

PGAMO FREE K-12 SCHOOL · STUDY PACK

Grade 3 History & Geography

Unit 1: World Rivers

7 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **World Rivers Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: Rivers Bring Life to Farms and Cities	PDF pages 8–13	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 1.3, AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 2: Rivers Make Our Lives Better	PDF pages 14–19	AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 3: A River Viewed from Above	PDF pages 20–25	AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 4: Dangers and Navigation Along Rivers	PDF pages 26–31	AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 5: Wildlife on Wild Rivers	PDF pages 32–37	AP 1.1, AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 6: Three Rivers and Many Waterfalls	PDF pages 38–43	AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 7: Rivers and Trade	PDF pages 44–49	AP 1.4
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: Rivers Bring Life to Farms and Cities

THE BIG QUESTION

Why are crops grown close to the Nile and Yellow Rivers?

Words to know

- **river** — a body of moving or flowing water that follows a set path *Cars drove across a bridge to get from one side of the river to the other side.*
- **riverbank** — the land at the edge of a river *Many trees and plants grew on the riverbank.*
- **source** — a supply where an item such as water can be obtained *The river was the town's only source of drinking water.*
- **irrigation** — watering of crops by moving water from a well, a river, or a lake, to a place where it does not rain enough to grow crops *The farmer used irrigation to keep the corn plants in his field alive.*
- **silt** — tiny pieces of soil or earth carried by the water in a river *The flood left behind a thick layer of silt on the ground.*
- **flow** — to move; water moves (or flows) downstream in a river *I like to listen to the sound of the river as it flows over the rocks.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 8–13. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What does Ahmed's observation that most people in Egypt live near the river tell you about this fact?
2. What role did the Nile River play in the building of the pyramids?
3. What helped the farmers of Egypt to grow food for the people of that country?
4. How did the Yellow River get its name?
5. What does the story of the young girl tell you about the role of the Yellow River in the lives of people living along its banks?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why are crops grown close to the Nile and Yellow Rivers?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF pages 83–84

- Activity Page 1.2: Map Scale — Teacher Guide PDF pages 85–86
- Activity Page 1.3: Geographical Terms — Teacher Guide PDF page 87
- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88–93

Chapter 2: Rivers Make Our Lives Better

THE BIG QUESTION

Why do so many people settle close to major rivers?

Words to know

- **flood** — what happens when a river overflows its banks *The flood covered the fields with five feet of water.*
- **dam** — a structure that blocks a flowing river and allows water to fill in behind it *The dam on the river created a lake.*
- **reservoir** — a lake created by people for the purpose of storing water *The reservoir supplied the whole city with drinking water.*
- **source** — the starting point or beginning of a river's water *The river's source was high in the mountains.*
- **delta** — land created by silt deposits at the mouth of a river *Over time, many people settled on the river's delta, where the soil was rich.*
- **civilization** — a society, or group of people, with similar religious beliefs, customs, language, and form of government *A great civilization grew along the Nile River.*
- **mouth** — the place where a river empties into a sea or other large body of water *The boat sailed through the river's mouth and into the sea.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 14–19. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What are three reasons given for the building of a great dam on the Yangtze River?
2. How does a dam help stop flooding?
3. Where are the sources for the Indus River?
4. How do you think the Indus River helped an ancient civilization grow?
5. Which group of people believes the Ganges River is sacred?
6. Why do people call the Ganges “Mother Ganges”?
7. What is found at the mouth of the Ganges?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why do so many people settle close to major rivers?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88-93

Chapter 3: A River Viewed from Above

THE BIG QUESTION

What is the difference between the source and the mouth of a river?

Words to know

- **drainage basin** — the area drained by a main river and other connected rivers *The drainage basin for the river covered several states.*
- **orchard** — an area where a large number of fruit trees have been planted *The apple orchard covered the entire field.*
- **vineyard** — an area where grapes are grown on plants called vines *The vineyard produced a special type of grape.*
- **pasture** — land set aside for cows, horses, or other animals to feed off the natural grasses *Dozens of cows stood quietly in the pasture.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 20–25. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where is the source of the Murray River?
2. What is the source of the water in the Murray River?
3. How does the Murray River help farmers?
4. What other major river helps the Murray River drain much of southeastern Australia?
5. What happens to the Murray River as it gets farther and farther from its source?
6. Where is the mouth of the Murray River?
7. What forms the reservoirs along the Murray River?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What is the difference between the source and the mouth of a river?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88–93

Chapter 4: Dangers and Navigation Along Rivers

THE BIG QUESTION

What are the dangers boats face on rivers?

