

Geography

Grade 9 May be used grades 10–12

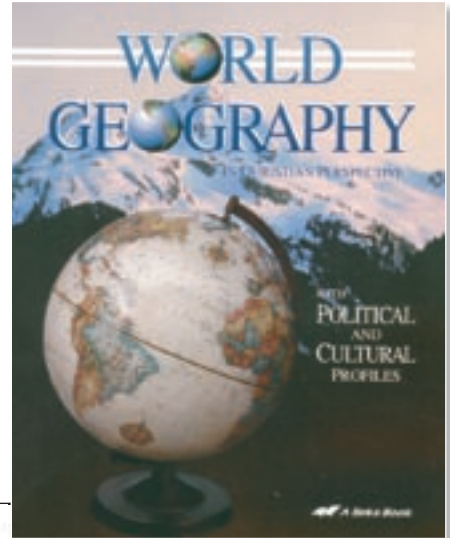
WORLD GEOGRAPHY in Christian Perspective (One semester)

Part of the *A Beka* history curriculum—a geography course written from a conservative, Christian perspective.

Beginning with the Old World, *World Geography* leads students on a study-tour of the continents, highlighting the different lands and peoples of Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, and the Americas. Colorful photographs bring each chapter to life, sparking

student interest, while maps and charts increase understanding.

From the African savanna to the Siberian tundra, the great variety found in God's creation makes *World Geography* a fascinating course.



Colorful photographs

Outline-style organization

Bold and italic type for emphasis

Beautiful, detailed maps

Central Europe

The countries of Central Europe—France, Austria, Monaco, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Vatican, and Luxembourg—are defined by a combination of natural landmarks and history national boundaries that give this region a distinct identity. With snow-capped mountain peaks, lush river basins, and dense woodlands, the region holds some of the most breathtaking scenery in the world. Every Central European country except Austria contains at least a portion of the Alps, the region's most prominent topographical feature, and the smaller Pyrenees form a vital range between the Iberian Peninsula and France. Europe's most renowned Swiss lakes and the Rhine, Danube, and Moselle rivers flow through Switzerland and Germany, and numerous rivers cut across France.

Mostly vitally watered by the water of the Atlantic Gulf Stream some north of Central Europe, bringing the equatorial rainfall and mild temperatures associated with a

France, Europe's third largest country after Russia and China, is surrounded by nearly natural boundaries including the English Channel to the northwest, the Bay of Biscay to the west, the Pyrenees and

Alps to the south, and the Alps and the Rhine River to the east. The Mediterranean island of Corsica also belongs to this great nation. Prominent features include the highest peak in the Alps, Mont Blanc (4810 m), which lies on the French-Italian border, and the peninsula of Brittany, which extends from the western coast between the Atlantic and the bay. A large plain called the Massif Central covers much of south-central France, and several important rivers, such as the Garonne, the Rhone, the Loire, the Seine, the Moselle, and the Saone flow through it.

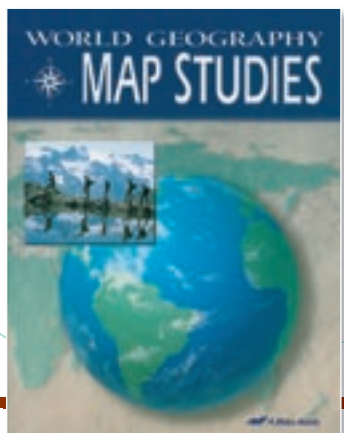
People and cultures. Each historic region is a part of the French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, and Germanic cultures of the continent and western Europe.

France has a well developed system of many ethnic backgrounds. Some of the earliest inhabitants were a group of Celtic people called the Gauls. The Romans under Julius Caesar eventually subdued these Celtic tribes, introducing the Latin language and culture to the region. With the decline of the Roman Empire, Gaul was invaded by the Germanic Franks, from whom modern France received its name. Under the Franks, the French nation emerged and became a major European power.

