

Geography

Worksheets



The Seven Summits

The Seven Summits are the highest mountains in each continent. Match the pictures to their names and on which continent do they belong.



Island Countries

Can you match the island countries to their flags?



Australia
Bahamas
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Indonesia
Japan
Madagascar
New Zealand
Philippines
Taiwan
Sri Lanka



Record Holders

Do you know which states/countries hold world records? Complete the information below using the clues provided.



THE LARGEST STATE/COUNTRY BY AREA

Its total area measures:



THE LARGEST STATE/COUNTRY BY POPULATION

Its current population is:



THE LARGEST ARCHIPELAGIC STATE/COUNTRY IS

Its total area measures:

Thank you!

Thank you so much for becoming a member of KidsKonnnect. It truly means a lot to us.

We hope this **48 page** general Geography worksheet pack is useful for you in the classroom or home environment and that your students enjoy the activities.

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- Ryan, Beth & Nicola :)

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3. Drawing the Pyramids
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6. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia
7. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus
8. Colossus of Rhodes
9. Lighthouse of Alexandria

Mountains Contents:

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2. The Seven Summits
3. Types of Mountains
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5. Genuine State
6. This is My Territory

SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS

WORKSHEETS

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS AT EPHEBUS

- The Temple of Artemis was a Greek temple located in the ancient city of Ephesus.
- As well as a great port city, Ephesus was once a religious center in the ancient world. Now called Selçuk, it was located about 35 miles (56 kilometers) south of modern-day Izmir, Turkey.
- The temple once served as a cultic place of worship for the Greek goddess Artemis, goddess of fertility, the earth, the moon, and the animals.
- The foundation of the temple was rectangular in form and measured 150 feet in width (45.7 meters) and 300 feet in length (91.4 meters).
- There were 127 columns total, each 20m high (65.6 feet), with Ionic capitals and carved circular sides. Unlike other sanctuaries, the building was made entirely of marble.
- On July 21, 356 BC, the night Alexander the Great was born, legend says that an arsonist named Herostratus set fire to the temple and burned it down. It was rebuilt in 232 BC.
- By 263 AD, the temple had been plundered by Nero and the East Germanic Tribe, the Goths. After this, it was never rebuilt.

ARTEMIS IS THE GODDESS OF:



<https://www.ancient.eu/article/ancient-places-not-to-visit-and-never-leave-again/>

DRAWING THE PYRAMIDS
Have you seen pictures of the great Pyramids and draw the pyramids below.



THE SPHINX

This is the guardian of the tombs of the Pharaohs. Color...



LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA

The Lighthouse at Alexandria, built on the island of Pharos, stood close to 440 feet (134 m) in height and was commissioned by Ptolemy I Soter. Construction was completed sometime around 280 BCE. The Lighthouse was the third tallest human-made structure in the world (after the pyramids) and its light (a mirror which reflected the sun's rays by day and a fire by night) could be seen as far as 35 miles out to sea. The structure rose from a square base to a middle octagonal section up to a circular top and those who saw it in its glory reported that words were inadequate to describe its beauty. The Lighthouse was badly damaged in an earthquake in 956 CE, again in 1303 CE and 1323 CE and by the year 1480 CE, it was gone. The Egyptian fort Qaitbey now stands on the site of the Pharos. built with some of the stones from the ruins of the Lighthouse.



Artist's impression of the Lighthouse



The ancient port city of Alexandria



Underwater remains of Alexandria



Ruins of the Lighthouse

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7. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus
8. Colossus of Rhodes
9. Lighthouse of Alexandria

Seven Ancient Wonders Facts



The Seven Wonders were first defined as *themata* (Greek for 'things to be seen' which, in today's English, we would phrase as 'must sees') by Philo of Byzantium in 225 BCE in his work *On The Seven Wonders*. Other writers on the Seven Wonders include Herodotus, Callimachus of Cyrene and Antipater of Sidon. Of the original seven, only the Great Pyramid exists today.