Words to know

- **river pilot** — a person whose job is to guide boats safely on a river *The river pilot steered the boat safely away from the rocks in the river.*
- **sandbar** — a buildup of sand formed by the movement of flowing water *If a boat hit a sandbar in the river, it might get stuck.*
- **current** — the ongoing movement of water, such as in a river *The river's current carried the boat downstream.*
- **tributary** — a stream or smaller river that flows into a larger river *The stream was a tributary of the mighty Mississippi River.*
- **swamp** — a flat wooded area that is often flooded *Alligators often live in or near swamps.*
- **wasteland** — land that is not useful to people *No people live in or near this part of the country, which is a wasteland that cannot be used.*
- **thermometer** — an object that measures the temperature of certain things, such as air or water *The thermometer showed that the water was very cold.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 26–31. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why is the job of the river pilot such a big responsibility?
2. What does the text mean when it says that the Mississippi River changes “hour by hour”?
3. Why do you think Sam grew worried as the river pilots told him about their travels?
4. What is the greatest danger to boats on the Ob River?
5. Why do river pilots on the Ob River have to keep a close eye on the calendar and thermometer?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What are the dangers boats face on rivers?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88-93

Chapter 5: Wildlife on Wild Rivers

THE BIG QUESTION

How do rivers support wildlife?

Words to know

- **piranha** — type of flesh-eating fish of South America that lives in fresh water *The piranha's mouth is full of sharp teeth.*
- **humid** — having a lot of moisture in the air *The humid air made my skin feel damp and sticky.*
- **waterfall** — a place where water flows over the edge of a cliff *People traveled from long distances to view the great waterfall.*
- **Arctic Ocean** — one of the four major oceans, located in the Northern Hemisphere. It is the smallest and shallowest of the world's major oceans. *Ice is a major danger for ships on the Arctic Ocean.*
- **Northern Hemisphere** — the half of the earth located north of the equator *The United States is located in the Northern Hemisphere.*
- **migrate** — to move to a different place *Every year, the birds migrate to land farther south.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 32–37. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where is the Amazon River located?
2. What animals does the guide say are watching from the trees along the banks of the river? Why can't the people in the canoe see the animals?
3. What interesting facts did you learn from the text about the Amazon and its great size?
4. Why does the Amazon River sometimes appear to be made up of two rivers flowing side by side?
5. Where is the Orinoco River located, and where is its mouth?
6. What are some examples of wildlife that live along the Orinoco River?
7. Where is the Mackenzie River located, and where is its mouth?
8. What does the section mean when it says that the Mackenzie River "comes alive" in the summer?
9. What happens to the many birds that visit the Mackenzie River when summer is over?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How do rivers support wildlife?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF pages 83–84
- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88–93

Chapter 6: Three Rivers and Many Waterfalls

THE BIG QUESTION

How do rapids and waterfalls affect river travel?

Words to know

- **landlocked** — cut off from the seacoast; surrounded by land *The country is landlocked, without any access to the ocean or sea.*
- **rapids** — a place on a river where the water moves swiftly and violently *The canoe bumped through the rapids at high speed.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 38–43. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What is the location of the Iguazu River? What are the river's features?
2. Can boats go over the Iguazu Falls? Why or why not?
3. Why is the Iguazu River so important to the people of Paraguay?
4. Where is the Congo River located?
5. Why is there a need for a railroad along parts of the Congo River?
6. What effect did the possibility of finding gold in the Klondike region have on people in the late 1800s?
7. How many boats attempted to sail down the Yukon River, and how many were destroyed?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How do rapids and waterfalls affect river travel?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88–93

Chapter 7: Rivers and Trade

THE BIG QUESTION

Why are the Rhine, Danube, Volga and Niger Rivers so important to the countries they flow through?

