allowance.
3. Discuss the difference between disposable income and discretionary income.
4. Create a weekly budget plan showing how the money will be divided.
5. Include expenses for:
 - Food
 - Transportation
 - Savings
 - Entertainment
 - Emergency fund
6. Calculate the amount of money assigned to each category.
7. Explain why your group decided on those budget amounts.
8. Present your budget plan to the class and describe how it promotes wise spending and saving habits.



Title:

Skills Activities

A. Data Interpretation



Direction: Study the table above and answer the following questions:

1. Which country exports the highest amount of goods?

2. Which country imports the highest amount of goods?

3. Which country has the highest total trade value?

4. Which countries have a positive trade balance?

5. Which countries have a negative trade balance?

6. Compare the export and import values of China and the United States.

7. Which country appears to depend more on imports? Explain your answer.

8. How can international trade help improve a country's economy?

9. What problems can happen if a country imports more than it exports?

10. Why do some countries export more goods than others?

11. Which country would most likely have strong manufacturing industries? Why?

B. Entrepreneurship Fair

My Mini-Business Showcase

Objective:

To develop students' understanding of entrepreneurship by creating and presenting a simple mini business product or service, applying basic business concepts such as marketing, pricing, and customer engagement.

Direction:

1. Choose a simple product or service idea that you can present individually.
2. Think about your target customers (who would buy your product and why).
3. Create a name, logo, and slogan for your mini-business.
4. Prepare a short description of your product, including its features and benefits.
5. Set a reasonable price for your product or service.
6. Design a simple advertisement or sales pitch to promote your idea.
7. Present your mini-business to the class individually, explaining why people should buy it.
8. Answer questions from your teacher or classmates about your product.
9. Write a short reflection about what you learned from creating your mini-business.

C. Advertisement Analysis

Objective:

Students will analyze television and social media advertisements to identify and evaluate the persuasive techniques used to influence consumers, such as emotional appeal, celebrity endorsement, slogans, and branding strategies.

Directions:

1. Watch Advertisements

- Select and watch at least two advertisements from the list provided below.

Suggested Video Links (YouTube): Choose one comparison set. *Coca-*

Cola vs Pepsi Advertisements

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=coca+cola+vs+pepsi+advertisements

Nike vs Adidas Advertisements

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=nike+vs+adidas+commercials

2. Observe Carefully and while watching, take notes on:

- Target audience
- Product being advertised
- Visual and audio features (music, colors, slogans)
- Emotional appeal used (humor, excitement, fear, happiness)
- Use of celebrities or influencers
- Brand message or promise

3. Analyze Persuasive Techniques

Identify at least three persuasive techniques used in each advertisement and explain how they influence the viewer.

4. Compare Advertisements and write a short comparison showing:

- Similarities between the ads
- Differences in strategy
- Which advertisement is more effective and why

5. Present Your Finding and share your analysis with the class using a short report or presentation.

Reminder:

Focus on how advertisements influence people's decisions, not just what is being sold.

Assessment Section

Quiz: Economy Matters

Part A: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What is a consumer?
A. A person who sells products
B. A person who buys or uses goods and services
C. A government worker
D. A factory owner
2. Which type of customer buys products mainly because of mood or emotion?
A. Loyal customer C. Impulsive customer
B. Need-based customer D. Potential customer
3. What is disposable income?
A. Money used only for entertainment C. Money borrowed from a bank
B. Money left after paying taxes D. Money used for business only
4. Which consumer right protects people from harmful products?
A. Right to choose C. Right to safety
B. Right to service D. Right to be informed
5. What is the first step in starting a business?
A. Promote the business C. Hire employees
B. Conduct research D. Choose accounting systems
6. What is international trade?
A. Trade within one city C. Selling products online only
B. Exchange of goods between countries D. Trading only natural resources
7. Which trade involves selling products to another country?
A. Import trade C. Export trade
B. Re-export trade D. Local trade
8. Which is an advantage of international trade?
A. Higher prices C. Better product choices
B. Fewer job opportunities D. Less competition

9. Which is a characteristic of developed countries?
A. Low industrial development C. Advanced technology B. High poverty rates D. Low standard of living
10. Which resource includes tools and machinery?
A. Natural resources B. Human resources
C. Capital resources D. Technology resources

Part B: True or False

Direction: Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- _____ 1. Loyal customers usually continue buying from the same brand.
- _____ 2. Consumers should ignore product labels before buying items.
- _____ 3. Businesses use advertisements to attract customers.
- _____ 4. International trade allows countries to exchange goods and services.
- _____ 5. Developed countries usually have advanced technology.
- _____ 6. Disposable income is the same as discretionary income.
- _____ 7. Human resources include skilled workers.
- _____ 8. Consumers have the responsibility to act cautiously.
- _____ 9. Import trade means selling products to other countries.
- _____ 10. Technology resources help countries develop economically.

Part C: Identification

1. The exchange of goods and services between countries.

2. Money left after paying for necessities.

3. A person who starts and manages a business.

4. Goods bought from another country.

5. Countries with advanced industrial development.

Part D: Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why should consumers understand both their rights and responsibilities before making purchases?

2. Do you think international trade is more beneficial or harmful for developing countries? Explain your answer.

3. How can small businesses help improve a country's economy?

Part E: Essay Question

Explain how businesses, consumers, and international trade work together to support economic growth.

REFLECTION PAGE

Student Reflection

What did I learn?

