

AUSTRALIAN HOMESCHOOLING SERIES

Succeeding in Social Studies 4

5TH IN A SERIES OF 7

Years 4–8

Written by Valerie Marett

CORONEOS PUBLICATIONS

Item No 507

Contents

Note To Parents.....	2
Using An Atlas.....	3
Mapping Skills.....	4
Geography of Australia	
New South Wales.....	5
Queensland.....	10
South Australia.....	16
Tasmania.....	23
Victoria.....	29
Western Australia.....	35
Northern Territory.....	42
Australian Capital Territory.....	47
The Sheep Industry in Australia.....	49
The Cattle Industry.....	58
The Wheat Industry.....	62
Early Explorers of the World	
Lief Ericson (Viking).....	73
Marco Polo.....	76
Prince Henry the Navigator.....	78
Bartholomew Diaz.....	80
Vasco da Gama.....	80
Christopher Columbus.....	82
Magellan.....	84
Answers.....	87
Map Answers.....	91
World Map.....	96

Using An Atlas

LOOK, DO: Work through this page very carefully and make sure that you understand the information given here as you will be using it in later pages.

An atlas is a book containing maps. Each map will show different things. Some maps will show you the build of the land. Other maps will show you the towns and cities. In most Australian atlas's there are maps of each state, of Australia and of the world. These maps will give you information if you know how to find it.

Suppose you want to find the city of Melbourne. You will need to go to an index at the back of the atlas. An index is always listed in alphabetical order. Look through the index until you find Melbourne, Vic.

The atlas will generally provide you with references to help you find the city. It will show:

- **The page the map is located on.** You should turn to this page. In my atlas this is page 85.
- **A grid reference:** A grid reference uses letters and numbers or capital letters and lower case letters to indicate position. In my atlas this is shown as C2. Look at the page indicated. Letters run across the top of the page. Find the letter. Keep a finger on the letter. Numbers are located on the side of the page. Look down the side of the page. Find the number. Place a finger from the other hand on the number. Bring one finger down and one finger across until they meet. You have located Melbourne.
- **Lines of latitude and longitude:** These imaginary lines allow us to define a position on the earth. Lines of latitude run parallel to the Equator. They show the distance north or south of the Equator. Lines of longitude run from the North Pole to the South Pole. They show distance east or west of the Prime Meridian which runs through Greenwich in Great Britain.

A	B	C	D	E	
					1
					2
					3

LOOK, DO: Find the following towns in your atlas. Write the grid reference and latitude and longitude next to the name of the town. Show each city to an adult.