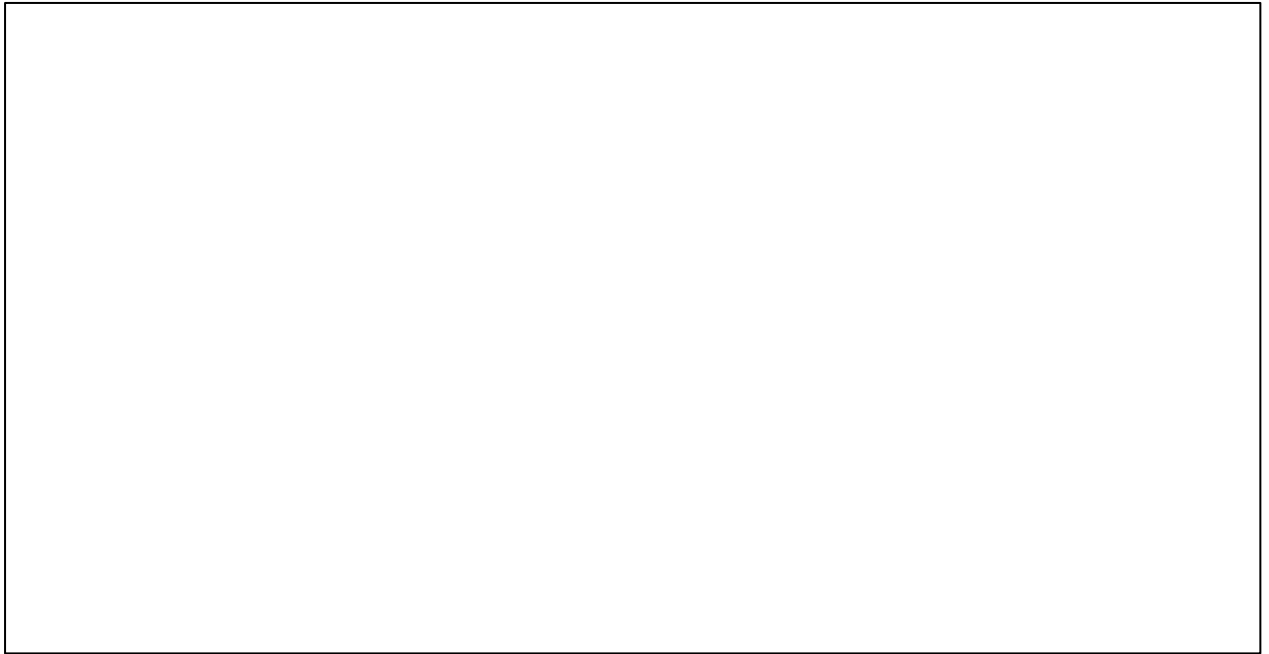
GREAT PYRAMIDS AT GIZA

The Great Pyramid at Giza was constructed between 2584 and 2561 BCE for the Egyptian **Pharaoh** Khufu (known in Greek as 'Cheops') and was the tallest man-made structure in the world for almost 4,000 years. Excavations of the interior of the pyramid were only initiated in the late 18th and early 19th centuries CE, so the intricacies of the interior which so intrigue modern people were unknown to the ancient writers. It was the structure itself with its perfect symmetry and imposing height which impressed ancient visitors.



DRAWING THE PYRAMIDS

Have you seen pictures of the great Pyramids in Egypt?
Challenge your artistic skills and draw the pyramids below.



THE SPHINX

This is the guardian of the dead. They are believed to be deities
guarding the tombs of the Pharaohs. Color the sphinx below!



THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, if they existed as described, were built by **Nebuchadnezzar II** between 605-562 BCE as a gift to his wife. They are described by the ancient writer Diodorus Siculus as being 'self-watering planes of exotic flora and fauna reaching a height of over 75 feet (23 metres) through a series of climbing terraces'. Diodorus wrote that Nebuchadnezzar's wife, Amytis of Media, missed the mountains and flowers of her homeland and so the king commanded that a mountain be created for her in Babylon. The controversy over whether the gardens actually existed comes from the fact that they are not mentioned in Babylonian history, and Herodotus, 'the Father of History', makes no mention of them in his descriptions of Babylon. There are many other ancient facts, figures, and places Herodotus fails to mention, however, or has been shown to be wrong about. Diodorus, Philo, and the historian Strabo all claim the gardens existed. They were destroyed by an earthquake sometime after the 1st century CE.

What is the modern name of Babylon?

THE STATUE OF ZEUS AT OLYMPIA

- In ancient times, one of the Greeks' most important festivals, the Olympic Games, was held every four years in honor of the King of their gods, Zeus.
- The shrine to Zeus was simple in the early years, but as time went by and the games increased in importance, a new, larger temple, one worthy of the King of the gods, was needed. Between 470 and 460 B.C., construction on a new temple was started. The designer was Libon of Elis and his masterpiece, The Temple of Zeus, was completed in 456 B.C.
- The statue, when finished, was located at the western end of the temple. It was 22 feet wide and more than 40 feet tall. The figure of Zeus was seated on an elaborate throne. His head nearly grazed the roof.
- Today, the stadium at the site has been restored. Little is left of the temple, though, except a few jumbled columns on the ground. The statue, which was perhaps the most wonderful work at Olympia, is now completely gone.



Who is Zeus?

What is his role in Greek Mythology?

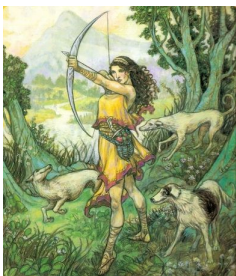
What are his powers that make him the most powerful Greek God?

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS AT EPHEBUS

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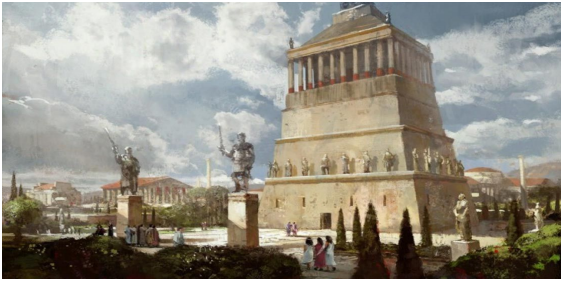
ARTEMIS IS THE GODDESS OF:







MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS



- The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus was the tomb of Mausolus, the tyrant of Caria in southwestern Asia Minor, and was built between about 353 and 351 BCE by Mausolus' sister and widow, Artemisia.
- The building was designed by the Greek architects Pythius and Satyros.
- The sculptures that adorned it were the work of four leading Greek artists: Scopas, Bryaxis, Leochares, and Timotheus, each of whom was responsible for a single side.
- According to the description by the Roman author, Pliny the Elder (23–79 ce), the monument was almost square, with a total periphery of 411 feet (125 metres). It was bounded by 36 columns and the top formed a 24-step pyramid surmounted by a four-horse marble chariot.
- Fragments of the Mausoleum's sculpture that are preserved in the British Museum include a frieze of battling Greeks and Amazons and a statue 10 feet (3 metres) high, possibly of Mausolus.
- The Mausoleum was probably destroyed by an earthquake between the 11th and the 15th century CE, and the stones were reused in local buildings.