What challenged me?

How can I apply this lesson in real life?

What do I want to learn more about?

Performance Task

Family Market Survey

Objective:

Students will collect and analyze data about shopping habits by interviewing their parents or guardians and presenting the results using graphs.

Directions:

1. Prepare Your Questions

2. Create a short list of 5–8 questions about shopping habits. Example topics include:
 - ✓ Frequency of shopping (weekly, monthly, etc.)
 - ✓ Preferred shopping places (supermarket, online, local market)
 - ✓ Types of commonly bought items (food, clothing, household goods)
 - ✓ Average monthly spending habits (optional and general estimates)
 - ✓ Factors influencing buying decisions (price, quality, brand)
3. Conduct the Interview
Interview your parent or guardian at home. Record their answers clearly in your notebook or worksheet.
4. Organize Your Data
 - Group similar answers together.
 - Count responses where applicable (e.g., how many prefer online shopping vs. physical stores).
5. Create Graphs
Represent your findings using at least one type of graph (bar graph, pie chart, or pictograph).
6. Make sure your graph has:
 - ✓ A title
 - ✓ Labels
 - ✓ Clear categories
7. Analyze the Results
Write a short paragraph explaining what you learned from your parent's shopping habits.
8. Present Your Work
Be ready to share your findings in class using your graphs and a brief explanation.

Reminder:

Keep your questions respectful and your data accurate. Focus on understanding real-life spending and shopping patterns within your family.

UNIT 5: EUROPE UNDER THE SCOPE

Essential Questions

1. How did the Renaissance transform Europe socially, culturally, and scientifically?
2. How did trade, war, and nationalism change political power in Europe?
3. How did revolutions and nationalist movements shape modern Europe?
4. Why are nationalism, reform, and stability important in building strong nations?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Identify the major features and achievements of the Renaissance.
2. Explain how trade and exploration increased European power.
3. Describe the major wars and revolutions that affected Europe.
4. Explain the rise of nationalism and the unification of Germany and Italy.

Skills

1. Analyze historical events and identify causes and effects.
2. Interpret historical maps, timelines, and political changes in Europe.
3. Compare different revolutions and nationalist movements.
4. Present ideas through debates, reports, posters, and role plays.

Values

1. Appreciate the importance of education, innovation, and cultural development.
2. Develop respect for peace, cooperation, and human rights.
3. Recognize the effects of war and political conflict on societies.
4. Value national identity while respecting cultural diversity.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Renaissance	A period of rebirth in art, science, and learning in Europe
Humanism	A philosophy focusing on human potential and education
Printing Press	A machine used for mass production of books
Protestantism	A Christian movement that separated from the Roman Catholic Church
Mercantilism	Economic policy that increases exports and limits imports
Nationalism	Strong loyalty and pride in one's country
Conservatism	Support for traditional government and gradual change
Industrialization	Development of industries and factories
Revolution	A forceful change in government or society
Constitution	A system of laws and principles for governing a country
Colony	Territory controlled by another country
Urbanization	Growth of cities and towns

Lesson Content Lesson 1: The Age of the Renaissance

Key Background Facts

- The Renaissance took place between the 14th and 17th centuries.
- It marked the transition from the Middle Ages to modern Europe.
- The movement began in Florence, Italy.
- Wealthy families supported artists, scientists, and thinkers.

The Middle Ages

Important Facts

- The Middle Ages lasted from 476–1453 AD.
- Roman and Greek knowledge declined during this period.
- The Black Plague killed millions of people.
- Most people depended on farming and landowners.

Why It Was Important

The hardships of the Middle Ages encouraged Europeans to seek change and improvement.

Humanism and Rebirth

Important Facts

- Humanism encouraged education and learning.
- People studied literature, science, music, and art.
- Society shifted from farming to trade and business.
- Beauty, creativity, and wealth became important ideals.

Why It Was Important

Humanism inspired scientific thinking, creativity, and innovation.

The Printing Press

Important Facts

- Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in 1440.
- Books became cheaper and easier to produce.
- More people gained access to education and new ideas.

Why It Was Important

The printing press spread knowledge quickly across Europe.

Renaissance Achievements

Important Facts

- Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo became famous artists.
- Scientists used anatomy and mathematics in art and architecture.
- Exploration increased during the Renaissance.
- Columbus and Vespucci explored new trade routes.

Why It Was Important

The Renaissance transformed Europe culturally, scientifically, and economically.

Timeline of Activity

Date / Year	Event	Importance
476 AD	Beginning of the Middle Ages	Decline of Roman Empire
1347	Black Plague begins	Millions died in Europe
1400s	Renaissance begins in Italy	Growth of art and learning
1440	Gutenberg invents printing press	Spread of education
1492	Columbus reaches the Americas	Expansion of exploration
1500s	Humanism spreads across Europe	Growth of education and science

Lesson 2: Change in Power

End of the Renaissance

Important Facts

- Wars weakened the Italian city-states.
- France invaded Florence in 1494.
- Renaissance ideas spread to other European countries.

Shift in European Power

Important Facts

- England, France, Holland, and German states became stronger.
- The Thirty Years' War changed political power in Europe. □ Trade and colonies increased European wealth.

Trade and Mercantilism

Important Facts

- European countries traded spices, silver, sugar, tobacco, and cloth.
- Britain followed mercantilism.
- Colonies provided resources and markets.

Why It Was Important

Trade strengthened European economies and increased global influence.