_____ (initial)

Adelaide _____

Brisbane _____

Canberra _____

Darwin _____

Perth _____

Sydney _____

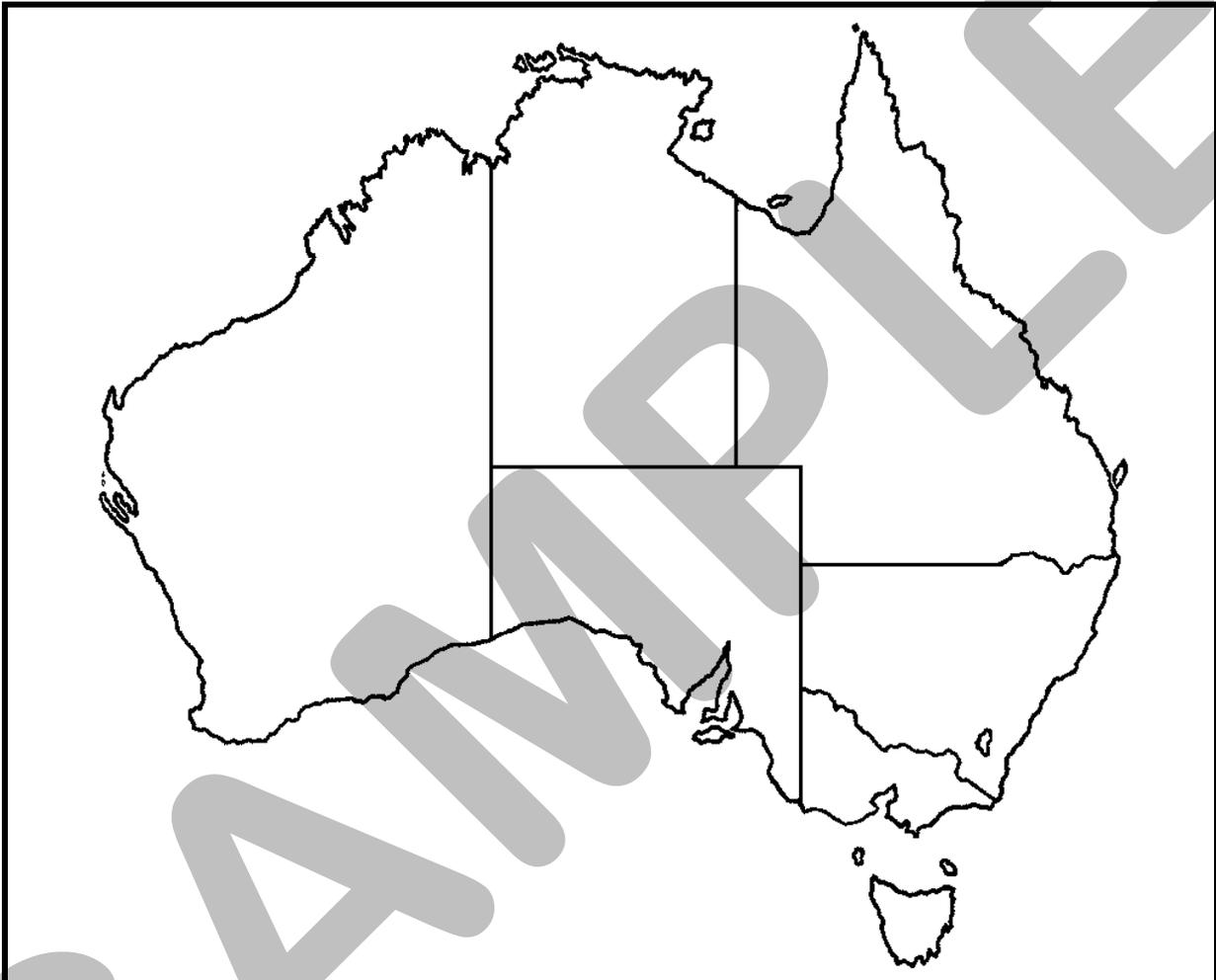
Alice Springs _____

Bendigo _____

Mapping Skills

Last year you learnt about the states and territories of Australia and their capital cities. This year you will learn about some of the geography of each state and territory in alphabetical order. But first we will revise what we have already learnt.

LOOK & DO: Below is a map of Australia. Look at it.



1. COLOUR: Colour the states and Territories the following colours:

New South Wales	red	Victoria	green
Queensland	yellow	Western Australia	purple
South Australia	orange	Northern Territory	blue
Tasmania	pink	Australian Capital Territory	black

2. WRITE: Write the name of each state in the appropriate place.

3. WRITE: Write the name of each capital city in the appropriate place.

Hint: If you can't remember use a map of Australia in an atlas to help you.

New South Wales

New South Wales is the fourth largest state. Its population is over six million people, two thirds of whom live in and around Sydney, the capital of NSW. It is bordered by Queensland in the north, Victoria in the south and South Australia in the west.

The state is divided by a large mountain range. This is called the Great Dividing Range. It begins in Queensland and ends in Victoria. It was difficult to cross and kept the first settlement in Sydney contained near the coast for some years.

LOOK& DO: Find a map of New South Wales in an atlas. Find the Great Dividing Range. Notice how close to the coast it is. Show it to an adult and have them initial your book. (Hint: if you have trouble finding it, the Great Dividing Range is marked on the map of New South Wales at the bottom of the page.)
Show it to an adult. _____ (initials)

Some rivers flow east and other rivers flow west. Those rivers that flow towards the east are called the coastal rivers. They are fairly short and fast flowing. Their valleys contain rich soil which makes the land good for farming. The main rivers are the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven Rivers.

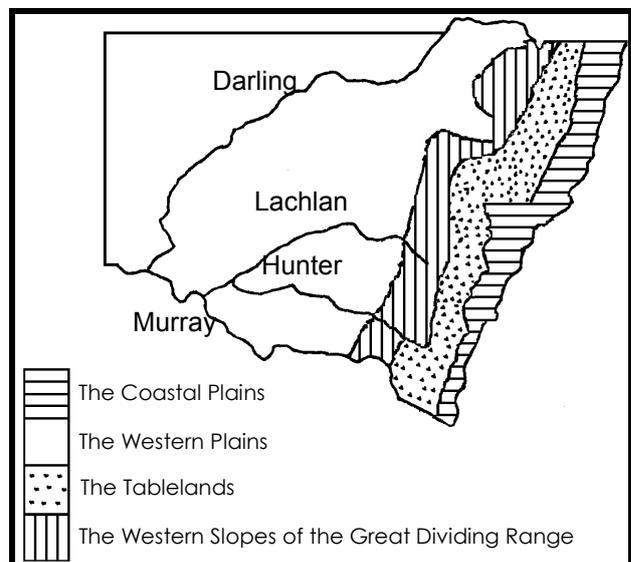
The rivers that flow west are much longer and flow more slowly. They are known as the western rivers. The main western rivers are the Gwydir, Naomi, Castlereagh, Macquarie, Bogan, Darling, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray. Waters from rivers in the north flow into the Darling River which carries it south. The Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Darling all run into the Murray River. The Murray river carries the water out to the sea at Lake Alexandrina in South Australia. The Murray River is Australia's largest river.

LOOK: Find a map of New South Wales in an atlas. Look for the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Gwydir, Naomi, Castlereagh, Macquarie, Bogan, Darling, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers. Show it to an adult. _____ (initials)

The state can be broken into four main regions:

1. The Coastal Plains.
2. The Tablelands or Highlands of the Great Dividing Range.
3. The Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range.
4. The Western Plains.