Country	Population (2000)	Area (sq. km)	Capital	Official Language
France	64,000,000	640,000	Paris	French
Germany	82,000,000	357,000	Berlin	German
Poland	38,000,000	312,000	Warsaw	Polish
Austria	8,000,000	83,000	Vienna	German
Switzerland	7,000,000	41,000	Bern	German, French, Italian, Romansh
Italy	58,000,000	301,000	Rome	Italian
Spain	45,000,000	505,000	Madrid	Spanish
Portugal	10,000,000	92,000	Lisbon	Portuguese
Netherlands	16,000,000	41,000	Amsterdam	Dutch
Belgium	10,000,000	30,000	Brussels	Dutch, French, German
Luxembourg	4,000,000	2,500	Luxembourg	French, German, Luxembourgish

Pronunciation guides

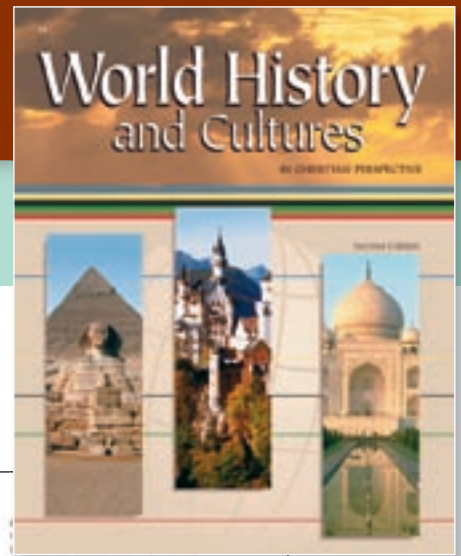
National profiles for each region



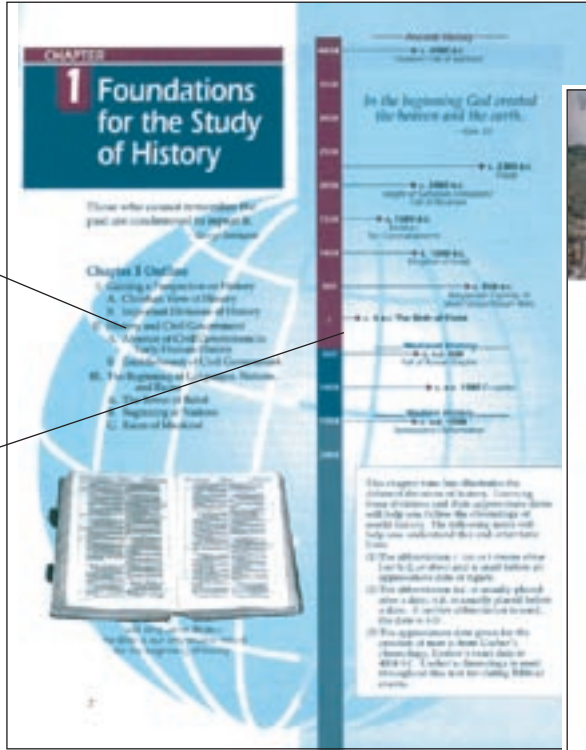
Map Studies Book
The Map Studies Book provides opportunity for students to practice their geography skills and reinforces learning through map projects.

World History

Grade 10 *May be used grades 11–12*



World History



Chapter outline

Chapter time line

Photography to enhance study



From the security of human life and continued that their early systems of law and justice, but the restraint of evil. God did not will man what form of government he established, but He did command His people to be obedient to their authority.

The Beginning of Languages, Nations, and Races

The Tower of Babel. After the Flood, Noah and his family repopulated the earth, all people on the earth today are descendants of one of Noah's three sons—Shem, Ham, and Japheth. The nations of the Flood and their descendants migrated worldwide and from the eastward of descent, where Noah's ark had come to rest, and settled in lower Mesopotamia, the Plain of Shinar (Gen. 10:10), where they remained. They, multiplied

Concept in History

Humanism, an Expression of Rebellion
The Tower of Babel (Gen. 11:1-9) was a symbol of man's rebellion against God, representing the worship of man's knowledge. The tower was built to reach the heavens and to glorify man's ability to create. The tower was built to reach the heavens and to glorify man's ability to create. The tower was built to reach the heavens and to glorify man's ability to create.