Trade with Africa

Important Facts

- Europeans traded gold, ivory, and pepper with Africa.
- Slave trade increased during colonization.
- Plantations were established in many colonies.

Why It Was Important

Trade connected Europe with Africa and the Americas but also caused exploitation and slavery.

Timeline of Activity

Date / Year	Event	Importance
1494	France invaded Florence	Decline of Italian Renaissance
1600s	Thirty Years' War	Shift of power in Europe
1602	Dutch East India Company formed	Growth of trade
1652	Dutch settlement in Cape Town	First European settlement in Africa
1700s	Mercantilism expanded	Increase in colonies and trade

Lesson 3: Wars and Revolutions in Europe

The Great Rebellion

Important Facts

- Took place from 1642–1651 in England.
- Conflict between the monarchy and Parliament. □ Charles II fled to France.

Why It Was Important

The rebellion weakened absolute monarchy in England.

The French Revolution

Important Facts

- Began in 1789.
- Causes included famine, debt, and unemployment. □ Citizens demanded equality and rights.

Why It Was Important

The revolution promoted ideas of democracy and equality.

Napoleon Bonaparte

Important Facts

- Became Emperor of France in 1804.
- Led many military campaigns across Europe. □ Defeated in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Why It Was Important

Napoleon spread revolutionary ideas across Europe.

The July Revolution

Important Facts

- Took place in France in 1830.
- Citizens protested against King Charles X.
- Inspired revolutions in Poland and Belgium.

Why It Was Important

The revolution encouraged nationalism and independence movements.

Timeline of Activity

Date / Year	Event	Importance
1642	Great Rebellion begins	Conflict between king and Parliament
1688	Glorious Revolution	Limited royal power
1789	French Revolution begins	Rise of democracy
1799	Napoleon takes power	Expansion of French influence
1815	Battle of Waterloo	End of Napoleon's rule
1830	July Revolution	Inspired nationalist movements

Lesson 4: Europe and Stability

Rise of Nationalism

Important Facts

- Nationalism united people through language, history, and culture.
- Citizens became loyal to their nation.
- National flags and patriotic symbols became important.

Why It Was Important

Nationalism helped unify countries and strengthen national identity.

Conservatism

Important Facts

- Conservatives supported monarchies and tradition.
- They preferred gradual reforms instead of sudden revolutions.

Why It Was Important

Conservatism attempted to maintain political stability in Europe.

German Unification

Important Facts

- Germany industrialized rapidly.
- Zollverein created free trade among German states.
- Germany unified by the end of the 19th century.

Why It Was Important

Economic cooperation encouraged political unity.

Italian Unification

Important Facts

- Nationalists wanted a united Italy.
- Secret societies fought foreign control.
- Rome became the capital of unified Italy.