FAMILIAR TERMS

What do these words mean?

1. Mausoleum - _____
2. 15th century **C.E.** - _____
3. Periphery - _____
4. Architect - _____

COLOSSUS OF RHODES

- One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Colossus of Rhodes was a massive statue of a male figure built around 280 B.C. and erected on the Greek island of Rhodes.
- However, ancient accounts hold that Colossus of Rhodes was created in honor of the sun god Helios, and to commemorate the Rhodians' successful defense of their island against a siege led by Macedonian leader Demetrius Poliorcetes in 305 B.C.
- Legend has it that the people of Rhodes sold the equipment left behind by the Macedonians in order to bankroll the statue's creation.
- Designed by Greek sculptor Chares of Lindos, the Colossus of Rhodes reportedly stood about 110 feet tall atop a 50-foot platform.
- In 2008, government officials in Rhodes announced plans were in "the drawing board stage" for a new Colossus; rather than being a replica, it's intended to take shape as the planet's largest light sculpture.



WORDFIND

Circle the words below when you find them. Enjoy!

C	H	R	I	T	M	S	D	A	Y	L	C	I	S
H	A	D	E	M	E	T	R	I	U	S	H	V	O
I	E	I	K	D	T	N	E	I	C	N	A	E	D
C	O	L	O	S	S	U	S	D	A	R	R	S	N
K	F	H	I	G	R	E	E	C	E	U	E	F	I
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N	E	M	E	H	S	O	W	O	N	D	E	R	L

**RHODES COLOSSUS CHARES LINDOS HELIOS GREECE
WONDER ANCIENT DEMETRIUS**

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						S					C		S
H		D	E	M	E	T	R	I	U	S	H		O
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					S		W	O	N	D	E	R	

RHODES COLOSSUS CHARES LINDOS HELIOS GREECE
WONDER ANCIENT DEMETRIUS

LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA

The Lighthouse of Alexandria, built on the island of Pharos, stood close to 440 feet (134 m) in height and was commissioned by Ptolemy I Soter. Construction was completed sometime around 280 BCE. The lighthouse was the third tallest human-made structure in the world (after the pyramids) and its light (a mirror which reflected the sun's rays by day and a fire by night) could be seen as far as 35 miles out to sea. The structure rose from a square base to a middle octagonal section and up to a circular top, and those who saw it in its glory reported that words were inadequate to describe its beauty. The lighthouse was badly damaged in an earthquake in 956 CE, again in 1303 CE and 1323 CE and, by the year 1480 CE, it was gone. The Egyptian fort Qaitbey now stands on the site of the Pharaohs, built with some of the stones from the ruins of the lighthouse.



Artist's impression of the Lighthouse



The ancient port city of Alexandria



Underwater remains of Alexandria



Ruins of the Lighthouse

Mountains

Worksheets



Types of Mountains

One feature of the Earth that you can't miss are its mountains. But did you know there are different types of mountains? The different mountain types are formed in different ways, through tectonic plates crunching into each other, or sliding past one another, or even from magma coming up out of the Earth. The mountains are different in their appearance, and in their formation. Let's take a look at each of the major mountain types.

FOLD MOUNTAINS

Fold mountains are formed when two of the Earth's tectonic plates collide head on; like two cars crashing together. The edges of the tectonic plate crumple and buckle, and they create the mountains. Some examples of mountain ranges include the Rocky Mountains in North America, and the Himalayan Mountains in Asia.

FAULT-BLOCK MOUNTAINS

Fault-block mountains are created when fractures in the Earth's crust force it upward. So instead of folding, like with fold mountains, they break up into chunks and rise up. Fault-block mountains usually have a front side and then a sloping back side.



The Seven Summits

The Seven Summits are the highest mountains in each continent. Pictures to their names and on what continent do they belong?



KILIMANJARO

MT. ELBRUS

MT. EVEREST

ACONCAGUA

MT. MCKINLEY



Choose the correct letter of continent for each picture. Put your answers on the circles above.

A. SOUTH AMERICA

B. NORTH AMERICA

C. EUROPE

D. AFRICA

E. ASIA

F. ANTARCTICA

G. AUSTRALASIA

MOUNTAIN FACTS



A **mountain** is a large landform that stretches above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak. A mountain is generally steeper than a hill. Mountains are formed through tectonic forces or volcanism. These forces can locally raise the surface of the earth. Mountains erode slowly through the action of rivers, weather conditions, and glaciers. A few mountains are isolated summits, but most occur in huge mountain ranges.

- The Himalaya in Asia formed from one such massive wreck that started about 55 million years ago. Thirty of the world's highest mountains are in the Himalaya. The summit of Mount Everest, at 29,035 feet (8,850 meters), is the highest point on Earth.
- The tallest mountain measured from top to bottom is Mauna Kea, an inactive volcano on the island of Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. Measured from the base, Mauna Kea stands 33,474 feet (10,203 meters) tall, though it only rises 13,979 feet (4,205 meters) above the sea.
- Volcanic mountains form when molten rock from deep inside the Earth erupts through the crust and piles up on itself. The islands of Hawaii today are the remaining volcano tops.

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2. The Seven Summits
3. Types of Mountains
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Mountain Facts



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- Volcanic mountains form when molten rock, from deep inside the Earth, erupts through the crust and piles up on itself. The islands of Hawaii were formed by undersea volcanoes, and the islands seen above water today are the remaining volcano tops.