Words to know

- **toll** — money charged for use of a road or waterway *River pilots were charged a toll for traveling on the river.*
- **manufactured good** — item made in large numbers for sale or trade *The country was known for producing a certain type of manufactured good.*
- **network** — a connected system such as roads or waterways *The country's trade was aided by its large network of roads.*
- **canal** — a channel dug by people, used by boats or for irrigation *Workers finished the canal, which greatly increased the region's trade.*

Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 44–49. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where is the Rhine River's mouth, and why do you think it is especially busy at this location?
2. Where is the mouth of the Danube River?
3. Why do you think the banks of the Rhine and Danube Rivers were good locations for castles?
4. Why did all the nations that use the Danube River agree not to interrupt use of the river for any reason?
5. Why is the Volga River called Beloved Mother?
6. Based on this reading, what seems to be the most important use of the Volga River?
7. Why did people in Russia see the need to connect the Volga with larger bodies of water, such as the Baltic and Black Seas?
8. How does the city of Timbuktu demonstrate the importance of the Niger River?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why are the Rhine, Danube, Volga and Niger Rivers so important to the countries they flow through?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.4: Cool Facts About World Rivers — Teacher Guide PDF pages 88-93

UNIT QUIZ

World Rivers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- 1.** The Nile River is located on which continent?
 - a) Europe
 - b) Africa
 - c) North America
 - d) Australia
- 2.** Which of the following could you see from a boat on the Nile River?
 - a) Angel Falls
 - b) many castles
 - c) a vast rainforest
 - d) ancient pyramids
- 3.** The Yellow River takes its name from the
 - a) silt that flows in the river.
 - b) deserts that surround the river.
 - c) brightly colored fish in the river.
 - d) pollution in the river.
- 4.** A key feature that the Nile River and the Yellow River share is that they
 - a) provide transportation to Europe.
 - b) provide irrigation to surrounding fields.
 - c) are famous for having large waterfalls.
 - d) are located in the same country.
- 5.** On this river, people have built a great dam, in part because of the river's long history of flooding.
 - a) the Amazon River
 - b) the Ob River
 - c) the Yangtze River
 - d) the Mackenzie River
- 6.** When a dam is built, which of the following things results?
 - a) a waterfall
 - b) a gorge
 - c) a reservoir
 - d) a canal
- 7.** An unusual feature of the Ganges River is that it
 - a) has a delta at its mouth.
 - b) is used for irrigation.
 - c) is considered holy by Hindu people.
 - d) has the world's largest dam.

- 8.** The Murray and Darling Rivers combine to form a
- a) drainage basin.
 - b) source.
 - c) mouth.
 - d) canal network.
- 9.** For the Murray River, a small trickle of water near Mount Kosciuszko, high in the Australian mountains, is the location of the river's
- a) mouth.
 - b) delta.
 - c) source.
 - d) tributary.
- 10.** Being a river pilot on the Mississippi River is especially difficult because
- a) there are many rapids in the river.
 - b) the river changes all the time.
 - c) the river is often frozen solid.
 - d) the river has very few tributaries.
- 11.** Samuel Langhorne Clemens, or Mark Twain, wrote about these people.
- a) the merchants in riverside markets along the Niger River
 - b) the people who built castles along the Rhine and Danube Rivers
 - c) river pilots along the Mississippi River
 - d) the workers who built the pyramids along the Nile River
- 12.** Special dangers in navigating the Ob River, which empties into the Arctic Ocean, are
- a) powerful rapids.
 - b) shifting sandbars.
 - c) freezing temperatures and ice.
 - d) the waterfalls.
- 13.** You might hear a warning about piranhas if you were taking a boat tour of this river in South America.
- a) the Amazon River
 - b) the Mackenzie River
 - c) the Rhine River
 - d) the Congo River
- TEACHER RESOURCES**
- 14.** Which statement about the Amazon River is correct?
- a) It is the longest river in North America.
 - b) It carries the most water of any river in the world.
 - c) It has the largest dam in Asia.
 - d) It has the largest waterfall of any river in the world.

- 15.** The Amazon River flows through this type of surrounding environment.
- a) a frozen wasteland
 - b) a harsh desert
 - c) high mountains and deep gorges
 - d) a lush rainforest
- 16.** A visitor to the Mackenzie River in the Northern Hemisphere might see this wildlife.
- a) piranhas
 - b) a hippopotamus
 - c) migrating birds
 - d) camels
- 17.** Boats traveling on the Congo River switch their cargo to railroad cars to help avoid this type of danger on the river.
- a) flooding
 - b) rapids
 - c) dams
 - d) landlocked canals
- 18.** The Yukon River played a big part in this era of history.
- a) the age of castles in Europe
 - b) the growth of ancient Asian civilization
 - c) the search for gold in the Klondike
 - d) the building of the Great Pyramid in Egypt
- 19.** The Rhine River and the Danube River share this feature.
- a) They are both landlocked.
 - b) They both have their mouths at the Atlantic Ocean.
 - c) They both connect to the Baltic and Black Seas through canals.
 - d) They both have their source in the central part of Europe.
- 20.** The River Niger was key to the growth of the
- a) city of Timbuktu in Africa.
 - b) Klondike gold rush in North America.
 - c) Hindu religion in Asia.
 - d) trade of Paraguay in South America.