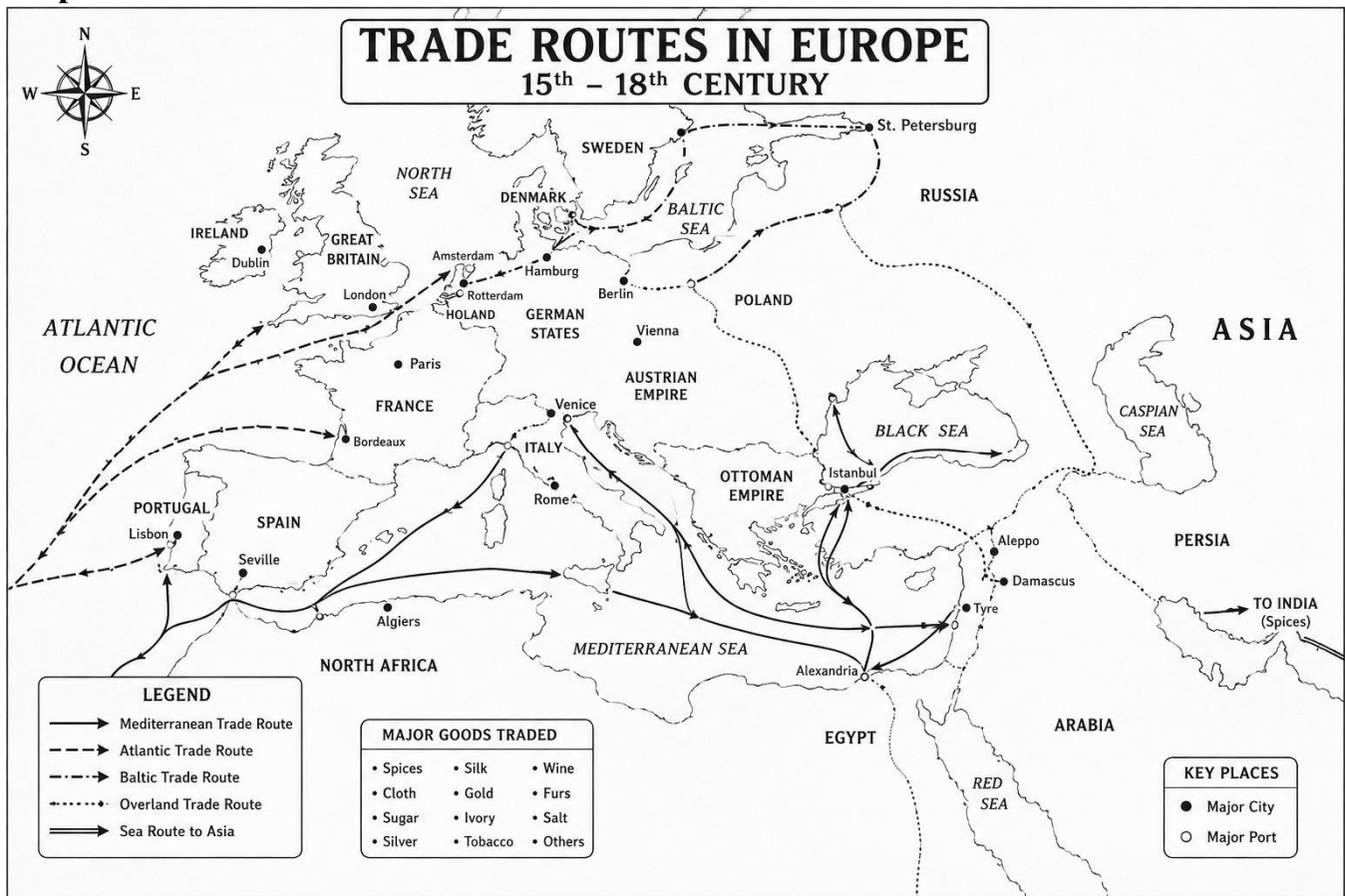
Why It Was Important

Italy became a single independent nation.

Timeline of Activity

Date / Year	Event	Importance
1815	Congress of Vienna	Attempt to restore stability
1834	Zollverein established	Economic unity in Germany
1848	Nationalist revolutions	Demand for reform
1861	Italy unified	Creation of modern Italy
1871	Germany unified	Rise of German power

Map Section



Case Study

A. Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the greatest thinkers of the Renaissance. He studied art, anatomy, engineering, and science. His paintings, including the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper, became world famous. Da Vinci showed how Renaissance thinkers combined creativity with scientific observation.

B. The French Revolution

The French Revolution began because many people suffered from poverty, hunger, and unfair taxes. Citizens demanded freedom, equality, and better representation. The revolution changed France and inspired political reforms across Europe.

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Leonardo da Vinci	Renaissance artist and scientist
Michelangelo	Famous Renaissance sculptor and painter
Johannes Gutenberg	Inventor of the printing press
Christopher Columbus	Explorer who reached the Americas

Amerigo Vespucci	Explorer who mapped the Americas
Napoleon Bonaparte	French military leader and emperor
King Charles X	French king removed during the July Revolution
Otto von Bismarck	Leader who unified Germany
Giuseppe Garibaldi	Italian nationalist leader
Victor Emmanuel II	First king of unified Italy

Activities Section Individual Activities

Reflection Question

1. Why is the Renaissance considered a “rebirth” in Europe?

2. How did trade help Europe become more powerful?

3. What were the major causes of the French Revolution?

4. How did nationalism help unify Germany and Italy?

Vocabulary Exercise

Direction: Match column A and B. Write the correct letter on the space provided before each number.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Nationalism | A. Support for traditional rule |
| _____ 2. Renaissance | B. Strong loyalty to one’s country |
| _____ 3. Conservatism | C. Rebirth of art and learning |
| _____ 4. Renewable Energy | D. Focus on human education and potential |
| _____ 5. Mercantilism | E. Economic policy maximizing exports |

Group Activities

A. The Trial of Napoleon Bonaparte

Objective: Students will be able to evaluate the impact of Napoleon Bonaparte on Europe by presenting arguments, analyzing historical evidence, and participating in a mock trial debate.

Directions

1. Divide the class into groups:
 - Judges
 - Prosecutors
 - Defense Lawyers
 - Witnesses
 - Jury Members
2. The prosecutors will argue that Napoleon Bonaparte harmed Europe through wars, invasions, and dictatorship.
3. The defense lawyers will argue that Napoleon helped Europe through reforms, nationalism, and modernization.
4. Witnesses may represent:
 - French citizens
 - Soldiers
 - European leaders
 - Historians
 - Common people affected by Napoleon's rule
5. Each group must research facts, events, and evidence to support their arguments.
6. During the trial:
 - Prosecutors present opening statements and evidence.
 - Defense lawyers respond with counterarguments.
 - Witnesses give testimonies and answer questions.
 - Judges manage the proceedings fairly.
 - Jury members listen carefully and take notes.
7. After all arguments are presented, the jury will decide: □ Was Napoleon mostly a hero or a dictator? □ Did he help or harm Europe more?
8. The class will end with a short reflection discussing how leadership can positively and negatively affect societies.

Criteria	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Fair (3)	Needs Improvement (2)
Content Accuracy	Information is accurate and detailed	Mostly accurate	Limited understanding	Some inaccuracies
Participation	All members participate actively	Most members participate	Few members participate	Very limited participation
Creativity	Very creative and engaging	Creative	Some creativity	Minimal creativity
Communication Skills	Clear, confident, organized	Mostly clear	Sometimes	Difficult to unclear understand
Use of Lesson Concepts	Many lesson concepts included	Several concepts included	Few concepts included	Very limited concepts

B. Europe Through Change: Compare and Contrast Chart Activity

Objective: Students will be able to compare and contrast important historical ideas and systems in Europe by identifying their characteristics, similarities, and differences.