Mountain Facts

- Most mountain ranges are millions of years old. They are made when two plates beneath the Earth's crust collide, causing the land to buckle and rise.
- When magma pushes the crust up, but hardens before erupting onto the surface, it forms so-called dome mountains. Wind and rain pummel the domes, sculpting peaks and valleys. Examples include the Black Hills of South Dakota and the Adirondack Mountains of New York.
- Plateau mountains are similar to dome mountains, but form as colliding tectonic plates push up the land without folding or faulting. They are then shaped by weathering and erosion.
- Other types of mountains form when stresses within and between the tectonic plates lead to cracking and faulting of the Earth's surface, which forces blocks of rock up and down. Examples of fault-block mountains include the Sierra Nevada in California and Nevada, the Tetons in Wyoming, and the Harz Mountains in Germany.
- Mountains make up about one-fifth of the world's landscape and provide homes to at least one-tenth of the world's people.
- Heights of mountains are generally given as heights above sea level.
- About 80 per cent of our planet's fresh water originates in the mountains.
- All mountain ecosystems have one major characteristic in common - rapid changes in altitude, climate, soil, and vegetation over very short distances.
- Plants that may be found on mountains include conifers, oak, chestnut, maple, junipers, stonecrops, campions, mosses, ferns and climbers.
- The summit or peak is the highest point of a mountain.
- A mountain range is a string of mountains near each other. The Rocky Mountain range is the second longest mountain range in the world. It stretches from Canada to Mexico.



The Seven Summits

The Seven Summits are the highest mountains in each continent. Match the pictures to their names and on which continent do they belong.



KILIMANJARO

MT. ELBRUS

VINSON MASSIF

MT. EVEREST

ACONCAGUA

MT. MCKINLEY

CARSTENSZ
PYRAMID



**Choose the
correct
continent for
each picture.
Put your
answers in
the circles
above.**

A. SOUTH AMERICA

B. NORTH AMERICA

C. EUROPE

D. AFRICA

E. ASIA

F. ANTARCTICA

G. AUSTRALASIA



The Seven Summits

The Seven Summits are the highest mountains in each continent. Match the pictures to their names and on what continent do they belong.

E



MT. EVEREST

A



ACONCAGUA

B



MT. MCKINLEY

F



VINSON MASSIF

KILIMANJARO

MT. ELBRUS

CARSTENSZ
PYRAMID

D



Choose the
correct
continent for
each picture.
Put your
answers in
the circles
above.

C



A. SOUTH AMERICA

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Types of Mountains

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Himalayan Mountains

FAULT-BLOCK MOUNTAINS

Fault-block mountains are created when faults or cracks in the Earth's crust force materials upwards. So, instead of folding like the plate collision we get with fold mountains, block mountains break up into chunks and move up or down. Fault-block mountains usually have a steep front side and then a sloping back side.



Sierra Nevada Mountains

DOME MOUNTAINS

Dome mountains are created when a large amount of magma pushes up from below the Earth's crust, but it never actually reaches the surface and erupts. Then, before it can erupt, the source of the magma goes away and the pushed up rock cools and hardens into a dome shape. Since the dome is higher than its surroundings, erosion works from the top creating a circular mountain range.



Domed mountain in Minas Gerais, Brazil

VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

Volcanic mountains are created when magma from beneath the Earth makes its way to the surface. When it gets the surface, the magma erupts as lava, ash, rock and volcanic gas. This material builds up around the volcanic vent, building a mountain.



Mauna Loa Mountain, Hawaii

PLATEAU MOUNTAINS

Plateau mountains are actually formed by the Earth's internal activity and revealed by erosion. They're created when running water carves deep channels into a region, creating mountains. Over billions of years, the rivers can cut deep into a plateau and make tall mountains. Plateau mountains are usually found near folded mountains.



Tepui Plateau, Venezuela



BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAINS

Mountains are a beautiful inspiration for art. Look around and sketch the nearest mountain, or find inspiration online. Afterwards, write a short poem about it.



QUICK ESSAY

1. How are mountains formed?

2. Why are many mountains snow-capped?

3. What lives in the mountains? (Name at least 10)

4. Are all mountains capable of maintaining life for their inhabitants? Why?

5. What is your country's tallest mountain? Write something about it.



MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Mountain climbing is exciting! Once we reach the summit, we witness the beauty of nature. However, unlike regular walks in the park, every mountain climber needs to prepare. What are the essential things a climber needs before ascending? Circle what a mountaineer needs.



Islands

Worksheets

ISLAND FACTS



Sub-continental land that is surrounded by emergent land features on atolls can be. An island in a river or a lake island may call island off the coast may be called a or geologically related islands is called chipelago.

Biggest Islands



NDGNLAREE

836,330 square miles (2,166,084 square kilometers)



PAAPU EWN GANUIE

304,000 square miles (800,000 square km)



RNBOEO

242,000 square miles (625,000 square km)

<http://www.livescience.com/3744-islands-islands-in-rank.html>

The island, in fact, is connected to North America through a submarine ridge about 600 feet underneath the water. It is considered a part of the Canadian Shield, which is a vast area made up of some of the oldest rocks on Earth.

The island is best known for a huge ice sheet that is only dwarfed by Antarctica in physical size. With an average thickness of 5,000 feet, the ice sheet lies over more than four-fifths of its area.

It lies just north of Australia and an independent country since 1975.

The island is a hotbed of volcanic activity, particularly when it comes to Uluru, a volcano located on its New Britain Island. Due to its closeness to human settlements, the nearly 15-mile-high (2.3 km) volcano was declared a 'decade volcano' by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior.

