

#9193 GEOGRAPHY PRINCIPLES: NATURAL AND MANMADE WONDERS

CLEARVUE/eav

2000

Grade Levels: 6-10

22 minutes



DESCRIPTION

Overviews some natural and manmade wonders of the world. Natural forces created mountains and canyons, unique bodies of water, and diverse ecosystems. People made ancient cliff dwellings, Stonehenge, pyramids, the Great Wall, and Hoover Dam, some very significant structures. All reveal the history of earth and its inhabitants.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Subject Area: Geography: Physical

- Standard: Understands the characteristics of ecosystems on Earth's surface
 - Benchmark: Understands the distribution of ecosystems from local to global scales (e.g., the consequences of differences in soils, climates, and human and natural disturbances)
- Standard: Knows the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface
 - Benchmark: Understands how physical systems are dynamic and interactive (e.g., the relationships between changes in land forms and the effects of climate such as the erosion of hill slopes by precipitation, deposition of sediments by floods, and shaping of land surfaces by wind)

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

1. To understand how the physical processes of weathering and erosion shape features and patterns on Earth's surface.
2. To define the earth's landforms including mountains, canyons, oceans, lakes, and rivers.
3. To locate the major mountain ranges and bodies of water on Earth.
4. To locate significant manmade structures across the globe.
5. To understand how the construction of objects such as dams and canals alters the physical environment.
6. To identify the geographic factors, such as flooding and travel, that change the physical environment.
7. To explain why humans build massive structures such as the Egyptian pyramids and the Great Wall of China.

VOCABULARY

1. Aborigines
2. Alhambra
3. altiplano
4. Amazon River
5. Anasazi
6. Andes
7. Aswan High Dam
8. Ayers Rock
9. bridge
10. butte
11. canyon
12. Caspian Sea
13. Chichen-Itza
14. dam
15. Dome of the Rock
16. ecosystem
17. erosion
18. Everglades
19. Forbidden City
20. Grand Canyon
21. Great Pyramids
22. Great Wall of China
23. Himalayas
24. Hoover Dam
25. Iguazu Falls
26. Jokhang
27. Lake Mead
28. Lake Nasser
29. landforms
30. Mayans
31. Merced River
32. monolith
33. Mt. Everest
34. mountains
35. Niagara Falls
36. Nile River
37. pinnacle
38. Sahara Desert
39. Sequoias
40. Shönbrunn Palace
41. Stonehedge
42. Trans-Alaska Pipeline
43. Vatican
44. Wailing Wall
45. weathering
46. Yosemite

BEFORE SHOWING

1. Ask students if they can name some naturally occurring and human-built structures around the world. Why did they pick these particular structures? Have students make a list of the different structures they chose and why they picked them.
2. Conduct an informal discussion on some of the places students listed that they may have visited. Ask them to describe what it was like to see these places in person.



AFTER SHOWING

1. What are *landforms*? What are some examples of landforms? How are mountains created?
2. What are the two tallest mountain ranges in the world? Where are they? What is the tallest mountain in the Andes? What else is unusual about the Andes? What is the *altiplano*?
3. Are the Himalayas considered young or old mountains? How do we know? What is the tallest mountain in the Himalayas?