Directions:

- Form groups with 3 members each.
- Each group will create a compare and contrast chart for either of the following topics:
 - Middle Ages vs Renaissance
 - Monarchy vs Democracy
 - Conservatism vs Nationalism
- Use a table, Venn diagram, or graphic organizer to compare the topics.
- For each comparison, include: □ Definitions
 - Main characteristics
 - Similarities
 - Differences
 - Historical examples
- Discuss how each idea or system influenced Europe politically, socially, and economically.
- Use information from the lesson, textbook, or research materials to complete the chart accurately.
- Make the chart neat, organized, and visually clear using colors, labels, or illustrations.
- Prepare a short group presentation explaining your comparisons and conclusions.

Skills Activities

A. Map Interpretation

Directions:

1. Use a political map of Europe.
2. Locate and label the following cities:
 - Florence
 - Rome
 - Paris
 - London
 - Berlin
 - Vienna
3. Identify and shade the countries involved in the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.
 - Use one color for France.
 - Use another color for allied European countries.
4. Compare Germany and Italy before and after unification. □ Outline the separate states before unification.
 - Shade the unified countries after unification using a different color.
5. Draw and label the major European trade routes during the Renaissance and Industrial periods.
6. Create a map legend showing the meaning of each color, symbol, and line used on your map.
7. Write 3–5 sentences explaining how geography, trade, and political change influenced Europe during this period.



Explanation:

B. Timeline Creation Direction:

1. Review the lessons about the Renaissance, wars, revolutions, nationalism, and the unification of Germany and Italy.
2. Select 9 important historical events from the period of the Renaissance up to the unification of Germany and Italy.
3. Arrange the events in chronological order from the earliest to the latest.
4. Use the boxes below.
5. Write the year and title of each event on the timeline.
5. Add a short explanation (1-2 sentences) describing the importance of each event.
6. Use colors, labels, and arrows neatly to organize the timeline clearly.

7. At the bottom of the timeline, write a short reflection explaining:

□ Which event you think was the most important □

How these events changed Europe

C. Data Analysis Political

Cartoon Analysis

Directions:

1. Study the assigned historical political cartoon carefully.
2. Observe the people, objects, symbols, captions, and actions shown in the cartoon.
3. Identify the historical event or issue connected to the cartoon.

Example:

- French Revolution
 - Nationalism
 - Unification of Germany or Italy
 - Napoleon Bonaparte
4. Answer the following questions:
 - What is happening in the cartoon?
 - Who or what is being represented? □ What symbols or images are used?
 - What message or opinion is the cartoon trying to communicate?
 - Do you think the cartoon supports or criticizes the event or leader? Explain your answer.
 5. Write a short paragraph explaining the meaning and historical importance of the cartoon.
 6. Share your analysis with a partner or group and compare interpretations.
 7. Submit your completed analysis neatly and clearly.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Assessment Section

Quiz: Europe Under the Scope

Part A: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What was the Renaissance?
 - A. A period of war in Europe
 - A. A rebirth of art, science, and learning
 - C. A religious movement in Asia
 - D. A time of colonization only
2. Where did the Renaissance begin?
 - A. England
 - C. Italy
 - B. Germany
 - D. France
3. Who invented the printing press?
 - A. Leonardo da Vinci
 - C. Michelangelo
 - B. Johannes Gutenberg
 - D. Napoleon Bonaparte
4. What philosophy focused on education and human potential?
 - A. Feudalism
 - C. Humanism
 - B. Conservatism
 - D. Mercantilism
5. Which leader became Emperor of France in 1804?
 - A. Charles X
 - C. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - B. Otto von Bismarck
 - D. Louis XVI
6. What economic policy focused on maximizing exports and minimizing imports?
 - A. Democracy
 - C. Nationalism
 - B. Mercantilism
 - D. Socialism
7. Which event began in France in 1789?
 - A. Renaissance
 - C. French Revolution
 - B. Industrial Revolution
 - D. July Revolution
8. What is nationalism?
 - A. Support for colonies
 - C. Rule by kings and queens
 - B. Loyalty and pride toward one's nation
 - D. Trade between countries

9. What was Zollverein?

- A. A French military alliance
- B. A German free-trade union

- C. A political revolution in Italy
- D. A peace treaty in Europe

10. Which city became the capital of unified Italy?

- A. Florence
- B. Venice

- C. Rome
- D. Milan

Part B: True or False

Direction: Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- _____ 1. The Renaissance encouraged advances in art, science, and education.
- _____ 2. The Middle Ages were also called the Dark Ages.
- _____ 3. The printing press made books more expensive and difficult to produce.
- _____ 4. Humanism encouraged people to study literature, science, and the arts.
- _____ 5. Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.
- _____ 6. Nationalism helped unify Germany and Italy.
- _____ 7. Conservatism supported sudden and violent political change.
- _____ 8. Mercantilism encouraged countries to import more than they export.
- _____ 9. The French Revolution was influenced by poverty, famine, and inequality.
- _____ 10. Germany became economically stronger through industrialization and trade.

Part C: Identification

- 1. Inventor of the printing press. _____
- 2. French military leader defeated at Waterloo. _____
- 3. Economic alliance formed among German states. _____
- 4. Philosophy supporting traditional monarchies. _____
- 5. Renaissance artist who painted the Mona Lisa. _____

Part D: Critical Thinking Questions

- 1. How did the Renaissance change the lives of Europeans?

- 2. Was nationalism more beneficial or harmful to Europe? Explain your answer.

Part E: Essay Question

Explain how revolutions and nationalism transformed Europe between the 17th and 19th centuries.