It lies in the South China Sea in between Singapore/Malaysia on the west, Indonesia on the east, and the Philippines to the northeast. The island itself is divided between several countries.

The island is particularly noted for its primates, as it is host to at least 10 primate species, according to Ohio's Miami University's earth exhibitions program.

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Sri Lanka



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Island Facts



An **island** or **isle** is any piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water. Very small islands, such as emergent land features on atolls, can be called islets, skerries, cays or keys. An island in a river or a lake island may be called an eyot or ait, and a small island off the coast may be called a holm. A grouping of geographically or geologically related islands is called an archipelago.

- There are two types of islands: continental and oceanic. Continental islands are areas of the continental shelf that have become isolated because of a rise in sea level. For example, Tasmania is part of the Australian continent that was cut off by the ocean waters forming the Bass Strait.
- Oceanic islands form as volcanoes erupt on the ocean floor. Iceland and the Hawaiian Islands are oceanic islands. Sometimes, coral reefs form where ocean waters are shallow, eventually building up exposed island land called an atoll.
- Climate change is also a growing threat to islands. Because they are so susceptible to rising sea levels, islands are in danger of flooding should sea levels rise. Encroaching seawater may also contaminate fresh water sources on islands.

Island Facts

- Pig Beach is an Island in the Bahamas that is inhabited only by swimming pigs.
- Due to its isolation, a third of the plant life on the island of Socotra (Yemen) is found nowhere else on the planet. It has been described as the “most alien-looking place on Earth.”
- Two brothers inherited one of the Hawaiian islands, Niihau, and have turned down all offers to sell it, including \$1 billion from the U.S. government.
- On the Indonesian island of Tana Toraja, if a baby dies before he starts teething, the family cuts a hole in a tree and places the dead child inside. The tree regrows around the baby and absorbs it.
- The flag of Bikini Atoll is symbolic of the islanders’ belief that a debt is still owed by the U.S. to the atoll because of the thermonuclear detonations on the islands. The three black stars in the upper right represent the three islands that were disfigured.
- Venice island was built on a foundation of tree trunks. About 1200 years later, those same trunks still support almost all of central Venice.
- All Olympic curling stones are made from a rare type of granite that is only found on Craggy Isle, a tiny island in Scotland.
- In WWII, a British pilot made an emergency landing on the Italian island of Lampedusa, only to have the island surrender to him.
- A mere 12,000 years ago, a species closely related to modern humans had been living on an Indonesian island. They used fire and rather advanced tools, yet were only about 3 feet tall, weighing around 25kg.
- In 1933, Soviet Russia dumped 6200 people on Nazino Island in Siberia and left them with only flour for food, a small amount of tools and no shelter. A month later, 4000 of them were dead.



Biggest Islands



NDGNLAREE

836,330 square miles (2,166,086 square kilometers)

This island is connected to North America through a submarine ridge about 600 feet underneath the water. It is considered a part of the Canadian Shield, which is a vast area made up of some of the oldest rocks on Earth.

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PAAPU EWN GANUIE

309,000 square miles (800,000 square km)

This island lies just north of Australia and has been an independent country since 1975.

The island is a hotbed of volcanic activity, particularly when it comes to Ulawan, a volcano located on its New Britain Island. Due to its closeness to human settlements, the nearly 1.5-mile-high (2.3 km) volcano was declared a "decade volcano" by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior.



RNBOEO

292,000 square miles (755,000 square km)

This island lies in the South China Sea in between Singapore/Malaysia on the west, Indonesia on the east, and the Philippines to the northeast. The island itself is divided between several countries.

The island is particularly noted for its primates, as it is host to at least 10 primate species, according to Ohio's Miami University's earth exhibitions program.



Remote Islands



Ilha De Queimada

LOCATION: _____

Size: _____

Is it inhabited? Why?



Bouvet Island

LOCATION: _____

Size: _____

Is it inhabited? Why?



Miyake-jima

LOCATION: _____

Size: _____

Is it inhabited? Why?



Tristan Da Cunha

LOCATION: _____

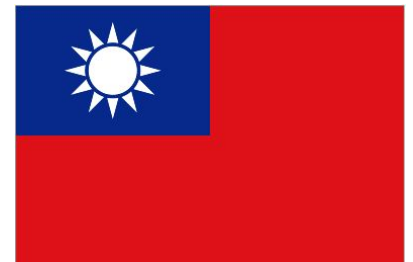
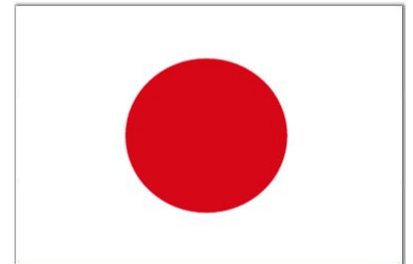
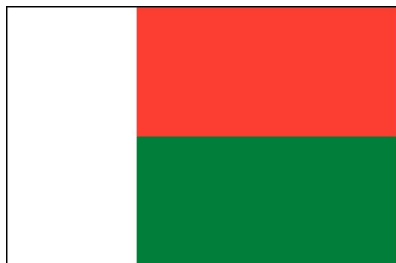
Size: _____

Is it inhabited? Why?



Island Countries

Can you match the island countries to their flags?