Answers

Chapter 1: Rivers Bring Life to Farms and Cities

1. **What does Ahmed’s observation that most people in Egypt live near the river tell you about this fact?**

The river provides valuable drinking water to people living in the otherwise dry region.

2. **What role did the Nile River play in the building of the pyramids?**

The river allowed for moving the stone used to build the pyramids.

3. **What helped the farmers of Egypt to grow food for the people of that country?**

They were only able to grow food because of water from the Nile River that was used for irrigation.

4. **How did the Yellow River get its name?**

The water of the river appears yellow as a result of the silt suspended in the river water. Page 7 G3_U1_Chap01_SE.indd 7

5. **What does the story of the young girl tell you about the role of the Yellow River in the lives of people living along its banks?**

The river is important for many reasons. It is used for irrigation so that rice plants grow. Many people, like this young girl’s family, sell rice as a way to make money and make a living.

Chapter 2: Rivers Make Our Lives Better

1. **What are three reasons given for the building of a great dam on the Yangtze River?**

The dam helps control flooding. It stores water for use by people and farmers. The dam also produces electricity.

2. **How does a dam help stop flooding?**

The dam allows for storage of water in a reservoir. The dam operators are able to control the flow of water through the dam, slowing it down when there is a large amount of water in the river.

3. **Where are the sources for the Indus River?**

The river’s sources are in Tibet and India.

4. **How do you think the Indus River helped an ancient civilization grow?**

Possible answers: The river may have been a source of drinking water and also helped people grow food. The river may also have been used for transportation and may have allowed for trade with other civilizations.

5. **Which group of people believes the Ganges River is sacred?**

The river is sacred to the followers of the Hindu religion in India.

6. **Why do people call the Ganges “Mother Ganges”?**

The river gives life to dry lands and to the people in that area.

7. **What is found at the mouth of the Ganges?**

A delta is found at the mouth of the Ganges.

Chapter 3: A River Viewed from Above

1. **Where is the source of the Murray River?**

The river's source is near Australia's highest peak, Mount Kosciuszko. (Note that in this sentence, source refers to where the river starts.)

2. **What is the source of the water in the Murray River?**

The river begins with the melting snows high in the mountains. (Note that in this sentence, source refers to the supply of water.)

3. **How does the Murray River help farmers?**

The river provides water for irrigating crops.

4. **What other major river helps the Murray River drain much of southeastern Australia?**

The Darling River joins with the Murray, and together they form a large drainage basin.

5. **What happens to the Murray River as it gets farther and farther from its source?**

The river gets larger as it is joined by other rivers and streams.

6. **Where is the mouth of the Murray River?**

It is where the Murray River flows into the ocean.

7. **What forms the reservoirs along the Murray River?**

The reservoirs are formed by dams.

Chapter 4: Dangers and Navigation Along Rivers

1. **Why is the job of the river pilot such a big responsibility?**

A mistake on a river can be disastrous, and there are many hazards that can cause a mistake.

2. **What does the text mean when it says that the Mississippi River changes "hour by hour"?**

This statement refers to the way currents shift the surfaces and objects in the water. These changes can threaten the safe passage of boats.

3. **Why do you think Sam grew worried as the river pilots told him about their travels?**

He got worried because he realized how difficult it was to stay safe on the river.

4. **What is the greatest danger to boats on the Ob River?**

Ice is the greatest danger.

5. **Why do river pilots on the Ob River have to keep a close eye on the calendar and thermometer?**

They must not plan to be on the river too late in the year, when freezing may occur.

Chapter 5: Wildlife on Wild Rivers

1. **Where is the Amazon River located?**

The Amazon is on the continent of South America. It flows through several countries, including Brazil.

2. **What animals does the guide say are watching from the trees along the banks of the river? Why can't the people in the canoe see the animals?**

The guide says there are monkeys, birds, and snakes in the trees. The people can't see them because it is nighttime and it is dark.