REFLECTION PAGE

Student Reflection

What did I learn?

What challenged me?

How can I apply this lesson in real life?

What do I want to learn more about?

Performance Task

Title: Renaissance Art Gallery Directions:

1. Choose one famous Renaissance artwork or artist.

Examples:

- Leonardo da Vinci
- Michelangelo
- Raphael
- The Mona Lisa
- The Last Supper
- The Creation of Adam

2. Draw, paint, sketch, or recreate the chosen artwork using available art materials.
3. Include important details, colors, and features that reflect the style of the Renaissance period.
4. On a separate sheet of paper, write a short explanation that includes:
 - Title of the artwork
 - Name of the artist
 - Year or period it was created

- Meaning or message of the artwork
 - Why the artwork is important in history
5. Explain how the artwork reflects Renaissance ideas such as:
 - Humanism
 - Beauty
 - Science
 - Religion
 - Creativity
 6. Display your artwork in the classroom gallery.
 7. Present your work to the class and briefly explain your artwork and its historical significance.
 8. Make sure your artwork is neat, creative, and historically accurate as much as possible.
-

UNIT 6: CONTINENTS OVERVIEW

Essential Questions

1. How do the physical features of continents influence human life and development?
2. Why are continents different in climate, population, economy, and culture?
3. How do natural resources and geography affect the growth of countries around the world?
4. What can people learn from the unique landmarks, cultures, and environments found on different continents?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Identify important physical features, countries, and landmarks in Asia, Africa, North America, and South America.
2. Describe important geographical and economic characteristics of different continents.
3. Explain how geography affects climate, economy, tourism, and human activities.

Skills

1. Interpret maps, timelines, and geographical information.
2. Compare continents based on climate, population, landforms, and resources.
3. Analyze how natural features influence people's lives and economic activities.

Values

1. Appreciate the cultural and geographical diversity of the world.
2. Develop respect for different countries, traditions, and environments.
3. Understand the importance of protecting natural and historical landmarks.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Continent	A large landmass on Earth
Plateau	An area of high flat land
Desert	A very dry area with little rainfall
Savanna	A grassland area with scattered trees
Peninsula	Land surrounded by water on three sides
Archipelago	A group of islands
Population Density	Number of people living in a certain area
Natural Resources	Materials found in nature used by people
Tourism	Traveling for pleasure or exploration
Climate	The usual weather conditions of a place

Lesson Content Lesson 1: Asia's Unique Features

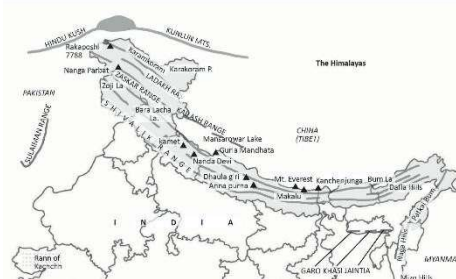
Key Background Facts

- Asia is the largest continent in the world.
- It contains the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest.
- Asia has deserts, rivers, plateaus, plains, and mountain systems. □ China, India, and Japan are major economic powers.
- Agriculture and manufacturing are important industries in Asia.

Important Physical Features

Mountain Systems

- Himalaya Mountains
- Tien Shan Mountains
- Ural Mountains



Plateaus

- Tibetan Plateau
- Iranian Plateau
- Deccan Plateau



Rivers and Lakes

- Yangtze River
- Lake Baikal

Deserts

- Rub' al Khali (Empty Quarter)

Why It Is Important

Asia's geography affects transportation, agriculture, climate, tourism, and economic activities.



Lesson 2: African Countries

Key Background Facts

- Africa is the second largest continent.
- It consists of 54 countries.
- Africa is divided into five regions:
 - North Africa
 - West Africa
 - Central Africa
 - East Africa
 - Southern Africa



Important Facts

- Nigeria has the largest population in Africa.
- The Nile River is one of the longest rivers in the world.
- Africa contains deserts, rainforests, and savannas.
- Many African countries depend on agriculture and natural resources. **Sub-Saharan**

Africa Countries include:

- Rwanda
- Ghana
- Senegal
- Nigeria

Tourism Attractions

- Mount Kilimanjaro
- Victoria Falls
- Wildlife parks in Kenya and Tanzania
- Namibia sand dunes

Why It Is Important

Africa's natural resources, culture, and tourism contribute greatly to the continent's economy and identity.

Lesson 3: The American Continents

North America

- Contains 23 countries. □ Major rivers include:
 - Mississippi River
 - Missouri River
 - Rio Grande

South America

- Contains 13 countries.
- Largest country: Brazil
- Second largest country: Argentina

Important Facts Brazil

- Largest country in South America
- Portuguese is the official language
- Amazon River flows through the country **Argentina**
- Capital: Buenos Aires
- Main resources include petroleum and minerals **Venezuela**
- Economy depended heavily on oil
- Experienced economic crisis after oil prices dropped
- Islands and Regions
 - Greenland
 - Caribbean Islands
 - Bahamas

Why It Is Important

The Americas contain diverse climates, cultures, natural resources, and economic systems.



Lesson 4: Different Locations, Different Stories

The Bermuda Triangle

- Located in the Atlantic Ocean
- Famous for mysterious disappearances **Loch Ness**
- Located in Scotland
- Known for stories about a mysterious creature

Pamukkale, Turkey

- Famous thermal pools and white terraces
- UNESCO World Heritage Site **Nasca Lines, Peru**
- Ancient giant drawings visible from the air **Smallest Countries and Islands**
- Vatican City
- Maldives
- Just Enough Room Island
- Bishop Rock

Why It Is Important

Unique places around the world help people understand history, geography, tourism, and culture.