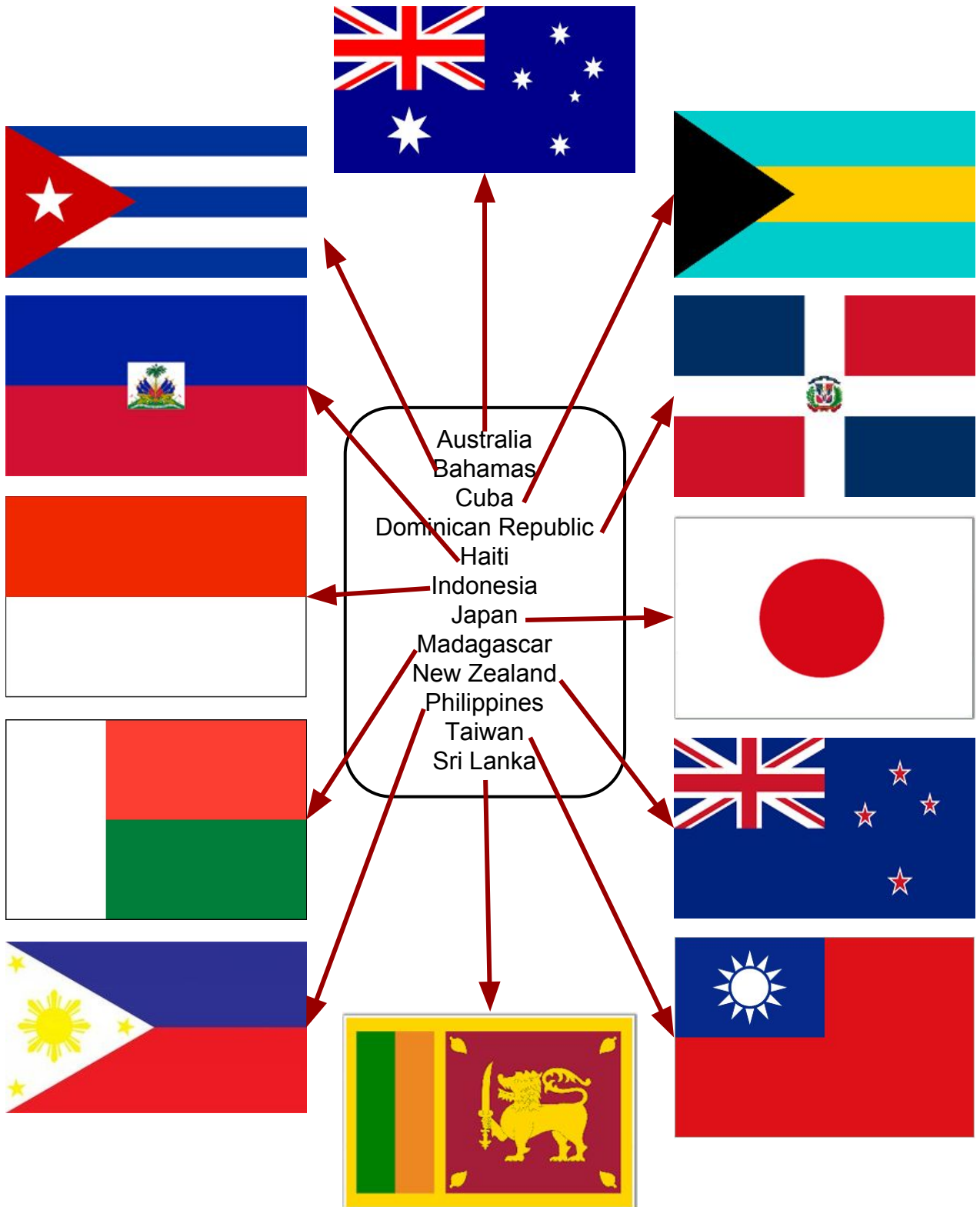


Australia
Bahamas
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Indonesia
Japan
Madagascar
New Zealand
Philippines
Taiwan
Sri Lanka



Island Countries

Can you match the island countries to their flags?





Reflection

Write your thoughts about this quote: **NO MAN IS AN ISLAND.**



An Island

Draw the perfect island that you want to visit someday!

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a drawing of a perfect island.

State Worksheets

Genuine State

Beside the four essential elements, there are other ways to know a state's identity. Using your state as your own reference, complete the list and discover other genuine identities your state have.