COLOUR:
Colour each of the regions and complete the key for each region.
Show it to an adult. _____ (initials)

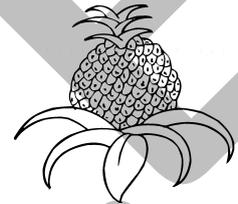


The Coastal Plains

These lie between the Great Dividing Range and the Pacific Ocean. They stretch along the coast from Queensland to Victoria. The eastern rivers divide these plains. A great deal of this land is flat and fertile farming land. The coastal plains receive good rainfalls but the richest soil is near the rivers so this is where most of the farms are found.

In the northern area of the coastal plains the weather is warm for most of the year. The southern part of the coastal plains is warm in summer but cold in winter.

Sugar cane, pineapples, bananas and vegetable crops such as asparagus, tomatoes, peas, beans, onions, pumpkins and potatoes are grown along these plains. Cattle are grazed on the rich pastures both for dairy products and meat.



The Hunter River is a particularly fertile area and sheep as well as cattle, are raised. There are many vineyards and there are also underground deposits of coal which are mined and taken to Newcastle.

New South Wales has a strong fishing industry along its coastline. Fishermen catch flathead, mullet, tuna, whiting, crabs, oysters, crayfish and prawns.

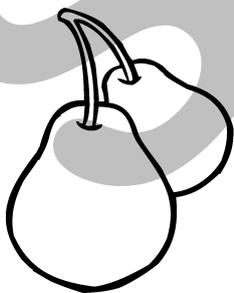
LOOK& DO: On a map find the Pacific Ocean.

Show it to an adult. _____ (initials)

The Highlands of the Great Dividing Range

The Highlands follow the Great Dividing Range down through the state. In many places the top of the range is flat and not peaked and this is known as a tableland. These tablelands receive good annual rainfalls and are therefore

good areas for raising cattle and sheep. Mount Kosciusko, which is 2,228 m high, is the highest mountain in Australia and is found in this range.



The coastal rivers and the rivers that flow inland begin here. The Murray River begins in the part of the Great Dividing Range called the Snowy Mountains.

The summers are warm but the winters are cold. There are heavy snowfalls in the mountains in winter. Conditions are good for growing apples, pears and stone fruit.

LOOK& DO: On a map find Mt Kosciusko. Show it to an adult. _____ (initials)

Succeeding in Social Studies 4 Answers

Page 3

Answers will vary in each atlas. A parent should check the work.

Page 4

See map on page 91.

Page 8

See map page 91

Page 9

1. fourth
2. Great Dividing Range
3. Murray River
4. flat fertile
5. A tableland is flat land at the top of a mountain range.
6. Kosciusko, which is 2,228 m high
7. Wheat
8. Western Plains
9. Rice is produced in the Murrumbidgee, Coleambally and Murray Valley irrigation districts.
10. any of the following—cows for beef and dairy, sheep, sugar cane, pineapple, bananas, vegetables, tobacco, fish, apples, pears and stoned fruit, cherries, cotton.
11. coal
12. 1/3

Page 14

1. Brisbane
2. Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Maryborough, Townsville and Cairns.
3. Clarence, Brisbane, Fitzroy, Burdekin, Mitchell, Flinders, Leichardt, Diamantina and Coopers Creek.
4. Coastal Plains
5. Great Barrier Reef
6. coral polyps
7. Sugar
8. Highlands
9. The Great Artesian Basin is a large body of underground water. It is found in the Western Plains.

Page 15

10. cattle
11. Mt Isa
12. black coal.
13. bauxite Weipa

See map page 92

Page 21

See map page 92.

Page 22

1. third Adelaide
2. fertile
3. Murray
4. Mt Lofty, St Mary's Peak, Mt Woodruffe
5. Lake Eyre, Lake Torrens, Lake Frome and Lake Gardner
6. without
7. Coopers Diamantina
8. hot cool
9. near the coast
10. Wheat
11. tuna, shark, salmon, whiting, garfish, snapper, prawns and lobsters
12. Leigh Creek
13. Iron Knob Iron Barron
14. Olympic Dam
15. Opals
16. motor vehicle industry

Page 27

1. smallest Bass Strait
2. Hobart
3. a. coastal plains
b. Tasmanian Highlands
c. Midlands
4. any of the following: Derwent, Huon, Gordon, Pieman, Arthtur, Forth, Mersey, Tamar, North and South Esk.
5. Lake Gordon and Lake Pedder
6. highest
7. mountains
8. west east
9. cattle, sheep, pigs
10. vegetables, hops, cereal crops, fruit including apples.
11. Any of the following: shark, orange roughy, mackerel, grenadier, oreo, trevally, tuna, flathead, flounder, garfish, ling, oysters, abalone and crayfish
12. 48%
13. It is used to make high quality furniture, veneers, fine paper, newsprint, woodchips and fuel.
14. lead, copper, silver, zinc, iron ore and gold
15. Risdon

Page 28

See map page 93

Page 33

See maps on page 93 and 94