Timeline of Activity

Important Events and Discoveries

Date / Year	Event	Importance
Ancient Times	Nasca Lines created in Peru	Ancient cultural mystery
1630s	First Loch Ness stories recorded	Became a famous mystery
1859	Discovery of Lake Baikal depth studies	Scientific importance
1959	Antarctica exploration increased	Global scientific research
1978	Pamukkale declared protected area	Tourism and conservation
1987	Great Wall of China became UNESCO Site	Cultural preservation
1994	Rwanda conflict	Major historical event
2014	Venezuela economic crisis worsened	Economic challenges
Present	Global warming affects Greenland	Environmental concern

Map Section



Case Study

The Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon Rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world and is mostly located in Brazil. It contains millions of plant and animal species and helps regulate the Earth's climate by absorbing carbon dioxide. However, deforestation caused by farming, mining, and logging threatens the environment and wildlife living there.

Why It Matters

- Produces oxygen
- Supports biodiversity
- Helps reduce climate change
- Important for indigenous communities

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Marco Polo	Explorer who traveled through Asia
Nelson Mandela	South African leader who fought against apartheid
Mahatma Gandhi	Indian leader who promoted peaceful independence
Simón Bolívar	Helped South American countries gain independence
Ibn Battuta	Muslim traveler who explored Africa and Asia
Jacques Cousteau	Ocean explorer and environmentalist

Activities Section Individual Activities

Reflection Question

How does geography influence the culture, economy, and daily life of people living in different continents?

Vocabulary Exercise

Direction: Match column A and B. Write the correct letter on the space provided before each number.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Plateau | A. Group of islands |
| _____ 2. Archipelago | B. High flat land |
| _____ 3. Climate | C. Materials found in nature |
| _____ 4. Natural Resources | D. Weather conditions of a place |
| _____ 5. Tourism | E. Traveling for pleasure |

Group Activities

A. Travel Guide Role Play

Objective

Students will develop communication, research, and collaboration skills by acting as travel guides and presenting information about a continent's geography, culture, climate, landmarks, and tourism.

Directions:

1. Form a group with 3–5 members.
2. Choose one continent to present.
3. Imagine your group is a team of travel guides introducing the continent to international visitors.
4. Research and prepare information about:
 - Climate
 - Famous landmarks
 - Important countries
 - Tourist attractions
 - Foods and traditions
5. Create a short role play or travel presentation.
6. Include maps, pictures, posters, or props if available.
7. Each group member must speak during the presentation.
8. Present your travel guide role play to the class in an informative and creative way.

B. Research Presentation

Objective

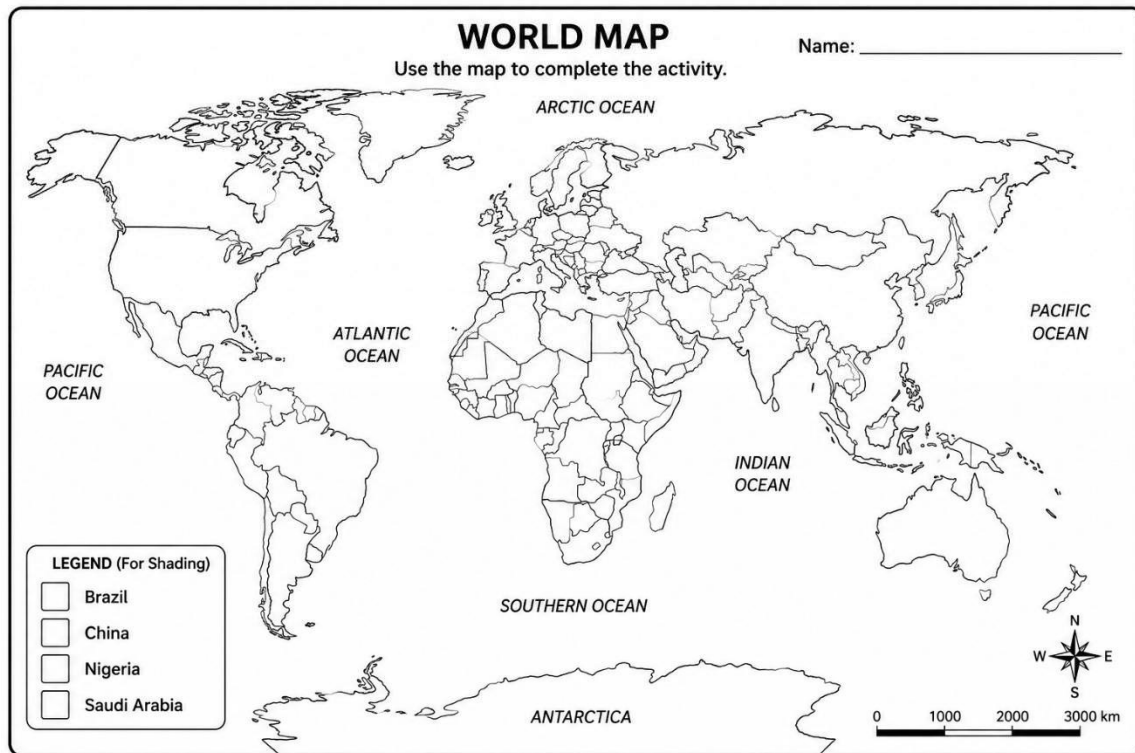
Students will strengthen research, critical thinking, and presentation skills by investigating how geography, climate, rivers, and tourism affect life and economic development around the world.