Humanism, an Expression of Rebellion
God, by knowledge of His own ability, had created man in His own image. Like creation, humanism is a derivative product of rebellion; man is dependent on God for his life and sustenance. Since the tower of Babel, humanism has appeared in many civilizations around the world, and its consequences have always been the same: decline and ultimate ruin. They who know as knowledge from God and know His law are they who succeed and progress as a people. Hence it is the nation that know God the Lord... (Ps. 115:1)

...the nations of the world...
"Ninewah, a descendant of Noah's son Cush, emerged as the center of the group and the founder of the great empire (Gen. 10:11-12). Cush had knowledge of the prehistoric people before descended to build the city of Babel. Cush is known as Babel. In the midst of it they planned a tower that 110 reaching to the heavens—a symbol of man's rebellion against God. Ninewah's name means "the palace," or "the small which." God's judgment for their rebellion was simply to confuse their one language so that they could not understand each other's speech. Without a common language, the people could no longer live and work together and "scattered" or dispersed throughout the world. Unable to communicate, the people were forced to disperse across the earth, taking their own language with them. The beginning of nations. A nation is a large group of people who think of themselves as one and act in harmony as a single entity. The nations of today would begin to form in accordance with the dispersion from the Tower of Babel, when small groups of people who spoke the same language gradually included family groups originated in other parts of the world. The withdrawal of the prehistoric world proceeded according to the record in Genesis 10.

Christian perspective given in story of history

Philosophy and concept-building ideas presented in Christian perspective

WORLD HISTORY AND CULTURES in Christian Perspective

Positive, traditional approach

This well-researched text stands on the conviction that God is the Creator of the world and the Controller of history.

A comprehensive overview of world history

The text builds a solid foundation of ancient history, tracing man's history back to the Garden of Eden. It gives a fine presentation of neglected Asian and African cultures in a unique ancient-to-modern style, helping students to recognize other peoples and cultures. An in-depth study of the Greco-Roman culture lays the

groundwork for an exciting section on medieval history. The last section brings the students to the very doorstep of current history and vividly depicts world events in light of God's master plan.

Emphasis on ideas

Since man's actions are a product of his thoughts, the history of ideas is emphasized, rather than only political events and economic conditions. Students are given a Christian perspective on language, chronology, "prehistoric times," art, music, revolutionism, evolutionism, socialism, Communism, humanism, liberalism, and much more.

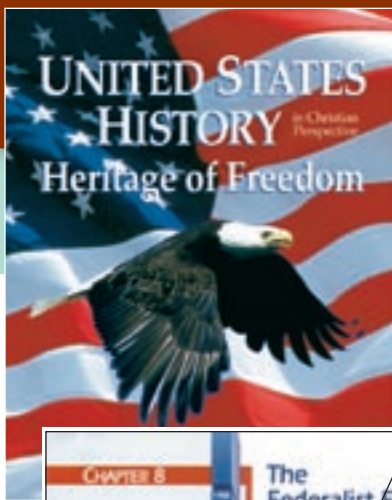
Special features to enhance learning

Colorful maps, time lines, illustrations, and photographs help to make the study of history both interesting and rewarding.