Draw your flag above
MY STATE IS: _____

My currency  (money) is called: _____

Our state/national language  is: _____

My state/country leader  is: _____

My state/country's animal  is: _____

My state/country's plant  is: _____

My state/country's treasure  is: _____

My state/country's anthem  is: _____

I am proud of my state because: _____

Record Holders

Do you know which states/country and all you have to do is to complete




THE LARGEST ARCHIPELAGIC STATE/COUNTRY IS _____

Its total area measures: _____



STATE FACTS

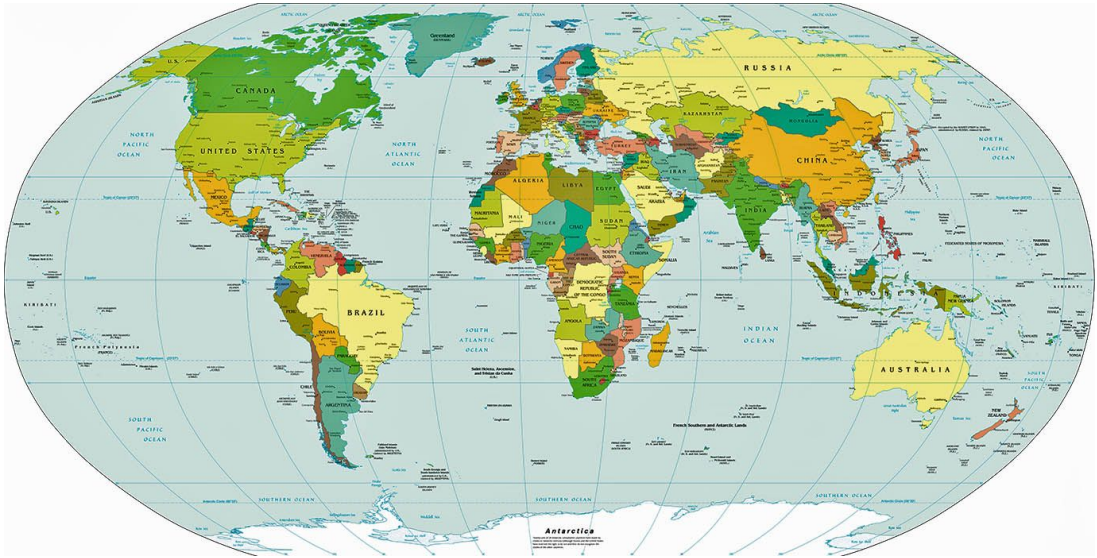


- The four essential features of a country are: (Physical basis) 1. Population. 2. Territory (Political basis) 3. Government. 4. Sovereignty
- POPULATION:**
 - State is a community of persons. It is a human political institution. Without a population there can be no State. Population can be more or less but it has to be there. There are States with very small populations like Switzerland, Canada and others, and there are States like China, India and others with very large populations.
 - The people living in the State are the citizens of the State. They enjoy rights and freedom as citizens as well as perform several duties towards the State. When citizens of another State are living in the territory of the State, they are called aliens.
- TERRITORY**
 - Territory is the second essential element of the State. State is a territorial unit. Definite territory is its essential component. A State cannot exist in the air or at sea. It is essentially a territorial State. The size of the territory of a State can be big or small; nevertheless it has to be a definite, well-marked portion of territory.

Contents

1. State Facts
2. Quick Quiz
3. State Governments
4. Record Holders
5. Genuine State
6. This is My Territory

State Facts



The four essential features of a country are: 1. Population, 2. Territory (Political basis) 3. Government, 4. Sovereignty .

- **POPULATION:**

- A state is a community of people It is a human political institution. Without a population there can be no State. The population can be big or small, but it has to be there. There are States with very small populations like Switzerland, Canada and others, and there are States like China, India and others with very large populations.
- The people living in the State are the citizens of the State. They enjoy rights and freedom as citizens and perform several duties towards the State. When citizens of another State are living in the territory of the State, they are called aliens.

- **TERRITORY**

- Territory is the second essential element of the State. State is a territorial unit. Definite territory is its essential component. A State cannot exist in the air or at sea. It is essentially a territorial State. The size of the territory of a State can be big or small; nevertheless it has to be a definite, well-marked portion of territory.

- States like Russia, Canada, the U.S.A., India, China, Brazil and some others are large sized states, whereas Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Switzerland, Togo, Burundi and many others are States with small territories.
- The territory of the state can also include islands located in the sea. For example, Andaman, Nicobar, Daman and Diu are parts of India. A State exercises sovereignty over all parts of its territory.

● **GOVERNMENT**

- A government is the organisation, machinery, agency or magistracy of the State which makes, implements, enforces and adjudicates the laws of the state. Government is the third essential element of the State. The state exercises its sovereign power through its government.
- Each government has three organs: (1) Legislature— which formulates the will of State, i.e. performs law-making functions; (2) Executive— enforces and implements the laws, i.e. performs the law-application functions; and (3) Judiciary— which applies the laws to specific cases and settles the disputes, i.e. performs adjudication functions.
- A government is an essential element of a State. However, it keeps on changing after regular intervals. A government can be of any form— Monarchy or Aristocracy, Dictatorship or Democracy. It can be either Parliamentary or Presidential or both.

● **SOVEREIGNTY**

- Sovereignty is the most exclusive element of a State. A State alone possesses sovereignty. Without sovereignty, no State can exist. Some institutions can have the first three elements (Population Territory and Government) but not sovereignty.
- State has the exclusive title and prerogative to exercise supreme power over all its people and territory.

- As the supreme power of the State, Sovereignty has two dimensions: **(i) Internal Sovereignty:** this is the power of the State to order and regulate the activities of all the people, groups and institutions which are at work within its territory. **(ii) External Sovereignty:** this means complete independence of the State from external control. It also means the full freedom of the State to participate in the activities of the community of nations.



Quick Quiz

Let's test how much you understood about a state.

What are the four elements of a state?

The government has three organs, they are:

If a territory is small, it cannot become a state.

True ☐ False ☐

Every person who lives for a long time in US has the right to become a citizen.

True ☐ False ☐

A state has the right to make its own laws.

True ☐ False ☐

A state can take other country's land.

True ☐ False ☐

An English citizen visiting Japan is called an alien.

True ☐ False ☐

The Pacific Ocean can be owned by any state around the world.

True ☐ False ☐



State Governments

There are different types of government in a state. What kind of government does your country practice? Let's discover other types!

1. **oyDecracm** _____ - a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but which is usually exercised indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed.
2. **arMchyon** _____ - a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right; the monarch may be either a sole absolute ruler or a sovereign - such as a king, queen or prince - with constitutionally limited authority.
3. **hyOlircga** _____ - a government in which control is exercised by a small group of individuals whose authority generally is based on wealth or power.
4. **itualCotionnst** _____ - a government by or operating under an authoritative document (constitution) that sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that determines the nature, functions and limits of that government.
5. **hAnarcy** _____ - a condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of governmental authority.
6. **thoritaAurian** _____ - a form of government in which state authority is imposed onto many aspects of citizens' lives.