Directions:

1. Form a group with 3–5 members.
2. Choose one research topic:
 - How does climate affect life in different continents?
 - Why are rivers important for civilizations and economies? □ How does tourism help countries develop economically?
3. Gather information from books, maps, articles, or reliable online sources.
4. Prepare a presentation using:
 - Posters
 - Slides
 - Charts □ Pictures or maps
5. Include:
 - Key facts and explanations
 - Examples from different countries or continents
 - Visual aids
 - Group conclusions
6. Make sure all members participate in the research and presentation.
7. Present your findings clearly and confidently to the class.

Skills Activities

A. Map Interpretation



Direction:

1. Use a political or physical world map.
2. Locate and label the following continents:
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - North America
 - South America
3. Label the following physical features:
 - Mount Everest
 - Nile River
 - Amazon River
 - Sahara Desert
4. Shade and identify the following countries using different colors:
 - Brazil
 - China
 - Nigeria
 - Saudi Arabia
5. Use neat handwriting and proper map labeling.
6. Create a legend or key showing the colors used for the countries. **B. Poster Making**

Activity Directions:

1. Choose one continent to feature in your poster.
2. Use an A4 bond paper, cartolina, or illustration board.

3. Include the following information in your poster:

- Major landforms
- Famous animals
- Climate
- Tourist attractions
- Important facts

4. Add drawings, pictures, symbols, or maps related to the continent.

5. Use colors, labels, and creative designs to make your poster attractive and easy to understand.

6. Write information neatly and clearly.

7. Include a title for your poster.

8. Be prepared to explain your work to the class. **C. Mystery Location Research**

Directions:

1. Choose one mysterious location to research:

- Bermuda Triangle
- Loch Ness
- Nasca Lines
- Or another approved mysterious place

2. Research information about your chosen location.

3. Prepare a short report, poster, or presentation including:

- Exact location
- Historical background
- Popular theories or mysteries
- Interesting facts

4. Include pictures, drawings, or maps related to the location.

5. Organize your information clearly using headings and labels.

6. Write neatly and use complete sentences.

7. Be prepared to explain your mysterious location to the class.

Assessment Section

Quiz: Development in Arab Countries

Part A: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which continent is the largest in the world?

- A. Africa C. Asia
B. Europe D. Australia

2. What is the highest mountain in the world?

- A. Mount Kilimanjaro C. Alps B. Mount Everest D. Andes

3. Which country has the largest population in Africa?
A. Egypt C. Nigeria
B. Kenya D. Sudan
4. Which river is the longest in Asia?
A. Nile River C. Yangtze River B. Amazon River D. Mississippi River
5. Which country is the largest in South America?
A. Argentina C. Peru B. Brazil D. Venezuela
6. What is the Rub' al Khali also called?
A. Great Desert C. Red Desert B. Empty Quarter D. Sand Valley
7. Which continent contains the Amazon River?
A. Africa C. South America
B. Europe D. Asia
8. Which place is famous for mysterious disappearances?
A. Pamukkale C. Bermuda Triangle
B. Loch Ness D. Maldives
9. What is an archipelago?
A. A mountain range C. A desert area
B. A group of islands D. A plateau
10. Which country contains the Nasca Lines?
A. Brazil C. Argentina
B. Peru D. Chile

Part B: True or False

Direction: Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- _____ 1. Asia is the smallest continent in the world.
- _____ 2. Africa has 54 countries.
- _____ 3. Brazil is located in North America.
- _____ 4. The Amazon River is located in South America.
- _____ 5. Greenland is the world's largest island.
- _____ 6. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- _____ 7. Tourism is important to the Bahamas economy.
- _____ 8. The Sahara is located in Asia.
- _____ 9. The Maldives is one of the smallest countries in Asia.
- _____ 10. Pamukkale is located in Turkey. **Part**

C: Identification

1. Largest continent in the world _____
2. Deepest lake in the world _____

3. Largest country in South America _____
4. World's largest island _____
5. Famous mysterious area in the Atlantic Ocean _____

Part D: Critical Thinking Questions

1. How does geography affect the economy and lifestyle of different countries?

2. Why should countries protect natural and historical landmarks?

3. How can tourism help improve a country's economy?

Part E: Essay Question

Explain how physical geography affects human activities and economic development in different continents.

REFLECTION PAGE

Student Reflection

What did I learn?

What challenged me?

How can I apply this lesson in real life?

What do I want to learn more about?

Performance Task

Travel Brochure

Objective

Students will enhance their creativity, research, and geography skills by designing a travel brochure that promotes a country's culture, climate, landmarks, food, and tourist attractions.

Directions:

1. Choose one country from:
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - North America
 - South America
 2. Design a travel brochure that encourages tourists to visit the country.
 3. Your brochure must include: □ Tourist attractions
 - Traditional food
 - Culture and traditions
 - Climate
 - Famous landmarks
 4. Add pictures, drawings, maps, or symbols related to the country.
 5. Use creative colors, titles, and designs to make the brochure attractive.
 6. Organize the information clearly using headings and short descriptions.
 7. Make sure all information is accurate and neat.
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