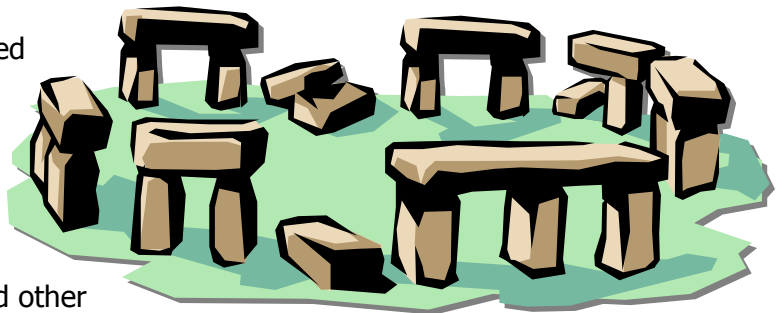
4. How are most other landforms created? How does weathering produce the dramatic shapes and forms of pinnacles, buttes, and other landforms?
5. What are some examples of landforms created by weathering? How was the Grand Canyon formed? How was Ayers Rock formed? How was Yosemite National Park formed? What are some other landforms created by weathering in your area?
6. Name the two largest rivers in the world. Where is the Nile located? How does the Nile help the people who live near it? Where is the Amazon located? What functions does the Amazon fulfill?
7. How are waterfalls created? What are two waterfalls the program talks about? Where are they located? What percentage of nonoceanic water is contained by rivers? By lakes? What are the two conditions necessary to produce a permanent lake? What is the largest natural lake in the world? Where is it located? Where is the greatest freshwater reserve located? What bodies of water do you live near? Are they freshwater or saltwater?
8. What are *ecosystems*? What are some of the ecosystems discussed in the program? Where are they located? What is special about the rain forest? What is unique about the Sahara Desert? Why are the Everglades unique? What type of ecosystem do you live in?
9. What are some of the ancient manmade wonders of the world discussed in the program? What is *Chichen-Itza*? When did the Mayans thrive? What did the Mayan civilization accomplish? Who were the Anasazi? What did the Anasazi build? Where is Stonehenge? How old is Stonehenge? What was it used for? How old are the Great Pyramids of Egypt? What are they believed to have been used for? When was the Great Wall of China completed? Why was it built? What are some of the unique features of the Great Wall? What are some manmade structures that have religious significance? What are some of the palaces and castles humans have built? Can students name any other ancient structures that might be considered great?
10. What are some of the manmade wonders of the world from recent times discussed in the program? Where is the Hoover Dam? How long did it take to build? What lake did the Hoover Dam create? Is Lake Mead the largest artificial lake? Where is the largest artificial lake? What dam created Lake Nasser? What other modern manmade marvel is located in Egypt? Why was the Suez Canal constructed? What is the *Trans-Alaska Pipeline*? Can students name any other modern structures that might be considered great?

SUMMARY

This video will give your students an in-depth look at how landforms, ecosystems, buildings, and other structures shape and reshape the face of this planet.

A narrator takes viewers on an exploration of the world's most spectacular natural landforms and manmade structures. From the Grand Canyon and the Himalayas to the engineering marvels of Stonehenge and the Great Wall of China, this program shows viewers the variety of features on Earth and relates how they contribute to the study of geography.

This video gives students new insight into the natural forces that create powerful waterfalls, awe-inspiring mountain ranges, and unique ecosystems. It also examines the architectural and technological achievements of civilizations past and present.



RELATED RESOURCES



Captioned Media Program

- Physical Features of Earth #8862
- The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World #9408



World Wide Web

The following Web sites complement the contents of this guide; they were selected by professionals who have experience in teaching deaf and hard of hearing students. Every effort was made to select accurate, educationally relevant, and "kid safe" sites. However, teachers should preview them before use. The U.S. Department of Education, the National Association of the Deaf, and the Captioned Media Program do not endorse the sites and are not responsible for their content.

- **SEVEN WONDERS**

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/sunken/wonders/>

View pictures of the Seven Wonders of the World. Click on either the "Science Clue," or "Geography Clue," or "History Clue" to solve the name of each Wonder. A PBS site.

- **GREATEST PLACES ONLINE**

<http://www.greatestplaces.org/>

Explore the Amazon, Greenland, Iguazu, Madagascar, Namib, Okavango, and Tibet.

- **NATURAL WONDERS**

<http://ce.eng.usf.edu/pharos/wonders/natural/index.html>

Click on "Forgotten Wonders," or "Modern Wonders," or "Natural Wonders" of the world. Provides a list of names to view a picture of that particular wonder, and indicates locations marked with a dot on the map.