U.S. History

Grade 11 May be used grade 12

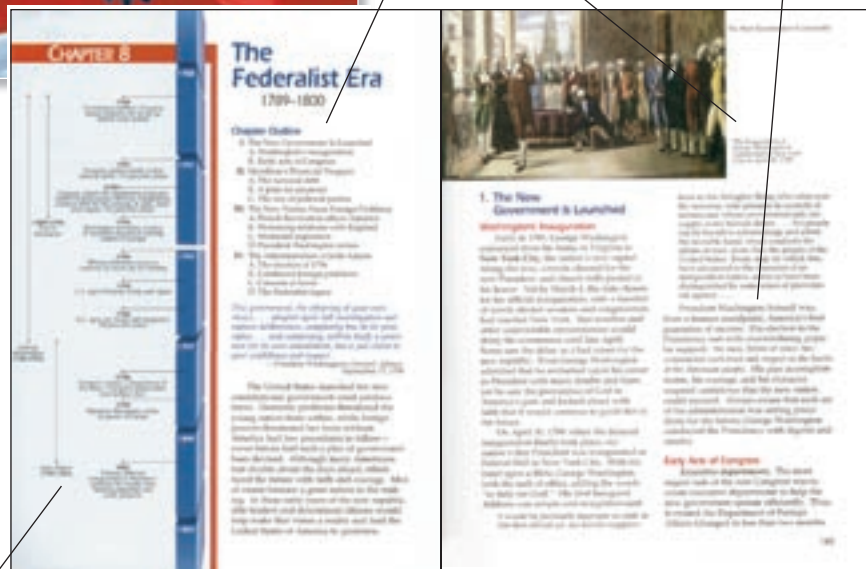


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Chapter outline

Labeled pictures

Outlined text



Chapter time line

UNITED STATES HISTORY: Heritage of Freedom

Complete, chronological coverage

This positive, patriotic approach to American history brings to life events and personalities that have shaped America and places a special emphasis on America's Christian past.

Decisively nonliberal approach to America's past

Heritage of Freedom rejects the conflict approach of Marxist historians (and progressive educators and liberal newsmen) to give a narrative account of what has made our country great and what can keep it great.

Emphasis on ideas

A study of the history of ideas allows each student to see why our nation went in the direction it did in the twentieth century and what can be done to save it.

Interest-building enrichment features

A rich variety of colorful photographs, illustrations, maps, and time lines enhance the teaching and learning of American history.

Valuable instructional features

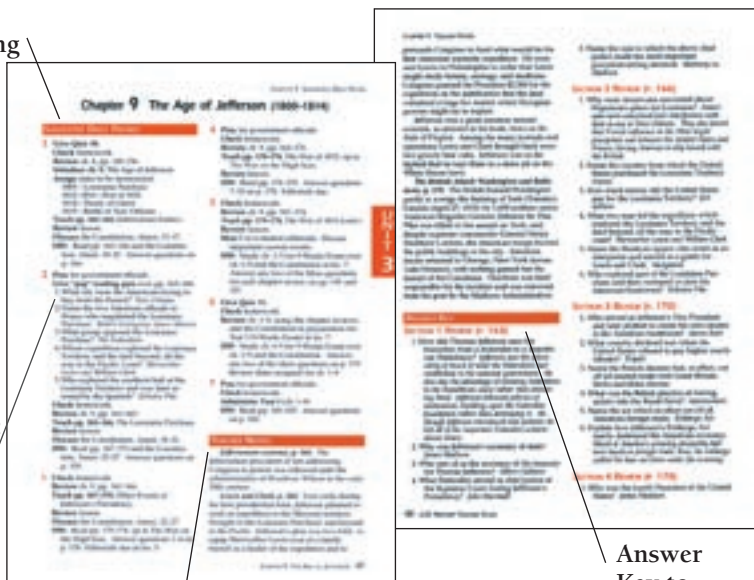
Comprehensive reviews throughout each chapter aid in reinforcing the material. Key terms are highlighted.

Includes Constitution study

A "Study Guide for Reading the Constitution" helps students better understand this important document.

U.S. History

Suggested daily pacing



Teacher Guide #53082

Reading quiz

Teacher notes

Answer Key to text

Government

Government

Grade 12 May be used grade 11



#38733

Teacher Guide #38741

Study helps

Color photos



Christian perspective

Key words

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT in Christian Perspective (One semester)

■ Provides a conservative, Christian perspective

Students need the firm foundation this unique government text provides to become informed, responsible citizens and voters in today's world.

■ Promotes patriotism

American Government opens with an inspiring look at the blessings we enjoy and the symbols we hold dear as American citizens.

■ Centers on the Constitution

At the core of the text is a fascinating study of the Constitution, the government it established, and the rights and privileges it guarantees the American people.

■ Challenges students to get involved

After studying the Constitution and the national government, students learn about federalism and government at the state and local levels. The text concludes with a chapter on the opportunities and responsibilities of American citizens to get involved in their unique political system.