3. **What interesting facts did you learn from the text about the Amazon and its great size?**

The Amazon is the second longest river in the world, and it carries more water than any other river. The Amazon and its tributaries form the world's largest drainage basin.

4. **Why does the Amazon River sometimes appear to be made up of two rivers flowing side by side?**

This effect happens when a tributary that has different-colored water first joins the Amazon. The colors appear separate before the two streams of flowing water have a chance to mix.

5. **Where is the Orinoco River located, and where is its mouth?**

The Orinoco is located in the northern part of South America, and its mouth is at the Atlantic Ocean.

6. **What are some examples of wildlife that live along the Orinoco River?**

The text mentions monkeys, anteaters, and crocodiles as examples of wildlife that live along the river.

7. **Where is the Mackenzie River located, and where is its mouth?**

The Mackenzie River is located in the Northern Hemisphere, and it flows northward from the Rocky Mountains through Canada to its mouth at the Arctic Ocean.

8. **What does the section mean when it says that the Mackenzie River "comes alive" in the summer?**

During the short Canadian summer, the ice on the river melts, and thousands of geese, ducks, swans, and other birds come to the river.

9. **What happens to the many birds that visit the Mackenzie River when summer is over?**

They migrate south, where the climate is warmer.

Chapter 6: Three Rivers and Many Waterfalls

1. **What is the location of the Iguazu River? What are the river's features?**

It is located in South America. It features Iguazu Falls in southern Brazil. Its mouth is at the Atlantic Ocean, and ships are able to sail four hundred miles from that point, providing important ocean access to Paraguay. The Iguazu River is a tributary of the Paraná River.

2. **Can boats go over the Iguazu Falls? Why or why not?**

Boats cannot go over the Iguazu Falls. The water from the Iguazu River flows over the

cliff with tremendous force. A boat would be destroyed if it fell over the waterfall.

3. **Why is the Iguazu River so important to the people of Paraguay?**

The country is landlocked, so the river provides a means for ships to reach Paraguay to ship goods in and out of the country.

4. **Where is the Congo River located?**

It is in Central Africa.

5. **Why is there a need for a railroad along parts of the Congo River?**

The river has rapids, islands, and other dangers that make it impossible for boats to travel the entire length of the river. The railroad allows people to use the river for shipping for those stretches that are safe for boats and to rely on the railroad when there are rapids.

6. **What effect did the possibility of finding gold in the Klondike region have on people in the late 1800s?**

People dreamed of getting rich. They went to the Klondike region, built boats, and sailed down the Yukon River without knowing anything about the dangers of the Yukon River.

7. **How many boats attempted to sail down the Yukon River, and how many were destroyed?**

About 800 boats attempted the journey, and 150 of them were wrecked.

Chapter 7: Rivers and Trade

1. **Where is the Rhine River's mouth, and why do you think it is especially busy at this location?**

The Rhine River's mouth is at the North Sea. This is a point where many ships enter the sea and also where many ships from the sea try to enter the river.

2. **Where is the mouth of the Danube River?**

The river's mouth is at the Black Sea.

3. **Why do you think the banks of the Rhine and Danube Rivers were good locations for castles?**

Rivers provided boat traffic for which castle owners could charge tolls. Rivers were also probably a common means for armies to travel, so having castles along the banks helped to stop enemy attacks at their source.

4. **Why did all the nations that use the Danube River agree not to interrupt use of the river for any reason?**

Possible answer: They knew that they all needed the river and that without agreeing to respect each other's right to use the river there would be serious disagreements and perhaps even war.

5. **Why is the Volga River called Beloved Mother?**

Many people depend on the river for many things.

6. **Based on this reading, what seems to be the most important use of the Volga River?**

The river seems to be especially important for the transportation of goods.

7. **Why did people in Russia see the need to connect the Volga with larger bodies of water, such as the Baltic and Black Seas?**

Only by building canals could river traffic have access to the different oceans and the rest of the world.

8. **How does the city of Timbuktu demonstrate the importance of the Niger River?**

Because of its location on the Niger River, Timbuktu became the center of a great African empire and a center for trade. The city remains an important trading center. Even today, camels are a common sight on the streets of Timbuktu.

Unit quiz key

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. b 11. c 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. d 16. c 17. b 18. c 19. d 20. a