

**Chapter
32**

Enrichment Activity 32

Resources of Antarctica

Use with Chapter 32

● Use the information from the reading to complete the outline below.

Antarctica has fewer natural resources than the other continents. Coal deposits lie along the coast of East Antarctica and in the Transantarctic Mountains. Scientists also believe that Antarctica has oil and natural gas reserves.

Several species of tiny insects, spiders, and microscopic creatures live in Antarctica. They survive in mosses and lichens or swim in ponds formed by melted snow. Most animals in Antarctica depend on the ocean for survival.

Thousands of whales and seals live in the oceans around Antarctica. A variety of birds also lives in Antarctica. Penguins are the best known. Many flying birds also live there.

There is very little plant life in Antarctica. Deep-rooted plants such as trees cannot grow anywhere on the continent. Lichens and mosses grow in places on the edge of the continent during the short summers.

I. Minerals of Antarctica

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

II. Land Animals

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

III. Water Animals and Birds

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Plants

- A. _____
- B. _____

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**Chapter
33**

Enrichment Activity 33

Australia's Colorful History

Use with Chapter 33.

- Study the table below about important events in Australia's history. Then use the table to complete the statements that follow. Write the correct answers in the blanks provided.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA'S HISTORY	
1606	The first European to reach Australia, William Jansz, landed on the continent.
1642	Van Diema's Land, a large island off the southeastern coast of Australia, was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman. The island was renamed Tasmania in 1855.
1770	The British sea captain and explorer James Cook explored Australia's eastern coast, named the area New South Wales, and claimed it for Great Britain.
1788	New South Wales was established as a British prison colony.
1801–1803	Australia was proved to be a single continent when Matthew Flinders circumnavigated the entire land mass.
1829	Western Australia was claimed for Great Britain by Charles Fremantle.
1851	The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria helped to open these areas of Australia to settlement.
1901	Australian independence was declared, and the new nation's capital was established at Melbourne.
1927	The city of Canberra, inland from Australia's southeastern coast, was named the country's new national capital city.
1978	The Northern Territory of Australia took the first step toward achieving statehood by winning responsibility for its own administration.

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- The first European to reach Australia was _____, who landed on the continent in _____.
- Between 1801 and 1803, _____ circumnavigated Australia and proved that the land mass was a single continent.
- In _____, Australia's _____ Territory moved toward statehood by taking responsibility for its own administration.
- New South Wales was claimed for Great Britain by Captain _____ in _____.
- A major event that helped to open New South Wales and Victoria to settlement was the discovery of _____ in _____.
- Australia's national capital was established at the city of _____ when the country achieved independence in _____ but the capital was moved to _____ 26 years later, in _____.

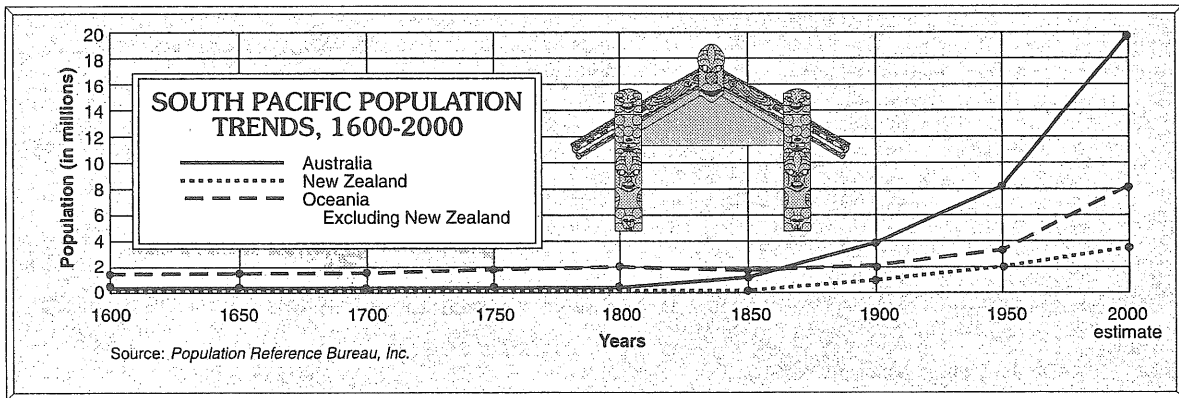
**Chapter
34**

Enrichment Activity 34

South Pacific Population Trends

Use with Chapter 34.

A growing human population has had a significant impact on the animal and plant life of the South Pacific region. The graph below shows population trends in the South Pacific region over a period of almost 400 years. Use the graph to answer each of the questions that follow. Write the answer in the blank provided.



1. According to the graph, which area of the South Pacific region had the largest population in 1600? _____
2. Approximately how many more people were living in Australia in 1900 than in 1600? _____
3. During which period did the population of Oceania, excluding New Zealand, decline? _____
4. What was the approximate population of New Zealand in 1950? _____
5. Was the combined population of New Zealand and the remainder of Oceania in 1950 greater than or less than the 1950 population of Australia? _____
6. Based upon the trends shown in the graph, what changes might you expect to find in the populations of Australia, New Zealand, and the remainder of Oceania in the year 2000? _____

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