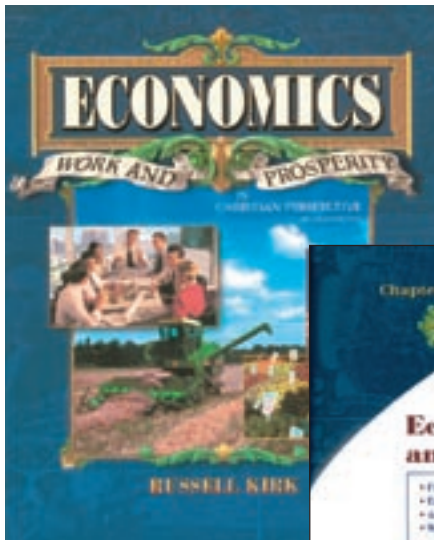
State and Local Government (9–12)

State and Local Government is designed to accompany *American Government* as a study outline for students to fill in with information about their own state, county, and locality. The outline may be used by the teacher as a lesson guide, or it may be used as an independent study

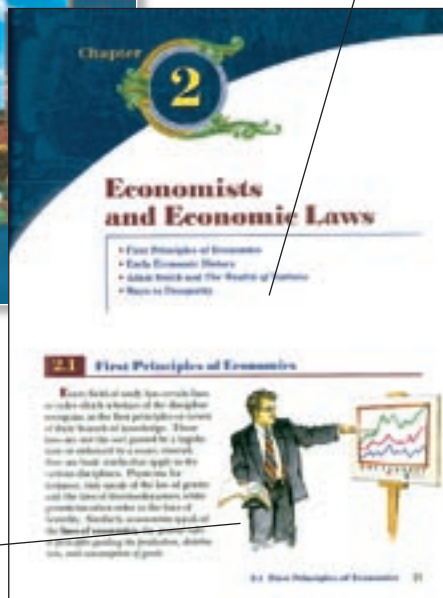
for students. Sources of information are listed in the Research Guide at the front of the book to help both teacher and students find answers to the questions in the study outline. Because answers will vary widely among states and localities, a teacher key is not available.



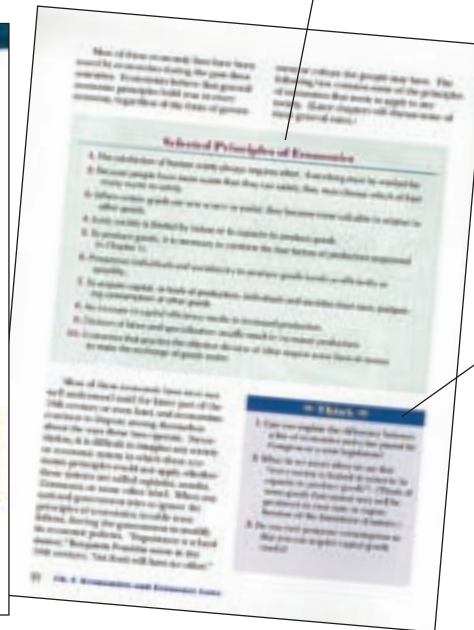
Grade 12 May be used grade 11



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Chapter outline



Special information

Thinking and discussion questions

Illustrated

ECONOMICS: Work and Prosperity Grades 11–12 (One semester)

■ **Emphasis on free enterprise capitalism in a free market economy** sets this book apart from the competition. The Biblical views of work, wealth, and stewardship appear throughout the text, helping students to understand the proper economic roles of individual producers and consumers as well as that of the government from a conservative, Christian perspective. The stark contrast between the market economy—the cornerstone of prosperity in the United States—and the command economy—the hallmark of fiscal failure in Communist countries—is graphically presented in illustration of the economic principles that govern all societies.

■ **Focus on the fundamentals**
Essential concepts such as competition in the marketplace and private ownership of capital are discussed from a conservative perspective.

■ **Concepts thought too difficult for secondary-level students made thoroughly understandable.**

Here is a text written in a clear, light style.