Quick Quiz

Let's test how much you understood about a state.

What are the four elements of a state?

SOVEREIGNTY

POPULATION

GOVERNMENT

TERRITORY

The government has three organs, they are:

LEGISLATIVE

JUDICIARY

EXECUTIVE

If a territory is small, it cannot become a state.

☐ True

☒ False

Every person who lives for a long time in US has the right to become a citizen.

☒ True

☐ False

A state has the right to make its own laws.

☒ True

☐ False

A state can take other country's land.

☐ True

☒ False

An English citizen visiting Japan is called an alien.

☒ True

☐ False

The Pacific Ocean can be owned by any state around the world.

☐ True

☒ False



State Governments

There are different types of government in a state. What kind of government does your country practice? Let's discover other types!

1. Democracy
2. Monarchy
3. Oligarchy
4. Constitutional
5. Anarchy
6. Authoritarian



Record Holders

Do you know which states/countries hold world records?
Complete the information below using the clues provided.



THE LARGEST STATE/
COUNTRY BY AREA

Its total area measures:



THE LARGEST STATE/
COUNTRY BY POPULATION

Its current population is:



THE LARGEST ARCHIPELAGIC
STATE/COUNTRY IS

Its total area measures:



Record Holders

Do you know which states/countries hold world records?
Complete the information below using the clues provided.



THE SMALLEST STATE/
COUNTRY BY AREA IS

Its total area measures:

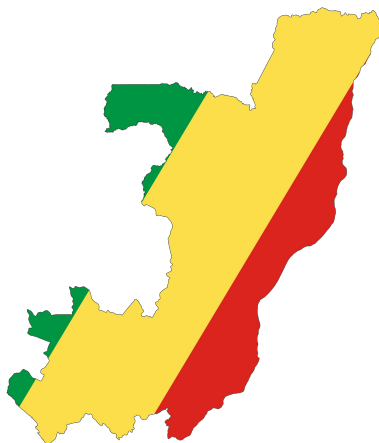


THE 2017 RICHEST STATE/
COUNTRY IS

(according to UK business insider)

Its GDP per capita is:

In economics, the **gross domestic product (GDP)** is how much a place produces in some amount of time. For nations, the GDP can be calculated by adding up its output inside the borders of that country.



ONE OF THE POOREST
STATES IS:

The reason(s) is/are:



Record Holders

Do you know which states/countries hold world records?
Complete the information below using the clues provided.



THE LARGEST STATE/
COUNTRY BY AREA

RUSSIA

Its total area measures:

6.602 million mi²/17.1 million km²



THE LARGEST STATE/
COUNTRY BY POPULATION

CHINA

Its current population is:

1 384 810 728 (as of 4/26/2017)



THE LARGEST ARCHIPELAGIC
STATE/COUNTRY IS

INDONESIA

Its total area measures:

1.905 million km²



Record Holders

Do you know which states/countries hold world records?
Complete the information below using the clues provided.



THE SMALLEST STATE/
COUNTRY BY AREA IS

VATICAN CITY

Its total area measures:

44 ha (hectares)



THE 2017 RICHEST STATE/
COUNTRY IS

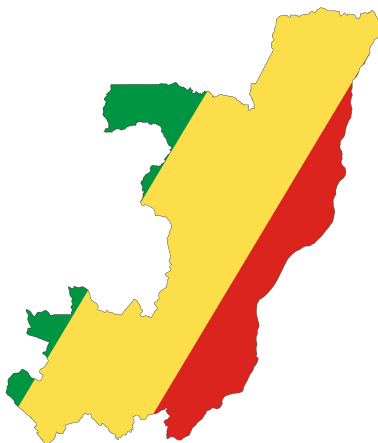
(according to UK business insider)

QATAR

Its GDP per capita is:

74685.60 (as of 2016)

In economics, the **gross domestic product (GDP)** is how much a place produces in some amount of time. For nations, the GDP can be calculated by adding up its output inside the borders of that country.



ONE OF THE POOREST
STATES IS:

CONGO

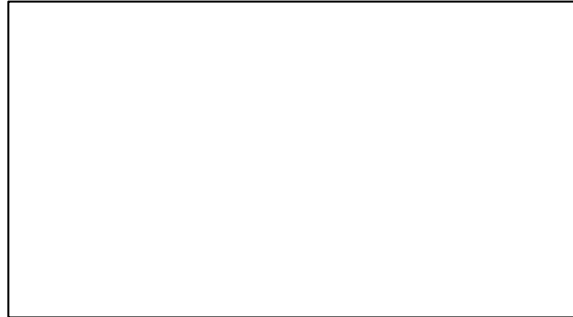
The reason(s) is/are:

1. The majority of people live in extreme poverty, earning only around \$400 a year.
2. 64.8 % of the population is poor.
3. The Corruption Index is 20 (high corruption)




Genuine State

Besides the four essential elements, there are other ways to identify a state's identity. Using your state as your own reference, complete the facts below:



Draw your flag above
MY STATE IS:

My currency  (money) is called: _____.

Our state/national language  is: _____.

My state/country leader  is: _____.

My state/country's animal  is: _____.

My state/country's plant  is: _____.

My state/country's treasure  is: _____.

My state/country's anthem  is: _____.

I am proud of my state because: _____



This is my Territory

Draw your state's territory. Below the box, explain how your state protects your territory from any kind of invasion. Doing research and interviews will help!

Our state government protects our territory by:

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